

Division as regards characters of vegetation

The stalks of certain varieties become slender, long and climbing, so that they must be provided with supports or poles: whence their name of *pole varieties*. To the contrary, the stalk of others remains short, stiff, keeping one's self up: they are called *bush varieties*.

Each of these two groups comprises numerous varieties some of which are particularly suited to the production of string beans while others are more recommended for the production of dry beans.

Although bush varieties give a smaller yield than pole varieties, they



FIG. 1.—“Planet Jr” Seeder No. 20.

nevertheless have over the latter the advantage of being more precocious and of necessitating no props. Also, bush beans are more particularly suited for field crops than pole beans whose mode of cultivation is rather expensive and which are, from this fact, rather pertaining to the garden.

I.—BUSH BEANS FOR FIELD CULTIVATION

(for the production of dry seeds)

Importance of this culture

The eminently nutritious properties of the bean (1), the enormous consumption

(1) COMPOSITION AND NUTRITIOUS VALUE OF BEANS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF A FEW OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

DESIGNATION	Water	Asoted matters	Hydrocarbonated matters	Fats	Number of calories per pound
	%	%	%	%	
String or snap beans.....	89.2	2.3	7.4	0.2	195
" shelled.....	88.9	9.4	29.1	0.6	740
Dry beans.....	12.6	22.5	59.6	1.8	1605
Potatoes.....	78.3	2.2	18.4	0.1	845
Rolled Oats.....	7.7	16.7	66.2	7.3	1340
Lean beef.....	70.0	21.3		7.9	700
Eggs.....	73.7	14.8		10.5	720

(Extract from Farmers' Bulletin No. 221.—U. S. A.)