

**VEGETABLE GARDENING: A
MANUAL ON THE GROWING
OF VEGETABLES FOR HOME
USE AND MARKETING**

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Vegetable gardening: a manual on the growing of vegetables for home use and marketing by
Samuel B. Green

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SAMUEL B. GREEN

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MANUAL ON THE GROWING
OF VEGETABLES FOR HOME
USE AND MARKETING**

VEGETABLE GARDENING.

A Manual on the Growing of Vegetables for Home
Use and Marketing.

Prepared for the Classes of the School of Agriculture of the
University of Minnesota,

BY

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"Amateur Fruit Growing" and "Forestry in Minnesota."

WITH 123 ILLUSTRATIONS.

SIXTH EDITION.

REVISED.

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PREFACE.

This book was prepared primarily for the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, where it has been used as a text book for four years. In this edition some changes have been made to bring it up to date in the matter of methods of culture and varieties recommended. The material has also been re-arranged and more attention paid to the classification of vegetables than in the first edition. A few other new minor features have also been introduced which experience seemed to show desirable.

I wish to acknowledge the kind assistance received in the preparation of this manuscript from Prof. Harry Snyder and my assistant, R. S. Mackintosh. In previous editions I have taken pleasure, as I do now, in acknowledging the assistance which I have received in many ways from Dr. Otto Lugger and Major A. G. Wilcox, and it pains me now to have to record the death of both within the past year, but the memory of the many pleasant associations with them will always be fresh in my mind.

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SAMUEL B. GREEN.

St. Anthony Park, Minn., February 1, 1903.

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CHAPTER I.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Location and Soil.—The land for vegetable gardening should be free from stones and stumps, and easily cultivated. Wet land should be avoided unless it can be drained at a reasonable outlay; if it cannot be drained it is of little worth as scarcely anything of value can be raised on it. All land for vegetable gardening should be well drained either naturally or artificially, since crops on well drained land suffer less from drought as well as from excess of water. Drained land also gives best and most uniform returns from the manure applied to it. When drainage is lacking in the land, the raising of plants on it is so very much a matter of chance that in the long run it will generally prove unprofitable. Most of the land in cultivation is sufficiently drained naturally, while some land that needs no drainage when used for grass or grain would be greatly improved by being under-drained when it is to be used for some garden crops. Land which has a gently rolling or undulating surface with a southern exposure is the most desirable for general gardening operations, since it receives the full sunlight and allows the most perfect control of the water that falls upon it. When irrigation is to be practiced, such sloping surface aids very much in the distribution of the water. For a few crops, such as celery, cabbage, etc., the slope makes very little difference, as flat and even very moist (not wet) land is best. There is a very great difference in the value of northern and southern slopes for various crops. This difference will frequently amount to one crop a year where the soil is closely tilled. The soil on a southern slope can be worked much earlier in the spring than that having a northern exposure, and often by proper management two crops may be grown in one year in such places, while on a northern