## GARDENS AND THEIR MEANING

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Gardens and their meaning by Dora Williams

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### **DORA WILLIAMS**

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BY

#### DORA WILLIAMS

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#### PREFACE

The aim of this book is twofold : to show the importance of science in the use of spade and hoe ; and to urge that a garden for education may be, not merely in substance but in spirit, a corner of the great world. Protected it certainly should be, but not walled in. Outside and within the garden precincts are at work nearly identical social forces, and the same joys and sorrows. The interchange not only of sympathy but of plans and projects will be frequent. Thus the path between the big and the little world must be free and unrestricted. It will not be a "one-way road"; the gate swings easily in both directions.

It is not to be expected that these suggestions will appeal equally to everybody. There are, in fact, many persons who are satisfied with the schooling that deliberately takes young folks out of real life for a time and then puts them back again. It is hoped, however, that this little volume will make friends among the hosts of parents, teachers, and social workers who are trying to increase community efficiency by giving opportunity for richer life during school years. I shall indeed be content if through words of mine their happy task shall in any way be lightened.

Many have helped, both consciously and unconsciously, in the making of this book. They are indeed so many that, to my regret, in expressing here my gratitude I cannot call each friendly contributor by name.

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There are some, however, to whom I am peculiarly indebted. First among these is Dr. Colin A. Scott, to whom I owe the Social Education note in the book and whose criticisms have been of the greatest value. Dr. David F. Lincoln and Dr. George W. Field have put their time and experience at my service and have generously reviewed the manuscript. Professor Thomas N. Carver of Harvard University, Edward M. Forbush, Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Loring Underwood, and John Graham Brooks have been so kind as to read critically certain chapters. To Miss Elizabeth Mailman, of the Rice School, Boston, I am deeply grateful for her constant coöperation in the practical work with children.

My acknowledgments would be incomplete without mention of the Education Committee of the Twentieth Century Club, under whose auspices, friendly and financial, probably the first real city garden on this side of the water was started, and of the Boston School Garden Committee, by means of whose stanch support further pioneer work, under the devoted leadership of Miss Anne Withington, was made possible.

My own collection of photographs has been substantially increased through the interest of friends. Among those who have contributed with great generosity, and whom I wish especially to thank, are Miss Elizabeth Hill of Groton, and my friends Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Fullerton of Medford, Long Island.

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The garden a combination of space and power. Agricultural possibilities shown in small areas. Children as producers. The advantage of the productive life. A garden teaches beauty and good order. It reveals nature's laws. Parents recognize the value of children's gardening. A garden the pivot of family life. Social forces are let loose. A garden gives respect for law and order, and a chance for honorable profit and for the coöperative life.

#### CHAPTER I. WHAT MAKES A SCHOOL GARDEN WORTH

Gardening in the school program. Influence of the garden upon the school. Work-mates. Mutual aid. The real school garden is worked and planned by children. Difficulties. A philanthropist's garden. School gardens at Hampton, Virginia. Gardening in graded schools. The teacher's contribution. The school garden an organism. Placing responsibility upon children. Study of child types. Development of initiative. Opportunities for investigation. Visits to model gardens. Respect due to the farmer. Results obtained. Garden ownership : communal, individual, or coöperative. Efficiency balanced against coöperation. Incidental values of gardening. Practice in the art of living.

#### CHAPTER II, LITTLE STUDIES IN COÖPERATION . . .

Science and coöperation prominent in a successful school garden. Both necessary in school and in life. The making of leaders. Competition in school life. Coöperation. Self-organized garden work. Girls' report. Reactions of different temperaments to coöperative work. The dull boy. The teacher's comprehension enlarges. A school program will provide exercises in coöperation.

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#### CHAPTER III. SITUATION AND SOIL. .. .

The school garden a form of outdoor laboratory. Size and site relatively unimportant. Window gardens in Boston. The ideal situation. Sunshine a necessity. Adaptation of the school yard. Use of the vacant lot. Park lands. Transfer of classes. Transformation of one school yard. Fence or no fence. Soil testing. Treatment of the land. Enrichment by manure, guano, ashes, prepared dressings, and street sweepings. Skimming the land. Green manure. Inoculating cowpeas with nitrogen bacteria. The compost heap, Garden economies.

#### CHAPTER IV. PLOTTING AND PLANNING . . . . . . 61

Waste no space. Plotting done with care and deliberation. Plotting and planning the business of pupils, not teachers. Practice in arithmetic. Contrivances simplify measuring. Plan drawn to scale. The kitchen garden; flowers, experimental beds, cold frame. Children cannot plan as far ahead as elders. Arrangement of flowering plants. Arrangement of vegetable beds. Visit to a model market garden. School gardening must not be merely an imitation of a market garden. Arrangement adapted. Self-organized work for groups. False ideas in arrangement. Reactions to the responsibility of planting and plotting. Experimental beds develop scientific interest. Some schoolboys plan to raise rice. Plotting and planning a garden is good discipline.

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A clamshell for a tool. Need of the right implements. A visit to an agricultural supply house. History of agriculture told by tools. Three generic tools. A simple outfit. Cost. Coöperative ownership of expensive tools. Avoid cheap tools. Care of tools and tool house. Inspection made by the children. Woodworking tools a valuable supplement to a garden outfit. Suitable dress.

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Idle land claimed by weeds. The planting season lasts the year round. Three periods : early, midsummer, and late. Plant nourishment. Crop rotation as opposed to the one-crop system. Foods supplied at different depths. Shifting crops. Kinds of crops : catch crops, cover crops, green manure. Devices in planting. Quality of seed. Where to buy. How to recognize good seeds. A simple rule for testing

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seed. Seeds for a whole farm tested by a schoolgirl. Preparation of a seed bed. Sifting. The ideal soil resembles soot. Seeds grown in "fined soil" outstrip others. Distance apart and depth. A planting box. Approximate rules for planting different kinds of seeds. Children are averse to "thinning out." Seeds planted instead of sown. Steps in the process of planting: drilling, laying in seeds, packing, mulching, labeling. Indoor planting for future transplanting; for experiments. Growing under glass. How to make a cold frame. A hotbed, Planting bulbs.

#### CHAPTER VIL THE ART OF MAKING THINGS GROW . 99

Tending the soil follows planting. A caked soil sheds water. The roots starve; weeds take possession. A dust blanket conserves moisture. Cultivation or dry farming. The art of watering. A plant tonic. Irrigation on a grand scale: at Milan, in Dakota. Irrigation for little gardens. Never expose seedlings to a hot sun. Plants easy to transplant. Devices for transplanting. Setting out shrubs. A few favorite shrubs. Good luck in gardening means devotion.

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Beans ; Warm, dry soil. Moisture. Several plantings. Beware of rust. --Beets : Rich, light soil. Constant cultivation. First thinnings for greens. Cooking. --- Cabbage: Cabbage the whole year through. Three varieties. Generous manuring. The cabbage worm and other enemies. Cooking. A cabbage gone to seed. The cabbage tribe. - Carrots: The earth well tilled. Cultivate carefully. Early carrots and late. Cooking .-Lettuce: Cos and cabbage. Indoor planting. Cultivate constantly. Preparation for table. - Onions : Sets or seeds. Rich earth. Cultivation important. Root maggot, smut, and blight, -- Parsley : Slow germinating. Medium soil. Cultivate well. Use as garnish and seasoning, - Radish : Three varieties. Fine, rich earth. Soil well worked. Plant successively. Thin well. Store winter radishes in sand .- Spinach : Secure a quick growth by plant tonic. Record of one garden. Preparation for the table. - Tomato: The original tomato. Plant early. Transplant several times. One ounce gives two thousand plants. Fertilize with manure. Plants must not spindle. Make supports. Pick fruit as soon as ripe. Tomato worm. - Herbs : Mint, parsley, sage, and thyme. Peppermint, lavender, and catnip. Light earth. Cultivate well. Dry in the garret.

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