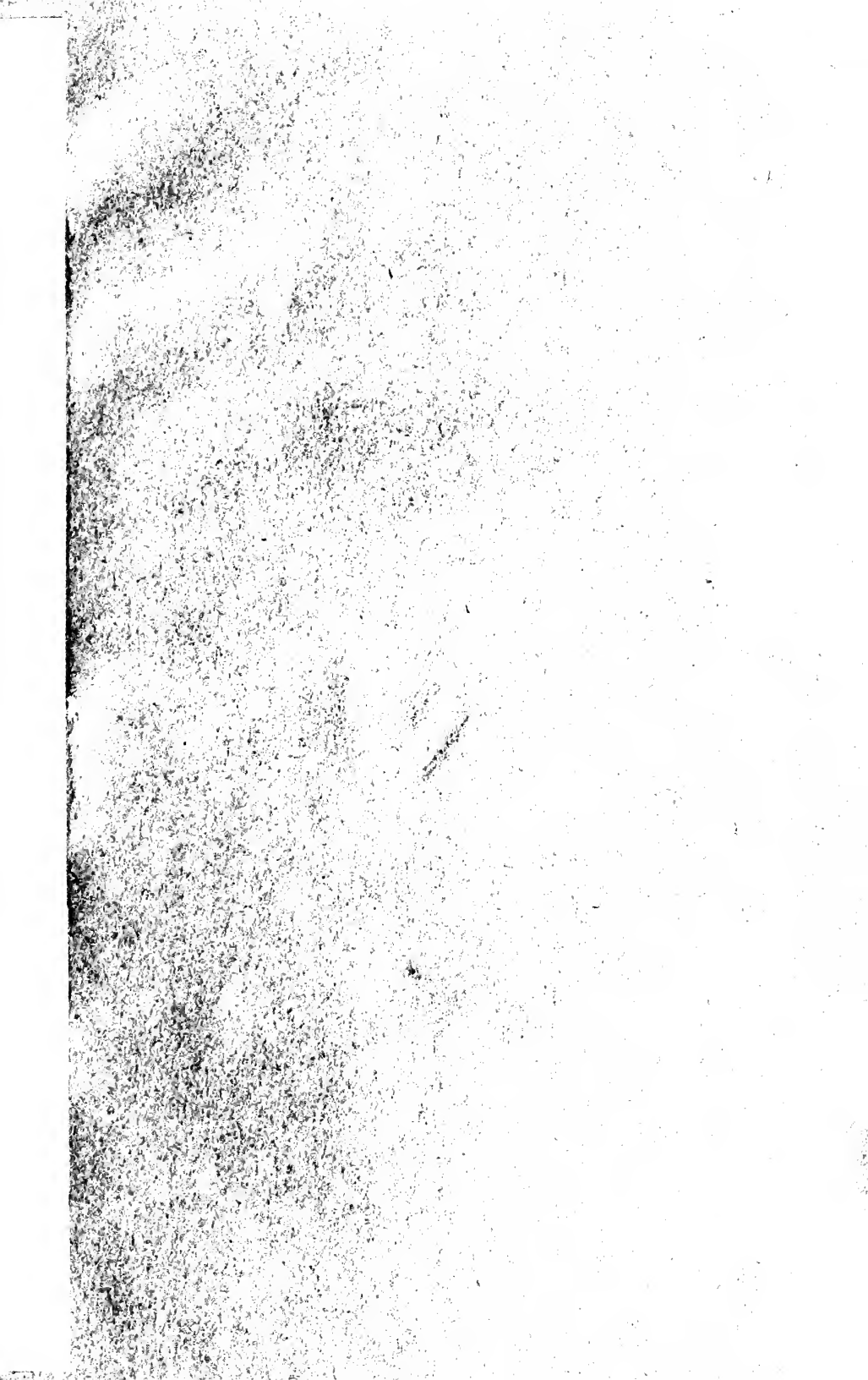


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THE JUNIOR AGRICULTURIST

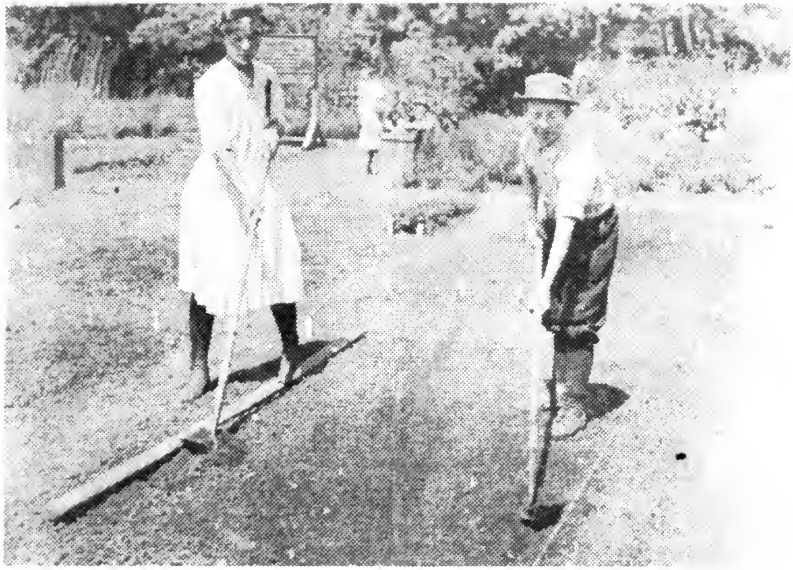
A Paper Issued Bi-monthly for the Junior Gardeners of California by the Chico State Normal School at Chico, Cal.

Admitted as Second Class Matter October 23, 1912.

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Chico, Cal., January, 1917

No. 3



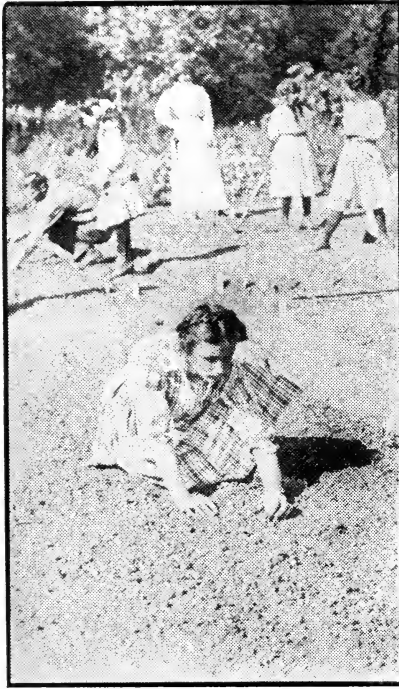
Marking off rows.

Boys and girls, to date the following new clubs have been organized:

Name of club	Secretary-treasurer or teacher	Number enrolled	Name of club	Secretary-treasurer or teacher	Number enrolled
Pond	Ruth Starr	8	Nevada City	Grace Kramer	9
Red Bluff	D. E. Elder	174	Rocklin	P. G. Jacobs	40
Bakersfield	Mrs. H. Bender	40	Chleo	S. P. Robbins	49
Oakland	Miss A. Sellander	51	Napa	Mrs. A. Love	8
Lassen	Jessie Ford	4	Dixon	Mrs. E. P. Hay	21
San Leandro	Guy Smith	143	Arbuckle	Miss O. Cockerill	40
San Leandro	Anna T. Perdue	18	Arbuckle	J. P. Burns	11
Nevada City	Van Neber	23	Caliente	Dorothy Fairchild	11
Lebec	Mrs. R. Colbertson	15	Joiner	Jewel Rober	7
Oroville	Mrs. J. Mansfield	20	Rosedale	Mattie Palmer	89

We hope this number will increase rapidly during January and February. Probably this is the last copy of the "Junior" that you will receive unless new enrollment blanks have been sent in since September, 1916, or new ones made out at once. Send for enrollment blanks.

PLANTING TABLE



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	Time of year
Asparagus (seed)	1 oz.	Early spring	Fe
Asparagus (plants)	50	Early spring	De
Beans, bush	About 1 lb.	Late spring	Ap
Beans, pole	8 oz.	Late spring	Ap
Beets	2 oz.	Spring	Al
Bussels sprouts	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (2 pkts.)	Early spring	Ja
Cabbage	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (2 pkts.)	Early spring	Ja
Carrot	1 oz.	Spring	Al
Caulliflower	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Early spring	Ju
Celery	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (2 pkts.)	Spring (rather late)	Ja
Corn	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 100 hills	Late spring	Ap
Cucumber	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (2 pkts.)	Late spring	Ap
Dandelion	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (4 pkts.)	Spring	M
Egg plant	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (1 pkt.)	Early spring in hot-bed	Fe
Horse-radish	70 roots	Spring	Ja
Kale	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (1 pkt.)	Spring	Ja
Kohl rabi	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (1 pkt.)	Early spring	Ja
Leek	oz.	Early spring	Ja
Lettuce	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (3 pkts.)	Early and late spring	Al
Muskmelon	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (3 pkts.)	Late spring and early summer	Ap
Watermelon	1 oz.	Late spring	M
Onion	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Early spring	Nc
Parsley	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (1 pkt.)	Spring	Al
Parsnip	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (2 pkts.)	Early spring	Al
Peas	2 lbs.	Early and late spring	Al
Pepper	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (1 pkt.)	Early spring in hot-bed	M
Potato, Irish	5 lbs.	Late spring	Fe
Potato, sweet	75 slips	Late spring	Ja
Pumpkin	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (2 pkts.)	Late spring	M
Radish	1 oz.	Spring, S.	Al
Rhubarb	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Spring	Fe
Rhubarb roots	33 plants	Early spring	Ja
Salsify	1 oz.	Early spring	Fe
Spinach	1 oz.	Early spring and fall	Al
Squash	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (2 pkts.)	Late spring	M
Tomato	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (1 pkt.)	Early spring in hot-beds	Fe
Turnip	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (3 pkts.)	Spring and summer	Al

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 skilfully worked will easily pay \$25.00 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 seed bed and to plant a few flowers and vegetables, or it may be that your school yard is 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.

FOR 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
February to April, T.	Third spring	1"	1'	3-5"
February to April	Next spring	3-5"	2"	15-20"
March to August, S.	45-65 days	3-2"	18-21"	3-4"
March 15th to August, S.	75 days, up	1-2"	3-4' hills	3-4"
Year round, S.	65 days, up	3-2"	12-18"	2-4"
February to March—July to August	6 months	3-2"	24-30"	16-24"
February to April—July to October	90-150 days	3-2"	24-30"	12-18"
Year round, S.	Early	3-2"	12-18"	2"
February to January	110 days	3-2"	24-30"	14-18"
February to June, T.	6 months	3-2"	18-22"	6"
March 20th to July 15th	80-100 days	1-2"	33" hills	24-30"
March 15th to June 15th	120 days	1-2"	4-6'	4' hills
March and June	6 months	1-1/2"	18-24"	8"
February to April, T.	160 days, up	1-1/2"	24-30"	18"
February to May	8 months	1-1/2"	24-30"	14"
February to April—July to October	45 days	3-2"	18-24"	18-24"
February to May—July to October	4 months	3-2"	18"	4-6"
February to March	Late summer	3-2"	12-14"	4"
Year round, S.	65 days, up	1-2"	15-18"	4-6"
March 20th to June	120-140 days	1-2"	4 to 6' hills	4 to 5'
March to June	120-140 days	1-2"	8' hills	6'
February to March	135-150 days	1-1"	12-14"	4"
Year round	Any time	1-1"	12-18"	4"
March to June	4 months	1-1/2"	15"	5"
Year round, S.	8 to 12 weeks	2-4"	14 and 30"	2"
February to March, T.	130-150 days	1-1"	18"	14"
February to March, T.	July to September	4-8"	30"	18" hills
February to May		3"	30"	10"
February to June	100-125 days	1-2"	8' hills	8'
Year round, S.	30-45 days	3"	12-18"	1 or 1 1/2"
February to May, T.	Second spring	3"	12"	4"
February to April	Next spring	3-4"	4'	3"
February to May	5 months	3-1"	12-15"	2"
Year round, S.	40 to 45 days	3-1"	12-18"	3-4"
February to June	S. 65 and W. 150 days	1-2"	8' hills	4 to 6'
February to May, T.	150 days	1-1/2"	4-6' hills	3 to 6'
February to April, S.	60-75 days	1-1/2"	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 indenta-

tions 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 girl 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 vegetable 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 placed at each plate make a pleasing gift to the guests.

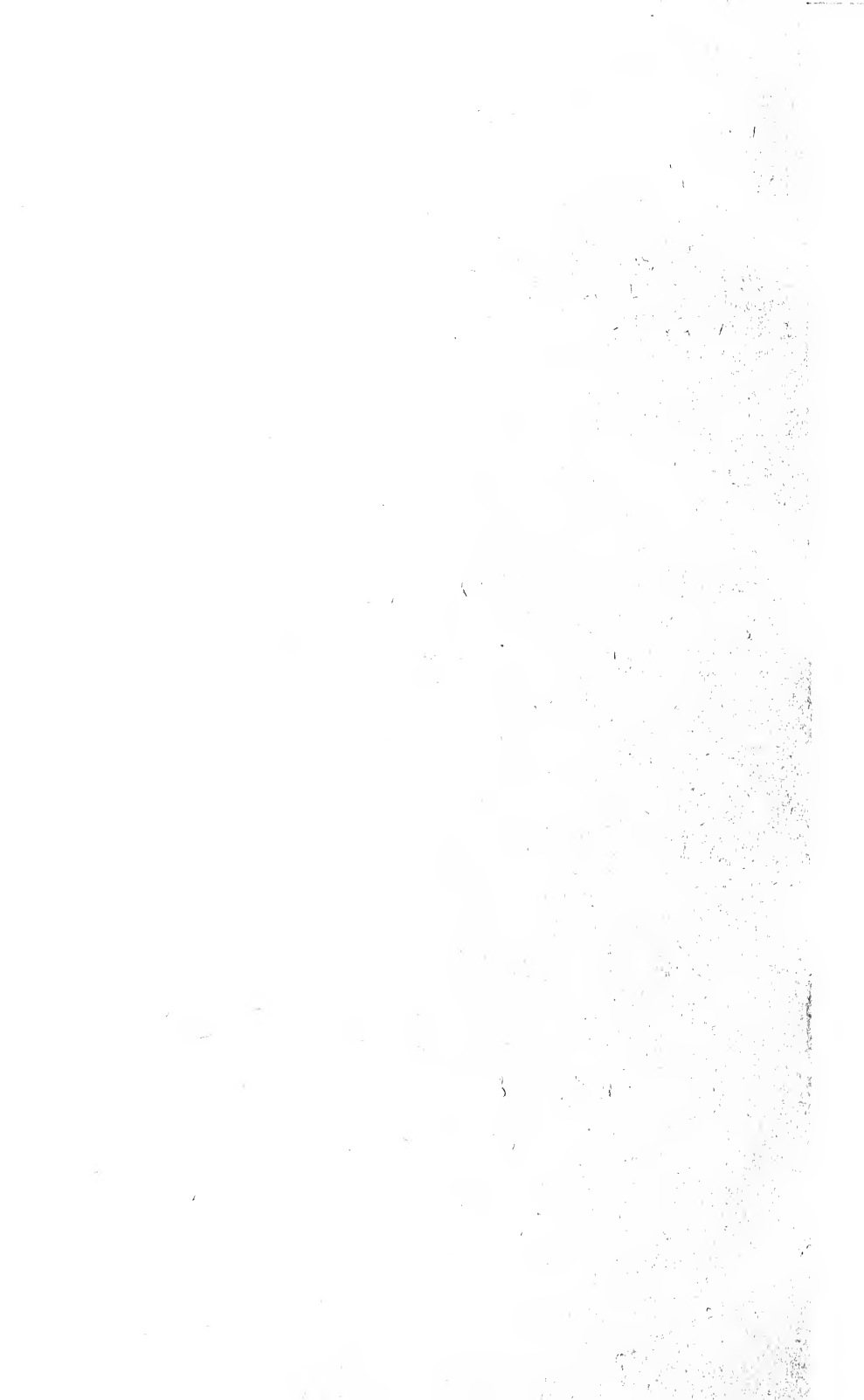
EXHIBITS.

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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