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### A Better Garden Here's How

W. F. Buchholtz

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# A Better GARDEN

*Here's How*



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
**AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE**  
SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE, BROOKINGS  
LEAFLET NO. 87 FEBRUARY 1944

*630.732*  
*5087*  
*#87*



## Vegetables Hard to Buy in '44

Civilian supply of canned vegetables will be one-fourth to one-fifth less than last year.

Be sure and grow a good supply of greens. Canned spinach and other greens will be scarce on the market since canneries are devoting their time to corn, peas and similar vegetables.

Fruits will be scarce and high-priced. Substitute vegetables for fruits.

## For Further Information

Ask your County and Home Extension Agents for—

Garden Pest Control Chart  
Victory Garden Circular  
Wartime Canning of Fruits, Vegetables

Preservation by:

Drying, Freezing and Storing  
Salting and Brining

## These Provide More Nutrition

For good health, your family needs 4 to 7 servings of vegetables and fruits daily.

Tomatoes, green leafy and yellow vegetables, rhubarb and berries are all high in the vitamins and minerals most lacking in South Dakota diets.

Grow plenty of tomatoes, cabbage and salad greens for vitamin C, needed daily since it cannot be stored in the body.

THIS GARDEN WILL FEED A FAMILY OF FIVE

*How Much Do You Need?*

Planting Dates	GOOD VARIETIES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA	Days From Planting to Maturity	Row Length in Feet	Length Row We Need	Spacing		Depth of Planting	Amount of Seed	Amount of Seed We Need
					Between Rows Inches	In Rows Inches			
APRIL 15 to 30	BROCCOLI: Italian Green Sprouting, <i>good for freezing</i>	70	15'	-----	36"	24"		1 pkg.	-----
	CABBAGE, <i>early</i> : Marion Market, <i>yellow</i> s resistant; Jersey Queen	65	300'	-----	36"	24"		150 plants	-----
	LETTUCE: Grand Rapids, <i>leaf</i> ; Black Seeded Simpson, <i>leaf</i> ; Imperial 44, <i>head</i>	45	30'	-----	24"	3-4"	½"	1 pkg.	-----
	ONIONS: Ebenezer, <i>seed</i> ; Sweet Spanish, <i>plants</i>	110	300'	-----	18"	6"		1 oz. seed 200 plants	-----
	PEAS: Little Marvel, <i>matures 62 days</i> ; Lincoln, <i>70 days</i> ; Laxtonian, <i>60 days</i>		300'	-----	24"	1-2"	2-3"	3 pounds	-----
	POTATOES: Bliss Triumph, <i>matures 80 days</i> ; Chippewa, <i>100 days</i> .		1000'	-----	36"	15"	3-4"	100 pounds	-----
	RADISH: Scarlet Globe, White Icicle; White Celestial, <i>winter</i>	25	25'	-----	12"	1"	½"	3 pkgs.	-----
SPINACH: Bloomsdale	45	100'	-----	18"	6"	½"	1 oz.	-----	
MAY 1 to 10	BEETS: Detroit Dark Red	58	150'	-----	24"	2"	1"	4 oz.	-----
	CARROTS: Nantes, Danvers	70	150'	-----	24"	1"	¾"	1 oz.	-----
	PARSNIPS: Improved Hollow Crown	100	100'	-----	24"	2"	¾"	½ oz.	-----
	SALSIFY: Mammoth Sandwich Island		25'	-----	36"	6"	¾"	1 pkg.	-----
	SWISS CHARD: Lucullus	55	25'	-----	36"	12"	1"	1 pkg.	-----
MAY 10 to 20	BEANS, LIMA: Baby Potato	65	100'	-----	36"	4"	1-3"	1 pound	-----
	BEANS, GREEN: Tendergreen, Bountiful	60	200'	-----	36"	4"	1-3"	1 pound	-----
	PEPPERS: California Wonder	60	50'	-----	36"	36"		18 plants	-----
	SWEET CORN: Gold Rush Hybrid, <i>matures 68 days</i> ; Carmelcross, <i>73 days</i> ; Ioana, <i>83 days</i>		300'	-----	36"	12"	1-2"	1½ pounds	-----
MAY 20 to 30	CUCUMBERS: Early Fortune, National Pickling	75	50'	-----	48"	48"	1-2"	1 pkg.	-----
	EGGPLANT: Black Beauty	80	25'	-----	36"	24"	½"	12 plants	-----
	PUMPKIN: Cheyenne, Winter Luxury	100	50'	-----	60"	18"	1-2"	1 pkg.	-----
	SQUASH: Summer Straightneck, <i>early</i> ; Buttercup and Delicious, <i>late</i>	70	50'	-----	60"	18"	1-2"	2 pkgs.	-----
	TOMATO: Bounty, <i>susceptible to leaf spot, the most serious tomato disease</i> ; Stokesdale and Penn State, <i>more tolerant to leaf spot</i>	80	300'	-----	48"	48"		2 pkgs.	-----
JULY 1 to 15	<b>Fall Gardens—</b>								
	CHINESE CABBAGE: Chihili	75	25'	-----	36"	12"		25 plants	-----
	KALE: Dwarf Blue Scotch	55	25'	-----	24"	12"	½"	1 pkg.	-----
	RADISH: <i>winter</i>	52	25'	-----	24-36"	6"	½"	1 pkg.	-----
	TURNIPS: Purple Top White Globe	45	50'	-----	24"	4"	½"	1 pkg.	-----
	Plant 25 feet each of: Kohlrabi; onion plants; spinach; leaf lettuce; carrots, for storage; beets; green beans; in your fall garden.								
APRIL 15	<b>Perennials—</b>								
	ASPARAGUS: Mary Washington	2 yr.	50'	-----	48"	18"	6-8"	35 plants	-----
	RHUBARB: Ruby, McDonald	2 yr.	50'	-----	48"	36"	2"	15 plants	-----



# Vegetable Disease Facts

*Diseases live over on old plants.* Burn them soon after harvest or plow them under.

*Live over in soil.* Rotate vegetables in garden. Planting on new ground will avoid diseases that live over in soil.

*May be on seed.* Reliable seed companies usually sell disease-free seed. Treat garden seeds.

*Certified seed potatoes* are nearly disease-free.

*Resistant varieties.* "Yellows" of cabbage, tomato leaf spot are less damaging if other than susceptible varieties are planted.

*Tomato leaf spot* is worst on early, heavy-fruited, "dwarf" varieties; on ground where tomatoes had leaf spot last two years and in a hedge-enclosed, protected humid garden spot.

Thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture can be expected to partially control leaf spot, increase total yield but decrease early fruit yield.

## Vegetable Seed Treatment

Following vegetables are benefitted by treatment with red or yellow copper oxide (Cuprocide) or organic mercury (Semesan) dusts: Beet, carrot, celery, corn, cucumber, egg plant, pea, pepper, pumpkin, spinach, Swiss chard, squash, tomato, watermelon and muskmelon.

Special organic mercury compounds are standard for potatoes and corn.

Dr. W. F. Buchholtz, *Plant Pathologist*

## Garden Wisdom

*Use Started Plants.* Don't plant cabbage, cauliflower, peppers and tomato seed in garden. It's better to start them indoors in early spring and set them in garden at proper date. Using plants will often increase yield 50% over direct seeding.

*Use Good Plants.* Poor plants are expensive even if you get them free. Buy only vigorous stock, fresh, yet properly hardened plants of known variety.

*Use Two Cabbage Varieties.* A dozen plants of two varieties may be worth two dozen of one variety. If all mature at once, some may be wasted. Plant both early and late varieties.

*Fertilizers Boost Yields.* Commercial fertilizer of 4-12-4 (nitrogen 4 parts, phosphorus 12, potassium 4) or similar composition, applied as a top dressing will increase yield, cause earlier maturity, improve vegetable quality. Add well decayed manure as well as commercial fertilizer.

Prof. S. A. McCrory, *Head  
Department of Horticulture*

# STEPS TO GARDEN *Success*

## USE ADAPTED VARIETIES

*Poor Ones Seldom Pay—See Chart*

## PLANT AT RIGHT TIME

*Use Right Depth and Spacing*

### Get Extra Moisture

Plant in low spot, catch run-off water, protect from drying winds, kill moisture-robbing weeds and add fertilizer. Snow traps to cause drifting on plot will add to moisture.

## GOOD SEED NECESSARY

*Buy Early—Make Sure It's Good*

### Rout Insect Enemies

Be Prepared. It's half the battle. Have sprays, dusts on hand when you plant. Ask your County Extension Agent for Pest Control Chart.

## DON'T LET DISEASE IN

*Practice Garden Sanitation and Rotation*

	RADISH: Scarlet Globe, White Icicle; White Celestial, <i>winter</i>	25	25'	12"	1"	½"	3 pkgs.
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