

BUILDING OF CISTERNS AND WALKS EXPLAINED

(Continued from page one.)

Low Walls

Have you a field on which the loose stone is a nuisance? If so you can kill two birds with one stone by using these stones in low terrace walls, about the yards, barnyard, garden, and along the highway.

By using such stone as foundations and for "plumbs" in a low grade concrete a terrace wall can be built for astonishingly small outlay of money.

Such wall terraces should, of course, wherever possible be designed as foundations for permanent fences, and where they will serve to catch and retain the drifting soil, trash, etc. For such purposes they seldom need stand more than eighteen inches above ground (otherwise they should be designed with more care as retaining walls).

Such a wall 2 1/2 feet high (18" above ground) will take one sack of cement to 7 feet of wall when half the volume is made up of "plumbs." This is practicable if the plumbs are carefully laid. If the water is to be conducted along the upper side of the wall it should be fixed with a fall of about one inch in six feet or about 1/3" in one hundred.

If the wall is built level, as at the lower edge of a yard, then some provision should be made for the water to go thru the wall just above the earth surface. This will give opportunity for the earth to settle out of the water and yet not retain too much of a pond. The outlets can be conveniently made by laying pieces of 4" drain tile thru the wall. They can be laid one above the other and the lower one plugged when earth fills up to it.

When a fence is to stand on the wall the posts (concrete or steel) can be set in the wall when building, but if wood posts are to be used a convenient scheme is to set 4" tile drain joints vertically in the concrete wall at such spacing as desired. The tops should be flush with the top of the concrete and around each tile should be put several bands of sound fence wire (or the equivalent) so that the wire will be enveloped in concrete. This will reinforce the tile and concrete so that it will stand any reasonable strain on the posts which will be set in the tile.

Instead of tile, wood plugs can be made of whatever size desired. They should be slightly tapered (small end down) and a single wrapping of paper put around the plug so that it can be easily extracted.

The trench for the wall should be 16" deep, the bottom, four inches to be filled with field stone without cement. On this first course of stone the concrete is started 12" below ground surface and between board forms. The forms are of the simplest pattern and need no illustration. The easiest manipulation is to set stakes in line for the vertical side and hold the battered side in place with wire. Work should always stop in a square end against a board cut to fit between the forms. This same board can be used as a spacer in wiring up the forms. For a job of much magnitude, two or three sets of forms should be made—either 14 or 16 feet long. By the time the forward one is filled the rear can be detached and moved forward.

Do not let the wall get dry for three days.

One of the many advantages in these concrete terrace walls is the ease with which cultivation can be pushed right up to the wall. A plow can be run against it without catching. All of which is conducive to easy, clean and full cultivation. This means much in a garden under the intense cultivation that it should receive.

Such walls as described above are sure to crack at intervals but these cracks will not detract from their effectiveness.

JUST ABOUT THE FARM

(Continued from page one.)

factory mixture is tallow and cod oil, or neat's-foot oil and tallow, or any or all of them with wool grease, mixed to a paste about the consistency of butter. Apply the grease lightly to driving harness and liberally to work harness. The leather should be washed first using luke-warm water and a neutral soap and the warm grease then rubbed into the leather while it is still damp.

One tuberculous fowl may cause the disease to spread through the whole flock if control measures are not applied.

Avian tuberculosis, which is particularly prevalent in the North Central States, can be detected by a post-mortem or by the tuberculin test given by a veterinarian. All diseased birds should be killed and burned. The remainder of fowls over one year old should be marketed. The chicken house should be cleaned and disinfected and also moved to clean ground if practicable. Lots and runways should be plowed up and seeded to a grain crop.

If sheep, calves, or pigs have a husky cough, lungworms should be suspected as the cause of the trouble. Good "nursing" is the safest and most satisfactory treatment in most cases, says the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Infested animals should be taken off wet pasture and put on high, dry pasture, or put up and fed dry feed. A safe supply of drinking water and plenty of good feed are of value in tiding the animals over the critical stages of the disease and allowing the lungworms to die out. Sanitation and pasture rotation, isolation of infested stock, and special precautions in regard to the pasturing and watering of young animals are important preventive measures.

NO RACE SUICIDE

There is no race suicide among swine ascarids, or roundworms, as these parasites are commonly called. One full-grown roundworm in the intestine of a hog may produce as many as 26,000,000 or 27,000,000 eggs. The eggs pass out, fall to the ground, and later develop into young worms, which the pigs swallow. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, these parasites are found in one out of three hogs of breeding age. Worm-infested places are especially dangerous to young pigs. Preventive measures consist in keeping the pigs on clean pasture or ground away from older hogs, and in providing shelter and fresh, clean water—and shade in hot weather. Pigs should be kept on clean ground until they are at least four months old, or weigh 100 pounds. Roundworm eggs are very resistant to cold and drought and are long-lived, some living as long as five years. Details of the method of roundworm control commonly known as the McLean County system of swine sanitation, are available to swine raisers in Leaflet 5-L, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which may be obtained on request.

A SIMPLE ROACH TRAP

An effective trap for roaches is made by greasing the sides of deep bread tins with a little rancid butter. The roaches are attracted by the food odor, and are unable to climb out because of the greased sides. Dusting thoroughly with sodium fluoride on shelves and in cracks about the kitchen will also exterminate roaches effectively. Sodium fluoride is poisonous to people as well as to roaches. Keep it away from children and pets.

For washing and rinsing utensils a clean, safe water supply is absolutely necessary. Contaminated water may be a source of danger not only to persons living on the farm but also to those who use milk from the farm. Wells and springs should always be protected from surface drainage. The drainage from privies, hog pens, barnyards, and other sources of contamination should always be away from the well, and both springs and wells should be walled in, curbed, and tightly covered.

If the dairyman buys all his feed, hires all his labor, and disposes of the milk at current wholesale prices he will make little if any money. If he buys all his feed and does all his own work he may make day wages. To make the greatest profit raise most or all the feed and market it through the dairy cow at a price at least equal to what the same feed would cost on the market.

It's a good idea to make a small outdoor seedbed, with specially prepared soil, in a corner of the farm garden, to start the plants. They will be more stocky if started here and later transplanted. A good soil mixture for the seedbed is one part of well-rotted manure, two parts of good garden loam or rotted sods, and one part of sharp, fine sand. The addition of leaf mold or peat makes the soil better. Mix the materials well and sift the soil.

The farm horse is less likely to get sore shoulders if it gets special care in early spring until the muscles harden and the winter hair sheds. Clean the shoulders carefully after

the day's work and before harnessing in the morning. After removing the harness, wash the shoulders with warm water and castile soap, and rinse with cold salt water. Keep this up for two or three weeks. It is worth while to spend a little time on the horse in the field. Raise the collar and clean the sweat, dirt, and dead hair from the shoulders and collar. Whenever possible, lift the collar forward and let the horse's shoulders cool off.

The most profitable pig is the one that never stops growing till it goes to market. Pigs are less likely to be fed irregularly and to lose weight if they and the sows are fed in self-feeders where several days' or even a week's supply of feed may be stored. At the U. S. Department of Agriculture experiment farm in Maryland sows and pigs, on self-feeders have proved more thrifty than those that were hand-fed. In tests comparing the two methods of feeding, No. 2 yellow corn, commercial gray middlings of good quality, and 60 per cent tankage were the chief feeds. The pigs ate when they pleased and as much as they pleased. The outstanding results of the tests were that in the self-fed lots the feed cost per 100 pounds of gain was materially less and the sows and pigs were in better condition at weaning time.

TRUE TALES OF AFRICA, A LAND OF PARADOXES

(Continued from page two.)

to get ashore where we could depend on our legs to get us home quicker than we could depend on the sea and the wind for God had his own way of working them and sometimes it came about bad for just humans. We decided to stay with them. Right then and there we made ourselves friends for life. They took it as a great compliment that we would risk ourselves with them to the end and that we were not afraid of doing without food or water for a day or thereabouts.

Along about night we drifted into the harbor and went ashore. We started to pay the boys but they said that food was what they were after. We will come and see you tomorrow or the next day, and with a cheery "Kwa heri Wazungu Marani sana sana" they were off. We went to the club and yelled lustily for the steward to bring us all the food and drinks in the place. No one asked us any questions and we gave out no information about our trip other than to answer a casual remark about how fine it was to spend a night out in an open boat occasionally. That is the Englishman's way of attending to his own business and believe me we appreciated it to the fullest, for we felt like bad boys whose prank had backed fired on them.

(To be continued)

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE

Having qualified as administratrix of S. J. Reese, deceased, late of Macon county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 11th day of March, 1931, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement. This 11th day of March, 1930.

OLIVE REESE Administratrix. 4tpA3

NOTICE OF SALE

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed by J. R. Corpening and wife, Iva Corpening, to the undersigned dated 18th day of April, 1929, recorded in book No. 32, page 74, office of the register of deeds for Macon county, securing a note of sixty (\$60.00) dollars due August 18, 1929, and default having been made in the payment of said note, I will on Saturday the 22nd day of March, 1930, at the court house door in the County of Macon, State of North Carolina, and in the Town of Franklin, and between the legal hours of sale, sell at public auction to satisfy said mortgage and note, the following described land, lying and being all the lands described in a deed from J. T. Corpening and wife and J. A. Corpening and wife to J. R. Corpening and dated December 25, 1916 and registered in book B-4, page 304 on the 6th day of July, 1918, in the office of the register of deeds for Macon county, to which deed reference is made for a more definite description.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1930.

4tpM13 JOE SWETMAN, Mortgagee.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER VEN. EXPONAS

North Carolina, Macon County.

General Mica and Clay Company Vs. Gruendler Patent Crusher and Pulverizer Company

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas directed to the undersigned from the superior court of Macon county in the above entitled action,

I will on Monday the 7th day of April, 1930, at twelve o'clock noon at the court house door of said county, sell to the highest bidder at public auction for cash to satisfy said execution all the right, title and interest which the said Gruendler Patent Crusher and Pulverizer company, defendant, has in the following described property:

One Gruendler XXA Special Beater Mill, complete with feeder, vacuum separator, vacuum fan, cyclone collector, and tubular collector, now situated at the plant of the Southern Mica company near the Iotla bridge in Macon county.

This the 27th day of February, 1930. C. L. INGRAM, Sheriff, 4tcJ&J Macon County.

NOTICE OF EXECUTION SALE

North Carolina, Macon County.

Charles C. Smathers Vs. C. F. Evans and wife, Rosa Evans

By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned from the superior court of Macon county in the above entitled action,

I will on Monday the 7th day of April, 1930 at twelve o'clock noon at the court house in said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said execution all the right, title and interest which the said C. F. Evans and Rosa Evans, defendants, had in the following described real estate at the time of the rendition of the above entitled judgment:

Beginning on a spruce pine on the branch joining the Andy Woods tract, then running S. E. with the agreed line to a S. oak near the top of the ridge; then N. E. through a low gap to a W. O. on a branch, joining the Dalrymple land; then with the said branch to Andy Wood's line; thence down the main branch to the beginning, containing 35 acres more or less. Being a part of No. 19.

This the 26th day of February, 1930. 4tcJ&J C. L. INGRAM, Sheriff.

NOTICE FOR BIDS

The County Board of Education requests bids for the following:

1. To furnish all material and equipment and paint, two coats, the school building in Cowee Township, District No. 1, known as Oak Grove School House, and the school building in Cowee Township, District No. 2, known as Cowee School House. Each bidder is asked to submit a bid naming the particular paint he will use at a certain price, and at the same time, submit another bid, naming the price for which he will do the work, using the best grade of lead and oil.

2. To furnish all material and equipment and build a two-room addition to the Public School House in the Town of Highlands. This addition to be an exact duplicate of the two rooms added to this building two years ago.

The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any or all bids and the further right to award the contract to the best bidder, not necessarily the lowest.

All bids should be in my hands by noon, April 5, 1930. For any further information, call on or write me.

M. D. BILLINGS, Supt. Schools. March 5, 1930. 2tcM13

NOTICE OF SALE

North Carolina, Macon County.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a deed of trust executed by N. L. Stockton and wife, Ellen Stockton, to the undersigned as Trustee, dated 8th February, 1929, and recorded in Book No. 31, of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust, Page 145, Records of Macon County, given to secure the sum of Two Hundred (\$200.00) Dollars, to McKinley Edwards, said amount being due and payable on the 8th of February, 1930, and default having been made in the payment of said note so secured and at the request of the party to whom said note is due, I will, on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1930, between the legal hours

of sale, at the court house door in the Town of Franklin, sell, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land:

In Franklin Township, Macon County, State of North Carolina, and described as follows: Being all that tract or parcel of land described in a deed from J. R. Bates, et als, to Norman L. Stockton, dated the 19th day of May, 1922, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for Macon County, N. C., in Book Q-4, of Deeds, on page 6, to which deed as so recorded reference is hereby made for a more definite description of the lands hereby conveyed.

This the 7th day of March, 1930. 4tcA3S R. D. SISK, Trustee.

NOTICE OF EXECUTION SALE

In the Superior Court.

State of North Carolina, Macon County.

Carolina Provision Company Vs. W. L. McCoy

Under and by virtue of an execution issued to me from the Superior Court of Macon County, in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned sheriff of said Macon County, will sell to satisfy said execution, at the court house door in the Town of Franklin, County of Macon, State of North Carolina, by public auction and at public outcry, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday the 7th day of April, 1930, all the right, title and interest of the defendant, W. L. McCoy, in and to the following described property, lying and being in the County of Macon, State of North Carolina, and within the corporate limits of the Town of Franklin, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT: All that tract, piece or lot of land situate in and being on the south side of Main Street in the Town of Franklin and known as the Love Brick Building, and bounded on the north by Main Street, on the west and south by the lands of J. A. Porter, and on the east by the lot of W. L. McCoy.

SECOND TRACT: Being the lands described in a deed from N. A. Love to W. T. Potts, dated the 23rd day of July, 1892, and recorded in Book BB, page 238, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Macon County, being part of lot No. 3 in the Town of Franklin, North Carolina, beginning at the northwest corner of M. A. Love's brick store; then with said brick store to its southeast corner; then parallel with the first line and Main street to the line of lot No. 2; then with the line of lot No. 2 to the beginning, containing all the land lying between said brick store and lot No. 2, said lot No. 2 being now occupied by W. L. McCoy, and formerly known as the Jarrett Hotel. This tract contains new store building of W. L. McCoy.

THIRD TRACT: Beginning at the southeast corner of the lot sold by W. T. Potts to W. L. Higdon and wife in the Jarrett line of lot No. 2 in the Town of Franklin, runs south with the Jarrett line 10 feet to a stake; then westwardly and parallel with Main Street a distance equal to the south line of said Potts-Higdon lot, at a point and to a point that would intersect with the east side of the M. A. Love brick store if it were extended southwardly 10 feet; then northwardly and parallel with the west line of lot No. 2 (Jarrett Lot) 10 feet to the southeast corner of the M. A. Love brick store; then in an easterly direction with the south line of the Potts-Higdon lot to the Beginning.

FOURTH TRACT: All that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate and lying and being in the Town of Franklin in Macon County, North Carolina, and known as the Hotel Jarrett lot, and bounded on the north by Main Street and the lot of W. H. Higgins; on the east by the lots of W. H. Higgins and Joseph Ashear; on the south by Palmer Street; on the west by the lots of Porter, Higdon and Horn, the same being all that portion of lands described in a deed from R. H. Jarrett and N. C. Jarrett, his wife, and R. F. Jarrett and Sarah C. Jarrett, his wife, to Hamilton H. Jarrett, dated July 16, 1906, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Macon County, in Book WW, page 521, etc., of which lot said H. H. Jarrett died, seized and possessed, being the one on which the Hotel Jarrett (now Franklin Hotel and Restaurant) stands.

This the 6th day of March, 1930. C. L. INGRAM, Sheriff. 4tcTJA3