



From a painting by Paul Wickson.

"A VISIT TO OLD FRIENDS."

short legs. He must possess a small, lean head, short neck, medium shoulders, broad and deep-fleshed loin, well-sprung ribs, long and deep hind quarters and well let-down towards the hocks, good in the twist, full and deep in the flank, medium to small, straight legs, straight along the back, and graceful in general appearance. The feeder seeks the same kind to fatten, and the butcher prefers this kind for the block. This harmony of thought has been brought about by the experience of practical men working separately and yet together for the same end.

From every source we learn and experience emphasizes the lesson that it never has paid and never will pay to use inferior or grade males. It never pays to use a pedigreed male of inferior quality, and it never pays to raise or feed inferior stock.

The photographs of the yearling Shorthorn, Hereford and Polled Angus heifers are typical specimens of each breed. I have selected yearlings because there is a growing tendency to send cattle of that age to market, and there is also an increasing demand for such beef.

Paul Wickson, A. R. C. A.

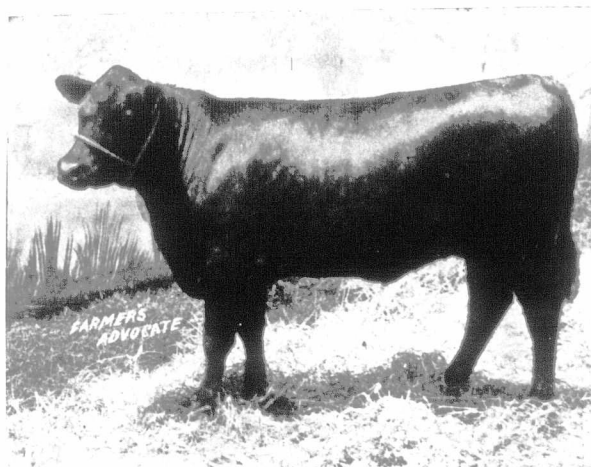
An artistic feature that attracted the attention of thousands of visitors in the Canadian Building at the Pan-American Exhibition was a painting entitled "The March of Civilization,"



PAUL WICKSON.

which we are glad to reproduce for the pleasure of all readers of the Christmas "Farmer's Advocate." It typifies the Anglo-Saxon conquest of the West—the passing of the sullen Indian with his rifle, tepee poles and pony, and the advent of the agriculturist whose splendid team of plow horses on the prairie are portrayed with a fidelity to nature that puts the artist to the forefront among animal painters. The Indian is a subsidiary feature of the picture. To his presence one of the horses is indifferent, the other looks upon him with almost startled curiosity. The other engraving represents a different type of horses, those of the lighter class, and is entitled "A Visit to Old Friends." The gray horse comes up to the lady in the full confidence of acquaintance, but the younger one does not yet recognize her. But the picture tells its own story so beautifully and effectually that words need not be added. The painter of both pictures is Paul Wickson, son of Rev. A. Wickson, LL.

D., formerly tutor of Toronto University. Mr. Wickson was born in that city some 40 years ago. He went to England when quite young, and soon entered South Kensington, where he studied under Sir W. J. Payner and M. Legros. He ex-



YEARLING ANGUS HEIFER.

hibited in various art galleries, travelled and visited the different European art galleries. On returning to live in Canada, at Paris, the home of his wife, he decided to qualify himself as a painter of animals by painting portraits of horses in Buffalo, Detroit and Toronto, studying his subjects in racing stables and on stock farms, and anatomy with veterinary surgeons. He aims at accuracy in painting, not only in color and light and shade, but also in selecting subjects for a picture, and particularly in drawing. He has not aimed to produce a great number of pictures in a year, but rather to make each one so true that it will be valued by those by whom it may eventually be owned. Having studied separately the painting of the human figure and portraiture, landscape, and of animals, it is his hope to devote himself to depicting such scenes in Canadian life as "The Last Farewell" (Christmas Globe, 1900), "The Bugler" for 1901; and the two which appear in this issue.

The Indian.

HIS PRESENT OCCUPATION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

BY THE REV. T. FERRIER, SUPERINTENDENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BRANDON.

From the standpoint of industry, the Indian may be classed under four headings:

- 1st—Pauperism.
- 2nd—Various Earnings.
- 3rd—Natural Resources.
- 4th—Agriculture and Ranching.

1st.—Pauperism is fostered by Reservation Treaty and rations. This policy of treatment accorded the aborigines is looked upon as being kind and humane; so it is, but it is just possible that the results are proving it to be a mistaken kindness. It may be a greater kindness if we set fire to our ration houses, and commuted with him for his treaty. We herd them on Reserves and say to them, stay here and be quiet, and we will cart you our religion, your bread and all you need. We give too much and require nothing in return. Rations and treaty would be all right for the aged, helpless and infirm. Indians will hang around for rations and treaty, neglecting other duties and the cultivation of their land, in order to secure what they could earn in many cases ten times over in the same length of time; spending much time in conference, planning to get more grub from the white man. The system tends to destroy his energy, push and independence. The Indian must earn his bread by the sweat of his



INDIAN BOYS AT WORK, BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

brow, like other people. We should teach him industry, and pay him for his labor as we do any white man. Push him out into life, and let him hustle for himself. Force him to use his own abilities and rely upon them for sustenance. The law of necessity compelling a man to labor for what he needs is lifted under this system, and they learn in consequence to become paupers.