

HOW PAPER IS MADE

In olden days all paper was made by hand, and the Chinese were the first to make it from the wool of the cotton plant. Cotton paper first became available for the world at the beginning of the eight century.

The process of making ground wood, discovered in 1841, caused quite a revolution in the manufacture of paper, as up to that time rags only had been used, and the invention, in 1864, of making sulphite pulp from wood, caused an important innovation, as it brought down the price of printing paper more than one-half.

Paper was entirely made by hand up to the year 1798, the paper machine being invented at that time.

There are many kinds of paper, but for purposes of comparison it may be well to divide them into three classes, namely, writing paper, printing paper, and wrapping paper.

Writing paper, which includes bond paper, linen paper, and ledger paper, is made from rags, rags and sulphite, and all sulphite.

Printing papers are made from bleached wood sulphite, unbleached wood sulphite, some rags and old papers.

Wrapping papers are made from unbleached sulphite, sulphite and old ropes.

Sulphite is a pulp made from wood, bleached sulphite being the best quality. Bleached sulphite pulp is made: first, by breaking the logs into small chips, dumping into huge vats, and then cooked from 12 to 18 hours.

Unbleached sulphite pulp is cooked 6 to 8 hours, but not bleached, and is used in the manufacture of cheaper papers, or can be slightly mixed with the bleached sulphite, to cheapen other grades of sulphite paper.

Sulphite pulp is cooked for only a short period of time, and is used in the manufacture of the cheap papers, such as wrapping.

Ground wood, the cheapest pulp made from wood, goes largely into the manufacture of news print paper.

Rags and sulphite are mixed to a certain degree in all medium grades of writing papers, depending on how good the paper is to be, or price to be obtained for it, and only in the higher grade papers are rags solely used.

Linen rags are used to make only the best and highest grades of papers, such as bond linen and ledger paper, wedding papers and bristols, where strength, durability and appearance are the essential features.

Now that we have the different kinds of pulp from which paper is made well in mind, we can go to the paper mill and watch the making of the paper itself.

The rags or the pulp, depending upon the grade of paper to be manufactured, must go to the tubs first and there beat for 10 to 20 hours until the whole mass has been reduced to a watery substance, has been sized with resin and alum treated, and it is now run into the chests of the paper machine, flows through a strainer, spreads itself on a thin film, and, when sufficiently dried, passes through rollers where it receives the first pressure, then over steam-heated cylinders, which give a gloss to the web of paper, and finally to the end of the machine where it is given a final finish with the calendars, and then wound on rolls. It is now ready to be sent to market in rolls or cut into sheets as ordered.

Farmers Should Use Local Markets.

The preliminary estimate of the 1917 crop in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Tennessee is for \$73,995,000 bushels, an increase of 37 per cent over the crop of 1916.

The transportation facilities of the country are going to be taxed, with the best efforts of all, for this reason it is necessary that the crop be sold in a way not to make conditions worse than can be helped. Unless there is a wide difference in price in favor of a distinct market, selling to a local consumer will generally be preferable. There have been instances where a farmer has shipped corn to a distant market while a neighbor only a few miles away was shipping in corn from some other distant point.

Eleven Of Every One Thousand Soldiers Die.

About eleven soldiers are killed in action or die of wounds in each 1000 of mobilized strength on the western European battle front, according to figures compiled by the committee on public information. The estimate is that fatalities never exceed twenty per cent of the casualties.

RHEUMATISM ARRESTED

Many people suffer the tortures of lame muscles and stiffened joints because of impurities in the blood, and each succeeding attack seems more acute until rheumatism has invaded the whole system.

To arrest rheumatism it is quite as important to improve your general health as to purify your blood, and the cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion is nature's great blood-maker, while its medicinal nourishment strengthens the organs to expel the impurities and uphold your strength.

Scott's Emulsion is helping thousands every day who could not find other relief. Refuse the alcoholic substitutes.

MRS. BINGHAM'S WILL

The Courier recently gave an account of the donation of Mrs. Lilly Keenan Flagler Bingham by which the University of North Carolina gets \$750,000 a year, the amount of property donated for this purpose being more than a quarter of a million dollars.

The inheritance tax to the United States will be in excess of \$3,000,000. In connection with the \$5,000,000 which Judge Robert Worth Bingham is to receive, a story is told that he refused to accept from his wife \$3,000,000 which it is understood she offered to settle upon him during his life.

It is by no means an easy matter to cure this disease, but it can be done in most instances by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and complying with the plain printed directions that accompany each package.

Robert Earl, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Staley, died August 12, 1917, aged nine years, 11 months and 15 days.

Little Earl was confined to his room for several months, and suffered much, but he bore his sufferings without a murmur.

All was done for him that could be done by physicians, parents and brothers and sisters.

During his sickness he received many nice presents which he enjoyed very much. When he grew worse he requested his mother to give them to his little niece, Leila Scott. Sunday evening, August 12, his life ceased here to begin in Heaven.

He leaves to mourn their loss father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Bean, of Seagrove; Messrs. Jesse and Edgar Dawkins, of Troy; Mr. Willie Scott and William Staley, Jr., of Asheboro; Mrs. Vernie Trogdon, of Ramseur; And, Clayton, Miss May and Pearl.

The body was placed in Pleasant Hill cemetery Monday. Funeral was conducted by Rev. H. A. Albright. May the Lord comfort the bereaved.

A Friend.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Cottage Cheese

Cottage cheese is one of the most important meat substitutes. It contains 20.9 per cent of protein, practically all of which is digestible. This is a higher percentage than is found in most meats.

Cotton Seed Meal For Stock

The farmers of North Carolina can save during the next twelve months \$9,131,500 and keep their work stock in better condition by substituting two pounds of cotton seed meal for four pounds of corn in the ration for the \$85,000 horses and mules in the state, according to an estimate made by John Paul Lucas, executive secretary of the North Carolina Food Conservation Commission.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. H. Hatcher

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FARM DEMONSTRATOR FOR RANDOLPH COUNTY

Mr. D. S. Coltrane Takes Up The Work Which Has Been Discontinued in The County for a Few Months.

On account of various reasons the farm demonstration work in Randolph county was discontinued the first of the present year. Due to the passage of the Smith-Lever bill by Congress, the State and Federal departments of agriculture are opening up the work again. In fact, it is to be started in every county of the state not now having an agent.

The district agent, Mr. T. D. McLean, and the state agent, Mr. C. R. Hudson, have appointed Mr. D. S. Coltrane, a student of the State agricultural college, at Raleigh, to do the work. Mr. Coltrane was highly recommended by the faculty of the college to the district and state agents as the man to do the work. His preparation for the work is as follows: Four years' agricultural course in the Jamestown farm life school, one year at Guilford College, one summer at the University of North Carolina, two years at the State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

Mr. Coltrane took an active part in college life while in college. Two years ago he represented his college in an intercollegiate debate against the University of Georgia and last year against Guilford College. The past year he won the orator's medal at the A. & E. College. Last year he was elected president of his literary society.

Mr. Coltrane is a brother of Prof. E. J. Coltrane, formerly superintendent of education for Randolph county.

No Price Fixing for Meat

Price fixing for meat and dairy products has no place in the government's food control plans, Herbert Hoover, the food administrator, last week told the National Livestock Conference. Not only would it be inadvisable to institute price fixing in these industries, he declared, but the food administration has been given no such power.

As long as there is a heavy demand for meat with a decreased production, Mr. Hoover said, meat prices will continue to soar. The food administration aim is to stabilize quotations and thus eliminate speculation.

"There is no power in the food bill to fix prices and we have never asked that power. Everywhere in Europe price fixing—that is the naming of maximum prices—has failed. We had the fixing of wheat prices thrust upon us as it is our duty to purchase 30% of the crop for export and we had the wheat committee name a price as a guarantee to producers and to stop speculation."

Stomach and Liver Troubles.

No end of misery and actual suffering is caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, and may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Give them a trial. They only cost a quarter.

The young ladies of the business office of the News and Observer presented Mr. Edward E. Britton retiring editor of the News and Observer, with a beautiful clothes brush, as a token of their esteem, just before his departure to take up his duties as private secretary to Secretary Daniels.

Allen Craig, of Charlotte, who has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work at Fort Oglethorpe, will sail the latter part of this month for Petrograd, Russia, where he will do secretarial work for the Y. M. C. A. among the soldiers of that country.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OIL

In Getting Farm Machinery Ready for Work Look Carefully to Lubrication of Wearing Parts.

In getting the machinery ready for farm operations, Prof. H. C. Ramsower of the agricultural engineering department, Ohio State university, urges that special attention be given to the lubrication of all wearing parts. "A full oil can to every machine" is the way he states it. Especially on new machinery and the farm tractor does the use of oil become important.

Make sure that all oil holes, wells, pumps, grease cups and bearings are thoroughly cleaned of dirt, grit, paint, and foreign matter before the holes are filled, so that waste matter cannot be carried into the bearings. Clean wool or cotton placed in cups will keep out sand and grit. It is a good practice to use a mixture of equal parts machine oil and kerosene in the bearings for the first few hours of operation of a tractor.

CARING FOR ASPARAGUS BEDS

It Should Receive Liberal Application of Manure—Keep Grass From Crowding It Out.

Cultivate the asparagus bed and keep the grass from crowding it out. It should receive a liberal application of well-rotted manure. Some authorities contend that salt is a good fertilizer to be applied at this season, but that is an open question, and its use is not advised if there is any other fertilizer known to be good, available.

CAREFUL HANDLING OF FRUIT

Necessity for Avoiding Bruising and Mechanical Injuries More Urgent Than is Realized.

Small losses and spoils in the skin of fruits are large enough to afford entrance to the spores of fungi, and the necessity for the utmost care in all operations connected with the handling of the fruit, to avoid bruising and mechanical injuries, is more urgent than most growers realize.

GROWING GRAPES

There are two general classes of grapes grown in the South, the Vulpina or Scuppernon, James and others belong, and the Labrusca and other species generally called the bunch grapes in the South. The scuppernon and others of that class differ in growth from the bunch grapes and bear fruit on two year wood. The Scuppernon and all the Muscadines are grown on horizontal arbors, and I have found that the horizontal training is also best for Scuppernon and its class. The Scuppernon should be planted not closer than twenty feet apart and the cane trained to the stake the first year and then arbor built, either of wood or wire and about seven or eight feet above the ground and the new canes trained out upon it. The only pruning needed is to cut out the dead and stunted wood and train out the one and two year canes. All pruning should be done in November as the vines bleed less than at any other time. Clean cultivation and high, sandy land are the best conditions for this class of grape, and the soil should be maintained in fertility. They are better suited to the sandy coast regions than the upper Piedmont sections. The will not thrive well north of the coast section of Virginia or southern Maryland. There have been some hybrid forms of this class made by crossing the Scuppernon and other varieties of Texas Post Oak grapes which are said to be good. The Scuppernon very commonly makes imperfect flowers, and where the wild muscadines are not common in the neighborhood it is well to plant a wild muscadine near the Scuppernon to furnish pollen for it.

WHEAT GROWERS WARNED OF EXTRAVAGANT SEED CLAIMS

A warning to American farmers not to be misled in their zeal for increased-wheat production, into planting abnormally higher-priced seed for which extravagant claims are made, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Wheat is attracting at the present time greater attention than perhaps ever before, owing to its comparative scarcity and high price and the necessity of sowing a large acreage this fall," says the department statement. "As might be expected, therefore, various persons are offering to the public varieties that they describe as far superior to the kinds now being grown. These varieties are usually given some catchy name and extravagant claims are made for them."

"A favorite scheme employed by those having wheat for sale for which they wish to obtain exorbitant prices is to claim that their variety requires but a small amount of seed per acre. A speck of seed, 20 pounds, and a half bushel per acre are amounts frequently mentioned. Of course the claims of maximum yield from these small seedings are not substantiated by fact. Only on dry lands or under very special conditions is the seeding of as little as even 45 pounds per acre of wheat advisable. On nearly all of the wheat lands of the country it is more profitable to sow from a bushel to 2 bushels of seed per acre than to sow less than a bushel."

Better Babies Contest

The biggest Better Babies Contest ever held in the State and probably in the South will be held at the State Fair October 15-20. For the purpose, a wing of the new woman's building, recently constructed and used this season for the first time, has been set apart and specially equipped. The interest of the babies has been well looked after, and their presence is counted on as being one of the biggest features of the fair.

Important Ruling Issued by Colonel Osborn

A ruling vitally affecting business men of the country was made by Col. W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, recently.

"The treasury decision in so far as it authorizes corporations to deduct from gross income the annual premiums paid on policies insuring the lives of officers or employees in favor of such corporations, is hereby modified to the extent that instead of the corporations carrying such great insurance, being permitted to deduct from gross income of the year, in which paid, the amount of the annual premium payments, they will hereafter be permitted to deduct from the gross proceeds, when received, of any policies of which the corporations are the beneficiaries, the entire amount of the premiums paid during the term of the policies, less any premium payments which, under the former ruling, have been deducted from gross income in any return of annual net income, and the net proceeds of the policies thus ascertained, will be returned as taxable income of the year in which received."

Dr. Ferdinand King, New York

Physician and Medical Author, Says:

EVERY WOMAN

EVERY MOTHER

EVERY DAUGHTER

NEEDS IRON

AT TIMES

To put strength into her nerves and color into her cheeks.

There can be no beautiful, healthy, rosy-cheeked women without iron. The trouble is in the blood. The past has been that when women generally took ordinary meals, they did not get any iron, which often corroded the stomach and did far more harm than good. To-day doctors prescribe a certain form of iron as easily assimilated, does not hurt the stomach, it will not trouble the stomach and endurance of women, nervous, irritable, careworn, lagging, looking a shadowy 100 per cent. in two weeks' time in many instances. I have used it in my own practice with most surprising results.—Ferdinand King, M.D.

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A NERVOUS WRECK

From Three Years' Suffering. Says Cardui Made Her Well.

Texas City, Tex.—In an interesting statement, Mrs. G. H. Schill, of this town, says: "For three years I suffered untold agony with my head. I was unable to do any of my work."

I just wanted to sleep all the time, for that was the only ease I could get, when I was asleep. I became a nervous wreck just from the awful suffering with my head.

I was so nervous that the least noise would make me jump out of my bed. I had no energy, and was unable to do anything. My son, a young boy, had to do all my household duties.

I was not able to do anything until I took Cardui. I took three bottles in all, and it surely cured me of those awful headaches. That has been three years ago, and I know the cure is permanent, for I have never had any headache since taking Cardui.

Nothing relieved me until I took Cardui. It did wonders for me."

Try Cardui for your troubles—made from medicinal ingredients recommended in medical books as being of benefit in female troubles, and 40 years of use has proven that the books are right. Begin taking Cardui today. NC-134

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Notice.

Having qualified as executor on the estate of P. C. Glasgow, deceased, before F. M. Wright, 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 4th day of September, 1918, 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 4th day of September, 1917.
W. H. GLASGOW,
Executor of P. C. Glasgow, dec'd.

Notice to Creditors—Notice of Administrator's Sale

Having qualified as administrator on the estate of E. F. Cagle, deceased, late of Randolph county, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present same to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of September, 1918, 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 4th day of September, 1917.
C. B. CAGLE,
Administrator of E. F. Cagle, Dec'd.

Administrator of E. F. Cagle, Dec'd. Seagrove, N. C., R. F. D. No. 1.

Hour of sale, 10 o'clock a. m. Place of sale, last place of residence of E. F. Cagle in Richland township, Randolph county.

Notice of Resale of Land

By virtue of the powers vested in the undersigned by the last will and testament of A. R. Curtis, deceased, the lands described herein were sold at public auction on August 6, 1917, at the price of \$1,575, after which the bid was raised 10%.

The public is hereby notified that we will offer for resale on Saturday, Sept. 15, 1917, on the premises, at 12 o'clock noon the following lands situated in Liberty township, about one mile north east of Liberty, containing 118 1/2 acres. These lands are well watered, have buildings thereon, and has a lot of young timber growing thereon. The present offer of \$1732.50 will be the opening bid at said resale.

Terms of this sale: One third cash, balance upon a credit of three months, deferred payments to bear interest, title to be reserved until final payment is made.

This September 1, 1917
D. A. CURTIS
D. E. CURTIS
Executors of A. R. Curtis dec'd

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator on the estate of Ivey Hall, deceased, before F. M. Wright, 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 21st day of August, 1918, 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 20th day of August, 1917.
CORA MAY HALE,
Administratrix of Ivey Hall, Dec'd.

G. H. KING, Attorney.

C. S. TATE, MD.

Physician and Surgeon
Ramseur — North Carolina

Wm. C. Hammer R. C. Kelly

HAMMER & KELLY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Office, Second Door From Street in Lawyers' Row

G. H. KING
Attorney-at-Law
Office—McDowell Building

Practice in all courts, collect and adjust claims, wind up estates. All business entrusted in my care shall have prompt and painstaking attention.

DR. J. G. CRUTCHFIELD

DENTIST

Office Over Bank of Randolph
Phone 28 — — Asheboro, N. C.

DR. JOHN SWAIM

DENTIST

Office over First National Bank
Phone 192 — — Asheboro, N. C.

E. C. SHAW

Jeweler
Next door to Hoover & McCain's
Furniture Store

DR. C. W. JENNINGS

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Office over Standard Drug Co. Office
hours, 10 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 p. m.

Phone No. 91 Asheboro, N. C.

THE BANK OF RANDOLPH

Asheboro, N. C.
Capital and Surplus, \$60,000.00
Total Assets Over \$250