

This fall plowing is particularly imperative in the case of lands that are rather heavy than light, and must be 8 to 9 inches deep, if the thickness of arable soil allows it. In case of the contrary, it would be better to break up the sub-soil with a digging harrow and plow to a smaller depth.

In the following spring, as soon as the ground will permit, a plowing of at least 6 inches in depth will have to be executed without delay.

After this, the ground will be incessantly submitted to strong harrowings worked lengthwise and crosswise, either with a disk-harrow, a cultivator or a drag harrow, with a view of breaking the clods, of eradicating weeds and perfectly loosening the surface.

As it is extremely important that the evaporation be reduced in order to prevent the soil from drying and hardening, and to destroy weeds as they grow up, subsequent use of the harrow, roller and hoe will be made as often as necessary, at all intervals of about 8, 10 or 12 days, until seeding time has come.

### **Time of Planting**

The bean is extremely sensible to cold and fears very much a too abundant moisture or that lasts too long. In fact, when put in a cold and wet ground most of the seeds rot and others successful in coming up lose their vitality.

Even if they were planted in a soil well dried and warmed up, the spring frost might yet kill all beans that would have come up. It follows that bean seedlings in the open ground cannot be made in the spring, as long as the ground is not dry and warm and that the danger of late frosts is not over....

This time will then differ from one place to another as the spring will be more or less early and in accordance with the hardness of bean varieties used. Thus, we will plant earlier around Montreal than in Quebec, just as Kidney beans may be planted a few days earlier than Pea beans.

From the results already obtained in the various regions