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Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

North Carolina, Carteret County.
Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage deed dated August 26th., 1931, executed by Herbert Springle and others to W. E. Adair and duly recorded in Book 70 at page 285 Office Register of Deeds for Carteret County, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured, the undersigned mortgagee will offer for sale and will sell, for cash, at the court-house door of Carteret County, in the town of Beaufort, N. C., on Saturday the 1st day of October 1932, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., the following described real estate, to wit: Situate, lying and being in the town of Beaufort, adjoining the lands of the estate of B. L. Jones and others, beginning at the northwest corner of the James Mason land and running eastwardly with the Mason line 70 yards, thence northwardly 50 feet, thence westwardly parallel with the Mason line 70 yards to Hannah Fulford's line, thence with said line 50 feet to the beginning.
This 30th day of August 1932.
W. E. ADAIR.
Sept. 29. Mortgagee.

SALE OF LANDS

Under authority of order in Superior Court at June Term 1932, undersigned will offer for sale to highest bidder for cash, or on terms to be proposed at sale, at the court-house door in Beaufort, N. C., on Saturday, October 8th., 1932, noon, the following described lands:
In Newport Township: On north side Newport River, beginning at the mouth of branch emptying into Newport River to westward of the Red Bank on the north side of said river, thence up the branch and the east along thereof to the head, thence N. 20 degrees E 100 poles, thence N. to the back line of Bell land, thence with said back line of said Bell land to Ezekiel Bell's 3rd corner, thence with his line to his 2nd corner, thence with Morton's and Garner's line to little Creek, thence the various courses of the creek to the river, thence various courses of the river to beginning, containing by estimation 600 acres, more or less;
Also, tract beginning at a stake on the east side of Little Creek, thence running N. 40 E. 58 poles, to a stake by the road, thence N. 5 E. 258 poles to a marked line, thence with that line S. 26. W. 157 poles to the head of the Branch, thence down and with the run of said branch to Little Creek, thence down the east side of said creek to beginning, containing 79 1-4 acres, more or less.
This 6th day of September, 1932.
STANLEY WOODLAND
Receiver of estate of J. E. Woodland.* 9-29

EXECUTRIX NOTICE

Having qualified as executrix of the estate of B. F. Small, deceased late of Carteret County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Sea Level, N. C. on or before the 8th day of September, 1933, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.
JOSEPHINE SMALL,
Executrix of the estate of B. F. Small, deceased. Oct. 13

Telling Wife.

Husband: "The doctor ordered me away for a rest."
Wife: "Did you show him your tongue?"
Husband: "No I told him about yours."

**A Newsy Trip
Around The World**

By Elizabeth Saunders

When Harry C. Kinne, 52 year old lawyer from Wilmette, Ill., called for the first time on Harry C. Kinne, 50, Watertown N. Y. business man, they discovered they have a lot in common besides name. They look alike, each has a son named Harry C. Jr., each has a daughter, Ruth each has a brother, C. E. each is a member of the village or city council. The two men are not related and never knew each other until recently.

Will Spiedman of Ainsworth, Neb., says grasshoppers are fewer this year but they grow larger. Spiedman said grasshoppers were growing so big on his farm that one of them stopped a tractor "single handed." The hopper he explained, sat down on the magnet post and stalled the engine.

As the story was told in court in Salt Lake City, Bert Fairclough wanted to kiss his sister-in-law at a family party. She protested and her nose was bitten off. Fairclough has been hailed to court as a nose biter.

In Newark, N. J., Pilot Marshall Fay last January bought a \$1 suitcase, had his name and address stenciled on it. After he finished using it he gave it to a traveling friend with instructions to throw it away. A month later the suitcase was returned to Marshall Fay by airplane collect. In Newark he threw it away again. Before long he received a collect telegram from Boston announcing that the suitcase was found, was enroute to Newark—collect.

Recently the White House elevator broke down. Into the White House grounds drove a repair truck. On the front of it was a plate: "Repair the 18th Amendment." On the rear a sign read: "Vote for Roosevelt."

At 42, Harry Burns, of Montreal, Canada, cook on the grain carrier Soreldoc is cutting his third set of teeth.

Physicians decided to operate when a marble lodged in the throat of five-year old Janet Champa of Boston. But the child's mother took her by the shoulders and shook her sharply. Then she turned the child up on her head—and the marble dropped out of her mouth.

After charging that her husband "celebrated" all holidays by beating her, Mrs. Etalkia Klaus, of Belleville, Ill., was granted a divorce.

A girl with a good disposition makes a good wife. Still a girl with a good position is not to be sneezed at!

In Honolulu died Jose de Mordaires who had spent all his days for the past 36 years staring steadily at a bronze statue of Kamehameha the Great, Mawahi's first ruler.

The town clock in Elkador, Iowa, had been gaining time the first half of each hour and slowed up the second half. The reason: A couple of pigeons would perch on the big hand when it was going down. They'd stay there until it pointed downward at such an angle that they lost their grip. ater they would get aboard for the upward ride.

In the Farmington, N. H., News appeared the following: "Correction:—In the personal column of last week's issue it was reported that Carroll Peavey and daughter Nancy, of Lisbon, were in town recently and in their itinerary of visits included the former's grandfather, Albert S. Wallace. Mr. Wallace wishes it contradicted that he received this attention from his grandson."

Six youths arrested in Fishkill, N. Y., posted a spare tire as a bond for their appearance in court to answer traffic violations charges.

In Hamilton, Bermuda, William Leach suddenly left his armchair to get a book. Just then a bolt of lightning came down the chimney, destroyed the chair.

In Manhattan, an anonymous fanatic painted in red letters on Grant's Tomb: The good but starve; the order of the day is prey on others or become a prey.

In London hostesses are serving sea gull's eggs instead of Plovers' eggs recently forbidden as a table delicacy by law. They have shells so thin that they must be hard-boiled before shipping.

In Milwaukee, Andrew Wisniewski found that children are not legal tender. Summoned to court about a \$35 debt to a furniture company, he

offered two of his children to satisfy the creditor. Said he: "I am rich in children and nothing else." The startled judge vetoed the offer and dismissed the action.

**POISONOUS
SNAKES**

By C. S. BRIMLEY
Assistant Entomologist, N. C. Department of Agriculture

I am not infrequently called upon to define in simple but accurate language the distinctions between poisonous snakes so that any plain man can tell the difference.

Unfortunately, this is not a particularly easy matter, as there are three groups of poisonous snakes, and two of them are more closely related to the general run of ordinary harmless snakes than they are to the third group of venomous ones.

The only actual difference that holds in all cases is the possession of poison fangs by the venomous snakes and their absence in the harmless ones. These fangs, however, may be long and movable or short and fixed, and in the latter case they may be in the front of the mouth or in the back. Nevertheless, for the region east of the Mississippi River we can lay down the following rules which for that region will sufficiently well separate the poisonous kinds from the harmless ones:

Any snake with a rattle on the end of its tail is poisonous. Rattlesnakes, three species.

Any snake with a pit or hole on the side of the head about halfway between the eye and the nostril is poisonous. Rattlesnakes, copperhead and cottonmouth, five kinds in all.

And in case the head is crushed, the underside of the tail in these five kinds will be seen to have most of the plates if not all in a single row, not in pairs.

In addition, in all rattlesnakes, and in the cottonmouth and copperhead moccasins, the head is large and triangular, with a decidedly narrow neck.

These five kinds of snakes, three rattlesnakes and two moccasins, all belong to the viper group, and it is to this group and this only that all the popular notions concerning the appearance of venomous snakes apply. All of them have long poison fangs fastened to a hinged bone so that they can be raised or lowered at pleasure, and when not in use the fangs lie back in the mouth entirely concealed beneath a fleshy growth.

However, there is another group of venomous snakes which contains some of the most deadly serpents known, and the members of this group possess none of the characters so far given as possessed by venomous snakes.

This group, the cobras, is, we are glad to say, but poorly represented in America, and the only member of it occurring east of the Mississippi has fortunately a very distinct color pattern which renders its identification an easy matter. This is the coral snake, a long, slim snake whose body is encircled by rings of red, yellow and black, every other ring being yellow. The latter point is particularly to be noted, as while there are certain harmless snakes resembling it in being partly or wholly ringed with the same colors, yet in all these snakes the alternate rings are black. Thus, while in the coral snake the sequence of colors beginning with any red ring is red, yellow, black, yellow, red, and in its harmless imitators, red, black, yellow, black, red.

The coral snake attains a length of about three feet or a little over, is a burrowing snake, feeding on lizards and other snakes, and while not apparently much inclined to bite, has as deadly a poison if not more so than any rattlesnake. The bite is rendered still more dangerous by the fact that usually at least the bite is followed by little pain or swelling and the victim waks about unconcerned until some hours later he sickens and dies. The death rate from known cases of bite by this snake is about 75 per cent, as opposed to not more than about 25 per cent from rattlesnake bites. However, this may be due to only fatal cases getting recorded, as a rule, and there are not enough known cases to make the recorded rate really reliable. Still, it is certainly safe enough to say that in spite of its rather small size and in-offensive habits it is certainly as dangerous as a rattlesnake, and I can say from personal knowledge that it can move quicker than any other snake I have ever handled.

Like all snakes of the cobra family it has short, fixed venom fangs and is apt to bite and hang on, chewing the poison into the wound, instead of stringing and letting go as the vipers do. This snake is found in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and

in North Carolina from Moore and Onslow counties southward.

This snake does not have the ability to spread the neck into a flattened hood as do the true cobras of Asia.

Coming back to the vipers, the species occurring in North Carolina are the Diamond Rattlesnake, the Banded Rattlesnake, the Ground or Pygmy Rattlesnake, the Copperhead or Highland Moccasin, and the Cottonmouth or true Water Moccasin. The name Water Moccasin as applied to the last one is, however, rather misleading, as the name is more often locally applied to the two harmless snakes than to the Cottonmouth, which in our State at least is much less abundant than they are.

Of these snakes the Copperhead is found throughout the State, and the Banded Rattler originally had the same range, but has been killed out in the more settled sections, being at the present time mainly confined to the swamps of the eastern counties and to the mountains in the west. The Ground Rattler, the Diamond Rattler and the Cottonmouth are confined to the eastern counties only.

The Diamond Rattlesnake, which reaches a possible length of eight feet in Florida, is the largest and most dangerous of our snakes, for the simple reason that on account of his size and weight he not only has longer fangs, but has the strength to drive them in deeper when it strikes, and of course more poison to inject in the wound. The color pattern is distinctive consisting of a series of light edged, dark diamond shaped blotches down the back, with the corners toward each other. This does not seem to be a common snake here, but occurs in all the coastal counties at least as far up as Craven and possibly to Albemarle Sound.

The Banded Rattler, which is so called because the back is crossed by a number of wavy edged cross-bars, does not get as big as the preceding, although it reaches six feet in length on the coast. In the mountains at least there are two distinct color varieties, one being yellow in ground color with the cross-bands very distinct, and the other nearly black with the cross-bars less evident. Curiously enough, the yellow ones are mostly females and the black ones mostly males.

The Ground Rattlesnake is much smaller, only about 18 inches in length, and has a series of rounded spots down the back and others along the sides; also, the rattle is very small and quite apt not to be noticed. The bite seems to be quite venomous for its size, and we have heard of its biting dogs during the hunting season. Occurs only in the east and not known north of Carteret and Cumberland counties.

The Copperhead, known in this State as Highland Moccasin, White Oak Snake, Poplar-leaf Snake, and Rattlesnake's Pilot, is a light-colored snake with a row of broad chestnut-colored blotches down the back, these forking on the sides so that they are somewhat like two capital Y's joined by their tails across the back and with the top of the head red dish. Its fangs are smaller and slender than those of the rattlesnakes, and while its bite is by all means to be avoided, I know of no fatalities from the half dozen or more cases that have come to my attention. It seems naturally rather an inoffensive snake. Reaches about 2 1-2 feet.

The Cottonmouth or Water Moccasin—the latter name, however, unfortunately applied more often to the harmless but bad-tempered water snakes than to its proper owner—is a larger and darker colored snake than the Copperhead, reaching at least 3 1-2 feet in length, and being brown in color, with not very distinct blackish blotches across the back. The head is darker and the snake has a curious habit when annoyed of opening the mouth wide and showing the white interior, whence its name. It occurs along the streams in the eastern part of the State, occasionally as far inland, as Raleigh (only one specimen in fifty years), and feeds mainly on fish and frogs. The bite is said to be dangerous, but I have not met with any cases.

All these snakes are largely nocturnal and have the pupil of the eye in an ordinary light vertical and slit-like like a cat's, which is one reason, of course, why we don't see many of them.

In case any one gets bitten by a poisonous snake the victim should suck as much poison as possible from the wound, if in a place he can get at. First, however, if he has sufficient courage and a sharp knife, it is better to open the wound, both punctures, if more than one fang has pierced the skin, by a couple of cross cuts so as to allow the blood to flow and wash some of the poison out of the wound. Then, if it is on a limb, a handkerchief or cord should be tied tightly around said limb between the wound and the body so as to prevent the poison from entering the circulation too quickly. And the patient should be got to a doctor, who will, if he is up to date, administer a dose of antivenin at present the only known remedy for snake-bite.

This does not mean, however, that the patient will die if he does not get a dose of antivenin, as unless the victim has been bitten by a large rattlesnake in a vital part he is apt to get well anyhow, but he will have an unpleasant time for a while doing it. Whisky or any other stimulant is no remedy for snake-bite; in fact, al-

stimulants simply help the poison to take effect more quickly and do no good whatever.

The third group of poisonous snakes—those with fangs in the back of the jaw—are represented in the United States by a few small species not large enough to be harmful to man, but in Africa at least some of the species are quite dangerous. There is no means by which these can be told from harmless snakes apart from harmless snakes apart from the fangs.

As to the harmless snakes, so far as the eastern United States is concerned, all the kinds with lengthwise stripes or in which the pattern is solid neither striped nor spotted, and also all those with perfectly smooth scales unless they are ringed with red, yellow and black, are harmless. These include the black snake, coach-whip, king snakes, garter snakes, ground snakes and many others. On the other hand, snakes with rough scales and a spotted or cross-banded pattern should be avoided, as all rattlesnakes and moccasins come within this description, and also snakes cross-banded or ringed with red, black, and yellow, and with smooth scales as the coral snake, answers to this description. Avoid spreading adders. They are perfectly harmless but are continually confused with copperheads. Also avoid water snakes. Most are harmless, but ill-tempered. Any particular one might however, be a cottonmouth.

Hoping this will enable some of you to know a little more about poisonous snakes, I bid you good-bye for the day.

HOME DEMONSTRATION NOTES

By Ann Mason
Miss Mary E. Thomas, Food and Nutrition Specialist from State College, Raleigh will meet with the food and nutrition leaders Monday, September 26th, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. at the Home Demonstration agent's office. Miss Thomas will give a special demonstration on the making of desserts. The Home Agent urges every leader to be present at this demonstration.

The County Council members are also invited to be at the demonstration given by Miss Thomas Monday and are asked to lunch with the Home Agent in her office at 12:00 o'clock. At 1:30 there will be a meeting called by the County Council president, Mrs. Alvin Garner. It is hoped that

every member of the council will be present at this meeting. The county council needs your presence.

The Home Agent will begin organizing the 4 H clubs in the different schools Tuesday, September 27.

The following clubs will be met by the home agent during the ensuing week: Tuesday, September 27th—Stacy, hostess Mrs. Pollie Hamilton; Wednesday, Harkers Island, Mrs. Fred Guthrie; Thursday, Core Creek, Mrs. J. H. Dickinson; Friday, Williston, hostess Mrs. Lula Willis; Saturday, North River 4-H Club at 2:00 o'clock.

Have you visited your local curb market lately? You will find all kinds of fresh vegetables and fruits, dressed chickens, eggs, cakes and flowers. Come see what we have.

The curb market totaled \$1,425.99 for the month of July and August. The market will be open each Saturday from 8:00 o'clock until 11:00, all through the winter.

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