

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Weekly Paper published in the Stock and Farming interests
of Canada.

SUBSCRIPTION, - - \$2.00 per Annum

ADVERTISING RATES.

Per line, each insertion, 20 cents.

(No parallel measurement, 12 lines to one inch.)

Breeders' cards, five line space, \$20.00 per annum; each additional line \$5.00 per annum.

Condensed advertisements under classified headings, one cent per word, each insertion, for which cash must accompany order, as accounts will not be opened for them.

Contract rates on application.

All communications to be addressed to

CANADIAN BREEDER,

COR. CHURCH AND FRONT STS.
TORONTO.

S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, March 6th, 1885.

Advertisements of an objectionable or questionable character will not be received for insertion in this paper.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

The above is drawn from life, a portrait of Mr. Richard Gibson's Shorthorn bull Duke of Oxford, the sixtieth in the Duke of Oxford line, bred by the Duke of Devonshire at Holker Hall. Bred as follows:—

Duke of Oxford 60th, red, calved Oct. 5, 1881, bred by the Duke of Devonshire, Holker Hall, Eng., the property of R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont., by 7th Duke of Gloster (39,735).

Grand Duchess of Oxford 27, by Baron Oxford 4th (25,580).

Grand Duchess of Oxford 6, by Imp. Oxford (18,084).

Grand Duchess of Oxford 4, by Grand Duke of Westbury (17,997).

Oxford 15th, by 4th Duke of York (10,167).

" 6th, by 2nd Duke of Northumberland (3,646).

" 2nd, by Short Tail (2,621).

by Matchem (2,281).

by Young Wynyard (2,859), &c. &c.

Mr. Richard Gibson has been identified with Bates cattle for many years, has imported largely, and has had most extensive and successful sales. He will hold a sale at Dexter Park, Chicago, on 15th April next, to which the attention of all Shorthorn men should be given.

PUPIL FARMING.

If honest men would not occasionally raise their voices against it, this country would soon become absolutely overrun with helpless young men from the old country brought out here on utterly false representations. One can hardly travel three blocks on King or Yonge streets any particularly cold winter night without meeting some unfortunate Englishman who, according to his own version of the case, has been a "gentleman," but who happens just then to be looking for some one who will give him a few cents with which to buy a night's lodging. No doubt many of these fellows are practised liars, too lazy to work were ever so good an opportunity offered them, but at the same time it must be very evident that agents

of steamship lines and immigration agents altogether too prodigal of their promises of success to people who could never succeed anywhere. It may be set down as a rule that a man who cannot scrape together enough in England to pay his passage to this country will be no good when he gets here, and this is particularly true of men who have little or nothing in the shape of families depending on them. If the money that is spent in maintaining emigration agents in England and in paying the passages of paupers to this country were used to assist settlers who are trying to make homes for themselves in the North-West and the unsettled districts of the older provinces, it would do much more good than it does now. It is not necessary that these settlers should be assisted as common paupers, but when an energetic settler with a growing family has gone upon a new farm, a small loan at a merely nominal rate of interest may be a great boon to him. It will help him along over the first few years till he gets a roof over his head and a portion of his farm under cultivation. It will enable him to buy a few heifers that will be "growing into money," and at the same time increasing his herd and helping to feed his family with butter, cheese, and milk. A few dollars will secure for him as many pigs as will profit by the refuse from granary, root-house, dairy, and kitchen, and presently, as his live stock increases, as his farm becomes more productive, and as his boys grow large enough to afford him material assistance in his work, it will be comparatively easy for him to pay off the loan. Thus the capital employed in this way could be used again and again in building up thrifty and prosperous communities, instead of being sunk as it is now in the maintenance of useless immigration agencies and the transportation of much worse than useless paupers. Let the Government thus lend a hand to those who are willing to help themselves, and then the resources of our country will speak for themselves. Two or three letters from thrifty and prosperous immigrants will do more to bring to this country the only class of men who are of any use here than all the "horn-blowing" and "spouting" that a whole army of paid agents could do.

It was not our purpose in this article to go into the immigration question so broadly however, but rather to deal with the subject of "pupil farming" or "farmers' apprentices," which is ably dealt with in a recent issue of the *Chicago National Live Stock Journal*, under the heading "America—Vacancies for Young Gentlemen," taken from an advertisement in an English newspaper. As will be conjectured, the vacancies referred to are for pupils to learn farming. A pamphlet costing 4d. is furnished affording young gentlemen the means of finding places with first-class farmers in the United States and Canada to learn farming on a self-supporting basis, for a "nominal premium." Now the sooner young gentlemen know the truth in this connection the better. Any young gentleman who is not afraid to take his chances along with other

farm hands in this country, and work hard and faithfully, will have no difficulty in finding a place with a first-class farmer in Canada or the United States. If he is strong, healthy, industrious, and fairly intelligent, he can learn a great deal about farm management in a single year on a good farm. Besides all this, instead of paying a premium and working through an apprenticeship without any pay, he will draw wages from the day he begins work, and he must be either very extravagant or else an exceptionally useless farm laborer if he does not earn enough to cover his expenses and have a little money put aside during his first year in this country. But, on the other hand, he must not imagine that he will be made any more of than the other hired help on the farm. He will be well fed, well housed, and treated decently as any well-behaved man should be treated, and he can console himself with the reflection that his period of paid apprenticeship to the farmer will not damage his social standing in this country nor be in any way derogatory to his dignity. So long as a man is engaged in any honest and reputable pursuit in this country we are not so apt to ask the exact nature of his employment as we are to enquire whether he does his work well or ill. Whether he be of the employers or employees matters very little on this side of the Atlantic, for if he be of the latter, and conducts himself as a sensible, honest man should, he will soon pass into the ranks of the first-mentioned class.

Now let us consider the case of the young gentleman who pays a premium to some humbugging agent and comes here as a farm pupil. No well-to-do farmer who can afford to pay, feed, and house his men will be bothered with men who are not receiving wages. They want no drones nor "swells" about their places. They will pay a good man all that he is worth, but he must take his chances with the rest of the hired help. The only farmers who will take these so-called pupils are those who cannot afford to pay wages to regular help. The "pupils" are thus poorly housed and poorly fed during their apprenticeship, they work just as hard as other farm laborers, they receive no pay, and worse than all this, they have only the opportunity of studying the methods of shiftless, unsuccessful farmers. In fact, as a rule they will only learn what should be avoided by the farmer who hopes to be successful. They will learn how to winter scrub cows at the straw stack, become versed in the relative values of different kinds of browse as food for live stock, they will become adepts in the art of wasting manure, and each spring they will receive instructions, accompanied by numerous practical illustrations, in the art of "lifting" yearling calves and colts that are too weak to get upon their legs without assistance. Of course some of these "students" may prefer this sort of thing to accepting regular employment on farms where they would be paid for their work and where they would have opportunities for observing the operations of a successful farmer, but it is only right that the case should be put before them fairly and squarely.