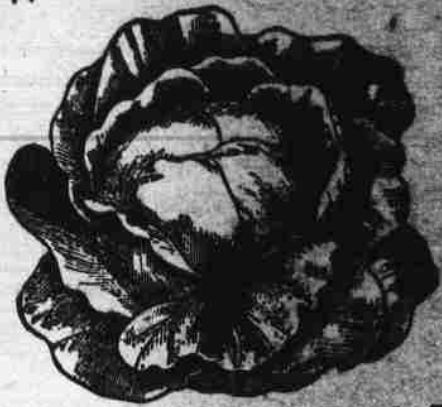


# FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

We have a full supply of the very finest Frost Proof Cabbage Plants and can fill orders promptly.



**Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Large Type Wakefield, Succession and Early Flat Dutch.**

**Prices by Express**—By Express, buyer paying charges, which under special rates are very low: 500 for \$1.00. In lots of 1000 to 4000, \$1.50 per 1000; 5000 to 8000, \$1.25 per 1000; 10,000 or more, \$1.00 per 1,000.

Plants packed for Express shipment in bundles of 500, 1,000, or 1500 lots of a variety and plainly marked. Order in these quantities.

**Prices by Parcel Post, Prepaid**—100 plants for 35c. Write for delivered prices on 500 and 1000 lots by Parcel Post. They are very little, if any, higher than by Express and plants are delivered by Parcel Post in your mail box without delay. On lots of 2000 or more, it is cheaper to ship by Express.

**Terms**—Cash with order. We cannot ship "C. O. D.," but we guarantee good order delivery.

## TOMATO AND SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

We are now booking orders for Tomato and Sweet Potato Plants for shipment about April 15, to be shipped in order or rotation as received. The demand is enormous, so get your order in at once. If interested, write for prices and description of varieties.

**Buy Your Plants from Expert Growers.**—We grew our first Frost Proof Plants in 1868 and now have over thirty thousand satisfied customers from Virginia to Texas. We have grown and sold more cabbage plants than all other persons in the Southern States combined. Why? Because our plants must please or we refund your money.

Write for illustrated Catalogue on Cabbage Plants, Sweet Potato Plants and Strawberries. No trouble to answer questions and we can and will help you.

**WM. C. GERATY CO., Box 88, Yonkers Island, S. C.**

### PROPOSED INCREASE IN TOBACCO ACREAGE MEANS DANGER

**"With Many Demands Cut Off by European War, and a 50,000,000-pound Surplus From Last Year, Folly to Plant Big Crop"**

KNOWING your real interest in the welfare of the farmer, I am sending you herewith a circular letter that has been issued by the Tobacco Association of the United States. During my long experience in the tobacco business I have never seen a time when farmers were more determined to plant a big crop of tobacco than they now are preparing to plant, and in my whole experience I have never seen a time when there was less to induce the planting of a large crop.

"I have thought of preparing an article for publication dealing with this subject, but the enclosed letter covers the situation so thoroughly that I am sending it to you and I hope you will give it your attention.

"After careful consideration by the board of directors of the Tobacco Association of the United States, it was determined to issue the following statement regarding the situation of bright tobacco, with respect to the planting for 1915:

"Land suitable for the production of bright tobacco in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina is sufficient, if used, to make enough tobacco in one year for the demands for 10 years.

"Twenty-five years ago the tobacco produced in Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina was a very small amount indeed. In 1914 these two sections produced over 150,000,000 pounds, against about 140,000,000 pounds produced in the Old Belt section of Virginia and North Carolina, showing most distinctly how this new territory has increased.

"Tobacco and cotton are the money crops of this part of the country. The Old Belt section is not adapted to cotton and, therefore, it appears that the cotton section has made the increase in the production of bright tobacco that must produce serious consequences if continued.

"Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina produced in—

1910—	75,000,000	pounds
1911—	49,000,000	pounds
1912—	92,000,000	pounds
1913—	118,000,000	pounds
1914—	150,000,000	pounds

"Old Belt Virginia and North Carolina produced in—

1913—	100,000,000	pounds
1911—	148,000,000	pounds
1912—	148,000,000	pounds
1913—	200,000,000	pounds
1914—	156,000,000	pounds

"It is thought that less than 250,000,000 pounds is annually used, and for

the two years over 300,000,000 pounds have been produced, about 100,000,000 pounds more than is used.

"The following will show how this over-production has reduced prices:

South Carolina	.....	in 1913 averaged	\$13.77
		in 1914 averaged	9.68
Eastern No. Carolina		in 1913 averaged	18.58
		in 1914 averaged	12.39
Old Belt No. Carolina		in 1913 averaged	17.72
		in 1914 averaged	14.49
Old Belt Virginia	...	in 1913 averaged	16.26
		in 1914 averaged	9.68

"While about the same quantity of tobacco was made both years, the 1914 crop only brought two-thirds as much as the 1913 crop, showing conclusively what over-production will bring about.

"With many demands cut off by the European war, and with a surplus of over 50,000,000 pounds added from the 1914 crop, the situation absolutely demands that decided decrease in the planting for 1915 shall take place.

"The Old Belt cannot raise any money crop but tobacco, and therefore the crop should be curtailed in the cotton sections, where the increase has been so pronounced. A conservative planting in the eastern North Carolina and South Carolina section will give the farmer an opportunity and an interest to raise full crops for home sustenance, and as the high price of every article of food is likely to continue, it does seem reasonable that every effort on the part of the farmer should be made to raise food crops. By so doing and making a decided cut in the acreage of tobacco, the price of tobacco will be remunerative and will bring about a general condition of prosperity in the communities on which depends the success of the farmers for their welfare.

"Finally, it is the firm opinion of those who have given the matter thought, that another large crop of tobacco (and a large crop can only be raised in eastern North Carolina and South Carolina) will be a calamity upon every one connected with the trade, and especially upon the farmer who produces it, and the remedy lies only in a very considerable degree decreasing the planting this year." O. L. JOYNER, Greenville, N. C.

Mr. E. C. Faires, Secretary North Carolina Farmers' Union, tells us that a number of people are writing him about cotton seed prices, etc. The Progressive Farmer stated some time ago that Mr. Faires would send copies of the North Carolina Farmers' Union plan for pooling cottonseed to applicants; and this he is glad to do. He cannot consider any plan for purchasing cotton seed, however, wherever farmers will get together and pool their seed they can almost invariably get a good price.

### A SHORT COURSE AT THE FARM LIFE SCHOOL

**Rock Ridge Puts in a Five-Day Course for Farmers and Farmers' Wives**

KNOWING that you are interested in all things that are for the advancement of agriculture in North Carolina I am enclosing a program of a short course for farmers and their wives that we have just completed here at Rock Ridge Farm Life School. Our attendance was very good throughout the week and much interest was taken in the work.

We intend to make this an annual event here for we believe there is no better way of reaching the farmers and their wives.

**Short Course For Farmers and Their Wives**  
Rock Ridge Farm Life School, Feb. 15-19

**Monday**

10:40—Diversification of Crops, F. A. Brown.  
11:20—A New System of Farming, R. W. Freeman.

1:00—Annual Hay Crops, F. A. Brown.  
1:40—Winter Cover Crops, R. W. Freeman.  
2:40—Lecture, Chas. L. Coon.

**Tuesday**

10:40—Permanent Hay Crops, F. A. Brown.  
11:20—Plant Food Requirements, R. W. Freeman.

1:00—Controlling Hog Cholera, Dr. F. D. Owen.  
1:40—Demonstration of Serum, Dr. F. D. Owen.

2:40—Boys' and Girls' Clubs, T. E. Browne.

**Wednesday**

10:40—Temporary Pastures, F. A. Brown.  
11:20—Commercial Fertilizers, R. W. Freeman.

1:00—Pig Club Work, J. D. McVean.  
1:40—Garden and Orchard, F. A. Brown.  
2:40—Preventive Medicine, Dr. K. O. Moore.

**Thursday**

10:40—Permanent Pastures, F. A. Brown.  
11:20—Pruning and Spraying, J. T. Lazar.

1:00—Cooperation and Marketing, Mr. Dixon.  
1:40—Pruning Demonstration, R. W. Freeman.

2:40—Farm Poultry and Poultry Clubs, Mr. Oliver.

**Friday**

Successful Butter Making on the Farm, J. T. Lazar.

10:40—The Small Grain Crop, F. A. Brown.  
11:20—Corn Growing, R. W. Freeman.

1:00—Seed Corn Exhibits, J. T. Lazar.  
1:40—Discussion of Seed Selection, R. W. Freeman.

2:40—"Where Wilson County Lags," Hon. E. J. Barnes.

In connection with the above schedule Miss Martha Armstrong and Miss Bessie Craven will give demonstrations each day until noon in "Kitchen and Dining Room." Each afternoon from 1:00 to 2:30 they will discuss the following subjects: (1) A Model Kitchen, (2) Our Foodstuffs, (3) Bread and Bread Making, (4) Meats, (5) Vegetables and Cereals, (6) Three Meals a Day.

J. T. LAZAR,  
Teacher of Agriculture.

**A real guarantee on roofing!**

A useless risk is to buy roofing not guaranteed by a responsible concern. When you buy our roofing you get the written guarantee of the world's largest manufacturers of roofing and building papers.

**Buy materials that last**

## Certain-teed

### Roofing

—our leading product—is guaranteed 5 years for 1-ply, 10 years for 2-ply and 15 years for 3-ply. We also make lower priced roofing, slate surfaced shingles, building papers, wall boards, out-door paints, plastic cement, etc.

Ask your dealer for products made by us. They are reasonable in price and we stand behind them.

**General Roofing Manufacturing Co.**  
*World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers*

New York City   Boston   Chicago   Pittsburgh  
Philadelphia   Atlanta   Cleveland   Detroit  
St. Louis   Cincinnati   Kansas City   Minneapolis  
San Francisco   Seattle   London   Hamburg   Sydney

### VIRGINIA TOBACCO MARKETS

**Richmond**—At Richmond the sales this week were in the neighborhood of half a million pounds. The prices were good on sun-cured, some bringing as high as \$89 per hundred. The buyers were out in strong force.

**Danville**—The sales on this market were small, with a large per cent of the offerings sent for re-sale from small markets. The amount brought in by wagons was small. The prices showed an upward tendency, and the quality of the offerings was fair. From present indications it can be said that a large percentage of the crop has been sold. There was not much doing in redried tobaccos.

**Chase City**—There was more animation on this market, with receipts that showed nearly as large as last week.

**Lynchburg**—Much heavier sales were on this market than were expected, and prices were decidedly better. The sales for the week amounted to 958,000 pounds.

**Petersburg**—The prices on dark tobacco were better this week than last, and amounted to 178,488 pounds, ranging in price from \$4 to \$20 per hundred. Sales of bright tobacco for the week were 57,328 pounds, at prices from \$5 to \$36 per hundred.

**Kenbridge**—The sales of bright tobacco for the week were 164,000 pounds, and it is thought that the season's crop will be disposed of by April 1. J. M. BELL.

### OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER ABOLISHED

THE office of County Treasurer is to be abolished in both Wayne and Duplin counties as in the case with the office in several other counties. This reform was started two years ago by Mr. Henry A. Page for his county—Moore. The indications now are that this office will soon be a thing of the past in practically every county in the State. No county treasurer need take the movement to abolish his office as a matter personal to him. The people are simply finding out that it is a needless office and a needless expense to the tax payers. Any good bank will render the service and at no expense to the people. As a matter of course the office cannot be abolished till the term of the incumbent has expired. But when his term is up the office goes.—MI. OLYE TRIBUNE.

### WHAT WAS IT THEN?

"I don't see why you call your place a bungalow," said Smith to his neighbor.  
"Well, if it isn't a bungalow, what is it?" said the neighbor. "The job was a bungalow and I still owe for it."—Exchange.