



Where Do YOUR Table Scraps Go?

You can turn them into eggs and chicken dinners by keeping poultry in your back yard.

The International Correspondence Schools will show you how to make more money with a home poultry flock. Or they will fit you to conduct a large and profitable poultry farm, by training you in the methods used by the most successful poultrymen.

\$2 a Year Profit from Every Hen

Fresh eggs are higher in price every year. Poultry raisers who know how have eggs to sell the year around—at top prices. Broilers and roasters pay big profits when grown, fed and sold right. Poultrymen who use scientific methods make every fowl earn \$2 a year.

Hundreds of money-making amateur poultry raisers owe their success to I. C. S. training.

"To the I. C. S. Course in Poultry Farming I attribute my success in raising 1,000 fine pullets," writes Mrs. Jean E. Weaver, Vineland, N. J. "From the I. C. S. Course I learned how to handle hens with the least labor and best results. My pullets began laying when 5 months old and have continued to lay well. If all women interested in poultry would enroll for your course, poultry profits would increase 50 percent the first year. The knowledge that I gained enables me to make my business highly profitable."

Poultry Book Sent Free

A 56-page book, full of information valuable to every one who owns or expects to own poultry, will be sent on request. This book tells how the International Correspondence Schools can protect you against failure and make your success in poultry keeping quick and sure.

Mark and Mail This Coupon

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, Box 1778 SCRANTON, PA.

Explain, without any obligation on my part, how I can qualify for the position before which I mark X:

- Poultry Farming, Poultry Rearing, Soil Improvement, Fruit and Vegetables, Bookkeeping, Building Contracting, etc.

Name, Present Employer, Street and No., City, State

NO YELLOW FEVER OF LOCAL ORIGIN AT PANAMA IN 10 YEARS

Panama, Oct. 23.—Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, it is declared that there have been no cases of yellow fever of local origin on the isthmus of Panama in the last ten years.

It has been known to the canal zone health authorities for months that in the vicinity of Buenaventura, Colombia, yellow fever has been epidemic. Similar conditions exist farther inland toward Cali where the Americans were employed building a railway. At Baranquilla and Cartage-

SCHOOL BOYS GET 3354 EGGS AND GOOD PROFIT FROM 18 PULLETS

Make More Than a Dollar a Year Net From Each After Paying for House and Everything.

Money-Making Opportunities Open to Those Who Will Give Chickens Good Care.

By Prof. Harry B. Lewis, Head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture and Horticultural Experiment Stations.

Many schoolboys are making spending money by keeping poultry, and almost any student can add to his income in this way. In this article Professor Lewis tells the actual experiences of two boys who in one year got \$85.03 for the eggs produced by 18 pullets.

ASHER ALLISON and his brother Henry wanted to earn money of their own, so last year they proposed to their father that he help them to start keeping poultry. He agreed and the boys, one 15 and the other 12 years old, went to work with a will and under the guidance of their father and with the help of many circulars and bulletins which they received from the New Jersey Experiment Stations, they made their work a marked success. The following facts pertaining to their management and results may be helpful to others who are about to start keeping poultry.

It was about the middle of July, 1914, that Asher made a small plan of the poultry house which he wanted to build and sent it to the Experiment Station for suggestion. The plan was looked over and a list of the material needed in building it was forwarded, together with a few minor criticisms. The lumber was bought from a local lumber dealer at a cost of \$14, and the boys built a small shed roof house eight feet wide by ten feet deep. They put a large mosquito curtain in the center and a glass sash in the west end of the house to let in sunlight and to give plenty of fresh air. The house was built on posts, the floor being two feet above the ground. A small yard ten by twenty feet was built of ordinary poultry netting at small cost. The area enclosed was a fine green grass sward, which gave the birds lots of green food.

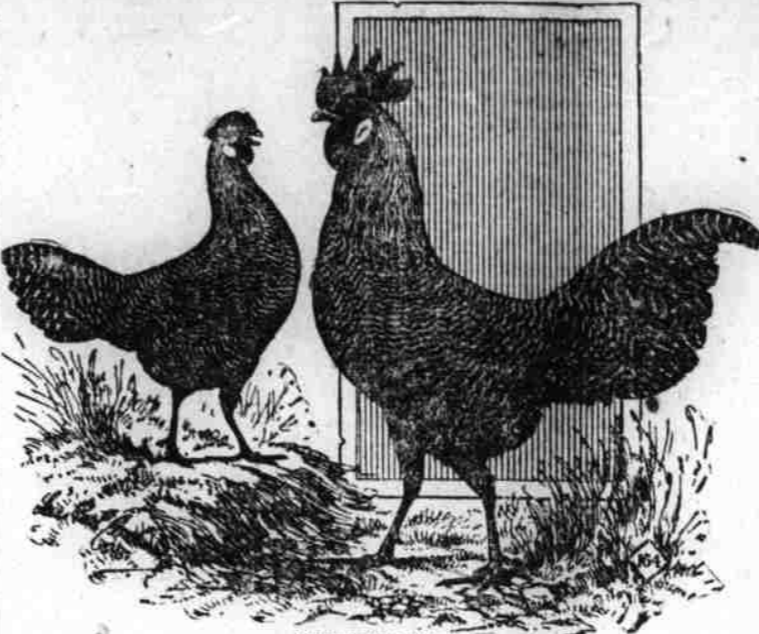
Upon the completion of the house the boys visited a farmer, about a mile from the small city where they lived, and after explaining their plan, bought from him eighteen Barred Plymouth Rock pullets, which were nearly mature, at a cost of 70 cents each. These were placed in the house on July 25, and on August 1 the boys began to keep an accurate record of what they fed to the birds and the eggs laid.

Method of Feeding

The feeding practice which the boys used consisted of keeping before the birds at all times a dry mash and giving in addition a small amount of wet mash every morning and night. A commercial dry mash hopper was purchased and a ration containing equal parts of wheat bran, wheat middlings, ground oats, corn meal and gluten meal, together with 10 per cent of meat scrap, was placed in the hopper. This ration the boys brought ready mixed from a local grain dealer.

In the morning about 7 o'clock the birds were given about 1 1/2 pounds of wheat, and usually about 1 o'clock, as soon as school was over, 2 to 3 pounds of a mixture of half wheat and half corn was scattered in the litter of straw and leaves, which was always kept thick and coarse over the entire floor. Plenty of clean water was kept before the birds and they were fed all the green grass and sprouted oats that they would clean up quickly. Scraps from the table were fed also, and made it possible to cut down at times on the grains.

Asher kept the records and handled the accounts, while Henry collected the eggs and made most of the deliveries to customers. Both boys attended to the feeding and the care of the yard and house.



GOLDEN CAMPINES

The Campines have been bred in Belgium for centuries and have achieved a wide popularity throughout Europe because of their heavy egg production. There are Silver and Gold Campines, and both varieties lay white eggs of good size, and like the Leghorns, seldom become broody. The Golden Campine is a handsome fowl, about the same size as our Leghorns. It is alert and active and its brilliant golden body and color, contrasting sharply with the intense greenish black breeding, is much admired. Its lobes are white and comb single, falling over to one side on the female. The Campine male is hen-feathered; that is he does not possess the long-flowing, sharp-pointed hackle and saddle feathers usually seen on a male, nor the long curving sickles of a cock, and he is colored exactly like the hen.

All of the eggs which were used by the family were paid for at regular store prices. Considerable trade was built up in the immediate neighborhood, as the community knew of the boys' project and was eager to get first-class eggs, strictly fresh, at a most reasonable price.

Record of Year's Egg Yield

Table with columns for Month and Eggs. Total for the year: 3354 eggs or 279 1/2 dozen.

This is a remarkable yield and in fact is much above the average. It could not have been secured unless the birds had been first-class and the boys had taken the best of care of them. The flock averaged 189 eggs per bird for the year, their best month being April, when they laid an average of 14 eggs a day. One pullet died in June, but this was the only loss in the year. A wet spell in February resulted in a few colds, but these were soon checked before damage had been done. The average price received for the eggs was thirty-four cents a dozen, which netted the boys \$85.03. For some eggs they received as high as 50 cents a dozen, while in April and May they had to take as little as 21 cents for a few.

Expenses for the Year

Table listing expenses: Material for house (\$17.00), Fencing and posts (\$4.10), Hoppers, pails, hoe and shovel (\$4.90), Birds at 70c each (\$12.60), Feed purchased (not including table scraps) (\$28.80).

There also have been cases of yellow fever recently. Ample precautions are always taken to prevent the spread of the disease in Panama when a case is discovered on any of the ships docking at either the Atlantic or Pacific ports of Panama and the canal zone. There is never any danger of an epidemic according to the health officers.

If we don't sell you we both lose money. Grand Market. Phone 66. 211-261



"Withstands All Weather - Best for Poultry Houses"

"I have found RU-BER-OLD Roofing most satisfactory for roofing poultry houses and have recommended its use in South Carolina," says Frank C. Hare, poultry expert for U. S. Department of Agriculture and also for the South Carolina State Experiment Station. "RU-BER-OLD is easily laid and withstands all weather conditions better than any similar roofing materials I have had experience with."

You will save money by using the genuine



on your poultry houses and other buildings. RU-BER-OLD costs more than ordinary roofing, but the difference in wear is far greater than the difference in price. RU-BER-OLD roofs put on 23 years ago are still apparently as good as new.

RU-BER-OLD has been widely imitated. Get the genuine. Look for the "Ru-ber-old Man" (shown to the left) on every roll. Your dealer has it or can get it.

Building Book Coupon

THE STANDARD PAINT CO., Woolworth Building, New York. Send samples of RU-BER-OLD and books opposite which I mark X. I intend to roof a:

- Building a Poultry House, Roofing a Home, Building a Bungalow, Building a Barn, Building Your Own Garage, Covering Your Factory, Artistic Roofing.

If a dealer, check here. Name, Address

--and the Worst Is Yet to Come



WIFE'S PET THAT HE CARRIED 5 MILES IN A SACK TO LOSE.

In the Strand, has been conducting his experiments on the roof of his college building in the very heart of London. The method by which he doubles and trebles the size of the plants and their fruit was the result of a long line of experiments. He started inoculating the soil with a culture of bacteria obtained from the root of leguminous plants. Soil so treated, it was found, greatly increased the nitrogenous matter in the earth and produced more nodules on the roots. Peat was found to be the best medium for the bacteria.

From eighteen plants fed on the bacterialized peat, Prof. Bottomley cut 72 cucumbers weighing a pound each after 20 days' growth. Sixteen poundings of tomatoes were taken from one vine. "There are thousands of acres of peat in Ireland which could by bacterial treatment be converted into a rich manure and at least double the productiveness of the soil," said the professor. "Incidentally, it would give Ireland a new industry, for its practical inexhaustible supplies of peat would provide all that is required for the rest of the United Kingdom." The government has made a grant for continuing the experiments.

A Frank Confession. "When you got out of college I dare say there was nothing you thought you couldn't do." "Not quite. I knew I couldn't get a pass in Greek if I had it to do over again."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

LEGAL NOTICES

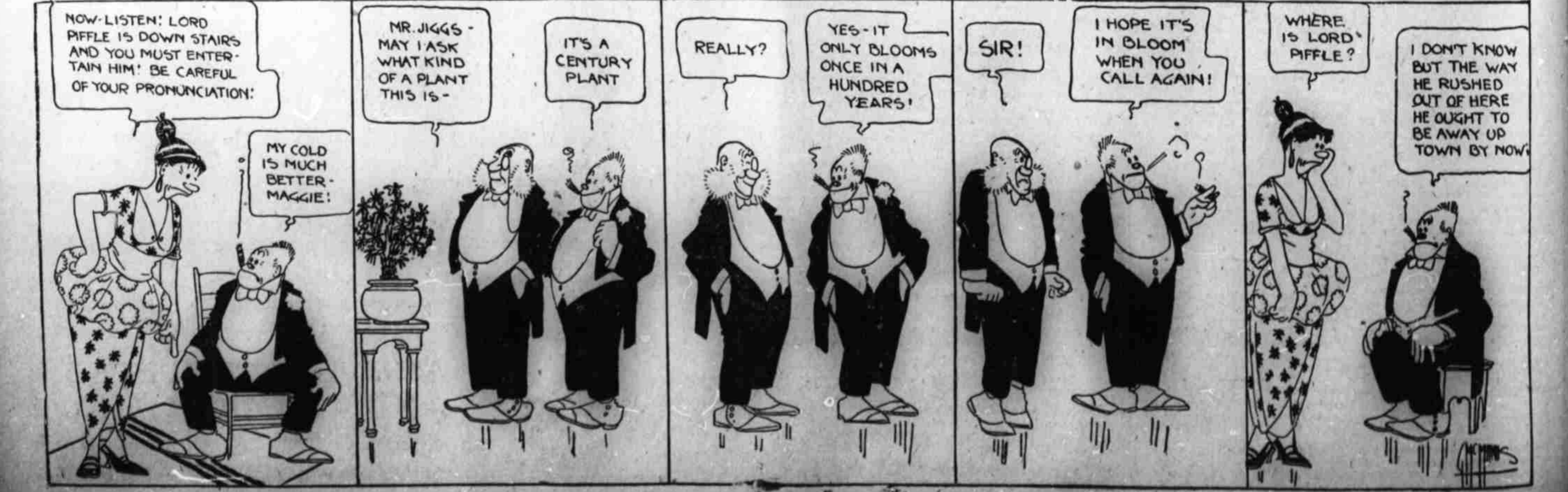
TRUSTEE'S SALE. By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust made by A. J. Jackson to the undersigned trustee dated the 29th day of September, 1914, and duly registered in the office of the register of deeds for Buncombe county, N. C., in book of mortgages and deeds of trust No. 19, page 93 to which reference is hereby made and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, whereas the power of sale therein contained has become operative, said undersigned trustee, will on Tuesday, the 26th day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, sell at public auction for cash the court house door in the city of Asheville, county of Buncombe and State of North Carolina, the following lands and premises, situated, lying and being in Upper Hominy township of the county of Buncombe and State of North Carolina adjoining lands of J. C. Case and others. Beginning at a stake, the northwest corner of a tract of land that the said J. C. Case bought from L. M. Reeves, guardian, and runs with a line of said tract north 14 1/2 deg. east sixty-five poles to a stake thence south 14 1/2 deg. east twenty-two and three-fourths poles to a pine tree; thence south 84 1/2 deg. sixty-one poles to a stake in Lee Clark's line; thence with the same north 28 1/4 deg. west twenty-two and three-fourths poles to the beginning, containing ten acres more or less. This October 2nd, 1915. W. E. SHUFORD, Trustee. 199-Oct. 2, 9, 16, 22

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE. By virtue of the power of sale contained in a deed of trust made by W. E. Barnes and wife, V. D. Barnes, to the undersigned trustee, dated February 20th, 1915, and duly recorded in Book No. 100 on page 524 of mortgages and deeds of trust of Buncombe county, N. C., to which said deed of trust reference is hereby made, and default having been made in the payment of the principal and the interest due by the mortgagor by said deed of trust, whereas the power of sale has become operative, the undersigned trustee, will on Wednesday, November 2nd, 1915, between twelve and two o'clock, noon, sell for cash, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C., the following described land and premises, to-wit: Being the same lot and premises conveyed to W. E. Barnes by M. R. Capps, by deed dated Jan. 20th, 1914, which deed is duly recorded in book No. 199 on page 356 of the record of deeds of Buncombe county, N. C., to which said deed reference is hereby expressly made for metes and bounds of said lot. This October 2nd, 1915. E. J. RANDOLPH, Trustee. 199-Oct. 2, 9-16-23.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE FOR CITY TAXES.

At twelve o'clock, noon, Monday, October 25, 1915, at the court house door in Asheville, N. C., I will sell public auction to the highest bidder for cash, pursuant to the laws of the State of North Carolina and Town of West Asheville all the lands in the Town of West Asheville on which the city taxes for the year 1914 remain unpaid. The list of lands to be sold and the amount of taxes due thereon with cost of advertisement to be added, as required by law, is as follows: Allen, W. H., one lot, 39 cents. Barton, Major, one lot, \$5.25. Brown, C. A., one lot, 75 cents. Clayton, Ella J., one lot, 94 cents. Cook, Harry, one lot, 40 cents. Earwood, W. R., one lot, \$4.80. Haney, Chas. L., one lot, 75 cents. Harrison, T. J., 3-4 acre, \$9.87. Johnston, R. B., estate, 100 acres, \$30.00. Johnston, W. M., Jr., 6 acres, \$24.00. Lee, Nora, one lot, balance, \$2.00. Miller, Lawrence, one lot, \$7.41. McElrath, J. P., one lot, \$3.25. McKinney, G. P., one lot, \$7.14. Morris, O. V., one lot, \$4.50. Pennington Gas Generator Co., one lot, 75 cents. Sharp, Adeline, one lot, \$2.25. Smith, G. W., one lot, \$2.50. Spivey Jerome, eight lots, balance, \$10.75. Wills, Robert, four and one-half acres, balance, \$2.42. Wright, D. G., three lots, \$4.15. Young, J. W., two lots, balance, \$1.70. Young, Walter, one lot, \$4.70. J. R. REYNOLDS, Tax Collector. Town of West Asheville, N. C. 191-30

Bringing Up Father (Copyright, 1915, International News Service.) By George McManus



NOW LISTEN! LORD PIFFLE IS DOWN STAIRS AND YOU MUST ENTERTAIN HIM! BE CAREFUL OF YOUR PRONUNCIATION!

MR. JIGGS - MAY I ASK WHAT KIND OF A PLANT THIS IS -

IT'S A CENTURY PLANT

REALLY?

YES - IT ONLY BLOOMS ONCE IN A HUNDRED YEARS!

SIR!

I HOPE IT'S IN BLOOM WHEN YOU CALL AGAIN!

WHERE IS LORD PIFFLE?

MY COLD IS MUCH BETTER - MAGGIE!

I DON'T KNOW BUT THE WAY HE RUSHED OUT OF HERE HE OUGHT TO BE AWAY UP TOWN BY NOW!