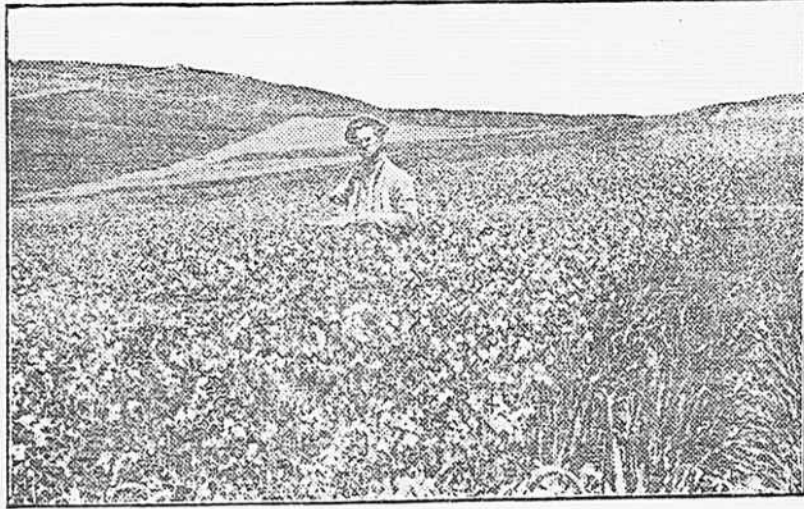


DISEASES AND INSECT ENEMIES OF PEAS



FIELD PEAS IN BLOOM, SHOWING UNIFORMITY.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Powdery mildew is usually most destructive on late-planted or late-maturing varieties of field peas. It is also confined rather closely to humid climates, where it sometimes reduces the yield considerably. The remedy for this disease lies for the most part in the rotation of crops, but where only small portions of a field are affected the disease can be controlled by spraying with bordeaux mixture. If large areas are affected it is not economical to spray.

Leaf-Spot or Pea-Blight.

Another disease which has been troublesome in the pea-canning districts of both Wisconsin and Ohio is the leaf-spot or pea-blight. This disease can be controlled in the same way as powdery mildew by spraying with bordeaux mixture where the area affected is small, but in large fields the farmer must depend upon the rotation of crops. Although the disease is carried on the seeds, treatment of the seed with insecticides or hot water is not effective, because the germ of the seed is injured by the treatment more quickly than are the spores of the fungus.

Pea Weevil.

The pea weevil, the most serious insect enemy of the field pea, is a small grayish or brownish gray beetle, marked with lighter spots. The insect lays its egg on the young pod and this egg hatches out and produces a larva which bores through the wall of the pod and enters the young pea, where it feeds on the growing embryo and later pupates. The pupa remains in the seed until the next season, usually emerging from the pea the following spring, but the behavior of the weevils is unfortunately not uniform in this respect, many of them coming out sooner, so that the dates of emergence will range from harvest to planting time the following year. One remedy for the attacks of the weevil is to store

the seed intended for planting in tight bags and hold it over for one year, in which case the beetle will emerge from the seed and die before the next planting season arrives. Another method employed by seedsmen is to fumigate the seed with carbon bisulphid, which can be obtained at a reasonable cost from any druggist. In applying this remedy the seed must be placed in a tight box or barrel and exposed from 30 to 48 hours to the fumes of this liquid. The carbon bisulphid should be exposed in a shallow dish placed on top of the peas, since the vapor is heavier than air. This vapor when mixed with air is quite inflammable, and care should be taken not to ignite it in any way; otherwise, a serious explosion may occur. One pound of the liquid is usually considered sufficient to fumigate 100 bushels of peas, but it is well to use somewhat more than this in order to be sure of killing all the insects.

Continuous cropping of the land to the field pea is almost sure to mean a constant increase in the numbers of the pea weevil. Practically the only remedy for this state of affairs is to stop growing peas for several years, in which case the weevil will be exterminated through lack of food.

Pea Aphid.

Another insect which occasionally does considerable damage is the pea aphid, or plant louse. It has appeared in pea-growing sections at intervals and practically destroyed the season's crop, but it does not stay with the crop so continuously year after year as does the weevil. The aphid increases rapidly during a period of warm, dry weather, but a heavy rain, even when the insect is abundant, will sometimes free the vines almost entirely from it. Unless some weather condition acts in this way to destroy the pest, the only hope of the farmer is for the parasites of the aphid to increase sufficiently in numbers to overcome and destroy it.

That Bill for Flowers

By F. A. MITCHEL

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

"Grace," said Mr. Larramore, "I'm getting old and it is high time to provide for such condition as you and Dick—"

Mr. Larramore was stilled. "What I wish to say," he continued, "is that I have the same feeling for you as if you were my own daughter."

"Yes, uncle."
"I have enough to leave you comfortable when I come to the jumping off place and I have enough to leave Dick comfortable, but if I divide the property between you both there is not enough to make either comfortable."

"Then, uncle, it is your duty to leave your property to your own son."

"Why can't I leave it to you and him as one person?"

"It is impossible."
"Dick would rather I would leave it to you jointly. He—"

"Now, uncle, I know what you mean. I've heard it all from Dick. Dick and I have always been brother and sister and such we'll always be."
This ended the father's attempt to help his son to secure the wife that son wanted. Dick Larramore was engaged in business in another city and seldom visited his home, so his foster sister was not troubled with his attentions. Six months after this attempt of his father to make a match between the two Grace said to her uncle:

"What's the matter with Dick? He has never let so long time go by before without coming home for a visit."

"I think some girl is keeping him." Grace looked grave.

"I shouldn't be surprised," continued Mr. Larramore, "to hear any day that he is engaged."

"Why do you think so?"
"Well, you know Dick's salary is not very large and he occasionally falls back upon me. The other day he sent me a bill for flowers."

"Oh! I see."
The subject was not pressed further. A few days later Dick received a letter from his cousin-foster sister chiding him for remaining away from home so long without a visit. His father was very much hurt at his son's neglect of him.

This letter brought Dick home for the next week-end. He had an interview with his father at which the latter denied that he considered his son neglectful of him and commended him for standing by his business. The old man went to bed early and Dick spent the rest of the evening with Grace.
"Who is this person you're sending flowers to?" asked Grace in a cold tone.
"I wouldn't send flowers to a person. I would only send them to an attractive girl."

There was a brief silence between them which was broken by Grace.
"Do you think you have a right to marry when your father is getting old and needs your attention?"

"He isn't getting my attention. You are taking care of him and doing it far better than I could. I supposed you were to remain single as long as he lives."
"How very self-sacrificing you are," sarcastically.

"It's self-sacrificing of you. I've heard you say often that you were going to be an old maid for dad's sake."
"I suppose after dear uncle's death you will bring this woman you're going to marry into the house and I shall have to vacate?"

"I'm not going to marry" this woman. "If I marry I shall marry a lovely girl."
"Supposing—" Grace said with great seriousness, "supposing that I should die before your father, do you suppose he would be able to put up with a strange person who you would bring into the house to take my place?"

"But you're not going to die, and I'm not going to bring a 'strange person' into this house."
"I don't know; I've had queer feelings about my heart lately."
"You don't mean it; who is the cad who is making the trouble with your heart?"

"You know very well that I don't mean it in that sense at all. If I did you would not be the person to refer to my lover as a cad."

"Why not?"
"You know very well that I would not do what you are going to do. If I marry, uncle will be perfectly satisfied to have me marry and approve of the gentleman who is to be my husband."
"Oh! he is to be a gentleman, is he?"

"He has one fault."
"What's that?"
"He is very unfeeling; he doesn't seem to realize what a noble, good father he has."

Dick opened his eyes very wide and looked up at the ceiling; Grace's eyes were glued to the floor. Presently Dick said:
"Which, being interpreted, means that you are willing to sacrifice yourself to dad's desires."
"I will marry no man who does not love me."
"And I will marry no girl who does not love me."

The dialogue here came to an abrupt end, for Dick caught her in his arms and sealed her lips with kisses.

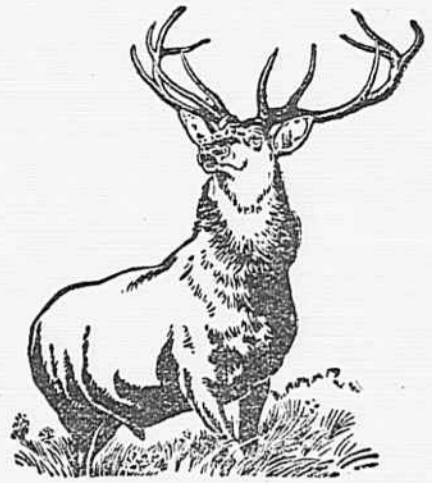
The next morning, when Mr. Larramore came downstairs his son grasped his hand and said feelingly:
"A million thanks, dad."
"All fixed?"
"Yes, that story about the bill for flowers did it."
"I thought it would."



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GARDEN GALLWORM

Most Effective Method Yet Tested Is to Starve Pest.

HOW IT CAN BE WORKED OUT

Divide Plot Into Two Parts, One of Which Is Available for Cultivation, Fowls Being Kept on the Other Half.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The very serious losses caused by the gallworm nematode in gardens, especially in the South, have resulted in the trial of numerous methods of control. One of the most effective methods yet tested is to starve the pest. This may be accomplished by dividing the garden into two parts, one of which is available for cultivation, fowls being kept on the other half, and changed from one to the other about every two to four years. The gallworm is absolutely dependent on the roots of the higher plants for its nourishment. If no such plants are allowed to grow, the pest is starved, and in the course of a year or two it can be brought to a stage where its ravages will not be serious.

Alternation of Fowls.

The suggested alternation of a fowl run with garden may be brought about simply by fencing in the fowls. If possible, it would be well to arrange the division of the land in the direction of its slope, so that the drainage will not be from the garden to the fowl run or vice versa. The idea is to keep the fowl run free from vegetation for a year or two. This means about the maximum number of fowls for the area must be kept and that the soil must be occasionally spaded or otherwise stirred. This stirring of the soil is a good thing for the fowls, and helps also to reduce the nematode pest, for every time the earth is spaded, fresh soil is brought to the action of the sun and air and becomes more or less disinfected through their action on the eggs and larvae of the pest.

Practicable in Many Gardens.

There are thousands of gardens where this procedure is practicable. Definite information with regard to the existence of the gallworm nematode may be obtained by submitting abnormal roots to the department of agriculture for examination.

ROAD GRADER IS EFFECTIVE

Machine Should Be in Charge of Skillful and Sensible Operator—Practice Teaches.

The road grader is a very effective machine, if properly used, but should be in charge of a skillful and sensible operator. Cutting should begin at the sides, and if the surface is covered with sod and weeds the blade should be set on the first round in such a way that this material will be scraped into the ditch and not on the road. It can then be removed with shovels. In shaping up the road the entire width of the blade should be used, if possible, and it should be set at almost right angles with the center line of the road, so that enough will be carried along to fill up the ruts and holes. At each round enough material should be moved toward the center to build up a proper crown, but it must be remembered that a crown of one inch to the foot is about sufficient, and it should not be made any steeper. A man can learn more about the proper operation of a grader from actual practice than in any other way.

PREVENT DISEASE IN STOCK

Two Important Preventives of Loss Are Proper Feeding and Good Sanitation.

Proper feeding and sanitation are two important preventives of disease losses in farm animals. If carefully applied these measures may prevent many losses of meat animals. Keep the animals sturdy and disease-resistant by feeding a good, wholesome diet. Young animals need particular care and should be kept growing. A balanced ration should be fed—one that contains enough digestible protein to supply the needs of bone and muscle growth.

SIMPLE RATION FOR POULTRY

Mixture of Half and Half Beef Scraps and Wheat Bran Fed in Hoppers Is Excellent.

A very good, but simple poultry ration is a mixture of half and half beef scraps and wheat bran fed in hoppers and cracked corn given twice a day in deep litter so that the fowls must scratch it out. The wheat and the scraps contain a great deal of protein or flesh-forming material, and the corn supplies the carbohydrates or fat-forming elements. Of course, a variety of food is necessary to obtain the best results.