

THE EASTCOTE ALLOTMENT ASSOCIATION

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Dear Sir or Madam,

The enclosed date "Seeds for the Allotment" with commentary, has been compiled by our Horticultural Adviser Mr. J. Hardy. Mr. Hardy is quite willing to give us a monthly bulletin work for the allotment, and in order to take advantage of this good offer, it will be appreciated that the cost of printing and postage will be too great a draw on our funds we therefore propose to make a charge of one shilling for six consecutive monthly bulletins commencing immediately. The scheme depends upon adequate response. Applications to be made with cash not later than 31st December to the undersigned.

V.E. CROXSON,

133, Whitby Road,  
EASTCOTE,  
Middx.

Chairman of the E.A.Assoc:

VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES RECOMMENDED FOR THE EASTCOTE ALLOTMENT ASSOCIATION 36

- Potatoes. Duke of York. Great Scot. Majestic. Doon Star.
- Peas. Gradus. Pilot. Little Marvel. Onward. Strategem.
- Cabbage. Harbinger. Greyhound. Primo. Winningstadt.
- Caulliflower. All the Year Round. Autumn Giant.
- Savoys. Early Dwarf Ulm. Drumhead. Omega.
- Kale. Dwarf and Tall Extra Curled.
- B.Sprouts. Wroxton. Darlington.
- Broccoli. Early London Market. Purple Spreuting.
- Borad Bean. Broad Windsor. Unless you can control the Black-Fly on this plant with a Nicotine solution, it is not recommended that you grow Broad Beans.
- French Bean. Canadian Wonder.
- Runner Bean. Streamline. Painted Lady.
- Beet. Crimson Ball. Cheltenham Green Top.
- Carrot. Early French Horn. Lond Red Surrey.
- Celery. Standard Bearer. Requires ample supplies of water.
- Leeks. The Lyon. Musselburgh.
- Lettuce. Tom Thumb. Treaders. All the Year Round. Black Seeded Cos.
- Parsnip. Hollow Crown. Student.
- Radish. French Breakfast.
- Turnip. White Milan. Green Top Stone. Early Snowball.
- Onion. Bedfordshire Champion. James Keeping. Ailsa Craig.
- Tomato. Carters Sunrise. Market King.

6-5  
140  
120  
36-5

It is important that you grow a sufficiency of crops which will store throughout the winter - it is at that time that garden crops are less plentiful. Grow only those varieties which are known to keep well - that is why the foregoing list of varieties has been offered to you. Undoubtedly the most important crop for 1941 is that of the Onion and it is worth while growing four or five rows on the allotment. Seed of many crops is scarce particularly that of the onion, so to economise sow your onion seed in a small bed and later, when the plants are large enough, transplant them into their final quarters. In this way you will not only produce better onions but you will save a quantity of seed. To grow onions well, a rich soil is necessary but many of you will find that owing to the rotted-turf in the soil of your allotment, there should be a great quantity of plant food yet available. Nevertheless, onions like ample supplies of old weathered soot - prick it into the surface before sowing and again dust the young plants at 10 day intervals as they develop. Soot not only wards-off Onion-Fly but serves as a nitrogenous fertiliser. Onions like plenty of nitrogen and this is a useful and cheap method of applying it. NEVER use artificial fertilisers to excess, either on onions or any other crop, in fact your aim for the first two or three years should be to improve the physical character of the soil and then, with a judicious use of these fertilisers obtain crops more to your liking.

Make certain that your onions ripen well before you pull and dry them. About three weeks before lifting, bend the tops of the plants over just at the neck of the bulb, this prevents them growing thick necks and assists them to ripen. Store them in a dry, airy place, free from frost. Carrots are another worth while crop and will produce all that the average family requires from about three rows if you SOW THINLY and later THIN THE SEEDLINGS. About the middle of October lift them and store in boxes of sand keeping the boxes in a shed outside where the carrots can be stored in more or less normal temperatures. Two rows of Parsnips - sown thinly - provide good food throughout the winter if you dig them as you require them - they need no storage. Leeks are a good investment also and with the shortage of Onions supplement the winter dinners. Try a Leek-pie, but do not ask me for the recipe - I have eaten it but never cooked it. One final recommendation; grow a few plants of SWEET CORN and try a cob or two boiled and served with a little melted butter or margarine, as an additional course at dinner, they are both wholesome and delicious.

"A spadeful of earth turned over in the Autumn is worth two in the Spring"

*Jack Hardy*

*Horticultural Advisor to  
E. A. A.*