

**OUT-DOOR GARDENING, DURING  
EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR. SHEWING  
HOW, WHEN, AND WHERE  
TO SOW, PLANT, AND CULTIVATE ALL  
CROPS IN THE KITCHEN, FRUIT, AND  
FLOWER GARDEN**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649665525

Out-Door Gardening, during Every Week in the Year. Shewing How, When, and Where to Sow, Plant, and Cultivate All Crops in the Kitchen, Fruit, and Flower Garden by William Keane

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Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.  
Cover @ 2017

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**WILLIAM KEANE**

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# OUT-DOOR GARDENING

DURING

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SHOWING

HOW, WHEN, AND WHERE TO SOW, PLANT, AND  
CULTIVATE ALL CROPS

IN THE

*Kitchen, Fruit, and Flower Garden.*

By WILLIAM KEANE.

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LONDON:  
COTTAGE GARDENER OFFICE,  
162, FLEET STREET.

1859.

191. c. 87.

# WEEKLY CALENDAR

FOR

THE KITCHEN, FRUIT, AND FLOWER GARDEN.

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JANUARY.

FIRST WEEK.

## KITCHEN GARDEN.

It is hoped that the operations of wheeling on manure, and trenching up vacant quarters, in this department, have been regularly followed up in favourable weather. Advantage should be taken of dry, frosty mornings, to fork over heavy ground that has been previously trenched, as the more it is stirred about and exposed to the pulverising influence of frosts and thaws, the more mellow and workable it will become.

**ASPARAGUS.**—If the soil in the forced productive bed should become dry, give it a liberal supply of water, so that it may reach the roots; as slight waterings give an appearance of moisture at the top, while the roots are excessively dry, and unproductiveness is the consequence.

**CABBAGES.**—In favourable weather, fill up blanks, clear them of dead leaves, and hoe between them.

**CARROTS.**—Sow *Early Horn*, in heat, if young ones are wanted early; or in drills, on a warm border, slightly covered with sandy soil, and protected in severe weather.

**CAULIFLOWERS.**—Keep the surface stirred amongst the plants, in pits, frames, or under handlights. Dust them occasionally with lime, and trap slugs, by placing some

pieces of Carrot, split lengthways, amongst them. The plants should be looked over on fine mornings, and the slugs destroyed.

**PEAS and BEANS.**—Sow, if the weather is favourable, on a warm border; and if a few are sown in boxes, pans, or pots, and placed in a greenhouse, pit, or frame, and transplanted to the open ground when they are an inch high, they may be useful as an early crop when the outdoor sowings have been either damaged or destroyed by the severity of the winter, or by vermin. Narrow sods of turf, laid in rows, and the seed sown in drills along the centre of each row, is recommended, where turf is easily procured, as the whole can be transferred, when fit, to the open ground, without disturbing or damaging the roots. The old-fashioned figure 4 traps, when kept constantly set, are most useful for the destruction of mice.

**RADISHES.**—Sow *Early Short-top*, in small drills, on a warm border. The seed should be covered with very light sandy soil, and be protected with mats, straw, fern, or any other such material that is conveniently at hand, until they begin to vegetate, when the covering should be taken off in the day and returned at night. When they have vegetated, netting, or strands of worsted thread, or small twine, stretched along and across the rows, will protect them from small birds. Small shreds of cloth, or linen of various colours, tied on twine, and stretched over seed-beds to flutter in the wind, will scare, for a time, even the London sparrows—the boldest of birds.

**SEA-KALE.**—As that which was covered first is cut, remove the pots, or boxes, to that portion which has hitherto had no covering, so as to keep up a succession. The dung and leaves which have been previously used will serve the purpose again, if a little fresh be added.

#### FRUIT GARDEN.

**APPLES and PEARS** (on Espaliers).—Prune, and fork up the ground near the stems, in frosty weather, to destroy the eggs, or larvae, of grubs. In the orchard, open out the centre of each tree, and thin-out cross and crowded branches; scrape off moss and lichen from the stems and branches; and dress both the espalier and orchard, or

standard, trees with a mixture of quicklime, soot, and clay, to the consistency of thick paint. If done well, it is a most effectual method for the destruction of moss and lichen.

**FRUIT TREES** may be removed and planted; but take care, by mulching, to keep the frost from the roots of newly-planted trees.

#### FLOWER GARDEN.

Although mild weather may tend to cheat us into a forgetfulness of winter, it is advisable to be prepared for the occurrence of severe weather. Borders, not cleaned and dressed, or bed not deeply dug, should at once be finished.

**AURICULAS.**—Give them plenty of air at all favourable opportunities, and only as much water as will keep the leaves from flagging.

**CARNATIONS and PICOTEES.**—Abundance of air to be given to these plants in frames, as a confined atmosphere will engender mildew. When they require water, it should be given on the morning of a fine day, when there is no danger from frost.

**DAHLIAS.**—Examine the roots, in order to counteract the effects of damp; and where a quantity of young plants are required for beds, or borders, it will be necessary to put the roots to work, by exciting them into growth in a gentle heat.

**PANSIES**, which, by the occurrence of mild weather, have begun to grow, will be more susceptible of injury, and will require protection from severe weather.

**PINES.**—A top-dressing of rotten dung between the plants, in beds, will be of service, both to enrich the soil and to protect them from frost.

**PITS and FRAMES.**—Look over the plants frequently, and remove dead leaves; destroy insects by fumigations of tobacco, and keep the plants as dry as possible, without flagging, with a free circulation of air in favourable weather.

**ROSES.**—Plant as long as the weather keeps mild, and protect the roots from frost by a mulching, or thick covering, of rotten dung, which also assists their growth with its nutriment, that is gradually carried down to their roots by frequent rains.



## SECOND WEEK.

## KITCHEN GARDEN.

**ARTICHOKEs, JERUSALEM.**—Dig up, and replant in deeply-dug and well-manured ground.

**CAULIFLOWERS.**—Give the plants, in pits, frames, or under handlights, plenty of air. Remove dead leaves, and exclude frost.

**CUCUMBERS.**—If a seed-bed is made with the dung previously well prepared, as advised, it will be ready to receive the seed. After having stood a few days, to allow the rank steam to pass off, a layer of light, sifted soil may then be placed on the surface, to the depth of three or four inches. Sow the seeds in shallow pans, or pots, half filled with leaf mould. After sowing, lay a piece of glass on the top of the pan, or pot, to prevent the mice getting at them.

**HORSE RADISH.**—Trench out, and replant in ground trenched two feet deep, and well manured.

**MUSHROOM BEDs,** out of doors, will require a thick covering of dry straw, litter, or hay, to protect them from wet. If the covering has become damp, remove it, and replace it with dry. Save horse-droppings for early beds.

**ONIONS.**—Sow a small patch of the *Two-bladed*, on a warm border, for producing young ones early. They should be sown very thickly, and protected with mats, or litter, if severe weather should set in.

**SHALOTS.**—Place them on the surface, as the roots soon push into the soil, and get firmly fixed. If planted, and surrounded by soil, they are apt to rot. If worms are troublesome, a sprinkling of slaked lime will banish them.

**SLOPING BEDs.**—It is the practice of many market-gardeners to sow their early seeds on slopes, by throwing the soil—being previously well incorporated with dung—into ridges, to mellow, about five feet apart, and then levelled down into slopes, facing the south, with small alleys between. They are generally made near the frame ground, for the convenience of covering. The system is worthy of adopting in most places.

## FRUIT GARDEN.

If the weather continues mild, the planting of fruit trees may still be performed. As light and air are necessary for the healthy growth of vegetables, and as some old gardens are often crowded with fruit trees, it is left to the discretion of the owner to remove some of the trees, for the benefit of the undercrops, or to retain them, and be satisfied with inferior crops of vegetables.

RASPBERRIES.—Prune, stake, and tie. Manure and dig between the rows.

## FLOWER GARDEN.

As severe weather, though long delayed, may yet be near, to arrest all progress with the spade, it is advisable to proceed as expeditiously as possible with all alterations that may be in hand, more particularly if they include the removal of trees and shrubs.

ANNUALS (HARDY).—If any beds, or patches, of self-sown, or autumn sown, are now considered worthy of the trouble, a few branches of evergreens, stuck in amongst them, will shade them from sunshine after frost, and protect them from drying winds. Plants generally in the open air, this season, are rather tender, and must be watched accordingly.

AURICULAS, being Alpine, and, therefore, of a hardy nature, are apt to suffer from drip and confinement in frames: they should, therefore, receive all the air possible in mild and dry weather. Seed may be sown now, in pots, or pans, and covered very slightly with soil, and watered with a very fine rose watering-pot, and placed in a cold frame. A slight covering of moss will keep the surface damp, and secure from the changes of temperature, but to be removed gradually as the young plants vegetate.

BOX EDGING.—Take up, and relay, if it is patchy, or has grown too high and bulky.

BULBS—such as *Anemones*, *Tulips*, *Hyacinths*, *Narcissi*, &c.—should be planted without delay.

PITS and FRAMES.—Continue to expose the plants freely to the air whenever the weather will permit, to keep them hardy, and to render them less liable to damp off, if frost should set in, when it may be necessary to keep them covered up for some time.

**RANUNCULUSES.**—Prepare the beds, by trenching up the soil to the depth of two feet, filling in with six inches of rotten cowdung at the bottom. The lower and most hungry portion of the soil should be removed, and its place supplied with equal portions of turfy loam and leaf mould, which should be well incorporated, and left in a rough state, until wanted for planting the roots, about the middle of February.

**UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER.**—When out-door work cannot be performed, stakes may be pointed, labels and brooms made, and many other such things prepared, in readiness for use when wanted.

**WALKS.**—Turn, and fresh surface.

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### THIRD WEEK.

#### KITCHEN GARDEN.

If the weather is favourable, continue to trench and ridge all vacant places where the crops have been cleared off. If there is only a small portion of a crop remaining, —*Cabbages*, for instance,—they may be taken up, and planted closely together in any spare corner. The ground between the growing crops should be occasionally stirred with the hoe, as the more loose the surface of ground, the less the frost penetrates; and a little earth drawn to the stems of *Cabbages*, *Broccoli*, *Brussels Sprouts*, &c., protects and strengthens them.

**ASPARAGUS.**—A gentle heat of about 55° will be sufficient for the producing beds: if the heat decline below that, a narrow lining all round the bed will be sufficient to renew it. As the temperature of hotbed-linings is apt to be lowered very much by cold, drying winds, it is advisable to protect them with straw hurdles, which can be easily made and set round them, and removed with facility when it is necessary to turn or renew the linings.

**CABBAGE.**—Sow in boxes, and treat as advised for *Cauliflowers*. Stir the soil between the growing crops, and draw earth to their stems, to prevent them from being injured by the wind.