

GARDEN

pervised the work at \$2.50 per day. Each of the others received \$2 per day. The ditches were made with an ordinary plow and were not an extra expense, for it would have been necessary to do the plowing if there had been no irrigation. From five to seven acres were irrigated each day, depending upon the distance from the pump outfit.

Mr. Finley has about 160 acres of hops and about 25 acres of prunes. Two years ago the increase in yield from both of these crops much more than paid for the irrigation outfit which cost about \$800.

The engine is mounted on a truck and may be quickly hauled to any part of the farm. An irrigating engine for the crops mentioned is not needed for more than about one month each year and so it is a very wise plan to have it on a truck so that it may be used the rest of the time for other jobs.

THE FALL, OR EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES.

By J. H. Bradley.

These new creations in the strawberry line are worthy of the attention of all strawberry growers. They are really a new thing in the strawberry world, and have come to us to stay. The main thing that distinguishes these varieties from other or common kinds is their habit of blooming from May until winter. Under ordinary conditions they will bear quite a lot of berries from June until December, or until hard-freezing weather. Ordinary frost has little effect on them. In order to get the most paying results from them, we advise picking or pinching the blossoms off until within a month of the time when fruit is wanted. The rule is to stop pinching the blossoms about August 1. Then we may expect ripe fruit about the first of September.

How the Everbearing strawberries may be made to net the grower \$1000 per acre: Select well-drained ordinary ground that is in a fair state of cultivation, and cover the ground with a good dressing of well-rotted barnyard manure and work the manure well into the ground and prepare as you would for any other ordinary crop, such as potatoes, etc. Set the plants in rows that are 30 inches apart, and the plants 18 inches apart in the rows, and begin cultivation immediately. Cultivate with a cultivator or double shovel so that you do not cover over the crowns of the plants. Keep all weeds down by hoeing about the plants, and keep the cultivation up once every eight or ten days so long as the weeds come, or until late in August. The "Productive" and "Progressive" seem to be the greater yielders of fine, large berries during the fall months.

Mr. Flansburgh of Michigan says that with the proper attention given to the "Progressive" they will yield enough berries during the fall months to net the grower \$1000 per acre if sold for but 25c per quart, which is a very low price for fine, large, ripe strawberries in the fall months when no other fresh berries are to be had at any price.

Bradley Brothers of Illinois had "Productive" and "Progressive" that yielded at the rate of 8000 quarts to the acre, and had several plants that produced one quart of fine, large berries to each plant. During the month of September, 1913, they showed a lot of fruit and plants that were loaded with large, ripe berries at the county fairs, as held at Marion, Ill., and Murphysboro, Ill., where they received first premiums, and also in October, 3rd to 11th, inclusive, they showed a large display of ripe berries and plants that were loaded with both ripe and green berries at the state fair in the Dome building, as held at Springfield, Ill., where the fruit attracted a widespread interest among fruitgrowers and farmers.

One strong point about the Everbearing strawberries is that they bear a good crop of fruit in the spring, as well as in the fall. They are inclined to heavier fruiting in June than common spring varieties. If they are well cared for and fertilized, you can get a crop of fruit in the fall of the first year, a crop the next spring, and another crop in the fall of the second year. Thus you get three crops of strawberries in the same space of time that you usually get but one. These strawberries bear their main fall crop the first year, the year that you set them out. Common strawberries bear their first crop in the spring of the second year. These fall strawberries should not be confused with varieties that occasionally bear a crop in the fall of the second year. The true fall strawberries, such as "Productive" and "Progressive," always bear their best crop in the fall of the first year.

Vegetables should be carefully prepared for market. Supply what your market can use and put it up fresh and in the most attractive package possible.

VEGETABLES FOR THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

By C. C. Morse.

AS A RULE the kitchen garden at the country ranch-house receives but little attention. There is no good reason why it should be so. The only reason given usually is that the farmer only cares to give his attention to his acres. He much rather would handle implements such as the plow, the harrows, the roller, etc. The idea of using the spade, rake or hoe is distasteful to him, and he never gives himself the chance to find out his mistake.

The rancher's wife, however, always bemoans the fact that she has not a little plot of vegetable garden from which to gather fresh vegetables for

tural notes, will be welcomed by all planters at this season of the year.

Beets are always a popular vegetable, and are certainly much better when gathered fresh. One of the very best table beets is Morse's improved blood turnip. The color is rich and the quality excellent. Those preferring a large beet will find Detroit Dark Red good.

Sow in rows 12 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet. Beets can be sown any time in spring. Thin out the young plants four inches apart.

Kale is a vegetable very little used in this state for table use but much grown for chicken feed. It is very good for that purpose, being so handy and withstanding frost. For table use dwarf curled Scotch is best. For chicken feed Jersey kale is the best variety.



FALL OR EVER-BEARING STRAWBERRY, MOTHER PLANT.

each day's requirements. The vegetable man never has what is wanted, his selection often is poor, and the vegetables do not look fresh.

Maybe the house is out of the rounds of the vendor, and then the "fresh" vegetables must be had from the "cans."

No one will question the superior quality of fresh vegetables. A small vegetable garden is a great boon, and a few rods can be made to produce sufficient for the family's needs if a little thought is given to selection of varieties and planting. To a great many people a cabbage is just a cabbage. They do not realize that there are cabbages and cabbages, and that in every class of vegetables there are good varieties and poor ones.

Time to Plant—The time of year is approaching for the sowing of seeds, and it surely will be worth while for the rancher to plan on having a vegetable garden. He ought to have a little consideration for the one who needs must think of dinner long before he does.

The kitchen garden should be as near the rear of the house as possible, so that the good wife will not have to travel far for her needs, and also so that it will be within easy access when there is some little hoeing or gardening to do in the afternoon after indoor duties have been done. The rancher's wife does not look on the work around the garden as "labor." It is a chance for a little healthy outdoor exercise, and the thought of fresh vegetables is encouraging.

When the spot for the kitchen garden has been decided upon, some good barnyard or stable manure must be hauled on and liberally scattered on the surface. If it has not been convenient to plow the piece, it should be spaded over the full depth of a good spade, mixing in the manure as the ground is turned over. The surface should be left rough until the time for planting has come. It is beneficial to let the air and rain operate on the roughly dug land. On the other hand, if planting is to be proceeded with right away, the soil should be broken down as spading proceeds.

Selecting the Seeds—As soon as it has been decided to have a garden, the rancher wants to know what his wife wishes to plant. She knows that she wants but the best in each case. The seedsman's catalogue is produced, but the list is bewildering. Not having seen the various varieties, it is hard to say which is best. Many are good, yet one or two may be inferior yet listed because of the man who wants quantity with no thought to quality.

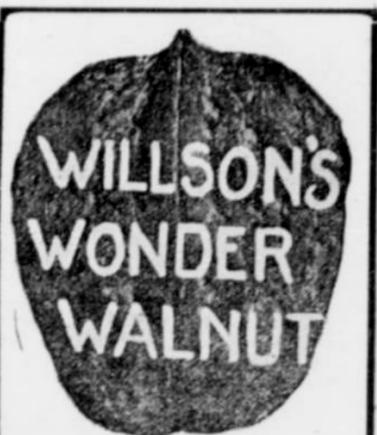
Plant Hardy Varieties First—A list of the best varieties, with a few cul-

The truck growers of the south are rapidly forming associations for the purpose of marketing their products. All vegetables are delivered at a central depot and are marketed by an experienced commission man, greatly to the advantage of the growers.

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