

THE FARMER'S RESOLVE

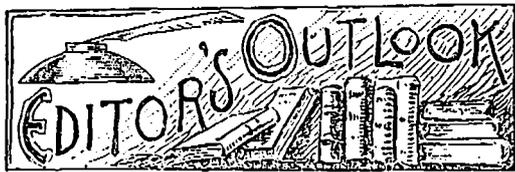
I SEEN an advertisement, in a city magazine,
Of some new patent medicine, they called it 'Tiredine,
An' said a quart—ten doses—was the surest kind o' cure
For them whose inclinations for to work was ruther poor.

It seems to me that that's the stuff for me to go an' buy
For that young son o' mine to take an' sort o' make him
spiry.
He needs a thrurrer bracin'-up when haytime comes around,
Ulthough when fish is ruinin' good he's pretty slick an'
sound.

I dun'no' why it is that boy kin take a heavy gun,
An' walk from ten to twenty miles an' think he's havin'
fun;
But when there's suthin' for to do that's in the plowin'
line,
He doesn't even seem to have the symptom of a spline.

He'll take in all the picnics, an' he'll work like all possessed
At pushin' scups for country gals; but never has no chest
When 't comes to tossin' up the hay er gatherin' in the
wheat—
The very idea of that seems to knock him off his feet.

An' so I think I'll go to town and sample that there stuff,
An' mebbe buy a lot for Tom—one bottle ain't enough.
Ten doses may suffice to put an average man in trim,
But Tom—I think I'll haf ter get a dozen quarts for him.
—Harper's Bazaar.



See our Clubbing Lists on pages 13 and 14. If
any of the Publications you may require are not on
the list, write to us for prices.

THE centenary of the settlement of the coun-
ty of Durham was celebrated last week at
Bowmanville by an elaborate and appropriate
demonstration. It was but natural that compar-
isons and contrasts should be suggested by
the great advances in agriculture, in commerce,
in education, and in the general well being and
comfort of the people. The orators included
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon.
Edward Blake, M.P., Hon. John Dryden,
M.P.P., and local men of light and leading.

It will be learned with deep regret in many
parts of Ontario that Mr. David Goldie, of Ayr,
Ont., has passed away. Few business men
were better known to the farming community,
and few, indeed, were more highly respected
and revered. He was an upright, sterling man,
trusted by all who knew him and never trusted
in vain. He occupied a prominent place as a
miller and grain merchant, and was successful
in these callings. His brothers, Mr. Goldie of
Guelph, and Mr. Goldie of Galt, each have at-
tained to high positions in the business world,
and the three brothers were regarded as an ex-
ample of successful Canadian business men,
who accumulated their means by patient indus-
try and by following strictly the high business
ideals they had set before them.

THE prospects for a fast Atlantic service seem
fairly good at present. Mr. Huddart has had
to face reverses and disappointments, but there

have been facts to encourage his enterprise.
He has received powerful support from Lord
Brassey, whose interest in shipping gives him
eminence in such concerns. His lordship
believes fast steamers would greatly develop
colonial trade, as doubtless it would, and he
thinks it would further the Imperial Federation
idea. But the practicability of the proposal, he
thinks, lies in the hands of the Canadian Pa-
cific railway. The company and Canada have
really to decide the carrying out of the scheme.
Speaking the other day at Winnipeg on pre-
ferential trade between Great Britain and her
colonies, his lordship, who, he said, had studied
the question thoroughly, thought that while it
was a nice idea, it was wholly impracticable
and would never work.

THE event in the ecclesiastical world during
the past month was the great meeting of the
quadrennial conference of the Methodist
Church, at London. The progress and growth
of that important body were clearly brought
out by the returns, and the reports and dis-
cussions showed the widespread interests of
the church. The retirement of the Rev. Dr.
Dewart from the editorial chair of the *Chris-
tian Guardian*, a position which he ably filled
for twenty-seven years, and the appointment
of Rev. A. C. Courtice, B.D., in his stead,
were features of special interest to the jour-
nalistic fraternity.

AN interesting table was compiled last month
showing the shipments of cattle and sheep
made from the port of Montreal for the week
ending September 8th:—

Steamers.	Bound for.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Etolia	London	274	1,160
Iona	London	587	2,701
Rosarian	London	466	180
Oregon	Liverpool	348	540
Mongolian	Liverpool	480	—
Sarmia	Liverpool	318	1,000
Lake Superior	Liverpool	580	—
Barrowmore	Liverpool	625	900
Pomeranian	Glasgow	704	—
Amarynthia	Glasgow	350	840
Hamilton	Bristol	313	1,535
Baumwell	Antwerp	418	—
Totals		5,457	8,856

The shipments for the season of 1898 up to the
same date were 62,264 cattle, 427 sheep; and
for 1894, 60,798 cattle, and 69,470 sheep.

AN event which has not attracted much pub-
lic attention, but which is destined to be
fraught with big results, took place lately in
the cold and gloomy regions of Siberia. I was
the opening of a new railway which will afford
direct communication with Siberia, throwing
that vast country open to the ventures of com-
merce. It is known that there are large areas
in that country suitable for the production of
wheat, and it is but natural to suppose that
Russia will utilize the grain-producing powers
of the country to the utmost. The grain ex-
port trade of Russia, already large, will be
thus increased, and as Great Britain is the
natural market of the world, the Siberian will
soon compete with the Canadian in the British
markets. Mixed farming is becoming more
and more necessary here, and it is gratifying
to observe that the volume of dairy exports, of
live stock exports, of eggs, poultry, and fruit,
are gradually increasing. In this direction
must the farmer look for living profit from his
labors.

THE enterprising premier of the Cape Colony
is stirring up the faddists and political econ-
omists by the bold land reforms he is institut-
ing. He proposes to root his people to the soil
in an unprecedented manner. Any head of a
family may have eight acres at a little less than
\$4 per year rent to the Government. There is
a labor tax of \$2.50 a year, or its equivalent in

actual labor, namely, three months' service
outside his own district. Suffrage is to be exer-
cised by every male native who pays the labor
tax. The proceeds of the labor tax are to be
applied on schools. Failure to pay this tax will
subject the delinquents to imprisonment, one
of Mr. Rhodes' drastic methods of making
everybody share taxes or suffer for failing to do
so. Landholders are not to be allowed to sell
liquor except under local option, any violation
of this law to entail cancellation of title. Re-
bellion or stealing is also to work forfeiture.
Government is to be administered by local
councils of six members, one-half appointed by
the Crown, and one-half elective. An experi-
ment of this mixed nature of paternalism and
state socialism may well be watched with inter-
est by students of modern economics.

THE *London Times* has been devoting much
space of late to Canadian affairs, and to ques-
tions of general colonial interest. To the sub-
ject of an Imperial Customs' Union it has di-
rected attention in a vigorous manner. The
Statist offered a prize of one thousand guineas
for an essay outlining the best scheme for such
a union—Lords Rosebery and Salisbury to
be the judges. The idea is a union for Britain
and her dependencies. This is how the *Times*
deals with the question in a recent leading edi-
torial:—"It would be impossible that such a
union could exclude the United States. We
are customers of the United States of America
for exactly half their domestic produce, and it
may be assumed that the United States will
not lose such a customer without being willing
to make concessions in the direction of mutual-
ly advantageous union. The gradual shifting
of the centre of the coal and iron industry from
Great Britain to the United States, which is
believed by some economists to be taking place,
is another serious reason in favor of commercial
union. The conditions are such that the United
States and England must either compete for or
unite to possess the command of the world's
commerce. United, we may safely defy com-
petition from any source. The people of the
colonies would also have an insuperable objec-
tion to join any union which excluded the
United States. By these and many other rea-
sons we are driven to conclude that colonial
and Imperial interests would best be served by
keeping questions of political and commercial
union entirely distinct. If a Customs' union
should be formed on any other basis than that
of free trade for revenue purposes, it hardly
appears to admit of a question that such a union
would have to be formed to include the United
States."

THE business outlook, which has been and is
receiving so much anxious thought, seems to
present substantial prospects. The pulse in
the United States beats better than lately, and
in Canada there are indications that the good
harvest and a slow but general movement in
trade bode improved conditions in the very near
future. It has been observed that a tone of
confidence has seized upon our neighbors across
the line, premonitory of a state of commercial
convalescence and buoyancy. Hard times have
not been without their useful lessons. Infla-
tion has been checked, an adjustment of ways
and means, of demand and supply has been
forced on producers and consumers, and singu-
larly enough there has been an outburst of
mechanical invention—proverbially born of ne-
cessity—the application of which will be widely
felt in various manufactures. The money and
tariff legislation may have much to do with the
rebound; certain it is that several lines of in-
dustry have sprang into activity within the
past month or two, a fact which is making an
impression on the business of the United States.
The interests and influences of trade and com-
merce know no bounds. They are the great
world-levellers, touching every country and
clime. Thus the bad state of business experi-
enced in Canada and the United States was felt