

Gardening on a Rented Farm.

HOWARD M. SMITH, IN PRACTICAL
FARMER.

Many a tenant farmer makes no effort to raise enough to supply his own, let alone furnishing any other table with the vegetables that may be raised on a farm with but little extra work. The writer is one of the class known as book farmers, and although but a tenant farmer, has had a very fair share of success, as his neighbors will attest. What money he has made over and above the rent and living expenses has been solely from the surplus of vegetables sold to local customers. Many of them farmers

This is a dairying section, but he has given up dairying, and devoted the time used in carting milk to the creamery, to his garden, only keeping the cows necessary to supply the house with milk and butter. The family for nine months of the year averages six, the other three, June 15 to September 15th, from thirty to thirty five. Readers will say that is a large family, but most of them are of that most particular class known as city boarders, who require nothing but the best and pay as little as the farmer will take them for per week. After supplying the table with a

Planet Jr. drill, while sweet corn, pole beans, etc., are planted in hills by hand, and in rows, but further apart. A succession of the earlier maturing vegetables is planted to secure a longer season. The profit in the sale of vegetables is in the early and late crops, and not when every one else has a supply of their own. Thus he has early and late vegetables growing in his garden.

On the selection of seed depends much of the success. Seed obtained from first class seedsmen is much to be preferred to that saved from one's garden. Most of the seed the writer uses is obtained from Am. Henry Maule while some is obtained from W. Atlee Burpee, both of Philadelphia. From the experience of several years the following varieties are profitable to use here: Beans—Bush—Saddleback Wax; Davis' Kidney Wax and Early Valentine. Pole—Golden Cluster. Beets—Early and medium Eclipse and Market Gardner; late or Winter use, Market Gardner and Long Blood. Cabbage—Early, Allhead and Early York; medium, Surehead; late and Winter use, Danish Bollhead. Carrots—Early, Chantenay; for Winter and stock, Yellow Belgian. Celery does not do well on this soil

variety of vegetables the surplus of good vegetables, not culls, are sold. He finds that culls are the bane of vegetable dealers, and good vegetables the secret of success of some sellers. From \$75 to \$125 worth annually are sold with but little extra trouble. To be successful with a garden several important factors of success may be noted.

1st, The soil. It should be deep, mellow and loose in texture; a sandy loam is to be preferred, and should be quite free from stones.

2nd. An abundance of well-rotted manure thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and if possible, a fair amount of suitable fertilizer containing ammonia and nitrogenous matter to hasten the growth of the vegetable.

3rd. Thorough stirring of the ground, everlastingly keeping at it. It will do much to insure success.

If the plat of ground is somewhat longer than usual and not so wide so that the rows are long, time will be saved in the cultivation with a horse. The writer's garden is rather more than an acre and a half, including the ground devoted to sweet corn. It slopes somewhat to the southeast, a parallelogram in shape, the rows running lengthwise.

Smaller vegetables are planted

so do not raise it here. Cauliflower—Maul's Earliest is very trustworthy. Cucumbers—White Spine and Long Green, the first for early and the latter for pickling. Corn—Maule's Earliest for about three plantings, and Stowell's Evergreen for later successions. Lettuce—Morse and Iceberg. Melons do not mature here. Onions—Prizetaker first and last and no other kind as they are the mildest and best. Parsnips—Guernsey has been found very good. Peas—Earliest and Nott's Excelsior of the low type. Telephone of the climbing varieties. Peppers—Ruby King. Radishes—Scarlet Turnip and French Breakfast for early; later varieties do not pay to grow. Squash—Yellow Crockneck and Hubbard. Tomatoes—Fordhook for early, Matchless for medium, and for late the new variety introduced by Wm. Henry Maule (Maules Enormous). Turnips—White Globe is a very good variety.

Any tenant farmer with a little gumption and a fair local market can do as well as the writer, and many so located may realize more from an acre or two of well cared for garden than the rest of the farm.

W. H. Nesbit, cash's Depot, S. C., writes: I had Dyspepsia; used Zellin's Liver Regulator, but it did no good. I then tried M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine; the first package did me good. I continued its use, and was cured.

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