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THE JUNIOR AGRICULTURIST

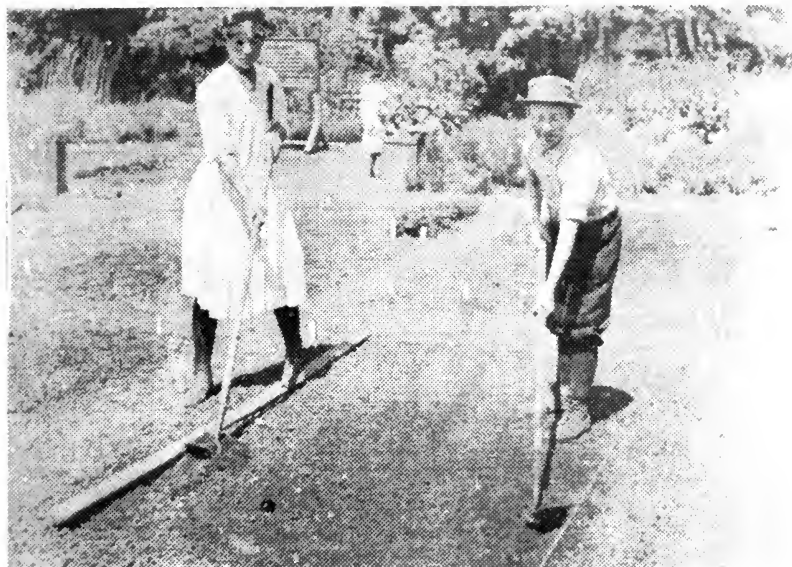
A Paper Issued Bi-Monthly for the Junior Gardeners of California by the Chico State Normal School at Chico, Cal.

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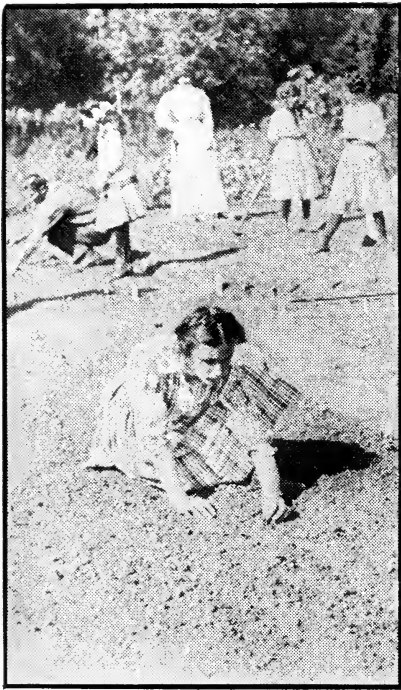
No. 3



Marking off rows.

JUNIOR GARDENERS, ATTENTION!

Have you started your home garden? If not, do not let another week pass without planting seeds. We are pleased if you have your garden under way. So far as growing plants is concerned, there are the following classes of boys and girls: (1) those who grow nothing, (2) those who start seeds and quit at the first setback, (3) those who overcome little problems and difficulties to bring their plants to harvest time. Of the three classes which do we admire the most? The "do nothing," the "quitter," or the "producer"?



Proper way to thin out plants. Fig. 2.

Variety	Quantity of seed for 100 feet of row	General time of sowing where winters are cold	
Asparagus (seed)	1 oz.	Early spring	Fe
Asparagus (plants)	50	Early spring	Dec
Beans, bush	About 1 lb.	Late spring	Apr
Beans, pole	8 oz.	Late spring	All
Beets	2 oz.	Spring	All
Brussels sprouts	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (2 pkts.)	Early spring	Jan
Cabbage	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (2 pkts.)	Early spring	Jan
Carrot	1 oz.	Spring	All
Cauliflower	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Early spring	Jun
Celery	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (2 pkts.)	Spring (rather late)	Jan
Corn	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 100 hills	Late spring	Apr
Cucumber	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (2 pkts.)	Late spring	Apr
Dandelion	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (4 pkts.)	Spring	Ma
Egg plant	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (1 pkt.)	Early spring in hot-bed.	Fe
Horse-radish	70 roots	Spring	Jan
Kale	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (1 pkt.)	Spring	Ja
Kohl rabi	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (1 pkt.)	Early spring	Ja
Leek	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Early spring	Ja
Lettuce	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (3 pkts.)	Early and late spring	All
Muskmelon	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (3 pkts.)	Late spring and early summer	Apr
Watermelon	1 oz.	Late spring	Me
Onion	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Early spring	No
Parsley	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (1 pkt.)	Spring	All
Parsnip	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (2 pkts.)	Early spring	Me
Peas	2 lbs.	Early and late spring	All
Pepper	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (1 pkt.)	Early spring in hot-bed.	All
Potato, Irish	5 lbs.	Late spring	Fe
Potato, sweet	75 slips	Late spring	Ja
Pumpkin	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (2 pkts.)	Late spring	Ma
Radish	1 oz.	Spring, S.	All
Rhubarb	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Spring	Fe
Rhubarb roots	33 plants	Early spring	Ja
Salsify	1 oz.	Early spring	Fe
Spinach	1 oz.	Early spring and fall	All
Squash	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (2 pkts.)	Late spring	Ma
Tomato	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (1 pkt.)	Early spring in hot-beds.	Fe
Turnip	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (3 pkts.)	Spring and summer.	All

Adapted from C. C. Morse catalog.

THOUSANDS of boys and girls joined the California Junior Gardening Club last year. Together they planted home and school gardens. Together they harvested the crop. We do not know what became of all the beets, carrots, radish, daisies, pansies, and the like. Plants were kept at home, others were sold, given to the poor, used at school luncheons, and so on. Some boys and girls made enough from their gardens to buy a bicycle, a watch, a wagon, a pair of skates, several rabbits and chickens. A garden plot skillfully worked will easily pay \$25 for the season. Try it.

THE SCHOOL GARDEN.

Urge your teacher to start a school garden for your class. Perhaps you like grammar, arithmetic, geography so well that you can spare no time to prepare a bed and plant a few flowers and vegetables, or it may be that your school yard is already filled with trees, shrubs and flowers.

The Chico State Normal School has seeds to send you, and this paper is sent you free. We ask only that you plant and care for the seeds.

OR VEGETABLES.

Time of sowing about San Francisco and Central California	Crop matures (in about)	Depth to plant	"Garden culture" for hand cultivation	
			Put rows apart	Leave plants apart in rows
April, T.	Third spring	1"	1	3-5
April, T.	Next spring	3-5"	2	15-20"
August, S.	45-65 days	1/2-2"	18-24"	3-4"
July to August, S.	75 days, up	1-2"	3-4 hills	3-4"
June round, S.	65 days, up	1/2-2"	12-18"	2-4"
Mar.-July to Aug.	6 months	1/2"	24-30"	16-24"
April-July to Oct.	90-150 days	1/2"	24-30"	12-18"
June round, S.	Early	1/2-1"	12-18"	2"
July to June, T.	110 days	1/2"	24-30"	14-18"
July to June, T.	6 months	1/2"	18-20"	6"
July to July 15th	80-100 days	1-2"	3-5 hills	24-30"
July to June 15th	120 days	1-2"	4-6"	4 hills
July and June	6 months	1/2-3/4"	18-24"	8"
July to April, T.	160 days, up	1/2"	24-30"	18"
July to May	8 months	1/2"	24-30"	14"
July to April-July to Oct.	45 days	1/2"	18-24"	18-24"
July to May	4 months	1/2"	18"	4-6"
July to March	Late summer	1/2"	12-14"	4"
July round	65 days, up	1/2"	15-18"	4-6"
July to June	120-140 days	1-2"	4 to 6 hills	4 to 5"
July to June	120-140 days	1-2"	8 hills	6"
July to March	135-150 days	1/2-1"	12-14"	4"
July round	Any time	1/2"	12-18"	4"
July to June	4 months	1/2-1"	15"	5"
July round, S.	8 to 12 weeks	2-4"	14 and 3"	2"
July to March, T.	130-150 days	1/2"	18"	14"
July to May	July to September	4-8"	20"	18" hills
July to June	100-125 days	1-2"	3"	10"
July round, S.	30-45 days	1/2"	8 hills	8"
July to May, T.	Second spring	1/2"	12-18"	1 or 1 1/2"
July to April	Next spring	1/2"	12"	4"
July to May	5 months	3-4"	4"	3"
July round, S.	40 to 45 days	1/2-1"	12-15"	2"
July to June	S. 65 and W. 150 days	1/2-1"	12-18"	3-4"
July to May, T.	150 days	1-3/4"	8 hills	4 to 6"
July to April, S.	65-75 days	1-3/4"	4-5 hills	2 to 4"
		1-3/4"	10-18"	3-8"



Use the trench system in irrigating. Fig. 2

PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED.

Plants need air, food, moisture and warmth, just as badly as you do. You must prepare your seed bed with these needs in mind. Spade and stir the soil well in order that air and warmth may enter and that plant food may become free for use. Work the soil thoroughly so that the tiny roots will touch the soil particles and yet have room to grow easily.

Planting. Mark off your rows with string or the edge of a board. Carefully dig your seed trenches. **Keep them straight.** See the planting table for distances between rows, etc.

Do not sow seed too close together. If you do there will be many a back-ache later as you thin out the young plants.

Having sowed the seed, press the soil over the seeds by walking on a six-inch board placed over the row. This insures plenty of moisture and food for the tiny roots.

Irrigation. Dig into the soil an inch or two. Press a handful of soil together. Open the hand. If the soil particles cling together—if the indentations of the

fingers are left the soil does not need water. If the soil is dry beneath the top layer, irrigate. Figure 3 shows the right and the wrong way to irrigate. Use the trench method. The boy is in the right. The little girls knows better, but she was willing to pose for the picture.

Thinning. Although we have warned you not to plant seeds too close together we are inclined to think you will still do so. At any rate, it will be necessary to thin out the little plants. Do this soon after the plants come up. See the plant calendar. Figure 2 shows the proper way. Stand astride the row and pinch out the weak plants. One must be particularly careful in thinning out beets, carrots and radish. If two plants stand close together they wind about each other.

Harvesting and marketing. The harvest always rewards the faithful gardener. Here are some suggestions for the use of your school and home crop.

Vegetables and flowers taken home. All their lives your parents have been doing their best for you. What have you done for them? Here is an opportunity. Take some of the best vegetables and flowers home as a gift.

Sometimes parents wish to buy their vegetables from the school garden. If you sell to your parents, charge the regular price and be sure that your vegetables are worth what you charge.

THE MARKET.

With a few boards arrange a place for the display of the garden's output. Ask your friends to come to the market for their vegetables and flowers, and deliver your products. Again, be sure that your vegetables and flowers are worth the price. Good goods and "square" methods always pay. Some groceryman in your community might be glad to handle your output or rent you a portion of his window.

THE SCHOOL LUNCH TABLE.

In many schools there is a lunch room for the pupils, with a teacher in charge. A few flowers on the table would add to your enjoyment and we are sure that fresh, juicy vegetables would.

THE DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASS.

The school board, if asked, would be glad to buy vegetables from you for the cooking class.

GIVE TO THE POOR.

A portion of your harvest might well be given to the needy. Why not have a big Thanksgiving and carry vegetables and flowers to those who need them most? A flower is always welcome. Think of your friends, and think of those who have no friends. People who make others happy are most happy.

THE SCHOOL GARDEN LUNCHEON.

Near the close of the term ask your teacher to let your class have a school garden luncheon. Prepare the vegetables and serve them as a class. Invite a few of your friends to partake of the luncheon. A nice menu card is a radish, turnip, or a beet done in water colors, afterwards cut out. Cornucopias made of paper and filled with flowers at each plate make a pleasing gift to the guests.

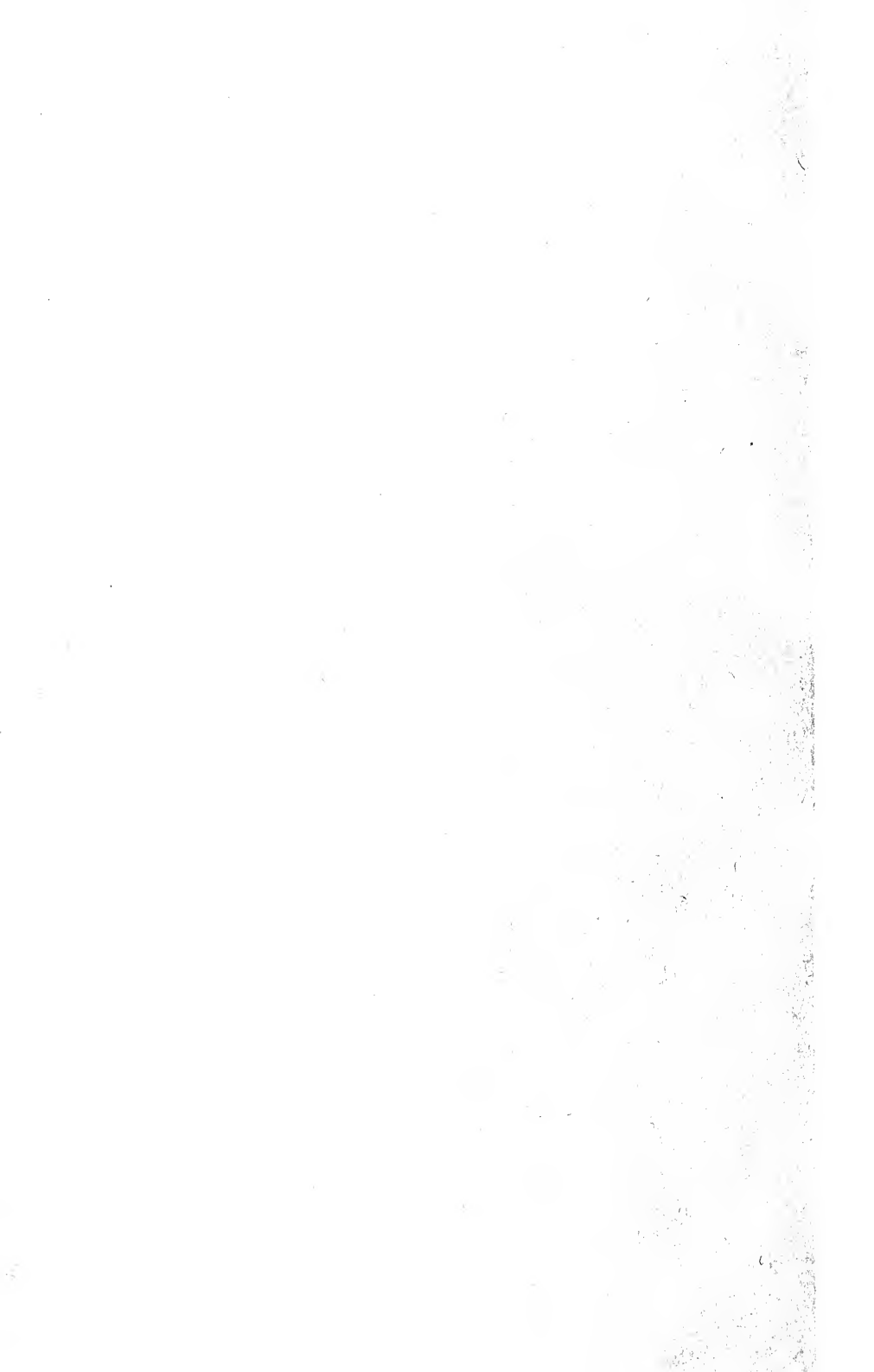
EXHIBITS.

During the term ask your teacher to set aside one afternoon for a flower and vegetable show, or have the exhibit on luncheon day. Invite your friends and have a flower souvenir for each.

CONTESTS.

Contests may be undertaken and prizes given by the state for the best flowers and vegetables. If so, enter the contest and try your best to win.





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