



Better Making, Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1903.

Chinamen as Farm Help

Your paper a few weeks ago advocated trying Chinamen as farm help. Mr. McCready of New Brunswick also asks that they be given a chance, and I thought that as I have been among them in a business way for a number of years a pen sketch of the Chinaman would not come amiss.

To begin with it is an impossibility, socially speaking, for Chinese and whites to mingle together. They will always be as far distant from each other as night is from day. The Chinese are a nation of incurable vices that are an abomination to the whites. Their ways and manner are so foreign to the white man that each has a hatred of the other.

However, I consider the Chinese the best agriculturists on the face of the earth, that is the most painstaking and thorough tillers of the soil. They are also the most industrious and economical people on the globe, as in all my travels I have not seen a Chinaman beggar or a drunken Chinaman. But alas! the deadly and noxious opium habit, so easily cultivated, the habit, which in the vast majority of cases ends the lives of those who once indulge in it. Again the Chinese are the greatest gamblers of the world's races. In San Francisco, where there are about seventy-five or a hundred thousand Chinamen, who have a city within themselves, there are hundreds of gambling houses and opium dens where Chinamen while away any spare hours they have.

The Chinese defy law and order. I think I am safe in saying that the Chinamen are the most cunning people that emigrate to this country, and once they get a foothold in any concern it is not long before they monopolize the entire business. A few years ago the white shoemakers went on strike in San Francisco. The employers sent to China for Chinese, whom they got by the boat-load. This

was before the exclusion law came into effect keeping Chinamen out of the United States. The white bosses taught the Chinamen at great expense, for they thought that once they taught them they would have a bonanza with low wages and good help, the same as Mr. McCready spoke of introducing them on our farms. What was the result. In San Francisco today Chinamen manufacture about all the western made shoes, just as good a shoe as any, eastern concern can make and a good deal cheaper. They turned the white bosses out of the business by making the shoes at their homes and peddling them from house to house at tempting cut rates that the white man could not begin to live on. Clay street in that city is filled with Chinese manufacturing shoes by up-to-date machinery, employing only Chinese help. In the same place they have captured the house work, the sugar business and the manufacturing of cigars, and ladies' underwear is being largely manufactured by them, especially the very fine silk goods.

Returning to the subject of introducing Chinamen on our farms, it would be as well to consider and consult with men who have had a large experience with the Chinese. How is it that wherever Chinamen have located for any length of time the whites would give anything to get rid of them? San Francisco has for years been trying to devise some means of getting them out of the country, but so far they have been unsuccessful. British Columbia has petitioned our Government to raise the Chinese tax from one hundred to five hundred dollars to enter the country. And other leading countries from time to time have tried to run the Chinamen out of their country. Does this speak for "John" as a desirable citizen? If it were not for the cold winters of Ontario and Canada in general, for John

hates a cold climate, especially where he has to work out doors, you would not have to write for John to come here. But years ago he would have had the market garden business all to himself and I have no doubt a great many other manufacturing plants now run by white men. Canada has been fortunate in that "John" has in most cases jumped across the border, preferring a hot climate to the raw winds of Canada.

If, gentle reader, this pen sketch interests you and if you would like to hear more of "John's" ways I can accommodate you, providing the editor finds room in his valuable paper for literature of this kind.

If any of the boy or girl readers who collect postage stamps will send me a self-addressed postal card in an envelope I will send them a few and I will send them to the first letters I receive from the little ones as far as they will go. Before closing I must say that we are all thoroughly pleased with the Farming World. The improvement you are making from time to time in each department is worthy of praise, and the paper should be in every farmer's family.

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July Fruit Crop Report

Weather conditions on the whole have been favorable for July and hence there is no marked change since the June report. Winter apples will be a full crop in Nova Scotia, medium to full crop in Southern Ontario, Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario Districts. In Eastern Ontario and Quebec the crop is light. Early apples are a medium to full crop everywhere except in Quebec. Pears will be a light crop except in part of Southern Ontario and Nova Scotia. Plums are a medium to full crop in all plum growing sections with not more than the usual amount of rot. Peaches promise well in Essex and the Niagara peninsula. Grapes are a medium crop, except in Essex and Kent, where they are almost a complete failure.

W. A. MacKinnon,
Chief Farm Division.

Experience with Cement Silo

I have had a little experience with a cement silo. I built one last fall, myself and two helpers doing the work. It is 12 feet in diameter and 33 feet high. We started it 6 feet below the surface of the ground and the wall for those 6 feet has a thickness of 2 feet. The lower half of the silo above ground is 9 inches thick and the upper half 7 inches thick. I used stone in the entire wall, placing them in the cement and covering them well on the inner surface. I used two sets of molds for the outer surface, putting one in place and filling it, then placing the other above it and filling, removing the lower one