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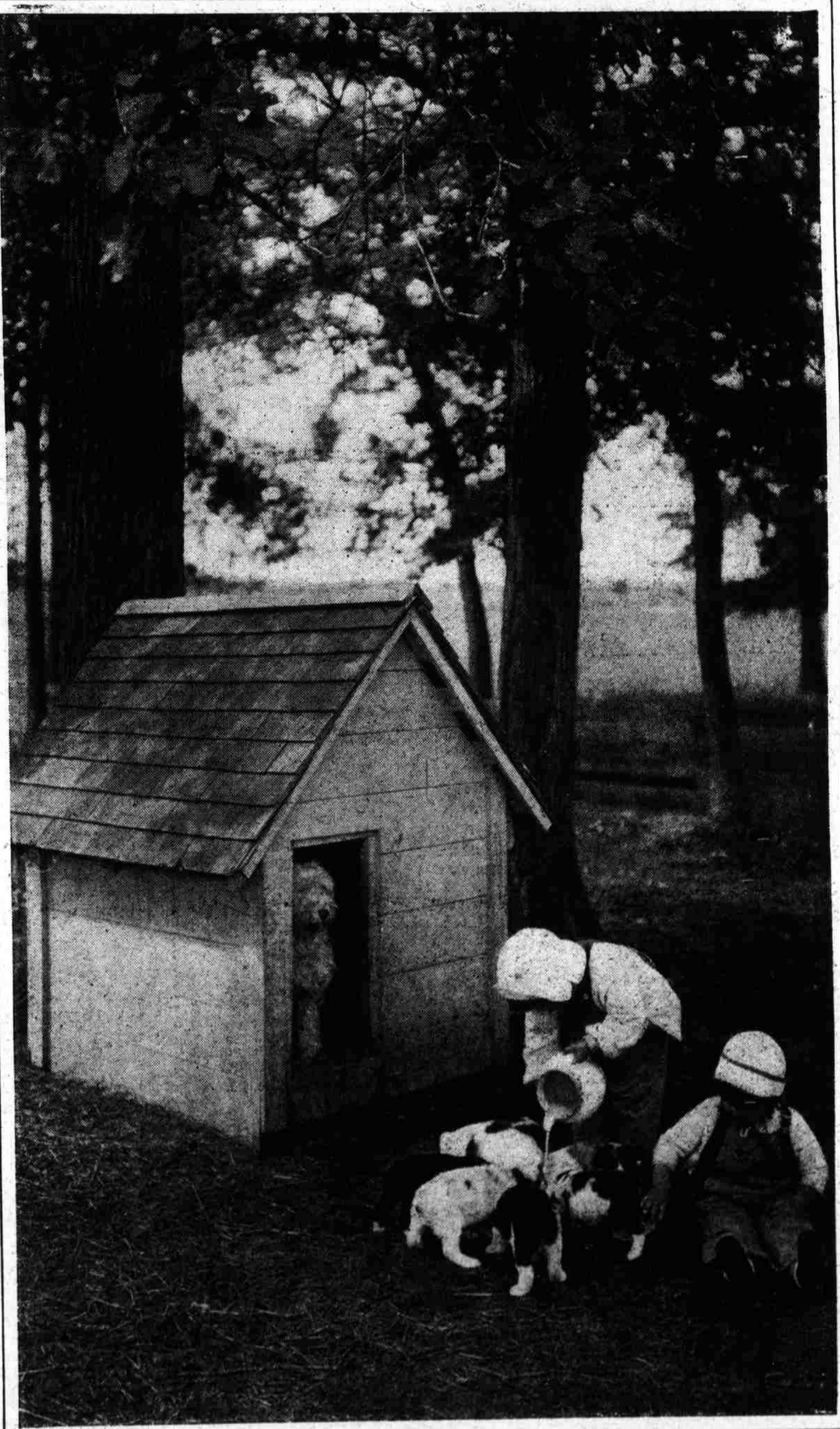
Velvet Beans a Great Crop to Plant This Year

SOUTH of parallel 34 in the Gulf states and Georgia, that is, south of a line running through north central Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi and southern Arkansas and Oklahoma, and in most of South Carolina and eastern North Carolina, few crops will pay better this year than velvet beans. Especially is this true if the early maturing varieties like the Early Speckled and Osceola are used. The former variety especially has demonstrated its worth nearly everywhere in the territory above outlined, and the Osceola, a new variety with much larger pods, apparently is proving equally early and probably even more prolific.

Velvet beans are especially valuable in that they can be planted in corn in May and a double crop of corn and beans thus made, without either materially interfering with the other. Yields of twenty bushels of beans per acre are common, and as beans have a feeding value almost equal to that of corn, it will be seen that the product of an acre capable of producing twenty bushels of corn may be practically doubled by planting beans in the corn. Another advantage of the beans is that the hogs and cattle will harvest them during the fall and winter without any expense to the grower.

As a gatherer of nitrogen and provider of humus, and consequently as a soil-builder, the velvet bean is right at the top. Cases are on record where a crop of bean vines plowed under has actually doubled the yield of the preceding year. The rank growth of vines also provides an excellent summer cover crop, preventing washing and promoting bacterial life in the soil.

Farmers everywhere in the lower half or two-thirds of the Cotton Belt should plant some velvet beans this year; the seed are cheap, and the amounts of feed and plant food produced are large.



"TIME TO FEED, BOYS"

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