

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXIV.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., DECEMBER 20, 1899.

No. 492



Canada,
the Land we Love.

O fair Dominion! Yule-tide weather!
Again together, a people free,
On Love's quick pinion, thanks send Heaven
For blessings given them and thee.

Fair land and fertile, harvest-laden,
Dear land of Aiden, all lands above,
Instead of myrtle, maples flourish,
Charm, shield and nourish the land we love.

Through yon hoar woodland, quickly changing,
Our king is ranging—the pioneer—
All o'er that good land, once wild prairie,
Toil—our best fairy—spreadeth cheer.

Toil, still uplifting and adorning
With blush o' morning, lands erstwhile lone:
The dark cloud rifting! Man seeks Duty,
Finding Beauty! Life, a rose—new-blown!

Nor frowning mountain yet may stay him,
Nor flood affray him, nor sullen cold,
Till shines the fountain, shedding honor,
Fame, wealth, upon her—the land of gold.

Toil taps the royal fount of honor,
Dawn bursts upon her, her flocks increase;
Strong, free and loyal, upward-tending,
Still ascending sunny paths of peace.

Yet quick a thrilling call comes stealing,
Stern stress revealing beyond the wave:
We answer willing "For sake o' mother
We give, oh, brother! our best—the brave."

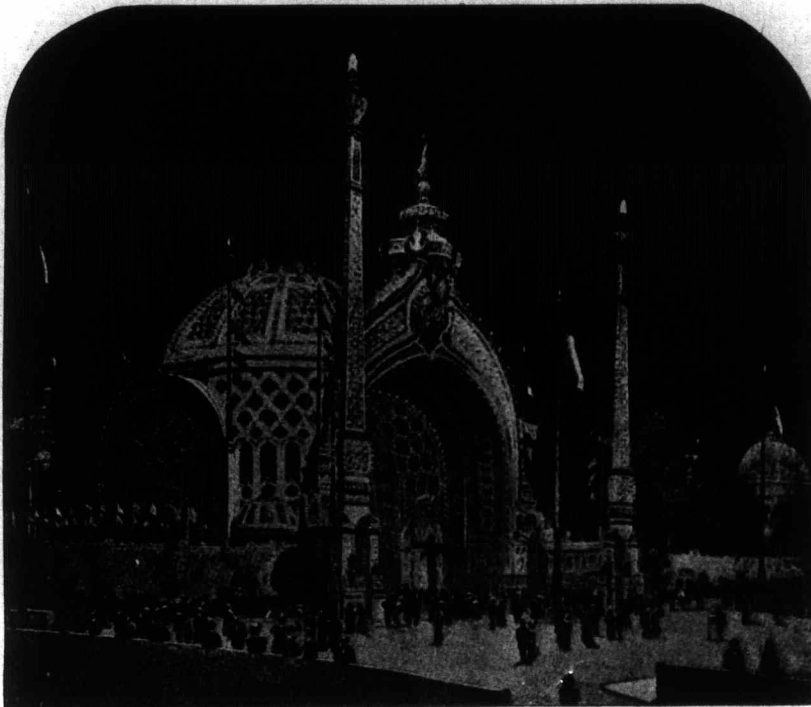
May they returning bring home glory
To brighten story, good work, well done:
Their Queen is yearning (Heaven smile upon her!)
For peace with honor—an Empire, one.

Godspeed the flying to this Dominion
On snowy pinion of that holy dove
Of Peace undying, to leave us never,
But to bless forever the land we love.

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

Canada at the Paris Exposition.

The people of Canada, like those of Great Britain and all civilized communities, are taking much interest in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1900, which, it is anticipated, will afford a most complete representation of the products and manufactures of the world. The French Government invited all nations to participate, and nearly all have accepted the invitation. At one time, when the feeling over the Dreyfus matter was at its height, it looked as if resentment at the treatment of the accused might result in the boycotting of the Exhibition by many who intended sending displays, but, so far as Canada and all other portions of the British empire is concerned, whatever feeling at one time existed has passed away, largely, no doubt, because Dreyfus has been set free, but in a measure from the desire of intending exhibitors to get as much advantage out of the opportunity presented as is possible. Even in Great Britain, where at one time the feeling was strong, but 16 out of 2,000 declared exhibitors withdrew, and now nearly all those too hasty advocates of the boycott are praying for re-admission.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO PARIS EXPOSITION.

The British Government has at work an able Imperial Commission, with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as chairman, and it is on the invitation of this Commission that Canada and other portions of greater Britain are co-operating. To secure the proper representation of the colonies, a Colonial Committee was named in the Imperial Commission. The nominee of the Canadian Government on this Committee is Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, our High Commissioner in Great Britain, and a more representative or better qualified exponent of the Dominion could not have been named. The Colonial Committee showed well-merited confidence in Lord Strathcona by appointing him as its chairman, and by choosing him as the representative of the colonies and India on the General Executive Committee of the Imperial Commission. This naturally gives Canada a very prominent and advantageous position upon the Imperial Commission, and makes it all the more necessary that there should be hearty co-operation with the authorities in providing for the most meritorious exhibit of Canadian products possible.

In addition to Lord Strathcona, himself a power for the advancement of Canadian interests, the Dominion has an able and energetic Commission, which has been sparing no effort to make Canada's

display fully representative of our great and varied resources. Agriculture being our chief industry, Hon. Sydney Fisher, M. P., Dominion Minister of Agriculture, is properly chairman of the Canadian Commission. An experienced agriculturist, no effort on his part will be spared to have the staple industry amply represented. Dr. G. M. Dawson, the eminent scientist, in the selection and arrangement of our minerals is well fitted to give expert aid. Professor Robertson is devoting his attention specially to dairy products, in which Canada may be expected to take a high place in competition with the world. Dr. Wm. Saunders has charge of the farm product display, which will be magnificent. Major Gourdeau, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is giving special attention to the fish, game and fur-bearing animal display, in which the Dominion will not take second place to any country. In Hon. A. H. Gillmor, of St. George, N. B., the Maritime Provinces have an old and trusted business man, who faithfully served in Parliament for over 25 years, and knows all about the products of the Provinces down by the sea. Mr. J. X. Perrault, the Quebec representative on the Commission, had already served on the Canadian Commission at the

Centennial Exhibition, and at the International Exposition in Paris, 1877-78. No one is working harder to secure a thoroughly representative Canadian exhibit than are Mr. J. G. Jardine, the Ontario Commissioner, and Mr. Wm. D. Scott, Commissioner for the West. Mr. Auguste Dupuis, Secretary of the Commission, has proved a most painstaking and obliging officer, who has handled the great mass of correspondence pertaining to the Canadian exhibit with courtesy and despatch.

The Commission has, of course, been compelled to rely on the different Provincial Governments for valuable assistance in making up the exhibits, and they have had cordial and intelligent co-operation, without which the good results likely to be attained would not have been possible.

It was early seen that the arrangement of the French Exhibition authorities, for a very limited representation of the products of each country, side by side, would not permit of entire justice being done to Canada and other portions of the British Empire. The Colonial Committee of the British Imperial Commission, therefore, obtained the privilege of a special building set apart for the occupation of these colonies. This was only obtained on 1st January. It was further made evident that the space allotted to Canada would in no measure be commensurate with the resources and prosperity of the Dominion, but the Canadian Commissioners were able to obtain a considerable additional allotment in the space set apart for the British Empire over and above that conceded to the special colonial building. In the colonial building, for the use not only of all the British colonies, but of the Empire of India, Canada will have 27,100 square feet out of a total of 36,000. This building is situated within the Trocadero Gardens, overlooking the Champ de Mars, and in full view of the great Eiffel Tower. In the Canadian section of the building, the products of the Dominion, of every description, may be shown, without restriction, the arrangement being entirely in the hands of the Canadian Commissioners. Though this portion of the exhibition is on the other side of the River Seine, as the