

Many Vegetable Varieties Adapted To Haywood Climate

Cultural Suggestions Given For Standard Garden Crops For County.

By Howard Clapp, County Agent

The list given below includes standard kinds known to be adapted to the climate and soil of Haywood County. Suggestions and comments accompany.

ASPARAGUS: Many more gardeners could well afford to grow asparagus as it is ready to eat very early in the spring, even before most garden peas. The variety most recommended is Mary Washington and the custom is to buy roots and set them about eighteen inches apart in rich soil and then manure them each winter. Beginning with roots, none of the crop should be harvested the first year and very little the second year. Asparagus is ready to eat in April and May, after getting started.

BUSH SNAP BEANS: The leading varieties of pole snap beans Tendergreen, Stringless Greenpod and Giant Stringless, though there are also many other good kinds. The first planting should be made in April on Good Friday or soon thereafter and additional plantings made in May and June and the first half of July. Enough should be planted to have plenty to eat while fresh and some to can. Provision should be made to obtain a duster and some Rotenone Dust for protection against the bugs, which find beans nourishing to them too.

POLE SNAP BEANS: The leading varieties of pole snap beans are Kentucky Wonder and McCaslan and a planting of one of these should be made in May and another in June, either in the garden to be staked or in the corn field where the soil is extra fertile.

BUSH LIMA BEANS: The leading varieties are Henderson's Bush,

Fordhook and Woods' Prolific. **POLE LIMA BEANS:** The best yielding variety of pole Lima in this section is the Carolina or Sieva. As the larger seed varieties frequently fail to fill out well, if planted in a double row and staked in the garden this may be one of the most profitable rows in the garden as they withstand dry weather remarkably well and the same vines bear two or three successive crops through the summer. One planting in May and another in June is sufficient to provide beans until frost.

BEETS: Crosby's Egyptian and Detroit Dark Red are two of the leading varieties though there are plenty other good varieties. Beets should be planted in April and after they begin to grow should be thinned to about four inches apart in the row. They are good enough to plant enough to eat fresh and have some to can.

BROCCOLI: Broccoli is seldom grown in Haywood County but a row in the garden is well worthwhile. The plants look like cabbage plants and are grown like cabbage except that they need a little more room. Instead of heading like cabbage it sends up a cluster of flower stalks which are cut out and boiled for table use. The remaining stalk will send out additional heads from the side of the stem and these may be cut and eaten later. One package of Italian Green Sprouting Broccoli seed sowed in February or March and transplanted to the garden when large enough will be enough to improve the diet for most families.

CABBAGE: The leading early variety is Early Jersey Wakefield and plants are now obtainable from growers who sowed their seed last fall. For later cabbage Charleston Wakefield and Succession are good varieties and seed may still be sown for this purpose. In the upper end of the County Danish Baldhead is very good though there are other varieties that may also be satisfactory. Enough cabbage should be grown to have fresh cabbage for the table in season and then to make kraut for the winter.

CARROTS: Chantenay and Danver's Half Long are leading varieties of carrots which require about the same culture treatment as beets and should be planted in April. If the soil is very red where they are to be planted some leaf mold or other loamy soil should be obtained with which to cover the seed lightly. After beginning growth the plants should be thinned to stand about three inches apart. They need good deep soil.

CHARD: Chard is grown for greens and will provide greens through the summer when mustard, kale and lettuce have been ruined by heat and drought. It is planted and grown like beets. Both Lucullus and Fordhook Giant are leading varieties and should be planted in April.

COLLARDS: Collards are becoming more popular in this section of the State and are ordinarily grown as a fall crop from seed sowed in June or July and transplanted in July or August. As this is usually a dry time of year extra good land should be selected for them and given good preparation and cultivation.

CORN: The custom in the past has been to make several plantings ordinary field corn for roasting ears. In recent years improved varieties of roasting ear corn like Golden Cross Bantam have proved very popular where tried. At any rate several plantings two or three weeks apart from April until the fourth of July should be made, where possible for roasting ears providing enough at some time to can for winter use.

CUCUMBERS: A few hills of cucumbers should be added to the vegetable garden or may be grown in the field to provide slicing cucumbers for table use in season and cucumbers to pickle for out of season use. Long Green, Chicago Pickling, and many others grow successfully. A little of the Rotenone bean dust or other poison is often necessary to protect the young plants from little striped bugs in early spring. Cucumbers are planted in May.

EGGPLANT: Eggplant is sometimes grown in Haywood County, but can be grown successfully by planting on fertile soil and keeping the flea beetles off of the young plants with Rotenone bean dust. Eggplant is grown very much as tomatoes are by starting plants early and transplanting to the open after danger of frost is past and setting plants about two and a half feet apart. After the fruit gets about the size of one's fist, they are sliced, rolled in batter, and fried for table use.

KALE: Kale is a hardy winter green that should be planted in rows about the time turnips are sowed in the fall and it may also be sowed in early spring. Siberian and Dwarf Blue Scotch are the leading varieties. Though not generally grown it is a hardy plant that deserves to be grown more. It is grown and cooked very much like mustard.

LETTUCE: Lettuce is a fast growing, leafy plant familiar to everyone. The customary leafy varieties like Grand Rapids and Simpson are usually grown in beds made rich with manure but may also be grown in rows. Another variety like Iceberg that heads is quite desirable and for best results should be started in the fall or winter in a hot bed or cold frame and transplanted like cabbage very early in the spring and cultivated.

MUSTARD: Mustard is quite hardy and a fast grower and can,

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therefore, be planted very early in spring to provide greens. Though mustard and turnip tops are perhaps the best known plants used for greens we recommend planting a row each of chard, kale, and rape to supplement and prolong the source of greens for table use.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH: Only a short row is needed for the average family but it is recommended by dietitians as a source of greens. It should be planted in March or April and thinned to stand about a foot apart in the row.

OKRA: Okra is quite desirable for soup mixtures, for frying and for boiling either alone or on snap beans. It should be planted about the first of May in most of the county and thinned to stand about a foot apart in the row with rows three or four feet apart. There are several good varieties of which Perkins Mammoth, Clemson Spinless and Dwarf Green are perhaps the best adapted here.

ONIONS: Everybody is familiar with onions and how to grow them from sets which are planted in spring. The Yellow Globe Danvers is the most popular variety grown though there are many other good varieties that will succeed in Haywood County. No garden is complete without some onions and enough should be planted to use while young and tender and have some left to mature to be stored away for winter use.

PARSLEY: Parsley is grown mainly as a garnish and does not furnish much nourishment but is considered a very desirable addition to the garden. A half dozen plants in a rich out-of-the-way place in the garden are sufficient for the average family. Champion Moss Curled is the leading variety. The lettuce bed is a good place to grow it.

PARSNIPS: Parsnips are not generally grown in Haywood County and will not thrive on very stiff land. To those persons who have muck or good loam soil a row will provide some good eating of a root crop that has a flavor unlike turnips, carrots, or any other crop grown. They should be planted in very early spring in rows and thinned to stand about six inches apart in the row. It takes them all summer to grow large enough to be ready for the table. But they are worth a little extra trouble where one has extra good soil. The roots may be left in the ground where they grew all the following winter without protection and dug only

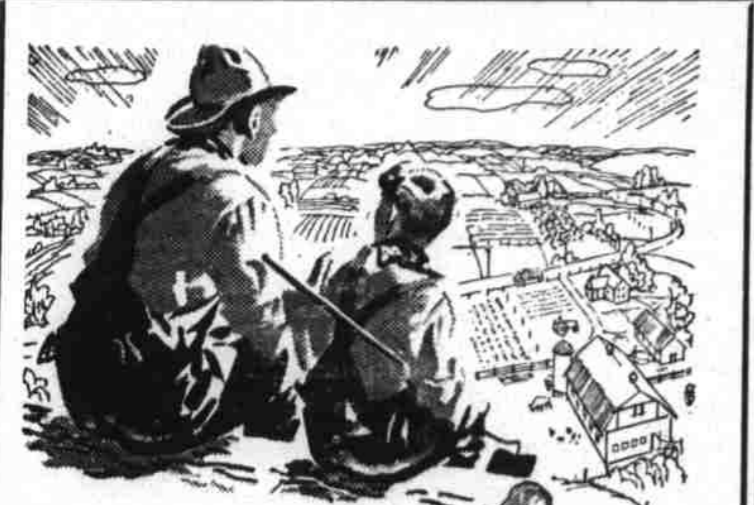
as needed for table use. **PEAS:** Every garden should have some garden peas and gardeners plant both bush and pole varieties. The leading varieties are Alaska, Thomas Laxton, and Laxton's Progress. They may be planted in March or soon after if the weather permits. The Telephone is a leading tall growing variety that needs staking and should be planted a little later.

PEPPERS: Both sweet and hot peppers are normally grown. The leading variety of sweet peppers are California Wonder and King while the leading variety of hot pepper is Red Cayenne. Pepper seeds should be started in a window box or hot bed in March in order to be transplanted in open in May.

POTATOES—IRISH: Everybody knows something about Irish potatoes which are usually planted in March. The leading varieties for most of the county are Cobble and Green Mountain. A new variety called the Sequoia proved itself a better yielding high altitude than any variety previously grown. Irish Potatoes should be grown by everyone at home use.

POTATOES—SWEET: Sweet potatoes may be successfully grown in most of Haywood County. Porto Rico is the leading variety with Nancy Hall and Triumph the next most popular varieties. The custom is to bet the seed potatoes in March or early April grow plants to be set in the field in May and June. Sweet potatoes will thrive on poorer soil than most garden crops where a little fertilizer is applied.

PUMPKINS: Pumpkins are recognized as having food value and are grown over most of the county. (Continued on page 13)



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FERN PARRIS, Hazelwood. No. 1156—Feb. 5-12-19-26

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE

The undersigned having qualified as administratrix of the estate of S. L. J. Carver, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file same duly verified with the undersigned, Mrs. M. A. Carver, of Waynesville, route No. 2 on or before February 5, 1943, or this notice will be pleaded of bar of recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make settlement forthwith.

MRS. M. A. CARVER, Administratrix of the Estate of S. L. J. Carver. No. 1155—Feb. 5-12-19-26-Mar. 5-12.

NOTICE OF SERVICE BY PUBLICATION IN THE SUPERIOR COURT BEFORE THE CLERK. NORTH CAROLINA, HAYWOOD COUNTY. DUTCH McABEE vs. LEE McABEE

The defendant above named will take notice that a summons in the above entitled cause was issued against said defendant on the 11th day of February, 1942 by C. H. Leatherwood, clerk of the superior court of Haywood County, State of North Carolina, which summons is returnable before said clerk at his office in the city of Waynesville, North Carolina on the 11th day of March, 1942, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint, or the relief demanded will be granted.

C. H. LEATHERWOOD, Clerk of Superior Court, Haywood County. No. 1158—Feb. 12-19-26 Mar. 5

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