

FINEST QUALITY PEAS WIN FAVOR

Intermediate Variety Bear Better When Given Support of Low Brush or Wire.

LITTLE MARVEL IS SUPERIOR

Best Plan to Depend on Succession Planting a Week or Ten Days Apart—Rotation is Also of Much Importance.

The very finest quality peas at the present time are neither, strictly speaking, dwarfs, nor are they tall. They are intermediate and while they may be grown as dwarfs and without brushing, they bear better when given the support of low brush or a narrow strip of chicken wire. These are the Gradus and Laxton types of pea, which vary from 30 inches to almost four feet, according to variety. All do better with support, although commonly grown as dwarfs. They give a heavier yield when held upright.

Wrinkled Type Superior.
Of the very early peas of the wrinkled type, which is much superior to the earliest smooth-seeded type, Little Marvel still holds a high place among really dwarf peas, the vines being only about eighteen inches. It matures in eight weeks and is very hardy and of the finest quality. A little earlier is Market Surprises Alaska and Mand S., smooth-seeded peas, still remain the earliest of all, of good quality if taken very young, but not equal to the wrinkled varieties, which are not so hardy and cannot be planted or cropped so early.

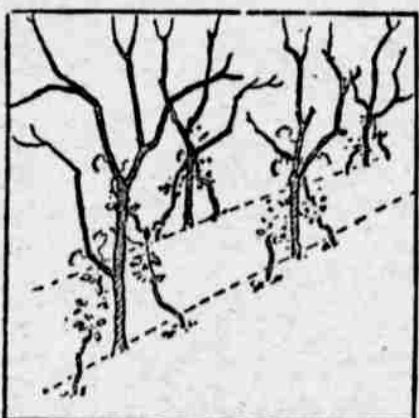
It is possible with the variety of peas now on the market to plan a good succession planting, starting with Alaska, Surprise, Little Marvel, Gradus, Laxtonian and Thomas Laxton.

However, it is better to depend upon a successional planting a week or ten days apart, as the season may be such as to bring the cropping of different peas too close together at maturity, if planted at the same time.

The planting of peas in double rows, six inches apart, these double rows to be three feet apart, is about right for the more dwarf varieties, but if the more vigorous growing dwarfs are to be planted they will need at least four feet between the rows unless they are given brush or wire.

The round seeded peas can go into the ground as soon as it can be dug, but it is best to wait a week or two for the wrinkled varieties to be on the safe side.

Rotation is Necessary.
The peas should not be planted this year in the same position that they occupied last year. Neither should



Method of Brushing Peas.

they be placed in ground occupied the previous season by beans for best results. A gardener should study his garden plan each year with an eye to moving the peas and beans across the garden, so that they will not occupy the same space in succeeding years. Of course, heavy fertilizing partly makes up for the exhausting of the soil, but it cannot wholly do so. These two vegetables take more out of the soil than the others and it is more necessary to see that they rotate.

SAN JOSE SCALE INCREASING

Lime Sulphur and Scalecide Must Be Applied if Orchard Trees Are to Be Saved.

During the last two or three years a good many people in the North with home orchards have believed that the San Jose scale was becoming extinct. As a matter of fact the sleet which persisted so long on the trees the winter of four years ago suffocated the scale just as does the lime-sulphur spray when applied. After that winter, many old trees revived and have grown well since then. Now the scale is catching up again and, unless we have another such sleet, lime-sulphur and scalecide will have to be put on if the trees are to be saved. A still day is an ideal time to spray with lime-sulphur because it is easier to reach all parts of the tree when there is no wind.

KEEP RECORDS OF PLANTING

Enables Gardener to Recall Earliest and Latest Varieties in Planting Season.

Gardeners should keep records of planting dates and maturity of certain varieties of vegetables so that they may recall the earliest, the latest and the mid-season varieties when planting time comes. This information will save trouble and enable one to plant so the table may be supplied during the growing season.

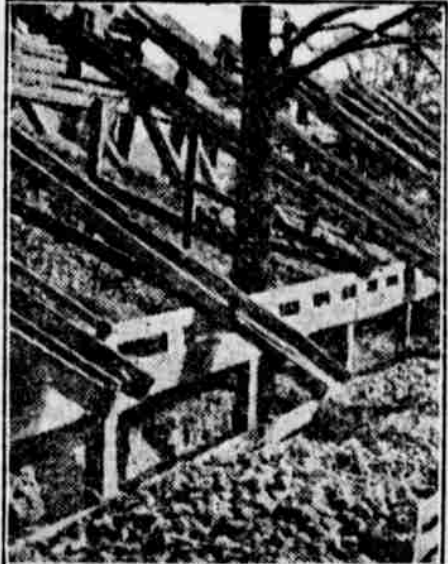
TESTING SUGAR-BEET SEEDS FOR IMPURITY

Heavy Losses to Growers During Past Two Years.

Bureau of Plant Industry Conducting Experiments in Florida to Determine Presence of Mangel Wurzel Seeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Because of the heavy losses experienced by beet sugar companies during the past two years through the presence of mangel wurzel, or stock beet seed in the imported sugar-beet seed, the bureau of plant industry of the United States Department of Agriculture is making growing tests of samples of such seeds. The tests are being made in Florida in the open air. Lots of imported seed have been sent by beet-sugar companies for test-



Loading Beets for Shipment to Factory at Owosso, Mich.

ing. When any of these samples are found to contain stock beet seed, the senders will be notified before planting time.

Similar tests made in the greenhouses during the past year made possible the location of mixtures containing stock beets of red, or orange-colored varieties. It has been found that white-fleshed varieties of stock beets cannot be determined through germination tests alone but must be grown to a considerable size before their distinguishing characteristics are discernible. That the heavy losses experienced during the past two years due to this cause constitute a strong argument for the development of an American-grown supply of sugar-beet seed, sufficient for the needs of our beet industry, is the belief of the officials working on the problem.

DESTROY LAST YEAR'S PESTS

Excellent Plan to Remove All Stalks and Burn Them—Ashes Make Good Fertilizer.

In getting ready to make garden this spring, it is an excellent plan to see that all the stalks of last year's vegetables which may have been left standing are removed and burned.

In the first place the ashes will make good fertilizer as the stems of nearly all vegetables contain excellent fertilizing material in their ash, and an even more important consideration is that by removing and destroying them the insect pests are likely to be checked.

Many insect pests find refuge under boards, among the dried leaves or stalks over winter. Often the spores of fungus diseases which create havoc are only waiting in these old stems to get into action with balmy weather. By burning the refuse a great quantity of them will be destroyed.

PREPARING POTATO SEED BED

Select Best Piece of Land and Put it in Good Shape—Clover Sod is Excellent.

It pays to have the potato ground in good shape. Select the best piece of ground you have. You are putting more money into the seed than for any other farm crop and probably more into the cultivation too, and so you should have the best land. Clover sod makes the best potato ground. Old blue grass sod is all right if plowed deep enough and worked up in good shape. Timothy sod is not good. Avoid fresh manure; it produces scab.

PRODUCTS THAT PAY FARMER

Profitable to Raise Less Major Crops and Devote More Time to Poultry and Dairy.

Rather than raise staple crops that cannot be sold at even cost of production, it will be wise to devote less time to major farm crops and more labor to preparing to increase poultry and dairy products. There seems to be at all times active demand for poultry and dairy products at prices that pay well for labor and investment.

FERTILIZER INCREASES YIELD

However, It Does Not Correct Poor Preparation of Soil or Lack of Humus.

Commercial fertilizer has increased yields and at a profit. But do not expect the fertilizer to take the place of poor preparation or lack of humus in the soil. A good seedbed with sufficient humus are requirements for profitable returns on commercial fertilizer.

THE COTTAGE GARDENER

ENRICHED SOIL WILL PRODUCE GOOD CROPS



Well Fertilized Plot of Ground, With Reasonable Attention, is Sure to Give Satisfaction to the Grower Who Will Keep the Weeds Out and Provide Sufficient Amount of Moisture.

RICH SOIL SURE TO GET RESULTS

Danger in Use of Too Much Commercial Fertilizer; May Injure the Plants.

AS TOP OR SIDE DRESSING

May Be Mixed With Soil Along Rows During the Period of Growth—Mixtures Containing Much Nitrogen Are Favored.

A limited quantity of high-grade commercial fertilizer can be used to advantage on garden soils even where a considerable supply of barnyard manures have been applied. Commercial fertilizers act quickly and can be used to special advantage where it is desired to mature crops in a short period of time.

The best results can be obtained by the use of fertilizer on land that is well filled with organic matter. However, fair results may be obtained by the use of fertilizer on land that has not been manured and which is deficient in organic matter, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

The great danger in the use of commercial fertilizers is that too large quantities may be applied and cause injury to the plants. It must be borne in mind that commercial fertilizers are a very concentrated form of plant food and, therefore, should be used in moderation.

Amount Needed in Garden.

Market gardeners frequently use as much as 2,000 pounds of commercial fertilizer on an acre of ground. This would be at the rate of about 4 or 5 pounds to a plot of ground 10 feet in each direction or 100 square feet. Assuming that the average backyard garden is about 30 by 60 feet in size, 50 to 70 pounds of standard, high-grade truckers' fertilizer would be all that would be safe to apply on a garden of those dimensions. Under most conditions 50 pounds will be the maximum amount to use.

Commercial fertilizers are usually put up in sacks containing 100, 167 or 200 pounds, and a good plan would be for two or more gardeners to join together in buying fertilizer.

Methods of Application.

There are two or three methods of applying commercial fertilizers. The first and most common is by scattering the fertilizer broadcast over the land after it has been plowed and harrowed, then giving the soil a second and even a third harrowing to mix the fertilizer with it thoroughly. Another method is to apply the fertilizer underneath the rows, the plan being to open the furrows, scatter in the fertilizer, then, by means of a single-shovel plow or wheel hoe, thoroughly mix the fertilizer with the soil in the bottom of the furrow. The surface soil is then returned and no seeds are planted for a few days until the fertilizer becomes thoroughly incorporated with the soil.

The third method of applying commercial fertilizers is to use them as a top or side dressing along the rows of plants during the period of growth. Nitrate of soda and fertilizer mixtures containing a considerable percentage of nitrogen are generally used for this purpose. When using fertilizer as a side dressing care should be taken that it is not applied too near the base of the plants, but at a little distance from the row, and then it should be cultivated into the upper 2 or 3 inches of

soil, so that the small feeder roots of plants will gradually reach it.

Elements in Fertilizers.

The three main elements of plant food contained in commercial fertilizers are phosphoric acid, nitrogen, and potash. Nitrogen has the effect of stimulating the leaf growth, and phosphoric acid and potash have a tendency to increase root growth and to mature the seeds of the plants. Root crops and potatoes require a reasonable amount of potash. Corn, beans, and others of the garden crops, which are grown for their pods or seeds, want a sufficient supply of phosphoric acid, while lettuce, celery, Swiss chard, and others of the salad or leaf crops require plenty of nitrogen. The safest plan, however, is to apply an all-round or complete fertilizer having approximately 8 per cent phosphoric acid, 4 or 5 per cent nitrogen, and 2 or 3 per cent potash on land that is to be devoted to general garden crops.

RICH, SANDY LOAM FOR BEETS

Seed Should Be Sown About Time Last Frosts Are Due; Ready for Use in Few Weeks.

Garden beets may be grown in any good soil, but thrive best on rich, sandy loam. The seed can be sown about the time the last frosts are due, and the young beets will be ready for use in 4 to 6 weeks.

Later plantings will give a succession and provide beets for winter storage. The seed should be sown in a drill with about 8 or 10 seed balls to the foot. It should be borne in mind that each seed ball contains from



Young Beets Make Good Greens.

1 to 6 seeds, and that the beets will require considerable thinning. The young beets that are pulled out in thinning may be used as greens during the early spring. Where the beets are to be given hand cultivation entirely, the rows may be placed as closely as 12 to 14 inches apart and the plants should be thinned to 2 to 3 inches in the row.—United States Department of Agriculture.

DRAINAGE IS IMPORTANT

Garden land inclined to be wet should be thoroughly drained before crops are planted upon it. If tile drains or open ditches cannot be provided, the next best thing is to plant the crops on slight ridges, so as to get their roots above the water table in the soil.

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drams
100 DROPS

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Thereby Promoting Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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DISTEMPER AMONG HORSES Successfully Treated With Spohn's Distemper Compound

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CHRISTMAS TIME FOR DOLLY

After Small Maiden's Plea Few Daddies Could Have Refused to Buy Toys She Wanted.

Little Lady Patricia walked down to the corner store with her dad. She carried her favorite doll and displayed all motherly pride and care.

In the store there was a toy department not yet cleared of its Yuletide trappings. The little mother discovered a small red chair, a doll buggy and several other things that caught her youthful fancy. She demanded that they be bought immediately.

"Oh, no, Patsy we mustn't do that," the dad protested. "Christmas is over."

Patsy thought a moment then called her father to one side and whispered, quite confidentially, in his ear:

"Sh-h-h-h! Not so loud, father, it's going to be dolly's Christmas and she mustn't hear us."

She did get the toys? Uh-huh.—Indianapolis News.

Why Not?

It was Memorial day. The whole village was out at the cemetery cleaning away a year's growth of briars and weeds and decorating the graves. One woman was busy pointing out to a stranger the places where different ones were buried. She seemed to be familiar with the whole graveyard. Her little boy was listening to every word. He finally inquired: "Mother, where is my little grave?"

Hens in Trouble.

Lucile was sent to a neighbor to get some eggs. The neighbor informed her that the hens were molting, and she could not let her have any.

When she reached home Lucile said: "Mamma, Mrs. T. can't let us have any eggs because her hens are molting."

End of a Checkered Career.
"You mean that you have spotted the criminal?"

"Yes, and he will soon be striped."

Qualifying.
"So this applicant for the book-keeper's job claims he is a college man?" asked the bank president addressing the clerk. "Has he anything to back up that claim? Can he qualify?"

The clerk stepped to the door and returned.
"The young man says," he reported, "that with your kind permission he will come in and give the college yell."—American Legion Weekly.

DYED HER BABY'S COAT, A SKIRT AND CURTAINS WITH "DIAMOND DYES"

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint her old, worn, faded things new. Even if she has never dyed before, she can put a new, rich color into shabby skirts, dresses, waists, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, draperies, hangings, everything. Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is guaranteed. Just tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade or run.—advertisement.

Real Loss.

"And you say you lost control of your car?" "Yes, I couldn't keep up the installments."—Judge.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Advertisement.

Genius produces the inventions, while talent applies them.

The prices of cotton and linen have been doubled by the war. Lengthen their service by using Red Cross Ball Blue in the laundry. All grocers.—Advertisement.

It's wise to know a little more than you let people think you know.

Genuine

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Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians over 22 years and proved safe by millions for

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Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetate of Salicylic Acid.