

*Planting.*—The soil being deeply loosened, 7 to 9 ft high stakes or poles (1) are driven into the ground, three or four feet distant in all directions, at the foot of which are sown in drills or hills, 4 or 5 bean seeds afterwards covered with 1 to 1½ inch of earth mixed with compost, if possible.

As soon as beans will come out and leaves form, they must be hoed, banked up and fixed to poles. They could also be sown in hills, one foot distant, on beds of three rows 1½ ft apart and oriented north-south, providing for a 3 ft path between each bed. In this case, poles will be driven into the ground only when beans spring up and far enough from the foot of each plant so as not to break the roots. On the rows bordering the alleys, care will be taken to drive in the pole between the plant and the alley, so as to guard it against trampling.

To consolidate the poles which, in both cases, would run the risk of being sent down by strong winds, we drive in between the rows, at the extremity of beds, strong stakes joined by stretched wires upon which the end of the poles is tied.

Another process that does away with the use of poles, consists in firmly driving in at the end of rows, at every 20 ft distance, posts connected by two No 10 wires, one stretched 1 ft above the ground and the other, 4 or 5 ft higher. These wires are afterwards joined together by tarred strings stretched angularly or in the shape of a saw-tooth, opposite every bean stalk.

*Cultivation.*—It mostly consists in hoeing and weeding the plants when needed, to water in dry weather so that flowers will not burn neither leaves dry up.



FIG. 11.—Sprayer.

*Picking.*—The picking of pods must take place every two or three days as stated previously.

(1) The most recommendable stakes, props or poles are branches or young birch trunks, about 1 to 1½ inch in diameter and having their bark on.