

FARM STOCK

HELPERS ON THE FARM

From all appearances, there is going to be a large number of unemployed in our cities this winter. This is only a natural outcome of the policy that has been pursued by the immigrants this year. They have studiously avoided the country life. The farm was too poor a place for them, with too little amusement and too much work.

It seemed much pleasanter for them to accept a wage from some city employer who has now no further use for their services. Had they gone to the country in the summer they would have had fair wages all the time, and best of all, they would have had a chance to get into a good house and lot for the winter at little cost, and eventually to have acquired the means to own a home for themselves. Workers in the country have been scarce. Wages in the fall went up as high as \$1.25 for boys to pick apples, and still the shortage was great. Many a youth who could find employment on the farm even yet. There are plenty of farms where these men who want work could secure a winter's service sufficiently remunerative to keep them from want. Even if the young man would go out and work for his board, it would be infinitely better than lounging in a city. To the unmarried man who is floating on the uncertain driftwood of employment, the advice to go out of the city, to the smaller places and hunt for honest work, is certainly not to be despised.

SHEEP FARMING

Ontario farms have long been burdened with high labor. The ordinary farmer grows a little of everything and consequently the farm work is a constant round of activity. This multiplicity of duties makes necessary the employment of help, and it also makes life for the farmer and his wife, too busy for much enjoyment.

Where there are no boys in the family to assist in the work, the demands are too much for one man. The consequence is that the farm is forsaken.

Against this raising of sheep will offer an easy way out of the difficulty.

Any man with 100 acres of land could support 50 to 100 head of sheep without any serious question of hired help to confront him. These sheep would produce mutton lambs and wool enough to give him a good return. The fertility of the farm would increase with the years. One team of horses, with fewer implements, less barn room and decidedly less choring, would be the result. Wintering would take little attention compared with cattle or hogs. A proper rotation of a few fields would easily secure all the necessary feed and the farmer could still remain on the old homestead to enjoy his life.

The objection may be urged that one farmer could not keep the breeding ewes on his farm that would support him. In the light of proper forage crops and the feed crops at the farmer's command, the objection can be easily over-ruled. With as much attention and skill usually devoted to his crops, the farmer would be surprised with the large number of sheep he can keep on his farm, but also with the handsome returns his judgment, attention and labor will give him.

Sheep at the fall sales this year are cheaper than they have been for two years, and farmers might do worse things than buy a few young ewes of his favorite breed and begin to learn sheep farming to solve the labor question.

W. D. WATSON'S SALE

The sale of Clydesdale horses at Evergreen Farm, Bradford, on Nov. 5, was a great success, notwithstanding the scare of a fodder famine. Horses of the right type sell well yet. In Mr. Watson's stock of fillies there were a number hard to beat. Mr. Saint may well be proud of his Clydesdale stallion, Harmony.

Highland Queen, a yearling, sired by Harmony, was purchased by John Watson for \$255. Diverson went to John Sinclair for \$250, while Lady Aberdeen brought \$250. A spring colt by Celtic Baron brought \$185, while Cousin Royal (imp.) brought \$400, and Nellie Elve (imp.) \$197. The roadsters brought from \$197 down. Some 30 head of cattle were sold. The milk cows brought from \$20 to \$80. Both the proprietor and the auctioneer, Mr. McEwen, knew their business, and the despatch and order of the sale are to be commended. The good humor and mirth of the auctioneer made money for the seller. He knows how to sell Clydesdales.

Auction sale advertising on the farm pages of The Toronto World, has proven of great benefit to the men advertising. A man dissatisfied with his advertising is hard to find. The following letters from recent advertising farmers, speak for themselves:

Bradford, Nov. 6, 1907

Editor World: I have found The World to be a good paper in which to do sale advertising. Wishing you every success, I am, sincerely,

W. D. Watson.

Audley, Nov. 7, 1907

Editor World: Enclosed you will find the amount due for the advertising of my farm sale. I am certainly well pleased with the results of the sale. Yours truly,

James McBrady.

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Fruit Growers' Grievances

The Express Companies Charge Rates from Local Points to Toronto That Seriously Affect Growers—Scott Street Market is a Shame to the City.

Had the railways of the United States lifted with the California fruit growers, like they have done with the industry in Ontario, we would never have been confronted with this competition.

Quite otherwise, the fruitgrower on that far away Pacific coast can put up his fruit in neat packages, and be assured a safe arrival at the Toronto markets, in refrigerator cars that make fairly good time.

Ontario can grow fruit. She has the climate for apples, plums, peaches, peaches, grapes, strawberries and all small fruits. These put on a color and imbibe the sunshine to such an extent, that their quality easily outranks the imported goods. In the Niagara Peninsula and the lake front along Erie and Ontario, and in that ideal hillside at Georgetown Bay, there can be produced the very choicest of fruits which our people of the cities and the great west, and even in the old country, are eager to secure. On the ease in transporting the crops depends the success of this industry and the happy occupations of thousands of Ontario's population.

What then hinders the movement? Have we not railways enough? Are there not terminal and local facilities sufficient? Or are the rates blindly prohibitive? Granted that these things do exist, is there no power in the inducements of increased business that drives the railway companies to better service, or is the government to superintend and command their people be helped in the demand for service?

These are the questions that the honest man, in looking from the outside, reasonably propounds. The railways have a charter to do business and as long as they are making dividends, there is no incentive or responsibility to cater to the needs of others.

A certain extent they do put up a service for the people. But in the matter of the importance of Ontario's fruit they are supplying indeed a poor service.

The fruit depot at Scott-street, Toronto, is wholly inadequate and in other ways objectionable for the City of Toronto. The fruitgrowers meet in convention in Toronto this week, when it is to be hoped a conference will result in good being done.

preparing bearing apple trees for winter, in my opinion, is to remove all rubbish that may shelter or harbor mice or other vermin. Be sure there are no deficiencies at the immediate base of the tree. At all events, leave no hollows that will hold water to freeze at times of sudden falls in temperature, thereby greatly damaging trees. If mice or rabbits are feeding about the trees, cut with shears into proper sizes, roll around an old broomstick, or any round object, to give it a circular shape, and then being better than the old method of the trunk and hold itself in place. See that all drains are in good order.

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