

**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 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There is no reason to return to the out-of-date goods without Potash, although some authorities may try to "wish" them on us.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 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 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.**

**TOWN TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES**

By order of the board of commissioners 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 contains two acres 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 Davkins, 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 5th 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, Adm.**

**NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS**

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 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 indenture or deed duly executed on the 15th day of March, 1910, by and between 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 undersigned will expose at public sale to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door in the town of Asheboro in said county on Friday the 16th day of April, 1915, at twelve o'clock M. the following real estate mentioned and described in said deed of trust, being the valuable property known as the W. J. Glass place in the town of Randleman, lately occupied by the said Mary A. Ferree, and more particularly described and defined as follows: Beginning at a stone on the west side of the Asheboro 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, Adm. 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 Asheboro, N. C., on the 26th day of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following lands: lying and being in Trinity 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 corner 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 direction 557 feet along the Archdale Roller Mill road to an iron stake; thence south along the road between the Petty property, and Horace Ragan's property 102 1/2 feet to an iron stake, Horace Ragan's corner; thence easterly along Horace Ragan's line 182 1/2 feet more or less to an iron stake, Horace Ragan's corner; thence 229 1/2 feet to the beginning, containing 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 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 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, Maggie 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 returnable 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 defendants as tenants in common, same having 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 demurr 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, 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 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,**  
 Adm. 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, Adm.**  
 Asheboro, N. C.

**NOTICE**

Having qualified as administrator on the estate of Alfred L. Troy, 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 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,**  
 Adm. 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 Monday, the 3rd 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.

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given to Silas 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 Silas 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 undersigned will make application for a deed to said land.  
**J. M. LUTHER.**  
 April 3, 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 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

**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, Friday and Saturday.

**KUTTYHUNK BLUE**  
 A tick makes a quart of finest washing blue. It's all blue—saves the cost of a laundry bottle.  
 5c  
 Diamond, McDunnell & Co.,  
 109 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 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.**

**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 embryo 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. Grocerymen 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, withstand heat, stand shipment well, easily preserved, slow to decay, best cold 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 following: 2 per cent loss on account of being dirty; 2 per cent on account of breakage; 5 per cent on account of chick development; 5 per cent on account of shrink or being rotten; 2 1/2 per cent on account of being moldy or had flavor.

**A SLUGGISH LIVER NEEDS ATTENTION**

Let your Liver get torpid and you are in for a spell of misery. Everybody 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 Indigestion. Clear the blood. Only 25c. at your Druggist.

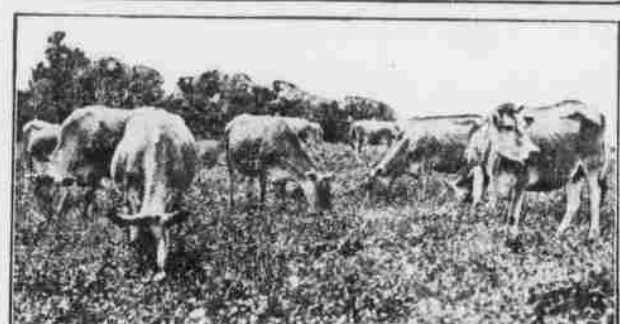
**NOTICE**

**C. H. Phillips** has this day entered 10 acres of land more or less on the waters of Uwharrie River, in Tabernacle 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 Silas 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 Silas 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 undersigned 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.

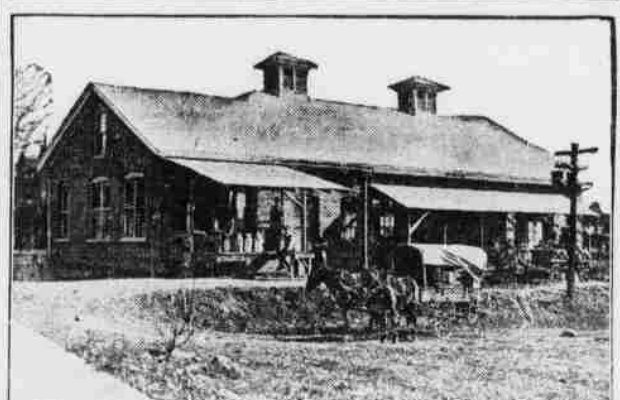
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
 Most of the surplus butter from the farm cow in the South is exchanged for groceries at the country store. On account of poor quality, unattractive packages, and irregular supply, the prices received for this butter are very low. Bulletin explaining how the housewife can make good butter and how to put it into attractive packages may be obtained without cost by applying to the department of agriculture, 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 freshen in the fall; this would tend to equalize the supply of butter throughout the year.

In many cases no great effort is made to find a good market for the farm butter. Too often nearby grocery stores are regarded as the only market possibility. Boarding houses, women's clubs, hotels and restaurants, and private families, not only in the home towns but in surrounding towns, should be canvassed and a sample 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 regularly.  
 The frequency of delivery will depend upon the demand of the trade.

of the largest number of farmers in the country. This furnishes a constant 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 farmer 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, sampled, and poured into a carrying can in the wagon. The samples and records of weights are sent to the creamery. Routes may be established close to the creamery, and the cream delivered direct, or they may be established at distant points and the cream delivered to a central station for shipping 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

**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 purchaser. When those who have butter to sell can not deliver it to distant purchasers they should investigate the opportunities 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 butter is made.

For hauling 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 taking the proper care of milk and cream are described in a circular which is sent free by the department of agriculture.

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 samples of cream are tested and the percentage 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 containing 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 quality and a dependable supply delivered at regular intervals. This makes it necessary for farmers who supply such markets to have good transportation facilities.  
 The market for cream within reach

**Early Start for Strawberries.**  
 Strawberry plants, like fruit trees, should be set at the earliest possible moment in spring. The variety selected 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 excelled for home consumption.

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