Farm Fire Loss Can Be Reduced

tions are:

Have a portable-type water extingulaber hand y. If you have
a pressure system, have epigots

Have proper extinguishers ready for electrical and inflam-mable liquid fires—don't use water. Keep at hand a sturdy ladder long enough to reach the roof of farm buildings.

To prevent fires, don't smoke in the barn, in bed, or near flammable liquids. Don't refuel tractor while motor is running or hot. Don't use kerosene or gasoline to hasten fires. Don't overload the wiring system-check it frequently Don't operate or store the tractor in the barn. Don't locate fuel tanks close to buildings; put them on the downward slope.

SEEDS!

-TURNIP

-BROCOLI -COLLARD -CABBAGE

-LETTUCE

-RADISH -TENDERGREEN

-KALE -MUSTARD

New Folder Explains Cow Testing Program

Reduction of life and property losses caused by fire is the purpose of National Fire Prevention week October 6-14. It is customary for the week to include the date on which the great Chicago fire started—October 9-1871.

Farm fire losses amounted to 895,000,000 in 1849. Farm fires are often total losses About a fifth of the property value of the farms is destroyed, as an average loss is much higher, and in his fires there is added loss of the and sufering from majors burns.

H. M. Ellis, in charge of agricultural engineering for the State College Extension Service. The publication, illustrated with photographs and a chart showing one year's production of a typical North Carolina herd, is always agreed that a fire gets out of hand. In some areas the average loss is much higher, and in his fires there is added loss of the fire start as distinct, field cost, and breeding fires, and most of them reads as the prevented. Some of the precentions are:

Have a portable—type water extinguisher hand 3. If you have

a permanent record for each cow and for the herd. D. H. I. A. testing, it is point-ed out, is a guide to better feed-ing, efficient breeding, and prop-

"You can't pick the most pro-fitable cows just by looking at them," the folder explains. "A. D. H. I. A. record is the only dependable way. Low producers are unprofitable. They should be culled from the herd as soon as located."

Records show that cows in D.
H. I. A. tests in North Carolina
produce 136 pounds more putterfat annually than the average
cow.

Tyndall-Wood-Jarman BUNDER A BELOND

D. E. Wood Mutual Burial Association

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