

# Garden Project

for

## 4-H Clubs

Circular 415

**UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY**  
**College of Agriculture and Home Economics**  
**Agricultural Extension Division**

Thomas P. Cooper, Dean and Director

## REQUIREMENTS

1. Boys and girls 10 to 20 years of age, inclusive, may take this project.
2. Enroll for early gardens not later than March 1 and for Fall gardens not later than June 1.
3. Study the instructions given in this circular and read other helpful reference circulars and leaflets.
4. Members 14 years or older should do all their own work. Younger members may have help in doing the heavy work but will keep their own records.
5. Each member must keep a complete record of expenses, receipts, and all work done on this project, and record the same in this circular, with signature of the County Extension Agent.
6. Each member should receive all or a definite part of the net return from his project.
7. To get the most benefit from 4-H Club work, a member should attend all meetings of his club and take part in its activities.
8. Where there is opportunity for an exhibit, each member should take part. Make definite plans for your exhibit.
9. The project closes October 1. Records will be turned in to the local leader or County Extension Agent not later than October 10, so that all members' records can be judged in selecting a county garden project champion. You are urged to make the best possible record for this contest. If you are a good gardener and have planted a fall garden you will have many late vegetables not harvested by October 1. You will find a place in the project record summary under "Receipts" to give an estimate of the value of these unharvested vegetables. You should make an accurate list of all unharvested vegetables in the story of your project which you will attach to this record.

*(This circular is a revision of Circular 222.)*

# Garden Project for 4-H Clubs

By JOHN S. GARDNER

IN THE GARDEN PROJECT you may raise vegetables for sale, or for use by your family. If you raise vegetables for sale, it is best to grow only a few kinds so that you will have enough of each to market readily. If you raise vegetables for the family your project will very likely be part or all of the family garden. If it is part of the family garden, decide with your parents and the 4-H leader what part of the garden it is to be.

The project may be a fall garden, or a "second garden" whose products are grown for canning or winter storage. If so, it should be started about June 15. It would then probably include a setting of tomato plants from a plant bed sown about May 1. Also, there would be plantings of beans, 10 feet per member of the family, on June 15, July 1, and July 15; and plantings of sweet corn, the same dates, 15 hills per family member, each planting. Such a garden should be put on land not used before in that season; for example, where a late-sown cover crop was not worth turning under until early May. The fall garden also would probably include Chinese cabbage, sown August 1, and turnip greens, table turnips, kale and mustard, sown through the month of August. These would be put in spots and rows from which early vegetables had been harvested.

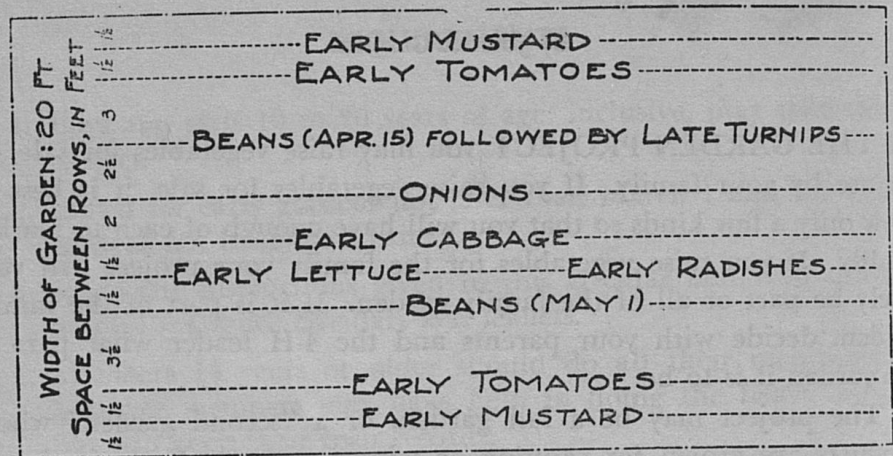
Another form the garden project may take is a joint gardening-canning enterprise with groups of girls and boys participating. In this case there should be not too great a number of varieties of vegetables. This form of project is especially suitable in schools where hot lunches are served, and may be worked out between the sponsors of that project, the 4-H leader, and the 4-H members.

## SIZE OF THE PROJECT

The size of the project will depend on the age of the member, but even for a beginner, 10 years old, if a general garden is chosen, it should not be smaller than 20 feet by 40 feet (see suggested plan of garden number 1) and should not contain fewer than 6 vegetables. Members carrying the project for a second year should have a larger garden, 40 feet square, for example (see plan of garden number 2) containing not fewer than 10 vegetables. A small number of vegetables

is suggested, so that there may be enough of each to be really helpful, rather than merely samples of many kinds.

#### GARDEN NO. 1 (20'x40')



Seed and plant list for Garden No. 1:

- 2 doz tomato plants (1 pkt seed); 2 rows, 40 ft. long, or 80 ft.
- 2 doz early cabbage plants (1 pkt seed); 1 row, 40 ft. long.
- 1 1/2 lb beans; 2 rows, 40 ft. long, or 80 ft.
- 1/2 oz mustard; 2 rows, 40 ft. long, or 80 ft.
- 1 qt onion sets; 1 row, 40 ft. long.
- 1 pkt lettuce; 1/2 row, 40 ft. or 20 ft.
- 1 pkt radish; 1/2 row, 40 ft. or 20 ft.
- 1/2 oz turnip; 1 row, 40 ft. long.

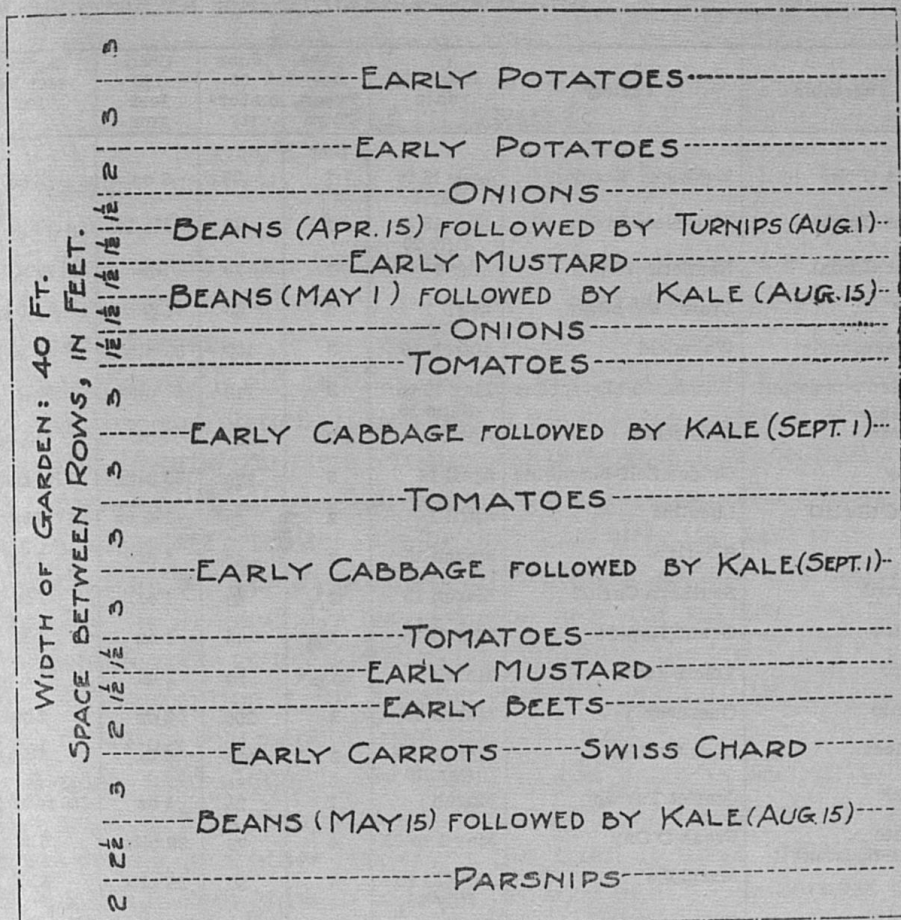
After the second year you will be ready to manage larger gardens. See Kentucky Extension Circular 376, "The Vegetable Garden Month by Month," for further information. Choose the size and kind of garden with the advice of your parents and 4-H leader. Be sure not to undertake more than you can carry through successfully. If a single-crop project is chosen, the minimum size is 1/10 acre.

### PLANNING

Before the project is undertaken it should be planned to completion. Planning begins with choosing the kind of project and its size. Make a map of the ground to be used, its exact shape and size, and show on it the rows of vegetables to be grown.

Planning includes making complete arrangements for the preparation of the ground and the necessary stable manure or fertilizer. See that the tools to be used in cultivating are in order and also the spray apparatus and materials which are to be used against insects and disease. Locate sure sources for spraying or dusting materials so there will be no delay when you need them. From a seed catalog and the

GARDEN NO. 2 (40'x40')



Seed and plant list for Garden No. 2:

- 10 lb seed potatoes; 2 rows, 40 ft. long, or 80 ft.
- 2 qt onion sets; 2 rows, 40 ft. long, or 80 ft.
- 2 lb beans; 3 rows, 40 ft. long, or 120 ft.
- 1 oz mustard (5 pkt); 2 rows, 40 ft. long, or 80 ft.
- 2 doz tomato plants (1 pkt seed); 2 rows, 40 ft. long, or 80 ft.
- 4 doz cabbage plants (1 pkt seed); 2 rows, 40 ft. long, or 80 ft.
- 1/2 oz beet (4 pkt); 1 row, 40 ft. long.
- 1 pkt carrot; 1/2 row, 40 ft. long, or 20 ft.
- 1 pkt Swiss chard; 1/2 row, 40 ft. long, or 20 ft.
- 1/4 oz parsnip (2 pkt); 1 row, 40 ft. long.
- 2 oz kale; 3 rows, 40 ft. long, or 120 ft.

list of varieties (page 6) make a seed list and get the seed early while you can still get the varieties you want. When gardening weather comes, the work can go forward without hitch or delay, and the garden will perform with satisfaction.

**SOIL PREPARATION**

To have good quality, vegetables must grow fast. To this end, the soil should be prepared in the best way possible. It should be loose

**VARIETIES GOOD FOR A HOME GARDEN, WITH INFORMATION  
GARDENERS NEED**

Vegetable	Variety	Planting date	Space between rows	Time to maturity	Seed 100 feet row	Expected crop 100 feet
Beans (Pole)	Kentucky Wonder	May 15 to July 1	3 feet	75 days	8 oz	4 bu
Beans (Bush)	Stringless Greenpod	Apr. 15 to July 20	3	70	1½ lb	4 bu
Beans (Lima)	Henderson Bush	May 1	3	75	1 lb	4 bu
Beets	Crosby Egyptian	April 1	2	60	1½ oz	1½ bu
Cabbage, early	Wakefield	March 15	3	100	60 plts.	90 lb
yellows-resistant	Wisconsin all-seasons	May 15 to June 15	3	110	60 plts.	200 lb
Carrots	Chantenay	April 1	2	100	1 oz	1½ bu
Celery	Golden Self-blanching	April 15	3	170	150 plts.	150 stalks
Chard (Swiss)	Lucullus	April 1	2	60	1½ oz	3 bu
Kale	Siberian	March 15	2	40	1 oz	2 bu
Mustard	Southern Curled	March 15	2	40	1 oz	2 bu
Lettuce	Grand Rapids	March 15	1½	40	1 oz	3 bu
Onions	Yellow (sets)	March	1½	60	2 qt	1½ bu
Parsnip	Guernsey	March 15	2	200	1 oz	2 bu
Potatoes	Irish Cobbler	Mar. 15 to Apr. 10	3	120	6 lb	1½ bu
Radish	Scarlet Turnip	March	1	25	1 oz	300 radishes
Tomatoes, wilt-resistant	Break O'Day	May 1 to 15	4	70	30 plts.	6 bu
	Marglobe	June 21 to July 15	4	80	25 plts.	8 bu
	Rutgers (late)	June 21 to July 15	4	80	25 plts.	8 bu
Turnip	Strap-leaf Purple-top	March	1½	40	1 oz	1½ bu

so that it will absorb and hold moisture and not bake or crack in a dry, hot season but remain easy to work throughout the summer. A loose soil is needed, too, to grow shapely root vegetables and potatoes.

The best way to put soil into gardening condition is to plow under stable manure or straw or litter to rot into humus (see "Fertilizing"). A 2-inch coat of stable manure plowed under every year will keep garden soil in top condition.

Garden land should be plowed deep. Some commercial gardeners plow 14 inches deep, but this is possible only with tractors. Good depth is 10 inches, but if the garden has not been plowed that deep before, increase the depth of plowing gradually, an inch a year, until finally it is being plowed 10 inches deep. Too much "dead" subsoil is thus not turned up in any one year. If possible, the land should be broken a month before actual gardening starts.

Make the seedbed by disking thoroughly, to cut up clods, and then

dragging or harrowing with an A-harrow, or both, to make it fine all the way down. A seedbed is in good condition when the soil particles are as small as the seed to be sown.

## FERTILIZING

There are no exact rules for fertilizing a garden, but here are suggestions.

If fresh manure can be had spread at least one 2-horse load per 1/10 acre, then broadcast 50 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate, and plow all under.

If the manure is old and has lost its "heat" (and much of its nitrogen) then use complete fertilizer (6-8-6, for example) instead of superphosphate. Use the complete fertilizer the same way as superphosphate, but the amount should be 100 pounds on 1/10 acre. The superphosphate or complete fertilizer may be broadcast after the land is broken, and disked in, as deep as possible. However, spreading fertilizer and "chopping" it in generally leaves it too near the surface, and when the vegetable roots go deep in search of moisture, the fertilizer's benefit is lost. The exception is side dressing with nitrogen fertilizers described under the crops that benefit from this practice.

Manure, used alone, is not suited to the needs of all vegetables. It contains a high proportion of nitrogen, which favors cabbage, onions, greens, and other leaf crops, but tends to make tomatoes, potatoes, and radishes grow to top and produce light yields because they need phosphorus and potash to develop the fruit.

## CULTIVATION

The success of the garden depends very much on how it is cultivated. Cultivation has for its aims just two things. One is to remove weeds, for these rob the vegetables of both moisture and plant food. The other is to keep the garden surface broken so that it can readily absorb the moisture from even a light shower.

The time to kill weeds is while they are small, before they have taken much food from the vegetables and before their roots have gone deep. At this time all that is needed to kill them is to stir the top inch of soil, turning the weed roots to the sun to dry. This kind of cultivation is the best that can be given; it requires least work and does no harm to the roots of the vegetables. This is not true when deep "working" is done.

The garden surface should be kept level. There should be no hills and ridges, for they require much unnecessary work and, in dry seasons, cause the soil to lose much moisture the vegetables could well use.

An excellent tool with which to cultivate is a good hoe, kept sharp so that the soil can be literally shaved, or "scalped" as some say, but a wheel hoe fitted with slide hoes is better because with it the job can be done much faster.

## THE VEGETABLES

The vegetables to be discussed here will be those that appear in the first-year and second-year garden plan suggestions, pages 4 and 5. Advanced project gardeners will find a complete discussion of all the vegetables in Kentucky Extension Circular 376, *The Vegetable Garden Month by Month*. So far as similarity in their culture permits, the vegetables will be discussed in groups, to complete the information given in the table on page 6.

### Mustard, Kale, Lettuce, Swiss Chard

All these are leaf crops and benefit from nitrogen in the form of side-dressings, when the seedlings are two weeks old. Apply 2 pounds of nitrate of soda, 1 pound of ammonium nitrate to 100 lineal feet or square feet (in "beds") or dry chicken manure, 1 bushel to 200 feet. This is in addition to the general program for fertilizing, page 7. Mustard, lettuce and kale may be sown broadcast and the seed raked in; or they may be sown in rows, but covered lightly, because the seed is small. The seedbed should be very well prepared.

Swiss chard is always sown in rows, the seed spaced about an inch. When the seedlings are all up, they should be thinned to a stand of 10 inches. In harvesting, only the outer leaves are removed, leaving the heart to grow out more leaves, continuing throughout the summer, and until severe frost.

### Early Cabbage

Cabbage, too, is a leaf crop and the same method of fertilizing is recommended as for mustard, etc., except that because cabbage takes longer to mature, it is worth while to give 3 nitrogen side dressings, the first at setting and again in two weeks, and in two weeks again. The seedbed need not be so fine as for the greens, but the better its preparation the better the cabbage will thrive.

### Onions

Onions are leaf vegetables, and exactly the same soil preparation and fertilizing should be given as for early cabbage.

Onions intended for winter storage may be pulled when the "necks" have broken over and the tops have begun to dry. If the weather is



clear, the pulled onions may be left lying in the garden until the tops are entirely dry. Then they should be twisted off, the onions put into slatted crates and set in an airy place so they will dry thoroughly; or they may be spread on the floor of a barn loft to dry. For the winter, onions should be stored in a place where they will not freeze, but will be cool enough to keep them from sprouting. The best temperature is between 40 and 50 degrees, and the air should be dry.

### **Radishes, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips**

All these are root vegetables and as such need only general fertilizing as given on page 7. They are sown in rows, but turnips are sometimes broadcast. Because the seed is small, the seedbed should be fine and covering should be light. Even then, parsnips and carrots have difficulty coming up, but they may be assisted by sowing some radish seed with them. In fact, all the early radishes may be so sown, and thus a row in the garden is saved for something else.

The root vegetables are easily stored for the winter, by burying them as is the custom with potatoes. Or, if the cellar is cool, about 40 degrees, they can be kept there in boxes or bins. In this climate, carrots may be left in the row, if they are covered with leaves and with wire netting to keep out rabbits. Parsnips may be kept in the same manner, except that no protection at all is needed. In fact, the flavor is improved by sharp freezing.

### **Beans**

The club gardener may use snap beans of the bush type or pole type, or he may prefer the lima bean or "butterbean," too often considered a luxury. In either case he should keep in mind that if the ground is made too rich with manure there will be too much vine growth and heavy bloom, but no beans. The general fertilizing program, page 7, is the one to follow. The seedbed should be well prepared, especially for lima beans, for if the soil becomes packed in the least, they "break their necks" in coming up. A way to reduce this danger is to plant lima bean seed with the eyes down.

### **Tomatoes**

As tomatoes are a fruit crop they must have a combination of plant food in which there is plenty of phosphorus. Manure alone causes tomatoes to grow to top. The general fertilizing suggestion, page 7, is satisfactory.

Tomatoes may be staked and pruned to one, two or three stems, or they may be let run. By staking, the fruit is kept off the ground and will be of better grade, but the amount is less than from an equal

number of plants not staked. On the other hand, staked plants may be set closer together. Where tomatoes are staked, weeds can be kept under better control and a mulch may be used to hold soil moisture, to keep up fruit size and to extend the picking season, perhaps all summer, especially when more than one stem is kept.

### Potatoes

Potatoes require soil fertility well balanced. If there is too much nitrogen they "grow to top," but it is safe to apply as much manure as recommended in the general fertilizing program, page 7. The complete fertilizer may be used as there suggested, but it should be sown in the bottom of the furrow, at the rate of 1 pound to 25 feet of row, and worked into the soil before the seed is dropped. The distance between seed pieces should be about 15 inches, one piece at a place.

It is suggested that certified seed be used, and that it be treated against scab and scurf. Inasmuch as only a small amount of seed is required in the second-year garden plan, page 5, it is suggested that the member get it from the seed supply for the family potato planting, but if this is not treated, he may treat his seed by soaking it for one hour in a solution made by dissolving bichloride of mercury tablets in water, a tablet to each pint of water. Bichloride of mercury is a deadly poison.

In cutting the seed potatoes, use these standards:

1. Each seed piece should have at least one eye; more do not matter.
2. The seed piece should weigh about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ounce or be the size of a pullet's egg.
3. The seed piece should be thick and blocky, rather than thin and flat. This prevents undue drying out.

Refer to Kentucky Extension Circular 307, "Potato Growing."

### INSECT CONTROL

All the vegetables suffer more or less from insect damage, but there are only two general classes of insects; those that weaken plants by draining the sap, and those that chew the leaves. This is serious, for the leaves of a plant are its digestive organs.

Close watch should be kept for the first sign of injury. If it consists of holes in the leaves, the insect is a chewing one and all that is needed is to put the control material where it feeds.

On cabbage, mustard, turnips or kale, for the CABBAGE WORM, use dust No. 1 or spray No. 1, page 11.

On beans, for the MEXICAN BEETLE, several ways for control are suggested. The best is a dust or spray containing poison, as Dust No. 2 or Spray No. 2, but either must NEVER be used after pods have begun forming. After that time, Dust No. 1, or Spray No. 1 should

always be used. A very important part of successful control of Mexican bean beetle is to begin in time; one dare not wait until the bean leaves are riddled. The right time for the first dusting or spraying is when the first few "hard-shell" adults are seen, so as to kill the first young hatched from the eggs they lay. Ten days later a second application should be made, to catch the larvae that hatch last. Sometimes, a third application is needed, 10 days after the second.

On potatoes, the COLORADO BEETLE is a common pest, but easily controlled by applying Dust No. 2 or Spray No. 2, below. These contain poison, but it does not go through the vines to the potatoes, as some persons suppose.

This takes care of the chewing insects that may injure the vegetables listed, but sometimes the sucking insects, especially the plant lice, are troublesome. Regardless of the crop on which lice are found, the remedy is to use Dust No. 1, or Spray No. 1, or Spray No. 3, below, but the sprays must be so applied that the lice themselves are hit. Killing should result in less than 30 minutes; if not, repeat.

Another sucking insect is the HARLEQUIN CABBAGE BUG, the many-colored 3-cornered bug that attacks cabbage, kale, mustard and sometimes turnips. When young this insect is soft bodied and can be controlled with the remedy suggested for plant lice. After the insects reach their hard-shell adult stage, no way remains but to pick them off by hand and destroy them.

#### DUSTS AND SPRAYS

##### Dust No. 1

For all insects, 1 percent  
Rotenone dust\* Non-poisonous

##### Dust No. 2

Contains poison; for all chewing insects  
Magnesium arsenate\*\*—1 pound  
Hydrated lime—6 pounds

##### Spray No. 1

For all insects  
Rotenone spray, made from extract; directions on the bottle. Non-poisonous.

##### Spray No. 2

Contains poison; for all chewing insects  
Magnesium arsenate\*\*—1 rounded tablespoonful  
Water—1 gallon

\* Best purchased ready mixed. The strength should be  $\frac{3}{4}$  or 1 percent.

\*\* NOT Magnesium arsenate mixture; pure magnesium arsenate.

##### Spray No. 3

Tobacco extract and water; directions on the container, or made at home from tobacco steeped in water, lukewarm as boiling causes loss of nicotine.

#### DISEASE CONTROL

Several diseases affect vegetable crops. "Blight," septoria leafspot of tomatoes, is a common and frequently injurious disease, causing the

leaves to drop off, and the fruit to sunburn. It may be controlled by spraying with bordeaux mixture just after the plants are set, again 2 weeks later, and a third spray in two weeks. This spray is also beneficial to potatoes if applied first when the plants are 3 to 6 inches tall, again two weeks later, and a third spray two weeks later. These sprays also serve to control the black flea beetle present early in the season. Bordeaux mixture is prepared as follows:

1. In 5 quarts of water, dissolve 1 pound of bluestone (blue vitriol). Hung in a sack high in the water, bluestone will dissolve with no stirring, in about 1 hour.
2. Into the tank of a 3-gallon sprayer, pour 9 quarts of water, add 1 quart of the dissolved bluestone and a handful (4 ounces) of hydrated lime, close the sprayer, shake endwise, 10 to 15 times. The result is 2½ gallons of 4-4-50 bordeaux.

Bordeaux should be used immediately it is made. When done spraying, the sprayer tank should be washed thoroughly with clear water, for bluestone corrodes galvanized metal. A brass tank is better. To be effective, the bordeaux must cover both sides of the leaves. A sprayer must be used.

A substitute for bordeaux is yellow copper oxide. This comes as a powder that needs merely to be mixed with water to make a spray (directions on the package), and also as a dust mixed ready for use. Some manufacturers combine rotenone or pyrethrum with the copper oxide dust, to make a cure-all for all the insects and all the leafspot diseases that plague vegetables. Copper oxide spray by itself does not kill insects, but if some arsenate is added, it becomes a "garden cure-all," too.

A common disease on cabbage is Black Rot. The veins of the leaves turn blue and black, growth is very slow, and seldom are good usable heads formed. Sometimes the trouble is brought into the garden on plants grown from diseased seed. Gardeners who grow their own plants can largely avoid Black Rot by dipping their seed in a solution of one 7½-grain tablet of bichloride of mercury in 1 pint of water at ordinary temperature, for 20 minutes. Then, the seed should be washed in two changes of clean water and dried at room temperature.

Sometimes clean plants show the trouble when set where cabbage was grown the year before. Cabbage should therefore not be planted where it was grown the year before. All the vegetables should be rotated to lessen the carryover of disease.

Another disease of cabbage is "wilt" or "yellows." The plants stop growing at about the time that heading should start, turn yellow, then brown, and finally dry up. This trouble is especially bad in old gardens, or in parts of the garden that have grown cabbage year after year,

with no rotation. Once any signs of it are seen, one may expect it to get all over the garden. There is no control for it except to use yellows-resistant varieties, as Jersey Queen (for early Jersey Wakefield), Marion Market (for Copenhagen Market), and Wisconsin All Seasons for late summer cabbage and for winter storing.

Tomatoes may suffer from "wilt" too. First, parts of the plant turn yellow, then the whole plant, which dies and dries up at about the time the first fruits reach the size of hulled walnuts. Wilt comes in old gardens, and once it comes, it stays. The only way to grow tomatoes in wilt-infected soil is to use wilt-resistant sorts, as (in their order of earliness), Break O'Day, Prichard, and Marglobe or Rutgers.

### HARVESTING AND MARKETING

Men who are in gardening as a business have long learned that they must please their customers. They have learned, too, that the vegetables they sell best are those that require most care to grow, and which many home gardeners do not even attempt to produce. That is to say, generally, "specialties" return most profit. Besides, they observe these rules:

Offer only the best produce for sale.

Make sure that the produce is fresh and clean.

Handle the vegetables carefully so they are not blemished.

Always grade carefully and put the vegetables up in an attractive manner.

Be neat in personal appearance.

### SELECTING SHOW VEGETABLES

An excellent way to bring the year's work to a close is to make an exhibit of the garden products at the county fair. In selecting vegetables to be shown, the following points should be kept in mind:

They should not be too large; the best size for the table is right.

They should not be too old; they should be right to serve for food.

They should be perfect; no insect holes, no disease spots.

They should have been handled carefully so as not to bruise or cut them.

If several of the same vegetable are shown together, as in "plates," all should be of the same size and type. Five specimens of one kind of vegetable make a plate.

### RECORDS

Keep the record book up to date from beginning of season, as the work is done. Every time something is done in connection with the garden, make a record of it. Don't try to remember items of expense or receipts. Let the record book do the remembering. The County, District, and State Champions are selected from the accuracy and completeness of their records.

## RECORD OF PLANTING

Vegetable	Variety	Length of row, feet	Date planted	Date first used

\* A daily record should be kept of vegetables gathered. A calendar or note book if kept in a convenient place will be satisfactory for the record. When all of one vegetable is harvested record the total amount and value of "Vegetables used in home" and "Vegetables sold." Also record the final date.

## RECORD OF HARVESTING\*

(Amounts and Values)

Date planted	Date first used	Date last used	Vegetables used in home		Vegetables sold		
			Amount	Value	Amount	Value	
						Dollars	Cents
<b>Total</b>							

or note  
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## RECORD OF PLANTING

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### RECORD OF HARVESTING\* (Amounts and Values)

Date planted	Date first used	Date last used	Vegetables used in home		Vegetables sold		
			Amount	Value	Amount	Value	
						Dollars	Cents
<b>Total</b>							

or note  
When  
"Vege-

**LABOR RECORD**

Keep record here by day or week of all time worked in your garden.

Date, day or week	Club member, hours	Help, hours	Horse or mule, hours	Tractor, hours	Kind of work
<b>Total</b>					





## CASH RECEIPTS

Keep record of all vegetables sold.

Date, day or week	Kind of vegetable	To whom sold	Quantity	Amount received	
				Dollars	Cents
<b>Total receipts</b>				<b>\$</b>	

## VEGETABLES USED IN THE HOME

Keep a record here of all vegetables used in the home or given away. Indicate how they were used: fresh—canned—stored.

Date, by week	Kind of vegetable	Amount	How used			Market value	
			Fresh	Canned	Stored	Dollars	Cents
<b>Total</b>							

Record of vegetables remaining in garden at close of project.

Vegetable	Variety	Date planted	Ft. of row or size of bed	Estimated value of remaining crop	
				Dollars	Cents
<b>Total value</b>				<b>\$</b>	

## PROJECT RECORD SUMMARY

Size of garden \_\_\_\_\_  
 Kind of garden \_\_\_\_\_  
(Home or commercial)

<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Rent or use of land at \$20 per acre.....	_____	_____
Cash expenses—seed, fertilizer, etc. (from page 20).....	_____	_____
Manure _____ at \$3 per ton..... <span style="margin-left: 20px;">(tons)</span>	_____	_____
Hired labor _____ at 30c per hour (from pages 18 & 19)..... <span style="margin-left: 20px;">(hours)</span>	_____	_____
Horse labor _____ at 15c per horse hour (from pages 18 & 19). <span style="margin-left: 20px;">(hours)</span>	_____	_____
Tractor labor _____ at \$1 per hour (from pages 18 & 19).... <span style="margin-left: 20px;">(hours)</span>	_____	_____
Member's labor _____ at 20c per hour (from pages 18 & 19).. <span style="margin-left: 20px;">(hours)</span>	_____	_____
Other expenses .....	_____	_____
Total expenses .....	_____	_____
<i>Receipts</i>		
Value of vegetables sold (from page 21).....	_____	_____
Value of vegetables used in the home (from page 22) (fresh, canned, and stored).....	_____	_____
Value of vegetables remaining in garden (from page 22).....	_____	_____
Total receipts or value.....	_____	_____
Deduct total expenses.....	_____	_____
Net return .....	_____	_____

The above account is a true record of my project carried out to the best of my ability.

\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
*Date* *(Club member)*

## THE GARDEN STORY

**Write a story** of your garden on separate sheets and attach it to this record before turning it in. The story must be in the club member's own handwriting. Pen and ink should be used, but if member is young he may use pencil. Everything of interest connected with the project should be told. A neat, accurate story adds much to your project record and is valuable for your next year's work.

## GARDEN PROJECT OF

Name ..... Age .....

County ..... Date .....

Post Office ..... R. F. D. ....

Years in club work ..... Years in this project .....

Approved .....

(County Agent)

Date .....

Lexington, Kentucky

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