

THE PERFECT DAYS HAVE COME

I MIND me of a perfect day,
Dropt from autumnal skies,
What time the glad earth and the heavens
Wrought in their harmonies;
The storm, which late had vexed the world,
Had moaned itself to rest,
And radiant life came forth anew
From the clear sparkling west.

Oh, strong is Nature in her might,
And fearful in her wrath,
When warring winds go sounding on,
Along their stormy path;
When earthquakes rend the solid hills,
Or thunder-bolts are hurled,
To topple down the massive towers,
And awe a trembling world.

But when God shapes a perfect day,
Celestial airs descend,
And all the warring elements
In loving concord blend;
Then heat and cold and gentle wind
Make one harmonious whole,
To whisper winning words of peace,
And charm the waiting soul.

Then if the heart be free from guile,
And moved with thoughts of love,
We drink in joy, as angels do
On heavenly height above;
'Tis blissful but to walk abroad,
And breathe the breath of life,
And feel our spirits borne away
From earthly noise and strife.

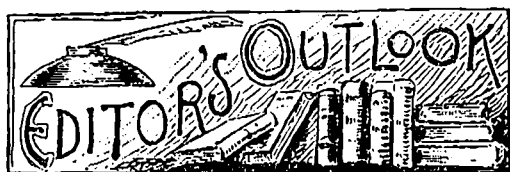
God gives to us these spotless days,
That mortals here below
May catch some glimpse of those bright fields
Which heavenly dwellers know;
May learn what outward things can do
To make our spirits blest,
And set our weary souls at length
To their eternal rest.

Such heaven-born hours come dropping out,
Now in the flowery June,
When air and earth and sea and sky
Are strung to perfect tune;
They come when summer heats are gone,
But summer flowers abide;
While yet the forests stand arrayed
In all their wealth and pride.

They come in autumn's golden reign,
When, from the rising sun,
The hours move on in holy calm,
Until the day is done;
Then gentle nights fill out the day,
And at the night's high noon
Earth sleeps like some celestial land,
Beneath the full-orbed moon.

If this poor lowly earth of ours
Can bring forth scenes so fair,
To wrap our souls in blissful ease,
And banish pain and care,
What map it be in those far lands
That know no taint of sin,
And where all outward nature blends
With purity within?

—Increase N. Tarbox.



It has been decided to hold a Fat Stock Show in Guclph in December next.

THE fear that septic pneumonia had become

epidemic in horses for the British markets, has not turned out to be well founded. As horse dealers well know horses in transit are liable to contract bronchial, catarrhal and such like diseases, and probably there is no other ground for the alarm referred to than a prevalence of these minor diseases.

THE trade and navigation returns for Canada published a few days ago show improvement in exports. Trade with the United States has had a decided upward tendency. Ontario's exports to United States for past year show an increase of \$428,399, and those of Quebec an increase of \$506,357, or an increase in both provinces of \$934,000 for 1891.

THERE is still no disclosure with respect to the federation of Newfoundland, the papers not having been made public. Opinion is increasing that the recent conference may not result in union. The value of Newfoundland's trade to Canada is considerable. The island's trade is valued at about twelve and a quarter millions, the imports being \$1,500,000. It buys abroad 850,000 barrels of flour, the greater portion of which comes from the United States. Besides this it imports 50,000 barrels of pork for the use of the fishermen, all of which comes from the United States. Yet in the face of these facts Newfoundland is the fourth best customer Canada has. How far the trade of this country with Newfoundland may be developed is a question that has an important bearing on the present negotiations.

ALTHOUGH spring was late in opening up in Ontario, not for some time has the warmth of sunshine been greater and vegetation more advanced at the end of April than this year. It is true that there has been a dearth of rain, which, it is hoped will be even yet made up for by genial and heavy May showers, but on the whole the latter end of last month has been most favorable for farm work and that work is in a pretty advanced stage notwithstanding the rather late start on account of frost and snow continuing longer than usual.

CATTLE dealers interested in ocean rates will do well to obtain through their members of parliament the report of the Commissioner appointed to enquire into charges that the rates are too high. The Commissioner was appointed as the result of complaints as to the rates but the dealers interested seem not to have followed up their complaints by appearance before the Commissioner and the production of evidence. The enquiry went by default and those to blame ought to be taken to account.

It is satisfactory to note and to give publicity to the fact that the report that contagious cattle disease in Cape Breton has turned out to be foundationless. It appears that a farmer lost a bull and it was feared the sickness was a sort of pleuro-pneumonia. The government expert, Mr. Jakeman, of Halifax, made an exhaustive examination and found that the animal had died from impact of the third stomach. The animal had been fed on meadow hay and water. This incident is mentioned in order to show from what causes reports of contagious disease among cattle will sometimes arise.

A WELCOME concession has been made by the United States Government to shippers of Canadian cattle to Britain. It is in the form of a relaxation of the embargo so far as to allow them to pass in transit from Island Pond to Portland, the intention, of course, being that such cattle shall be shipped to Britain. It will follow that Canadian cattle shipped from an American port will have the status of American cattle on arriving in England. Under quarantine rules the status of an animal shipped always follows the country from which it is shipped. It is supposed that this concession may be the precursor of another, entirely removing the embargo on Canadian cattle by the United States. The United States authorities will require the certificate of Professor McEachern of Montreal, as to the healthiness of the cattle shipped through their territories.

A COMMUNICATION from Mr. Larke, commercial agent in Australasia, contains a caution to Canadian exporters. He says that in Fiji, as in all the Australian colonies, amounts ranging from 5 per cent. in Fiji to 10 per cent. in New South Wales are added to the invoiced value of goods when they are appraised for Customs, to cover the cost of freight. Consequently, when goods are sold to be delivered at the ships' side the invoice must be made out at the cost in Canada, otherwise the importers will have to pay duty twice on the value of freight, insurance, etc. Where packages are shipped, the actual weight should be invoiced, and not the reputed weight, for specific duties are always levied upon reputed weight, when it is greater than actual weight.

NOR for four years has the outlook been brighter for the farmer than now. There is a hopeful spirit abroad, business seems to have taken an upward start, and enterprise is buoyant. In the lumbering districts new mills are being established and old mills re-opened. Mining operations are awakening to a more lively tune, there is some railroad construction, iron smelting is attracting the attention of capitalists, in the cities the building trade is brightening, merchant have been making good sales and receiving prompt payments, and generally it would appear that the tendency of business is in the right direction. That the farmer will share in this movement of prices and business is certain and it is to be hoped the share will not be a disproportionate one. The price of wheat has been fair, and that for cattle is well-maintained in the British market.

THE following interesting table has been furnished by the Department of Agriculture: The exportation of live stock for the calendar year 1891, to the United Kingdom, as reported by the inspectors, and shipped entirely from Montreal, was:—

Cattle..... 82,217
Sheep 121,301

The following tables gives comparisons for the last ten years of shipments to the United Kingdom:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
1881.....	61,848	67,197
1885.....	69,158	38,534
1886.....	64,555	94,298
1887.....	64,621	35,473
1888.....	60,828	46,167
1889.....	85,058	58,983
1890.....	122,182	43,780
1891.....	118,947	32,157
1892.....	98,755	15,932
*1893.....	80,899	1,870
1894.....	82,218	121,301

*For ten months only.

It will be noticed that the number of sheep exported has been very largely increased, evidencing the fact that Canadian mutton is finding a largely growing favor in the markets of the United Kingdom.