

were every farmer in position to send a full can, or were the express rates lower on small and partly-filled cans. At present this discriminates against the small farmer, and against the farmer who has just started, which includes most of them.

#### WASTEFUL METHODS

Many farmers here have been slow to take advantage of their opportunities. An instance or two is here quoted: The P. M. S. Co. had to run 100 tons of skim and butter-milk down their sewer, as the farmers would not bother draining it home. Think of this, in the face of a good market for chickens, at an average of 17c. per lb. the whole season, and fresh eggs at 20 to 35c. per dozen throughout the year, and pork correspondingly high.

Farmers never have to pay for manure in the city and are sometimes paid for hauling it away, and yet the bulk of the manure from stables in town is carted away by carters to fill up low places, together with ashes and other refuse. But the most startling thing of all is that 50 per cent. of the farmers, in the whole district, never haul out or spread their stable manure. They claim it spoils their crops by making them lodge.

#### PRODUCTIVE SOIL

Agricultural land in Algoma means land that will produce three tons of hay per acre the first crop, and two tons per acre the second crop yearly for ten years, and this without manure and without plowing, and when once plowed is just as good, apparently, as ever. Strange as it may seem to Eastern farmers, the clover here never dies, and after the second and third year will begin to smother out the timothy, and a meadow of six or eight years standing produces red and white clover hay exclusively. This same land will produce potatoes, roots, straw, and even corn, in great abundance, but the heavy dews and regular showers seem to interfere with the grain filling, and consequently the grain crop is generally light. These dews and showers also interfere with curing hay, especially when the crops are so heavy.

The greatest offerings that the world can give are here offered to the up-to-date and industrious farmer, whether he engage in dairying, vegetable gardening and small fruit growing, poultry

## SIMMERS' SEEDS

Whether you plant a few pots for pleasure, or acres for profit, you should get

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raising, hog raising, sheep raising, and stock raising. Most of the vegetables, small fruits, eggs, poultry, etc. come here from the South at great expense, while all these are easily produced in perfection and great quantity here.

Truly, nature has richly endowed Algoma, and although just in its infancy, old Ontario fails to realize the size of the child.

J. W. NEWMAN.

#### Growing and Cultivating Beans

Bean growing is not largely carried on in Canada. In one or two sections of Ontario, notably in Kent and Essex counties, it is one of the staple crops, and a failure in beans means much to the farmer. To grow beans successfully care must be exercised both in the selection of the soil and its cultivation. The saying, "Too poor to grow white beans," is not applicable to growing a successful bean crop.

When following from a successful Missouri bean grower will be suggestive if not helpful: Prepare the seed bed by plowing 8 in. deep. Then let it lie till the other farm crops are in. This will give the weed seeds in the bean field time to grow. Go over it with a harrow and afterwards plow about 4 or 5 inches deep.

When ready to plant lay off your ground in rows 3 feet apart, north and south, and plant four beans in a hill 8 to 10 inches apart, or drill 4 inches apart. The first crop of weeds is thus destroyed and the ground is in fine condition for germination of the seed. The rows north and south give the plants when up all the sun from morning until night, on both sides of the row, which is an important factor in growing and ripening the beans evenly.

Allow the plant to grow until two natural leaves appear then cultivate with a horse cultivator run as near to the plants as possible, without disturbing them. Pull all weeds between rows. When next you go into the patch the beans should be 6 or 8 inches high. Set shovels to throw soil to plants. The plants will now meet each other and begin to spread between the rows. As soon as buds appear in the formative stage, give the last cultivation, when the rows should be thoroughly free from weeds. Do not cultivate when beans are wet from dew or rain.

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Choice Re-cleaned  
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This is not an ordinary sample seed. We pick the very choicest unhusked seed that can be got, and clean that up thoroughly so that the grains are all large and about the same size and weight, and will therefore produce a much more even and stronger growth of hay than would small hulled seed.

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Reliable  
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Large, Plump, Clean Seeds  
Graded as to Size and  
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Choice Mammoth  
Long Red Clover at 15c. lb.

"Ewing's" Choice Western Red Clover,  
at 14 1/2c. lb.  
"Ewing's" Choice Alsike Clover, at  
14 1/2c. lb.

These three grades of clover stand unrivalled as to quality, germination and purity.

Samples mailed if so desired.

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