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Will your boys be able to say "Father used good judgment when he bought that roofing?"

RU-BER-OID roofs have been giving lasting service for 25 years. Many of them—still good—have never cost a penny for repairs.

Your roof will give YOU long-life service if you use real RU-BER-OID—the roofing with the "Ru-ber-oid Man" on the roll.

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ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

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COSTS MORE - WEARS LONGER



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Remove finger marks; restore its lustre; make it look like new—the easy, safe and economical way—with a few drops of

**DEVOE**  
THE GUARANTEED  
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It will remove grease and dirt from all varnished surfaces—floors as well as furniture—and leave a bright, new finish. Will not leave a tacky surface to catch dust. Renews varnish on carriages and automobiles.

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**PAINT DEVOE PAINT**

# WANTED---WOOD

75 Cords Oak Wood, 6 feet long.

Telephone 3000---Ask for Mr. Dickerson.

**GROVE PARK INN**

**Outer Soil Like Skin of Body.**  
Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published at Springfield, Ohio, says:

"The outermost soil layer of Mother Earth has a close similarity to the skin which protects the human body. This soil covering of productive, well conditioned land is injured by an overplus of stagnant water, excessive dryness, the baking and hardening effects of summer's heat, and the heaving and leaching accompanying winter's frosts."

"The skilled farm operator tile-drains to take care of surplus water and thereby also secures fuller use of the subsoil moisture remaining and the fertility it carries in solution. Further, the far-seeing farmer protects his soil surface from the injurious baking effect of summer heat by means of an insulating surface soil stratum of material rich in vegetable substance like decaying plant roots, stubble, stable manure, and green-manure crops."

"For the greening, heaving, blowing, and surface-washing of winter, he provides a fall-growing cover crop to protect his land from winter's harsh usage. This growing cover, when partly killed, blankets the surface and effectively prevents a wast-

age of the precious plant food which is held in the living root tissues of the cover crop, ready to be given up to the early needs of the spring-sown crop."

**How to Prolong the Garden Season.**

A writer says in Farm and Fireside: "I have tried several ways of extending the season of perishable garden vegetables of late years with gratifying success, but old newspapers and burlap sacks are my main dependents. Newspapers are spread over late bush beans, cucumbers, tomato vines, sweet peppers, eggplants, etc. The burlap sacks are then spread over the papers to hold them in place and furnish additional protection. When these early frosted plants are saved from the first killing frost, it is often quite easy to prolong the bearing season of these appetizing vegetables for a month or more to the great advantage of our home table. The main requirement is to save a generous supply of newspapers and burlap sacks, then keep tab on the weather man. Most of the vegetables mentioned can remain covered for several days when cold weather threatens, until the cold wave passes."

Help your friend win a TIMES car. **Surface 1915.**

## SNAKES VALUABLE AS FOOD SAVERS

Reptiles Enemies of Rodents That Destroy Grain and Carry Disease—Few Are Poisonous

Washington, Oct. 13.—Snakes are a valuable asset and there should be a campaign against killing them, writes Gayne T. K. Norton in the current issue of the American Forestry Magazine. The article goes on to show what the snake does for food conservation by way of killing rodents and insects the greatest enemies to grain that man knows. The public has become acquainted with snakes as never before, writes Mr. Norton, because of the thousands who have been engaged in the campaign for war gardens that has been conducted by the National Emergency Food Commission.

The work of the Ditmars Club of Newark, New Jersey, whose members go snake hunting is recited in detail. "With this summer the campaign for war gardens have given the snake popular interest—a news angle editors must consider," writes Mr. Norton. The gardens brought outdoors many who ordinarily would not step from paving blocks. Tremendously increased tillage has brought people and snakes together.

"Unless much educational work is done the number of snakes that will be killed next year by the well-meaning but misinformed gardeners will be very large. Our snakes, and we are rich in reptiles, are worth many millions of dollars Snake killing will never become a national issue—conserved as an economic factor destroyed as a menace—yet the snake, particularly at this time, should be conserved. The relation it bears to successful crops is important—more important than even the average farmer realizes."

"Reptiles may not manifest friendship toward us, few would welcome such a condition, yet they are not enemies. They never attack unless in self-defense. Of our 111 species but 17 are poisonous—two species of Crotalus, coral snakes, and 15 species of Elapidae snakes, the copperhead and moccasins, the dwarf and typical rattlesnakes. On the other hand the help they render is valuable. The pests destroyed each year, especially the rodents that injure crops and every communicable disease, roll up a large balance of good service in their favor."

"Rodents are destroyers of farm products, cause loss by fire through snawing matches and insulation from electric wires and of human life, through germ carrying, particularly the bubonic plague. Before the war the United States Department of Agriculture placed the bill at \$500,000,000 one fifth of which equals the loss of grain. With advanced prices this is increased."

"They also destroy eggs, young poultry, squabs and pigeons, birds and young rabbits, pigs and lambs. A loss to husbandry not estimated in figures but realized as extensive is due to the killing of fruit trees by the gnawing of their bark by species of wild rodents. Eminent medical authorities agree that many plagues can be accounted for by rodents. As a destructive agency the rodents have no rival."

"The gross ignorance regarding our snakes and the killing of all that wear scales and crawl. Farmers should protect and breed the harmless snakes rather than kill them. Many European countries have protective legislation."

## MINOR FARMERS EXPECTED TO TAKE SHORT COURSE

Special Instruction Offered at State College, Beginning October 30

Raleigh, Oct. 13.—Dean C. B. Williams of the state A. and E. College says that active arrangements are being made to put in final shape the short courses in agriculture for farmers of the state A. and E. College, Raleigh, and continue for sixteen weeks. These courses have been especially designed to give those who come to the college for this short practical instruction, information along different lines of farming practiced in the state that may be put into use on the home farm by those who come.

The early farming in North Carolina under pioneer conditions of society was a comparatively simple operation but in this day and time, as farming has become a more complex and commercial enterprise and when crops are raised on a large scale for competition in world markets, the well-informed and alert farmer, other things being equal, is the one who is going to make the most out of his farming operations. The courses, as arranged, will be of great aid to those taking them to become more modern and business-like in their farming operations than they could otherwise possibly have been.

Opportunity will be afforded to give the busy men on the farm, both old and young, in two, three and four months at the college, during the different branches of farming they have special interest in and do so at a season of the year when work on the farm is least pressing. Those who come will be brought in close personal touch with the specialists of the college, experiment station, and extension service and thereby be given an opportunity to become acquainted with the work that is being done in the state at the present time in the interest of those engaged in farming. Those attending the course should become better fitted for taking up their life work by having secured a better and more intimate view of agriculture, in general and a higher efficiency and knowledge in their chosen fields of farming.

Courses are to be offered in field crops, in live stock including dairying, horticulture, and in poultry. Arrangements have been made whereby special lectures on different phases of agriculture will be given by the different specialists of the college, experiment station, and extension service.

Many farmers of this county and of other counties in the state should make every effort to arrange their farm work so that they can avail themselves of this splendid opportunity of visiting the college and securing practical information that is being given during the short courses in agriculture that have been arranged especially for the busy farmers of the state.

## AMERICA MUST LEARN LESSON OF ECONOMY

Necessary If U. S. Is to Compete With War Disciplined Countries

Washington, Oct. 13.—America's place in the industrial competition of nations that will follow peace will be determined in large part by the response that the American people make to the coming food administration and is one of the thoughts that is stirring on its forces in their preparation for enrolling the families of the nation in the cause of food conservation during the week of October 28 to November 4.

"When this war is over," the food administrator declared recently, "Europe will find herself with a people greatly disciplined in all directions and in a position to compete in the world's markets. The American people never have been able before to face a world with a reduced consuming power, and unless we can secure some discipline in our own people, we will be in no position to meet that condition when peace comes."

The idea that the purpose of food saving is not alone the present one of feeding our army and the allies, is further developed by the belief of the food administration that wars are paid for out of the savings of the people. It is pointed out that the decision is up to the American people right now, whether they are to help pay for the present conflict out of the savings of today, or after the war by mortgaging the future of the people. A saving of six cents a day per person will amount to two billion dollars a year.

## Submarine Has Not Turned the Trick.

Frank Simonds, the great war expert, has written an article for Farm and Fireside in which he says:

"Half the advantage of superior German preparation was swept away when the British fleet made it possible to transform America into the factory and granary of the allies. It will be the verdict of history that the defeat of Germany was made in the United States, at least the Germans already attribute to America the destruction of the war. This is the contribution of sea power."

"Against sea power Germany had devised the submarine, or rather she had relied upon the submarine. In her plans it played the part of the old privateer. It was commerce destroyer, and what it undertook to do was to prey upon commerce, upon the commerce on which depended the very life of Great Britain, since without imports she would starve to death. Yet despite all the sensational successes of the submarine, it has failed in its purpose. It has not isolated Britain, it has not produced starvation, it has not even interrupted the flow of munitions or of supplies for the allied armies. It has sunk many merchantmen, but it will not be the deciding factor in the war."

## Wanted 750 Bushels of Potatoes for Cash

Farmers having high grade Potatoes to bring to market this fall please call GROVE PARK INN and ask for Mr. Dickerson. We want about 750 bushels of the best and smoothest potatoes running as even as possible in size.

We will also want to buy from three to five hundred live turkeys.

Telephone Number 3000 Asheville

**GROVE PARK INN**

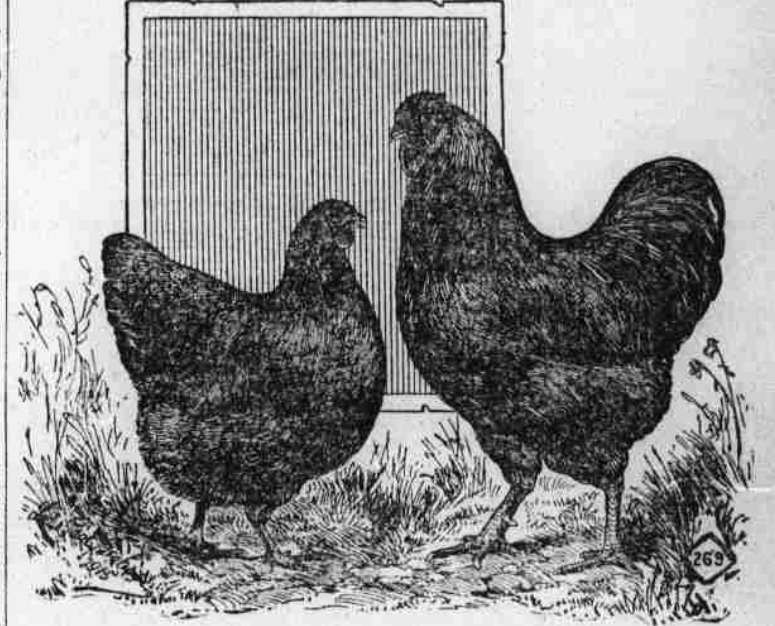
## OVERHAUL BUILDINGS IN PREPARATION FOR WINTER'S WORK

Poorly-Housed Poultry Must Consume Too Much Food to Keep Warm

Leaky Roofs Mean Cold, Wet Quarters and Mucky, Filthy Litter

By Robert Armstrong  
Expert Poultryman and Writer

October may seem to be an unimportant month in the poultryman's calendar, but in reality it is a period of vital consideration. It is the terminus of a year's work, so to speak, and the beginning of another season. It is the time when last year's pullets graduate into the yearling class. When their averages are summed, and those with poor laying records are culled for market. This weeding process is the beginning of a selection of next season's breeders. October is the month in which to clean and overhaul the buildings and make preparations for the winter's work.



BLACK WYANDOTTES

Birds that were almost black were not uncommon among Silver Laced Wyandottes in the early days of that variety. In 1885 an Ohio breeder mated a pen of his darkest birds, and by constant selection he and others produced the Black Wyandotte which was recognized as a pure variety in 1893. Black Wyandottes are excellent layers, grow fast and make excellent broilers and table fowls, being plump and compact, with rich, yellow skins. They mature early and begin laying probably sooner than other Wyandottes. They

do well in small space, and are excellently adapted to the back-yard poultry plant. Their brilliant, greenish-black plumage does not show the dirt and soil of confinement.

The hens are good foragers and this, combined with other desirable qualities, makes them a profitable farmer's fowl. They do well in confinement, which is in favor of them as a back-yard fowl.

The standard weights demanded in this breed are 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 pounds for females, and 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 pounds for males.

which may not be resumed for a month or more. The following is a good rule to establish. Never move layers unless it is absolutely necessary.

### Beware the Leaky Roof

By all means look after the roofs of the buildings. Nothing is more troublesome than a leaky roof. It means cold, wet living quarters for the fowls; mucky, filthy litter, and will soon convert the otherwise ideal house into a death trap.

If there are any shingles off, or any unsound or torn spots in the patent roofing, repair them before they grow worse and cause the framing and sheathing lumber to warp and deteriorate. Where patent roofing is used, which is the most common form of roofing for poultry buildings, the nails securing the seams and laps frequently work out of the lumber a quarter or a half-inch, due to the swelling and contracting of the fibers of the wood. These nails should be gone over and re-driven. But do not drive them too deeply into the roofing, so that they break or cut the fabric. It is also a good plan to paint the seams with asphalt roofing paint, unless the whole roof requires painting. Remember, that a roof of questionable integrity may shed rain satisfactorily, but snow and slush are likely to penetrate it.

As soon as the outer coating of patent roofing commences to wear it should be painted. And if these roofs are painted once a year they will last almost indefinitely. If repairs to patent roofing are put off until cold weather, in walking over the material when it is cold and brittle there is danger of breaking it. The middle of the day, when the sun is shining on the roof, is the best time to work. If possible wear rubber-soled shoes, or if leather ones, don't turn on your heels.

### Be Sure of the Ventilation

It is presumed the hen houses face the south, which is the proper exposure, hence the north and end walls should be made absolutely draft-proof, especially in the way of the roosting quarters. If they could be hermetically sealed on these three walls, so much the better. At least nail wooden battens (lath is a convenient and economical material) over all cracks and crevices, and under the eaves. Because the lumber is tongue and groove material does not insure the wall against cracks. Matched lumber covered with single-ply patent roofing makes one of the best and cheapest walls for poultry houses. This construction is in use on many of the largest commercial plants.

Perhaps a certain building was damp or insufficiently ventilated the preceding season. Do not take another chance on it this year. Remodel the house if necessary; install more curtain frames in the south wall. About one-third of the area of this wall should consist of curtain frames, or openings in which curtains can be fitted in times of driving storms. In southern climates, where there is very little snowfall, curtains are not necessary, but the houses should have open fronts. Do not install too many glass windows. They are all right to admit sunlight, but too much glass makes the house cold. One-third glass, one-third curtains, and one-third solid partition is a good proportion for houses having the latitude of Philadelphia, Chicago, Omaha and Denver.

### Litter and Dusting Material

If you have not already done so, October is the last chance to lay away a stock of litter or scratching material for the winter, also road dust or dry dirt for the dusting boxes. Better stock up now while straw is in abundance and prices are reasonable. Later on, when the farmers have depleted their straw stacks, the dealers' prices will soar. Some breeders use dry leaves for litter. From my experience they are not worth much. They soon break up, and what is worse, they are likely to contain a leaf mold, which sometimes affects the fowls' eyes.

Planer shavings make a fairly good material for litter, though there is nothing equal to straw. Excelsior is an excellent stuff for the nests, and it is cheap. Replenish the nests often and thus avoid soiled eggs.

If you want a good way to dispose of your coal ashes, put them in a box in the hen house. The fowls will pick them over, dust in them, and eat some of the particles for grit. They are good grit and will contribute some of the material for eggshells. Wood ashes make a nice dust bath, except that they destroy the gloss to the plumage. They will serve a more useful purpose in the garden. If used on the dropping boards as an absorbent, wood ashes tend to liberate the ammonia in the droppings, and thus reduce its fertilizing value.

Few poultrymen know as much about the development of the egg as they should. This is a highly important subject, for it is the real object for which all chicken raisers are striving. Next week's article will have to do with this topic.

**TIMES ADS BUILD BUSINESS**