

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

OUNCE OF PREVENTION—BUCKET OF WATER



Fire on an Unprepared Farm Usually Makes a Clean Sweep.

PREVENT BLAZES ON EVERY FARM

Fire Buckets Should Be Handy in Buildings Not Otherwise Protected.

LOSS ANNUALLY IS IMMENSE

Salt in Water Keeps Emergency Supply From Freezing—Special Fire Pails With Rounded Bottom Are Most Favored.

SAWDUST CHOKES OIL BLAZE.

Have a bucket of sawdust ready to choke an oil blaze—especially in the garage or around the gas engine. Adding two or three pounds of common soda to a bucket of sawdust improves it as an extinguisher. Spread it with a scoop. Water is of little use where oil is blazing—it may spread the flame. Sand, while good to smother fires, is a bad thing to pour on machinery.

Millions of dollars' worth of agricultural wealth—much of it food—is destroyed by fire in the United States every year. At normal prices and with an average crop it would take the value of the greater part of the potato crop of the country to offset all that is lost annually through the fires on farms.

This is a dead loss to the nation—for the fact that most individual losers are partially reimbursed through insurance does not in the least reduce the drain on our national resources—and it is a loss that is largely preventable. Simple ways to reduce this great waste are suggested in Farmers' Bulletin 904, "Fire Prevention and Fire Fighting on the Farm," issued for free distribution by the United States department of agriculture.

The fire bucket, according to the writers of the bulletin, is the oldest, simplest and cheapest fire extinguisher, and should be in every farm building and home not equipped with more elaborate fire-fighting equipment.

Round Bottom Buckets Best. Any kind of bucket filled with water and placed handily is good, but special fire buckets with rounded bottoms like a kettle are best. There is no temptation to use such buckets for ordinary purposes and they are much more likely to be left hung on the brackets or in the round holes cut for them in shelves. Any kind of fire buckets should be specially painted or labeled and never used for any purpose other than fire fighting. They should be placed near entrances and near the top of stairways or ladders where they can easily be reached on entering the building or loft. Several buckets nested in a barrel of water are an effective device.

Needless to say, the fire buckets should always be kept filled by replacing the water lost by evaporation.

If the buckets are covered, water will not evaporate so rapidly nor get

STORE GASOLINE UNDERGROUND.

Gasoline is never safely stored until it is in an underground tank. The vapor from a single pint will render the air in an ordinary sized room explosive. Heavier than air, the gasoline vapor rests near the floor or ground, and a person standing may be unconscious of the danger until he places a lantern in the danger zone.

full of dust and dirt and become offensive. Water can be kept from freezing in all except very low temperatures by adding a couple of pounds of common salt to each bucketful. A single bucket of water may check a fire when the delay in getting water from a pump would allow the blaze to become uncontrollable. In buildings a long way from a water supply, a cask or tub of water from which to refill buckets is very desirable.

There is a right and a wrong way to throw water on a fire. Don't become excited. Spread the water with a sweeping motion all over the flaming material. Water thrown hastily may miss the blaze or fail to spread properly over the burning material. A fire chief of an eastern city at a demonstration put out an angry fire of oil-soaked material by calmly applying ten cupfuls of water where they would do the most good.

Examine Beans for Poisons.

The port laboratories of the bureau of chemistry of the United States department of agriculture are giving special attention to detecting poisonous beans offered for import to this country. According to the annual report of the bureau of chemistry, the high price of beans has led to shipment of so-called Burma or Rangoon beans from Asia and tapiramos beans from South America, which are known

AMERICA'S AGRICULTURAL ARMY.

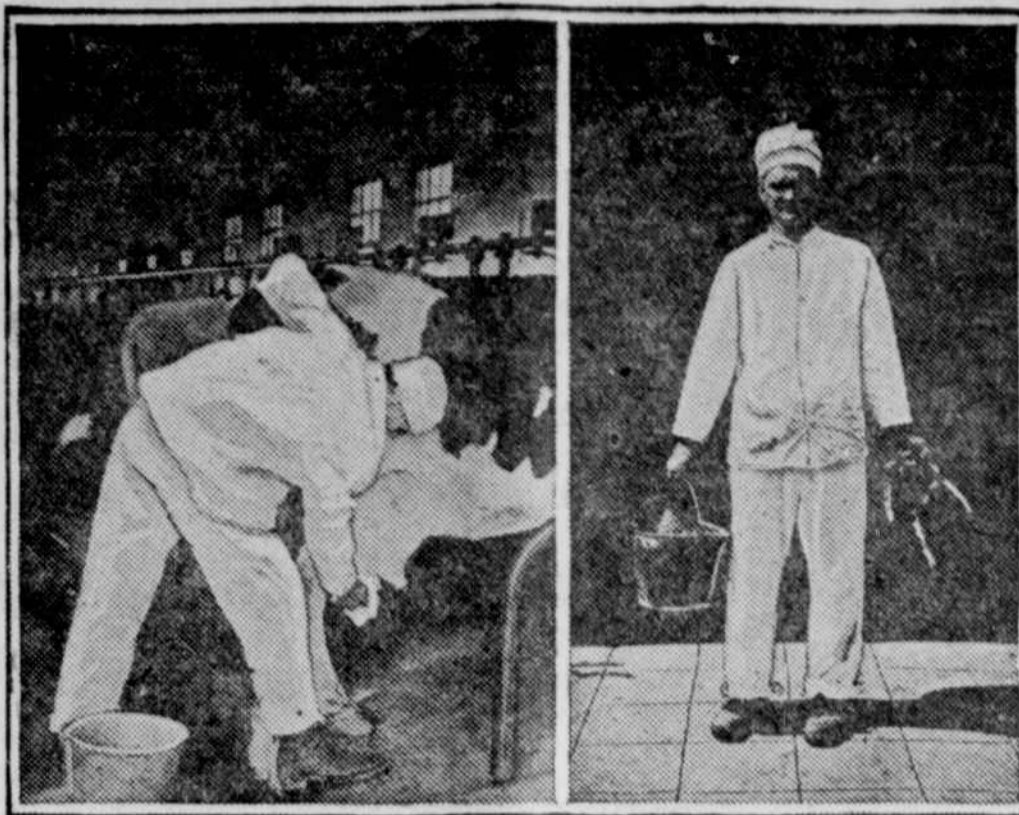
In the field of agriculture we have agencies and instrumentalities, fortunately, such as no other government in the world can show. The department of agriculture is undoubtedly the greatest practical and scientific agricultural organization in the world. Its total annual budget of \$46,000,000 has been increased during the last four years more than 72 per cent. It has a staff of 18,000, including a large number of highly trained experts, and alongside of it stand the unique land-grant colleges, which are without example elsewhere, and the 69 state and federal experiment stations. These colleges and experiment stations have a total endowment of plant and equipment of \$172,000,000 and an income of more than \$35,000,000, with 10,271 teachers, a resident student body of 125,000, and a vast additional number receiving instruction at their homes. County agents, joint officers of the department of agriculture and of the colleges, are everywhere co-operating with the farmers and assisting them. The number of extension workers under the Smith-Lever act and under the recent emergency legislation has grown to 5,500 men and women working regularly in the various communities and taking to the farmer the latest scientific and practical information. Alongside these great public agencies stand the very effective farmers themselves which are more and more learning the best methods of co-operation and the best methods of putting to practical use the assistance derived from governmental sources.—From President Wilson's message to farmers, January 31.

to yield hydrocyanic acid under some conditions. Shipments indicating the presence of hydrocyanic acid were therefore excluded as being dangerous to health. These poisonous beans are varieties of lima beans of various colors, and in shape may not be unlike the common navy bean. On careful inspection they may be distinguished from the common bean by the fact that, unlike the common bean, they show distinct striations, or stripes, radiating from the eye to the edge. There are also other less noticeable differences.

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

YOUR DAIRY OPEN TO INSPECTION, OR CRITICISM.



The Way to Get Clean Milk: Clean Milkers, Clean Cows, Clean Barn, Small-Top Pail.

CLEAN MILK IS MOST DESIRABLE

Various Methods of Milking Should Stand Eye Test of Customers.

KEEP OUT HARMFUL BACTERIA

Ordinary Common-Sense Rules of Cleanliness Will Do Much to Prevent Contamination—Clean Stable Before Milking.

Suppose, Mr. Dairyman, your customers should step into your dairy barn unannounced at milking time—would you be likely to lose some of them as a result of things they saw? Would they see cleanly dressed milkers in a clean barn, milking from clean cows into clean pails? Or would they see another picture which need not be drawn but which is all too common, even in these days of improved dairy methods—a picture whose reflection is the layer of sediment which the consumer will see if he holds up a bottle of milk from such a dairy and looks at the bottom of it?

Keep Out the Germs.

Ordinary common-sense rules of cleanliness at milking time will do much to prevent contamination of milk by the easiest ways. Unless considerable care is taken, large numbers of bacteria may find their way into the milk during the process of milking. Cows should be milked in clean, well-lighted stables. By taking great pains it may be possible to produce good milk in a dark or dirty stable, but it is extremely improbable that the average dairyman will obtain a desirable product under such conditions.

Grooming and feeding the cows, as well as cleaning the stable and removing the manure, should not be done just before milking, as these operations fill the air with odors, dust, and bacteria which may contaminate the milk.

After grooming and before milking, the udders, flanks and bellies of the cows should be carefully wiped with a damp cloth to remove any dust or loose hairs which might fall into the pail. In some dairies where milk containing an exceptionally small number of bacteria is produced, the cows' udders are washed twice in clean water and then wiped with a clean cloth. Only those persons who are free from

SMALL-TOP MILK PAILS KEEP OUT HARMFUL GERMS.

In modern dairies where clean milk is produced the small-top milk pail is a necessity, as it presents only a small opening into which dust and dirt may fall from the air or from the cow's body. It has been found by experience that the use of a pail of this kind greatly reduces the number of bacteria in milk from dairies where it is used. Many types of milk pails are for sale, but any tinner by the addition of a hood can convert any ordinary pail into a small-top pail.

communicable disease should be allowed to handle or even enter the stable or dairy house.

Clean Clothes for Milker.

After the cows are prepared for milking, each milker should thoroughly wash his hands and put on clean overalls and a jumper or wear a suit, preferably white, which is used for no other purpose. The suit must be kept clean and occasionally sterilized with steam or hot water. Sanitary small-top milk pails should be used. Milkers should be allowed to

only with dry hands. The practice of wetting the hands with milk is a filthy one and in the winter is likely to cause the teats to chafe. Milking should be done quickly and thoroughly with no violent jerking of the teats. After each cow's milk is drawn it should be removed immediately to the milk house.

The milker should remember always that he is handling a human food which is very easily contaminated. Soap, clean water, and towels must be readily accessible and the hands should be washed after milking each cow; this is commonly done on many first-class dairy farms. The use of a clean milking stool will do much to prevent soiling the hands.

Poison Stock's Fly Enemies.

By poisoning with arsenic the carcasses of large animals which cannot be promptly buried or buried, large numbers of flies which are capable of serious injury to meat-producing animals can be killed. Dead carcasses should be partly skinned, the flesh slashed, and a solution of one pound of white arsenic boiled in five gallons of water should be applied freely. After a few days the carcass may be turned over and the other side treated similarly. After it has thus served as a poisoner, the carcass should be burned or buried.

GIVE PIG PLACE IN THE SUN.

Remember this in making your piggy ready for the spring war litters: A little pig loves sunshine and needs it almost as much as he needs food. No piggy is fit for the purpose unless it admits direct sunshine onto the floor of every pen at the time the pigs are farrowed, furnishes plenty of fresh air and provides exercise in the open air. Bryness, sunshine, warmth, fresh air, freedom from drafts and exercise are of primary importance in raising pigs. These secured, the job is half done. In putting up buildings mentioned six requirements just mentioned must be kept constantly in mind. Not one can be neglected.

Ideal Site for Dairy.

Whenever possible the cow stable should be on high ground with good natural drainage. Poultry houses, hog sheds, manure piles or surroundings which pollute the stable air and furnish breeding places for flies should not be near the cow stable. The silo may be connected with the stable by a feed room, but it should be shut off by a tight door. This is convenient and also prevents silage odors in the stable except at feeding time. After the silage has been fed, the stable can be thoroughly aired before the next milking period.

An ideal site for a barnyard is a south slope which drains away from the stable. If the barnyard is inclined to be muddy, it should be improved by drainage and by the use of cinders or gravel. A clean yard is a great help in keeping the cows from becoming dirty with mud and manure.

Pure Air for Pure Milk.

Every cow stable should have a system of ventilation to keep the air fresh and pure and the cows comfortable without exposing them to injurious drafts. Bad odors in the stable indicate that the ventilation is deficient. At least 500 cubic feet of air space should be provided for each cow. Farmers who desire to provide proper ventilation in cow stables can obtain information on this point by applying to the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture.

Loss From Lightning.

By far the greater part of an annual loss in the United States of \$8,000,000 from lightning is in the rural districts, points out a farm fire prevention bulletin of the United States department of agriculture.

NOTICE—SALE OF TOWN LOT.

By virtue of authority contained in a mortgage deed executed by James A. Pierce and Ora Pierce to the undersigned on February 26th, 1917 and recorded in Book No. 37, page 205 of Johnston County, I will on March 29th, 1918, expose for sale to the highest bidder a lot of land situated in the town of Kenly, N. C., and described as follows:

Being lot No. 8 in block No. 2 in the J. T. Revell plot. Size of lot 50 feet by 150 feet, fronting 50 feet on Tilghmon Street, and further known as part of the Jesse Kirby land.

This Feb. 25th, 1918.

WILEY H. HOWELL,
Mortgagee.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage deed, executed to me by Della Norris, February 2, 1917, said mortgage being of record in the registry of Johnston County, in Book No. 27 at page 30.

Default having been made in the payments of bonds secured by said mortgage deed, I will on Monday, the 1st day of April, 1918, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in the town of Smithfield, N. C., sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

Lot No. 5 in block No. 34 as shown on the new map of the town of Benson, N. C., prepared by Reddick, Man and Hale, during the year 1914, and fronting Mill Street on the North 50 feet and running back 140 feet to an alley, containing a fractional part of an acre.

This the 1st day of March, 1918.

W. J. WEAVER,
Mortgagee.

James Raynor, Atty.

This mortgage was given to secure purchase price of the above described premises.

SALE UNDER EXECUTION.

Under and by virtue of an execution directed to the Sheriff of Johnston County from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Harnett County, N. C., under a judgment duly docketed in said Court in favor of R. F. Smith and against B. A. Norris, and also executions directed to the undersigned from Harnett County in favor of Durham Notion Company and vs. B. A. Norris, A. S. White & Company vs. B. A. Norris, et al. said judgment being duly docketed in Johnston County, the undersigned will offer for sale for cash, to satisfy said executions, to the highest bidder at the Courthouse door in Smithfield, N. C., at 12:00 o'clock on Monday the 1st day of April, 1918, the following described lands, to-wit:

That certain lot and house in the town of Benson, N. C. conveyed to B. A. Norris by C. F. Neighbors, the deed to which is of record in the Registry of Johnston County in Book 37, page 201, said lot being described as follows:

Bounded on the north by the lands of Preston Woodall, on the East by the right-of-way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and on the South and West by the lands of Alonzo Parrish, and is known as Lot No. 4 in Block J of the Plan of the Town of Benson, N. C., being a lot 60 feet by 140 feet.

This 27th day February, 1918.

Terms, cash. Time, April 1st, 1918, at 12:00 M., the Court House door in Smithfield, N. C.

W. F. GRIMES,
Sheriff of Johnston County.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT BEFORE THE CLERK.

North Carolina,
Johnston County.
Jacob Boykin et al.
vs.
Hackney Boykin et al.

The undersigned Commissioners pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court entitled in the above cause, on March 1, 1918, the undersigned Commissioners will for the fourth time offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the Court House door, in the town of Smithfield, N. C., the

16th day of March, 1918, at 12 o'clock M., the 557 acre tract of land belonging to the estate of L. H. Boykin, deceased, which was sub-divided and plotted by E. P. Lore, engineer, into eight (8) tracts. The upshot bid was made on the whole, therefore, the tract will be sold as a whole.

Terms of sale, one-half cash, of which 10 per cent will be required to be deposited with the Commissioners on the day of sale, and the remainder of one-half of purchase price to be paid upon confirmation of the sale by the Court; the balance paid upon six (6) and twelve (12) months with interest at 6 per cent from date of sale.

This the 1st day of March, 1918.

ASHLEY BOYKIN,
F. H. BROOKS,
Trustees.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Spicey Pope, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 5th day of February, 1919, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 4th day of February, 1918.

J. R. POPE,
Administrator.

Coats, N. C.
Ezra Parker, Attorney.

SALE OF BUGGY WHEELS.

On Saturday, March 23, 1918, at 2 o'clock p. m., I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash one set of buggy wheels belonging to Jim Whitfield. These wheels will be sold to get service charges.

This 20th day of February, 1918.
J. H. HOLLAND,
Kenly, N. C.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Sir William Johnson, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 5th day of February, 1919, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 4th day of February, 1918.

JAMES D. PARKER,
Administrator.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

Under and by virtue of a judgment of the Superior Court of Johnston County, entered at the February Term, 1918, in an action entitled Alonzo Parrish vs. Man Norris et al. the undersigned commissioners, appointed by the Court in said judgment, will offer for sale for cash to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in Smithfield, Johnston County, N. C., at 12:00 M. on Tuesday, the 28th day of March, 1918, the following described property, to-wit:

One Lot in the town of Benson, N. C., being and lying on Harnett Street fronting said street 70 feet and running back parallel with Wall Street 120 feet, it being Lot No. 3 in Block 47 of the Plan of the town of Benson, N. C., as shown on the map of Reddick, Mann & Hales. Sale of the said lot is being made for partition thereof among the tenants in common.

This 22nd day February, 1918.

Terms: Cash. Time: March 28th, 1918, at 12:00 M., at the Court House door in Smithfield, N. C.

J. R. BARBOUR,
R. L. GODWIN,
Commissioners.

SALE FOR PARTITION.

Under and by virtue of a decree, in the Superior Court of Johnston County, entered on February 1, 1918, in a special proceeding, entitled Ashley Johnson, Robert Johnson, et al. heirs at law of Alzoura Johnson, Sir William Johnson and Emma Johnson, Ex Parte, appointing the undersigned commissioner to sub-divide and sell said land and I will on

Monday, March 25, 1918, at noon, in front of the Court House in the town of Smithfield, North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder at public outcry the following described tracts of real estate:

1st. Tract: Beginning at a stake in the Sir William Johnson line and runs N. 5, E. 54 poles to a stake; thence S. 82 1-2, E. 39 1-2 poles to a stake; thence S. 7 1-2, W. 53 poles to a stake in the Sir William Johnson line; thence N. 85 W. 37 1-2 poles to the beginning and containing 13 acres and being that part of the Alzoura Johnson lands allotted to Sir William Johnson in the division of the lands of his brother, Curtis Johnson, deceased, and being lot No. 1 in the aforesaid sub-division.

2nd. Tract: Beginning at a stake in N. R. Parker's line and runs N. 85, W. 78 poles to a stake; thence S. 5, W. 30 poles to a stake; thence S. 85 E. 8 and 7-10 poles to Southwest corner of the graveyard lot; thence along the graveyard lot 8 and 7-10 poles to the Southeast corner of the graveyard lot; thence in the same direction 53 poles to a stake in the N. R. Parker line; thence N. 29 1-2 E. along the N. R. Parker line 30 poles to the beginning, containing 14 acres, except the graveyard lot of about 3-4 of an acre which is not conveyed and being lot No. 2 in the sub-division made by the commissioner by virtue of the order of the court.

3rd. Tract: Beginning at a stake, a corner of lot No. 2 and runs N. 85 W. 69 and 3-10 poles across the Burnal, to a stake in the western edge of the Sir William Johnson mill pond at the high-water mark, Curtis W. Johnson's corner; thence southward along the high-water mark to a stake in the Curtis W. Johnson line; thence S. 85 E. 50 poles to a stake, a corner of lot No. 2, near the graveyard; thence N. 5, E. 30 poles to the beginning, containing 10 acres and being lot No. 3, in the aforesaid sub-division.

4th. Tract: Beginning at a stake corner of lot No. 3, and 6 in this sub-division and runs N. 85, W. 50 poles to a stake in the western high-water mark of the Sir William Johnson mill pond, in the Curtis W. Johnson line; thence South along said high-water mark to a stake; thence S. 4, W. along the Curtis W. Johnson line 62 poles to a stake; thence N. 8, W. 12 and 7-10 poles to a stake; thence S. 4, W. 17 poles to a stake; thence S. 85, E. 48 1/2 poles to a stake in the line of lot No. 6 in the division; thence N. 5, E. 8 poles to the beginning, containing 27 acres and being lot No. 4 in the aforesaid sub-division.

5th. Tract: Beginning at a stake in Hannah's Creek, near the old fish trap, a corner of lot No. 6, and runs N. 5, E. 45 1-2 poles to a stake, a corner of lot No. 4; thence N. 85, W. 48 1-2 poles to a stake; thence S. 4, W. 21 and 7-10 poles to a stake; thence N. 86, W. 13 poles to a stake; thence S. 4, W. 64 poles to a stake in the run of Hannah's Creek; thence down the run of said creek to the beginning, containing 26 acres and being lot No. 5 in the aforesaid sub-division.

6th. Tract: Beginning at a stake, a corner of lot No. 2, and runs S. 29 1-2, W. 108 poles to a blackgum in the run of Burnal Swamp; thence down the run of said swamp to the run of Hannah's Creek; thence up the run of Hannah's Creek to a stake at the old fish trap, near the Syrock lands; thence N. 5, E. 128 1-2 poles to a stake, another corner of lot No. 2; thence S. 85, E. 70 and 4-10 poles to the beginning, and containing 41 acres and being lot No. 6 in the aforesaid sub-division. This description includes within its boundaries the 5 acre tract of land, near Hannah's Creek entirely surrounded by the lands of this tract, and now owned by B. Parker.

Terms of sale, one-third cash and the balance payable January 1, 1919, title reserved until all the purchase money is paid.

This 20th day of February, 1918.

JAMES D. PARKER,
Commissioner.
Parker & Parker, Atty's.