

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post-office Address Must be Given."
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
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If the Government is anxious to do something, they might bend their efforts toward prohibiting publishers from having more than one subscription rate. It is not right that subscription lists should be increased by allowing subscribers at distant points to get the paper at a price greatly reduced from the advertised subscription rates which the paper commands near home. Postal privileges should be withheld from the publishers of such papers, as they should also from the publishers of papers, the subscription for which is put on by the questionable practice of giving worthless premiums as an inducement. If a paper is not worth its regular subscription price to a subscriber without the addition of a premium, it does not contain the class of matter the Canadian mails should carry at newspaper rates. This is the kind of buncombe that should be prohibited by rigidly enforced legislation.

We must commend the Government for the interest taken in agricultural education. The various official agencies are all doing a good work, but as valuable as bulletins are, the average farmer would know little of them if he did not read the agricultural paper. It is the latter that interprets the bulletins for him, condenses them and presents them to him in short, readable and easily-understood articles. He reads the paper where he never would open the bulletin. The farm journal investigates conditions, and at immense cost gives the farmer not a page or two pages of farm talk weekly, prepared by a reporter who knows nothing of practical agriculture, but a large paper filled from cover to cover with the latest and best in agricultural investigation prepared by practical men who know whereof they write. It is not a newspaper, but a text book for farmers. We hear a great deal these days about technical education, the public demands it. For the farm the best technical educator is his farm paper. The Agricultural Department of our Government knows this full well, and if the Postal Department doesn't it should make enquiries before placing any unjust barriers in the way of farmers obtaining the information which they need in their business.

Our Live Stock Advertisers.

In this, our annual Exhibition number we have departed somewhat from the usual custom of illustrating the leading winning animals in this country and in the Old Land by inserting in their stead photogravures of prominent live-stock breeders who advertise in "The Farmer's Advocate." Each advertiser was asked for his latest photograph, and while some did not have photos on hand the response was all that could be desired the photos coming in, in scores, many of them being special sittings for the occasion. If the best of the country's live stock is worthy of a place in the paper how much more so are the men who breed, feed and exhibit the animals? We introduce in this number the men who are doing things in Canada's live-stock work. First will be found the horse breeders, then the cattlemen followed by sheep and swine breeders in order. Take a look over this live-stock "hall of fame," and then turn up the advertising columns of this and other issues of "The Farmer's Advocate" and get the full details of the breeds and types of stock bred, exhibited, advertised and sold by these men. We bespeak for each and every one of these men together with all others who advertise good live-stock in our columns the consideration and trade of all those contemplating the purchase of pure-bred live stock.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

In Stanley Park, Vancouver, Canada possesses one of the finest natural parks in the world. This grand park occupies the heavily-wooded peninsula between English Bay and Burrard Inlet, and thus the scenery of the park combines

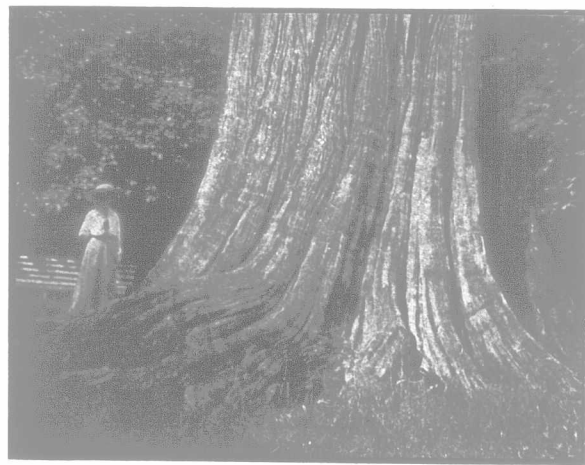


Fig. 1—Giant Cedar.

the beauties of forest and sea. Some idea of the size of the park may be obtained from the fact that the drive around the outside of it is about seven miles in length. While a small area near the entrance has been laid out in lawns, flowerbeds and animal pens, and is provided with



Fig. 2—Tatlow Walk.

pavilions, the great part of this vast tract remains in its natural state, except for the drives and paths which have been cut through the forest. These paths enable one to walk through the dense woods and through swampy places with the same degree of comfort as along a city

street, and yet to observe the trees, flowers, ferns and various forms of animal life which are to be seen on either hand.

One of the greatest attractions of Stanley Park lies in the big trees which are such a characteristic feature of its flora. These forest giants belong to three species, the Pacific Cedar (*Thuja gigantea*), the Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and the Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga douglasii*). All of these conifers tower from 150 to 250 feet into the air, and many of them reach a very large diameter. Fig. 1 shows the base of an immense Cedar. Near the base of many of these trees the moss grows very thickly, and in this we find the fern, *Polypodium falcatum*, growing.

Of all the lovely walks in the park we must yield the palm to Tatlow Walk. I much doubt if one could find a more beautiful path anywhere in the world. It runs for long distances through bushes which meet overhead, forming a perfect "forest tunnel," it runs through tracts of immense timber, and across a stretch of damp woods where the Deer Fern and the Pacific Sword Fern form extensive and very beautiful beds. Fig. 2 shows a portion of this walk.

From Tatlow Walk paths branch off to right and left, and many of these are very beautiful. From the driveway, which runs round the park, one obtains many charming vistas of English Bay on the south side of the park, and of the Narrows of Burrard Inlet, and the mountains beyond, on the north side.

What do You See at the Fair?

Most rural people attend a large exhibition to, as they generally put it, "have a good time," and thanks to the variety offered by present-day fair managers few are disappointed. Recreation is a necessity; in some form it is as necessary as eating and sleeping, and good, clean amusement is always sought after. The farm boy goes to the great fair, and he is invariably anxious to see something that he never saw before; he is looking for thrillers, for magnificent spectacles and unparalleled attractions; he expects much and he sees much. Sometimes he fails to linger long around the live-stock judging ring, fails to carefully compare and study breeds and individual animals on exhibition, neglects to look carefully at the grain, fruit and farm produce exhibits, getting the names of the winning varieties, and studying the quality of the exhibits, omits seeing the many life's necessities in the process of manufacture from which there is something for all to learn, and neglects entirely to spend any time looking over new appliances intended to make farming easier, better done and more remunerative. This fellow misses the best part of the exhibition, and his holiday is over as soon as he leaves the grounds. There is another type of fair goer, however, who spends little time on the midway, and that only to have a laugh at the ridiculousness of the outside performances, who sees the grandstand performance not as the main feature of the exhibition, but as a chance to spend two and one-half hours to good advantage, as the class of performance put on is always worth the price of admission, but who sees the fair to learn something which will eventually be of benefit to him in his business. First he chooses to spend the most and best of his time studying that particular part of the show which is most intimately connected with his own specialty. He sees the stock and sees it well; he studies the approved type, watches the judge place the awards, is interested and has a better time than the frivolous one who delights most in parachute drops, loop the loop blood curdlers and side-show fakers. Or perchance he is a fruit grower, then he spends the best of his time studying fruit, talking fruit and learning more about his chosen calling. The same is true of the progressive grain grower, the dairyman, the poultryman and the man interested in any other branch of farming. These men get the most out of the show. It is the highest form of recreation to them to study their own business from the efforts of others, and, moreover, their day at the fair is not forgotten in a week. They have carried away something of value. They have seen new machines, new implements to aid them in their work; they have seen how things are made, and have been educated thereby. They have seen and reaped the good of all that is valuable at the show, and have not wasted good money on things of no value. They have enjoyed the show, and their enjoyment will not end when they pass out through the exit arch for the last time. What do you see at the show? Which class of fair goer are you?