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The system of apprenticing boys for farm servants, as they do in England, it would be necessary to introduce here, if we are desirous to have efficient farm labourers. It requires a regular apprenticeship, under competent instruction and superintendence, to fit a man for the various duties of a farm labourer, and we believe very few of the labouring class coming to this country, with the exception of some English and Scotch, have had the advantage of this regular instruction, for a period of years, when young. It is never attempted to put a man to work as a tailor, a shoemaker, a mason, or a carpenter, without serving a previous apprenticeship to the business, and it is a most absurd idea to suppose that such an apprenticeship is not equally, if not more necessary, to make an efficient farm labourer fit to execute well every work upon a farm. There is not a doubt, that in every country where this system of apprenticeship to farm labour is not adopted, that Agricultural improvement has not, and does not make much progress. There is more lost by want of skill in labourers in the field than most persons imagine. In ploughing, we wish to make a straight furrow, because it is impossible to execute the work well unless the furrows are straight, and how difficult it is to find men who can do this work properly in every respect. If the furrows are not straight, the land cannot be turned over perfectly, nor can the surface of the soil, under the furrow slice, be even as it should be found, if the ploughed soil were removed. It is equally important that harrowing should be properly

executed, and by a person not duly instructed, it never can be, and particularly if accustomed to do the work in a slovenly manner. There is less difficulty in training a young person to execute work properly than to change the habits of those who have been accustomed to do work in a careless and unskilful manner. Draining is another business little understood by the generality of labourers, without constant superintendence, and it is a work that, if not properly done, the labour expended upon it is a dead loss, and the crop depending upon the drainage, perhaps a loss also. It is most extraordinary that although Agriculture is universally admitted to be of vastly more importance to the human race than any other business or profession, nevertheless, its improvement is neglected here,—and it is at this moment further from the perfection it is capable of, than almost any other business or manufactory. This state of things is chiefly to be attributed to the deficiency of capital and skill employed in Agriculture, being far less in proportion than is employed in any other business. As one means of advancing the improvement of Agriculture, we hope the system of apprenticeship of young lads will be adopted. In England, they are apprenticed until twenty-one years old—the farmer finding them in suitable clothes all the time, and at the expiration of the term, giving them a fixed sum of money. We do not wish to fix any particular amount as that which might be paid in this country—the parties to the agreement being the best qualified to do this. The services rendered by the