

should be applied at 2 to 3 oz. a square yard some time before sowing if the land has not been dressed with lime recently.

Climbing beans can be grown in rows without staking by slashing or pinching back excessively long growth, but where growing conditions are favourable best results are obtained if vines are staked or allowed to climb a support. With dwarf and climbing beans more than one sowing will be needed to ensure continuity of supply. Runner beans crop over a longer period than climbing or dwarf types.

Dwarf beans have the advantage of developing pods earlier, taking about 7 to 9 weeks, compared with about 9 to 10 weeks for most climbing varieties.

#### Sowing

Bean seed should be sown 1 to 2 in. deep, but in exposed positions or on soils that tend to dry out a drill 2 to 3 in. deep should first be drawn out and the seed pressed 1 to 2 in. deep (according to whether the soil is heavy or light) in the bottom of it. Dwarf beans can be sown in single rows or double rows 6 in. apart with 2 ft. between the rows. Seed should be sown

or seedlings thinned to 2 to 4 in. apart; the richer the soil is the greater the distance between plants should be.

Runner or climbing beans are usually sown or thinned to 6 to 8 in. apart in double rows about 9 in. apart and 3 to 4 ft. from other vegetables.

Butter or waxpod beans are stringless varieties of french beans with pale or golden pods. There are tall and dwarf varieties. Butter beans should be planted a little later than ordinary french beans. Good varieties include Pencil Podded Wax and Round Pod Kidney Wax (round-podded varieties) and Woods Centenary (butter) and Sure-crop Black Wax (flat podded).

#### Varieties

Good varieties of dwarf beans include the following:

**Black Valentine:** Heavy bearing with dark green, stringless pods about 7 in. long. Often used for a second early or main crop.

**Masterpiece:** Crops well with straight, stringless pods; for early main crop or a late sowing.

**Tendergreen:** Crops well and has tender, dark green, straight, fleshy, round pods 6 in. long.

Good climbing varieties of beans include:



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Asparagus shoots are tender and tasty and the plant could be more widely grown to provide a vegetable at a time when in many gardens very little is available.

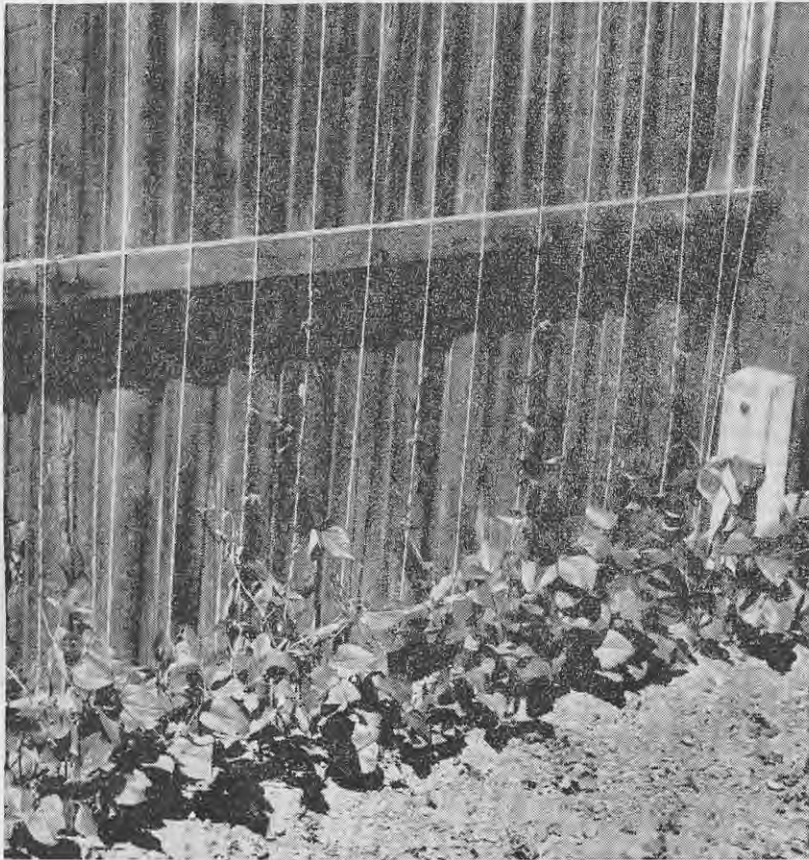
**Fardenlosa (Market Wonder):** Widely grown commercially because it crops heavily with straight, tender, fleshy, stringless beans up to about 10 in. long. A strain of Fardenlosa "Fardenlosa Shiny Pod" is now widely grown. It is listed under several names and has an attractive shiny green pod and is reputed to retain its crispness longer after harvesting than the ordinary strain of Fardenlosa.

**Westralia:** A useful variety somewhat similar to Fardenlosa in cropping. As it appears to be highly resistant to bean rust, it should be specially valuable in districts, particularly in autumn, where that disease is troublesome.

Other useful varieties of dwarf and climbing beans are listed in most seedsmen's catalogues.

#### Cabbages and Cauliflowers

An October sowing of quick-maturing cabbages or cauliflowers should produce heads for cutting within



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Runner and dwarf beans need warm, frost-free conditions. They can be sown this month where danger of frost is past or if provision can be made for protecting them.