

**LEGHORNS.**

**State Normal College Farm** Purebred White Leghorn Eggs. \$1.50 per sitting of 15, from the best of stock.  
**VED PETERSON, Agr.** Murfreesboro, Tenn.

**S. C. W. Leghorns** (Young's Strain)  
 Eggs for sale—\$1.50 and \$2 per sitting of 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**NEUMA VARNER, Box 182, Hillsboro, N. C.**

**RHODE ISLAND REDS.**  
**RHODE ISLAND REDS—Both Combs**  
 Breeders half their Spring value June 1—\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00. BOOK NOW. Best eggs \$1.50; utility \$1.00. NOW. Won 14 firsts; State Club Cup this season. Catalogue.  
**Mrs. J. C. DEATON, Landis, N. C.**

**ROCKS.**  
**SOUTHLAND'S CHAMPION**  
**White Plymouth Rocks**  
 Eggs from the Champions now reduced to \$1.50 per sitting.  
**Martin F. Schultes, Box 431, Bartlett, Tenn.**

**TWO OR MORE BREEDS.**

**THE SNOWFLAKE YARDS**  
 White to the skin. Sunnyside strain. Best blood in America. Come from Fishel, Kellerstrass, Wyckoff and Young. Eggs packed not to break, and satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.  
**Emden Goose Eggs, 40 cents**  
**White African Guineas, Wyandottes, Rocks, Orpingtons, White Minorcas, White Cochins, Bantams and Leghorns, all of my special Mating Yards, \$2 for 15.**  
 Utility yards, 15 for \$1.25. Pekin Duck eggs \$2 for 12; White Indian Runners, \$3 for 12.  
**Sunnyside Poultry Farm, WINDSOR, NORTH CAROLINA.**

**BABY CHICKS Hatching Eggs.**  
 Baby Chicks, \$2. for 10, \$17.50 per 100  
 Day Old Ducklings \$2.50 for 10, \$22.50 per 100. You can buy Baby Chicks cheaper than you can hatch them. Order today,  
**OCCONEECHEE FARM, Hillsboro, N. C.**

**EGGS \$2.00 PER SITTING OF 13**  
 S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, Houdans, Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, C. I. Games and S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Large Pekin and Indian Runner Duck Eggs, \$2.00 for 11. Send for folder. It's free.  
 Exhibited 10 birds at the great Atlanta, Ga., show and won 8 firsts, 3 seconds and 3 thirds, 4500 birds competing. Also won at Baltimore, Md.  
**NEVIN POULTRY YARDS**  
 Uncle Joe and Ned, Props., R. 7, Box 48, Charlotte, N. C.

**EGGS, \$1.50 for 15** S. C. B. Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Fawn and White Indian Runner Ducks. Winston 4 Blues, 2 Reds, 2 Specials.  
**BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM**  
 Liberty, N. C.

**EGGS, by parcel post. DAY-OLD CHICKS,** by express. All Wool, at half-cotton prices. Buff Leghorns and White Rocks.  
**WOOLLEY P. FARM,**  
 Route 4, Charlotte, N. C.

**S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS;** Quality White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns, White Rocks. Recent winnings show the merits of our birds. Sweepstakes, 3 Silver Cups, 72 Ribbons, 4 Specials, 30 cash and other prizes. Birds \$1. 25. Eggs \$1. 25. 1013 mating list free.  
**PIEDMONT POULTRY YARDS, Henry, N. C.**

**Hatching Eggs** Black Minorcas, White Leghorn, White and Buff Orpingtons, B. P. Rocks, \$1.50 for 15. All single combs. Won the Blue Ribbons wherever shown last year. Mating list free.  
**J. J. JENKINS, Greenville, N. C.**

On account of change in location, will sell cheap. Five pens fowls.  
**Light Brahmas, R. C. Black Minorcas, R. C. Reds, White Wyandottes and Buff Leghorns**  
 Eggs \$1 per 15.  
**WALNUT GROVE POULTRY YARDS, China Grove, N. C.**

**KEEP YOUR EGGS**  
 Fresh for a year or more by using **GARANTOL**—Best, Simplest, Surest Egg-Preserver. Highest awards at International Exhibitions. Recommended by thousands of users for storing large and small quantities of eggs. Garantol Eggs are better than any other stored eggs and can be used for all purposes. Price, postpaid, Directions with every package. Larger quantities on request.  
 for: 120 eggs . . . . . 25c  
 400 eggs . . . . . 75c  
**GARANTOL CO. Trade Mark. Box 2, Fontelle, Va.**

**POTATO SLIPS.**  
 Yellow Yams \$2.00 per 1,000  
 Bunch Yams 2.00 per 1,000  
 Nancy Hall 2.50 per 1,000  
 Southern Queen 2.50 per 1,000  
 Triumph 2.00 per 1,000  
 Terms, money with order.  
**TUCKER MOSBY SEED CO., Memphis, Tenn.**

**THE FARMERS' CYCLOPEDIA OF AGRICULTURE.**  
 By Wilcox and Smith.  
 A big volume full of useful matter for farmers. A handy reference book to turn to for answers to troublesome questions. Price, \$3.50  
**THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.**

**POULTRY AND GARDEN.**

**Don't Confuse Insecticides and Fungicides.**

I AM afraid since arsenate of lead has been introduced, that the people will use it entirely instead of the old Bordeaux, losing sight of the fact that it is the only thing that will keep down grape-rot or black rot. Besides the fruit often requires it for fungous diseases as well as for carrying the Paris green for the codling moth. I can't believe that the arsenate of lead will break down apple scab either; but we know that Bordeaux will. I think that where we have to spray for canker or scab, in an old orchard for instance, there is nothing that will take the place of Bordeaux. However, I shall use some Bordeaux on my grapes and arsenate on the fruit trees, using Bordeaux wherever there is danger of canker or apple scab.  
**D. E. CUNNINGHAM.**

**Comment by Prof. Massey.**—Lead arsenate is not used by anyone in the place of Bordeaux, and it is not intended as a fungicide, but as an insecticide. Of course, therefore, it cannot take the place of bluestone and lime. But it can be used more safely to the foliage in the Bordeaux than Paris green, and for all purposes for which Paris green is used the lead arsenate will answer as well and make a safe application. Do not confound the purpose of the two. Bordeaux is needed on the fruit trees as a fungicide and the arsenate is needed with it to destroy the codling moth.

**Training the Tomato Plants.**

I SOW tomato seed from the middle of February to March first, in cold frame, using sunlight double-glass, and by the middle of April have plants ready to transplant. Here is where my garden fence gives good results; (serves keeping out the chickens.) Even before I get the garden peas off the fence, I set plants two feet apart, right in or beside the pea row. As soon as peas are off, let the tomatoes run up on fence, which makes an ideal support. They will continue to bear until jack frost calls a halt. Of course, you will have occasionally to train the vines through the spaces in the wires.

I also plant out in the open ground, generally between the onion rows, which will soon be taken up, I put plants two to 2½ feet apart, I support them by driving stakes on each side of row, about five to six feet apart, so as to take a four-foot stock wire fencing, let stakes be 15 inches above ground, fasten the wire on top of stakes. The tomatoes will grow through the spaces and will never get on the ground. This support is high enough from the ground to admit of cultivation under it.  
**J. Y. SAVAGE.**

**How to Prevent Cabbage Worms.**

WAS much interested in the recent discussion in The Progressive Farmer of the life history of the cabbage worm.

Indeed, the ravages of the cabbage worm makes any discussion of its origin or nature an interesting topic, and as knowledge is more a social than an individual product, I want to pass on to your readers a simple remedy, or rather a preventive of the cabbage worm. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

In the summer time when the white butterfly that lays the eggs that produce the worm is evident put up a torch in the cabbage patch at night. The butterfly being attracted to the torch by its glare will burn off its wings, and hence will be placed on the retired list. Try it. It beats insect powder, poison and picking all to pieces.  
**C. L. GANS.**

**May Poultry Notes.**

KEEP the little chicks confined mornings until the grass becomes dry. May dews kill lots of promising youngsters.  
 \* \* \*

Remove all the young stock large enough to free range this month. A small colony house for them to roost in will be all the house necessary. They will require watching for a few nights until they have learned to go in the house of their own accord.  
 \* \* \*

For feeding the growing stock on range I use a grain mixture of equal parts wheat, corn and oats for night and morning feedings and a day mash composed of two parts wheat bran, one part corn meal and one part middlings, for noon feeding. This mash is placed in hoppers which are open the afternoon only. Plenty of fresh water is essential for good results.  
 \* \* \*

You want to produce your winter layers from this spring's chicks and to do this, you should be careful in your breeding, and care of the chicks while they are in the growing stage.  
**E. M. BEST.**

**Don't Depend on "Egg Tonic."**

A READER asks if I would advocate giving hens a laying tonic. If a "laying tonic" means any of the patent preparations, by all means, no!

Some poultry breeders claim to have good results from the use of ground mustard in the mash, or better, mustard as a green feed, but it is only supplementary to the safest of all tonics, a balanced ration for egg production.

A majority of poultrymen use too much corn, which is a fattening feed. I give below formulas for two rations that have given good results:

- Whole grain:
- Wheat, 120 pounds.
- Cracked Corn, 60 pounds.
- Oats, 35 pounds.
- Mash to be fed in hoppers, accessible all the time:
- Bran, 60 pounds.
- Alfalfa Meal, 30 pounds.
- Beef Scrap, 40 pounds.
- Cornmeal, 20 pounds.
- Middlings, 20 pounds.

Another is, 80 pounds each cracked corn and wheat, 60 pounds oats, and 40 pounds soy beans or cowpeas, with a dry (hopper) mash of 20 pounds each corn meal, ground oats, wheat bran, middlings and meat scrap, with 30 pounds alfalfa or clover, ground. A teaspoonful of salt to two quarts in the mash is advisable.

With either combination keep grit, crushed oyster shell, and charcoal in hoppers all the time, and clean water often renewed.  
**F. J. R.**

The farmer who raises the grain feed for his poultry saves in two ways. First, the difference between the market value of his home raised grain and the market cost of "poultry feed" that his failure to raise the grain would oblige his wife to buy. Second, the cost of transportation of both, to and from market.—R.

Make shade, if not already provided. Poultry needs it as well as other stock and humans. Remember that the comfort of poultry, as well as all other livestock is an important factor in influencing prolificacy and also the economical laying on of flesh.—F. J. R.

I like to have as large a garden as I can care for well, but I always bear in mind that a small plot of ground, well tilled and cared for, will furnish more vegetables, by judicious management, than will a large plot that is only half tended.—A. M. Latham.

**IS THIS THE TRUTH, NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS?**

Don't Get Mad if it is, But Let's Set About Mending Our Ways—A Red Hot Letter from West Virginia.

NEARLY a year ago I left the hills of West Virginia, for middle North Carolina, the farthest south I have ever been. I found a good kind people and a great country—many beautiful thriving towns with immense factories very much superior in number and magnitude to towns of West Virginia, a country almost level and copiously supplied with crystal streams, which looked to me to be an ideal agricultural country.

But what surprised me was to see men plowing in broad level fields with a one-horse plow, wasting time and energy and deteriorating the material fertility of the soil. I also saw twice as many one-horse wagons as two-horse. I also saw three or four, not fields but patches of clover, one or two of alfalfa and thought the latter would challenge anything produced in the boasted West.

I saw not one low-wheeled, broad-tired wagon, the efficient friend of man, of field, and particularly of the county road.

I noticed but little pasture. I saw but few if any commercial orchards, yet it is a great fruit country.

I don't mean to unduly criticize. No, I loved the people of North Carolina—good kind men, nice sociable women, (some of them used snuff, but that is none of my business). But I just wondered why the people took no greater interest in modern agriculture, when they have the best foundation conceivable to erect the grandest agricultural fabric in the universe.

And I want to say the North Carolina people are equal in all respects and perhaps superior in some to the people of my own State with the exception of agricultural knowledge and interest. If you North Carolina folks could see us farmers in West Virginia plowing over little hillside patches from six to ten inches deep with two and sometimes three and in extreme cases four horse teams, and using all sorts of two to four-horse implements on ground which you would think too steep to get wet, you would get ashamed of your one-horse rigs in those great broad fields walking 16 miles to the acre, when with a good plow and two horses it would require only one-half the time and a walk of only eight miles in plowing an acre and leaving your ground in proper condition for soil nitrification.

I think to make North Carolina one of the grandest States of the Union the first thing is, when possible, to discard the one-horse plow and wagon; then put the needed humus into the soil by use of clover and other leguminous crops, and then prepare more pastures. It will grow and stay whenever the land is intensively cultivated to bring about the chemical action necessary to render available the necessary elements of food. Then there are acres and acres of new land which seems ought to be cleared and put to work and increase the farming area and give the old fields a better chance for rest. Then with your present State-wide prohibition and your coming six months free school term, in my opinion your State would stand second to none in any respects whatever.  
**E. W. M.**  
 Gillydale, West Virginia.

**The Advantages the South Has in Feed Raising.**

I have seen it stated that the South spends annually \$30,000,000 for hay which ought to be kept at home. We can be saving feed of some kind for six months in the year. By the first of April we can have rye—sooner for grazing. Then annual clover from April 20 to May 1. In May comes the other kinds of clovers; and by June we can have oats. Following this, we will have the hay crop running into July. I think redtop, or herdsgrass, gives the best results for hay in the South. Then if we should make a failure of hay in the spring, we have a chance to make the best and cheapest hay of all by sowing peas and soy beans.—F. Jordan Mason, Skipwith, Va.