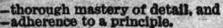


"Till Everything is Done, Nothing is Done." -ANDREW JACKSON. "OLD HICKORY"

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tion to the details of construction.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

CROPS FOR THE ORCHARD

The Orchard May Well Do Its Part Toward Relieving the Food Shortage

COY beans, cowpeas, black-eyed peas and peanuts are the best crops that can be planted in the orchard now. They are all legumes. The beans or peas can be picked next fall for table use, but the vines should be plowed under.

Thorough cultivation of the orchard is one of the several operations necessary to successful fruit culture. Since this is needed, advantage may be taken of it to grow some of these food crops to help out at this time of labor and food shortage. The work of cultivating will be very little more where this is done.

No damage is done to the orchard by the raising of crops in it, except in special cases, providing the right sort of crops are grown. A crop that must be cultivated will be an advantage to most orchards, for their chances of being well cultivated will be very much greater where a crop of this kind is planted. People are quite thoroughly convinced that the staple crops cannot be grown without proper care, but many seem to think a fruit tree will care for itself after it is set out.

The crops mentioned above should be planted in rows three to three and one-half feet apart and cultivated frequently until mature. Never make feet, no matter how small the trees will benefit the trees.

There are other cultivated erops besides those mentioned which may be used. Non-cultivated crops are undesirable. Crops that grow very tall are not used on account of shading the trees. Crops that require a great fine for use as "snaps" or in the dry deal of moisture and plant food rob state. Some of the good varieties the trees too severely. Most of the for the table are Crowder's Sugar, garden vegetables are desirable crops. Lady, Blackeye and Wonderful. For for the orchard. A pair of short single-trees will be found very convenient when cultivating the orchard and will help to reduce the number of injuries which the trees have to suffer from cultivation. Wrapping the outside ends of these with old sacks or burlap will help still further. The ends of the hames may also be wrapped where the trees are large. LEONARD G. HERRON.

A small canning outfit will soon pay for itself (especially this year) in furnishing a method of utilizing the surplus vegetables and fruits. Write your state agricultural college for information as to the best type of canner to buy.

Bag your bunch grapes. In addition to preserving them from dis-eases, insects and birds, it causes the grapes to remain in perfect condition three or four weeks beyond their normal ripening period. Tie or pin strong paper bags over the bunches when the berries are the size of buckshot.

When giving your corn and cotton a cultivation, think of the fruit orchard and vegetable garden and treat them likewise. Very soon your will get in the habit of cultivating these important adjuncts of the farm as often as is necessary.

Fertilize asparagus heavily as soon as the cutting season is over and begin cultivation. Good culture during the summer will enable the plants to store up an abundant supply of plant food for the production of shoots. next spring. No amount of work in the early spring before or at the time of cutting will make up for neglect during the previous growing season.

Not long ago I saw a farm garden, none too large, one-half of which was planted to vegetables while the the rows closer to the trees than five other half was "resting", that is, growing up to weeds. It is hard to may be. The vines from these crops conceive of anyone, under the stress when turned under will add a large of present circumstances, allowing amount of organic matter and some even a foot of garden land (or any nitrogen to the soil, both of which portion of the farm, for that matter) to remain idle.

> If you have never recognized the splendid qualities of the cowpea as a vegetable, grow some for table use this year and be convinced. They are full information on the growing and use of the cowpea, write the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 318.



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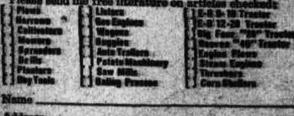


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20. JZTH ST. CHIC

Orchard and Garden Work This Week and Next

MAKE another planting of garden corn for a later crop of roasting ears.

Do not forget to sow seed of cabbage, collards and tomatoes for the fall crop.

Maintain a thick straw or manuce mulch around newly set fruit and shade trees if you would have them make their best growth.

Upon the first appearance of blight in fruit trees, cut out and burn the injured parts.

Onions going to seed should have their tops pinched out or the bulbs will not properly develop.

Observe what fine Mayflower peaches your neighbor now has, and plan to have some of the same sort in your own orchard.

The grower of chrysanthemums who wants to cut good blooms by early fall should lose no time in getting his stock well under way.

Watch your apple grafts closely to see that they are not choked out by sprouts that come out below the union. Such suckers should be removed as soon as they appear.

If you have in mind the making of a bluegrass lawn, begin preparing the land now for seeding this fall. Break the ground deeply and sow cowpeas broadcast. In the late summer the vines can be cut up with a disk harrow and turned under, which will leave the land in condition to be seeded a few weeks later.

In setting out tomato, cabbage, or other garden plants during the dry weather, pour a small quantity of water around their roots (after holes have been dug and plants placed in them) and cover with a thick layer of dry soil. Never pour water on the surface around the plants after they are set without covering with dry earth or the soil will bake, becoming drier than before the watering. Also, if a large quantity of water is poured. in the holes the moisture will come through to the surface and often produce the same bad effect.

If you do not feel justified in going to the expense (the expense is comparatively small) of installing an irrigation system for your garden look around to see if you do not have somewhere on the farm a stream that could easily be dammed and made to furnish water for irrigation. Even a very small area watered in this way will mean a great deal in the matter of producing vegetables during the hot dry months of late summer when the ordinary garden is often suffering for the need of water.

F. J. CRIDER. Associate Horticulturist. Clemson College, S. C.

