THE
LISTOWEL STANDARD
—is published—
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
In time for the early mails, at the office,
MARTIN'S BLOCK, MAIN ST., LISTOWEL.
—by—
A. ST. GEORGE HAWKINS.

TERMS:
If paid strictly in advance, $1.00 per annum; otherwise, $1.50.

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We have a first-class jobbing department in connection—Wharfedale and Gordon presses, and the latest designs in printing material—enabling us to execute all descriptions of job printing on shortest notice, and in style second to no city office.

Our terms for job work, casual advertisements and special notices are cash. Contract advertisements payable quarterly.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CHRIST CHURCH (ANGLICAN)—Main St., Rev. G. B. Taylor, Incumbent. Morning Service at 11; Evening Service at 7.00 o'clock. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.

KNOX CHURCH.—Inkerman St., Rev. J. W. Bell, M. A., Pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Congregational prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Bible class Thursday evening at 7.30.

CANADA METHODIST CHURCH.—Elma St., Rev. J. W. Holmes, Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Inkerman St., Rev. A. Cooper, Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2 p. m.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—William St., Rev. J. A. Trollope Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7.30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Raglan St., Rev. W. F. Clarke, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Bible class at 7 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday evening p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Service held in the Town Hall every other Sunday at 10.30 a. m. Rev. Dr. Al. Sommer, Pastor. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p. m.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—St., Rev. G. M. Graff, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 3 p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 p. m.

MONTHLY CATTLE FAIRS.

LISTOWEL—First Friday in each month.
GUELPH—First Wednesday in each month.
CLIFFORD—Thursday before the Guelph fair.
TEVIOTDALE—Friday before the Guelph fair.
HARRISTON—Friday before the Guelph fair.
ROSWORTH—Saturday before Guelph.
DRAYTON—Saturday before Guelph.
MOOREFIELD—Monday before Guelph.
ELORA—The day before Guelph.
NEW HAMBURG—First Tuesday in each month.
BERLIN—First Thursday in each month.
ELMIRA—Second Monday in each month.
WATERLOO—Second Tuesday in each month.
MOUNT FOREST—Third Wednesday in each month.
GALT—Wednesday after the second Tuesday.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

(SOUTHERN EXTENSION OF W. G. & B. RY.)

Trains leave Listowel Station daily as under:

For Kincardine and intermediate points—Mixed, 8.10 a.m.; Express 12.37 p.m.; Express 8.38 p.m.

For Palmerston—Express at 6.50 a. m.; Express 1.53 p.m.; Mixed, 10.00 p.m.

GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

Trains leave Listowel station daily as under:

GOING SOUTH.
Express, 8.00 a.m.; Express, 2.30 p.m.; Mixed 3.35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.
Mixed, 9.30 a.m.; Express, 11.30 p.m. Express 7.30 p.m.

J. R. HAMILTON, M. D., C. M., Graduated McGill University, Montreal, a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. ATWOOD, Ont.

DINGMAN & DARLING, BARRISTERS, Solicitors in the High Court. Offices, over Scott's Banking House, Listowel.
D. B. DINGMAN. J. L. DARLING.

FENNELL & GEARING, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in the High Court. Solicitors for Bank of Hamilton. Offices over Roy & McDonald's store, Main Street, Listowel.

W. J. FERGUSON, B.A., ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Campbell's Block, Main street, Listowel. Money to lend on farm security at low rates.

J. H. MICHENER, M. D., PHYSICIAN Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office at his drug store, next door to Thompson Bros., Main street. Residence, opp. old Post Office, Main st.

DR. A. M. SLOAN, GRADUATE OF Trinity University, Licentiate of Royal College Physicians, Edinburgh. Office, over J. P. Newman's shoe store, third door west of Post office. Night calls—at Grand Central Hotel.

WM. BRUCE, SURGEON DENTIST, late of Toronto, Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. Office—Over Dr. Michener's drug store, Main street, Listowel. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of nitrous oxide gas.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MAIN ST., Listowel. The undersigned having leased this Hotel for a term of years, invites the patronage of the public. The bar will be constantly supplied with the best liquors and cigars. Excellent accommodation for guests. Special attention will be given to farmers' trade. Good stabling and driving sheds, and an attentive hostler can always be relied upon. Charges very moderate.
18 JAS. STEWART

AMERICAN HOTEL, WALLACE ST., Listowel, J. W. KREUGER, Proprietor. Under the new management this house will be kept in first-class style throughout. Excellent accommodation for guests. Bar supplied with best liquors and cigars. Good stabling. Prime lager a specialty.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, WINGHAM, ONT.
CHAS. SCHMIDT, PROPRIETOR.
First-class accommodation for the travelling public. Bar supplied with choice liquors and cigars. Charges moderate.

D. D. CAMPBELL, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the County of Perth. Sales of all kinds conducted on reasonable terms. Orders left at the STANDARD office will receive prompt attention.

THOMAS. E. HAY, AUCTIONEER for County of Perth, also the Townships of Grey and Howick, in the County of Huron. Sales attended on reasonable terms. Orders left at the STANDARD office, promptly attended to. Money to loan.

THOMAS. FULLARTON, NEWBURGH, Ont., Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner in B. R. Deeds, mortgages, leases and all conveyancing done on reasonable terms. Money to lend.

COUNTY OF PERTH.—THE WARDEN will be in attendance at the Clerk's Office on the first and third Tuesday in each month, from 10 to 3 o'clock. The Clerk will be in attendance at his office on Tuesday, Wednesday of each week, from 1 to 3 o'clock. The Treasurer will be in attendance at his office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, during same hours.
WM. DAVIDSON, County Clerk.
County Clerk's office, Stratford.

MARBLE WORKS!
MITCHELL & KEMP,
Dealer in American and Foreign Marble.
Granite Monuments, English & American Grave Stones.
Table tops, Mantel pieces, Fire Grates, window and door sills, etc.
STAND—Opposite Commercial hotel, Main street, Listowel.
W. MITCHELL. R. T. KEMP.

THE manager of the St. Catharines Nurseries wants a few more active, pushing men, with or without experience, to act as Salesmen, and to work on salary with their expenses paid. To live men who are not afraid of work exclusive territory is given, and to good canvassers outfits free, and will hire them by the year. All applications must be accompanied by four reliable testimonials from reputable business men. Men who are fond of liquor need not apply. Address
E. W. MONTGOMERY, D. W. HEADLE,
Gen. Manager, Proprietor,
36 St. Catharines, Ont.

Listowel Standard.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

VOL. V.—NO. 46. LISTOWEL, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1882. A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

J. W. SCOTT, Banker,
LISTOWEL, ONTARIO.
ESTABLISHED 1873
Does a General Banking Business.
Special attention given to collections at a moderate charge. Interest allowed on deposit at the rate of
FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM
can be drawn at any time.
Money advanced in small or large amount at all times, on good endorsed notes or collateral security.
J. W. SCOTT,
Manager and Proprietor.

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
A. McDONALD & CO.,
MAIN STREET, LISTOWEL, ONT.
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved notes, short or long dates. Sale notes bought on reasonable terms.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Money received on deposit in large or small sums, and interest allowed at the rate of
FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
Money remitted by draft to any part of Canada or the United States.
Collections attended to promptly; terms reasonable.
References—Merchants Bank of Canada.
Office Hours from 9 a. m., to 4 p. m.
A. McDONALD & D. ROY,
9. Proprietors.

MONEY TO LOAN.
A LARGE AMOUNT OF
PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN,
—AT—
LOW RATES OF INEREST.
The advantages given for paying off loans.
DINGMAN & DARLING,
Scott's Banking House, Listowel.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT 6 to 7 PER CENT.
Persons wishing money on Mortgage can have the same at 6½ per cent., interest to be add in the end of each year, with the privileges of paying a part or the whole loan on a month's notice.
Apply to
R. MARTIN.
Listowel P. O.

MONEY TO LOAN.
AT 6 PER CENT.
—o—
Farm & Town Property.
THE BEST OF
FIRE. LIFE. ACCIDENT
AND GUARANTEE COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
Office—Montreal Telegraph Office, Main St. Listowel.
S. M. SMITH.

GOLD! Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit and terms free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

IN NEW PREMISES!
W. M. McKEEVER,
Has pleasure in announcing that he has fitted up a
First Class Butcher Stall
in his Brick Block on west side of Wallace street, opposite the old stand, where the
Choicest Meats of the Season
can be had at all times, and at moderate rates.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS!
to Hotels and Boarding Houses.
Will not be Undersold.
WM. McKEEVER.
Listowel, 1881 26

THE BEST VALUE IN
STAPLE GROCERIES!
—AT—
JAS. ARMSTRONG'S
next to McDonald's Bank, Main St.
SPECIAL VALUE IN TEAS.
Large stock of
CROCKERY, CUTLERY & GLASSWARE
will be sold very cheap for one month.
Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat flour, &c., constantly on hand.
Farmers, bring your Butter and Eggs, and dried meat this way. Highest market price allowed in exchange for goods. 3.

$500 REWARD!
We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar coated, containing thirty Pills. 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 81 and 83 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

$1000 FORFEIT!
Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of coughs, colds, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, whooping cough, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles, 25 and 50 cents; large bottles one dollar. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 & 83 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. For sale at Livingstone's Drug Store.

WALL PAPER
AT COST!
during the balance of the season at
DR. MICHENER'S.
The balance of his large stock will positively be run off at cost, so
GREAT BARGAINS
MAY BE LOOKED FOR.
Also a large stock of
WINDOW BLINDS
at big reductions.
WILLOW and PALM BASKETS.
WALKING STICKS.
RUBBER BALLS, &C.
VERY CHEAP.
Large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, School Books and Stationery always on hand.
J. H. MICHENER, M. D.
Main Street, Listowel. 14.

SEWING MACHINES.
A MORROW
IS SELLING THE
Best Singer Sewing Machine
IN THE MARKET.
AND ALSO ANOTHER MACHINE THAT IS AHEAD OF ALL MACHINES.
He would advise the public to call and examine it, or see it work, before purchasing elsewhere.
TEA TEA TEA!
I am giving great bargains in Tea, Wholesale or Retail. A trial solicited.
A. MORROW,
Main Street West.

W. E. BINNING,
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR,
LISTOWEL.
Contracts taken for all classes of buildings. Plan and specifications prepared, and estimate furnished.
SHOP—Part of Milne's Factory. 14.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me.

READ! READ!
E. GABEL,
LATE CUTTER FOR MR. JOHN RIGGS.
Takes pleasure in intimating to the citizens of Listowel and neighborhood that he has commenced business for himself, and has opened a
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
OVER J. C. BURT'S STORE,
MAIN STREET, LISTOWEL,
and all who wish to
SAVE MONEY,
at at the same time get their clothes made in
FIRST-CLASS STYLE,
and guaranteed to fit, are invited to leave their orders with him.
Special attention given to cutting suits. A call is respectfully solicited.
For stylish fit and low prices we will be found to be second to none.
16 E. GABEL.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER
when well put together, by
J. P. NEWMAN.
To be convinced of that, call and see J. P. Newman's
SPLENDID STOCK
—of—
BOOTS & SHOES,
Part of which has just arrived, and more coming.
LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES.
He would direct special attention to his
CUSTOM WORK.
SEWED WORK A SPECIALTY.
Having just received sets of latest styles of American Lasts, he can guarantee a new Boot as easy as an old Shoe, and fit like an old stocking.
REPAIRING Promptly attended to. Liberal discount for Cash.
J. P. NEWMAN.

SALESMEN WANTED.
To begin work at once on Sales for Fall of 1882, for the
FONTHILL NURSERIES.
THE LARGEST IN CANADA.
Head Office—Toronto, Ontario.
Branch Offices—Montreal, P. Q. & St. Paul, Minn.
NURSERIES—FONTHILL, ONTARIO.
We can start in addition to our already large force,
100 Additional Canvassers,
and want men who can give full time to the business. Steady employment and good salaries to successful men. It does not matter what your previous occupation has been. If you are willing to work your success is almost certain. The best of references required.
Apply to STONE & WELLINGTON,
Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE!
ON
MILL AND WELLINGTON STREETS
Terms to suit buyers.
GEORGE DRAPER.

Enoch.

I looked to find a man who walked with God,
Like the translated patriarch of old;
Though gladdened millions on His footstool trod,
Yet none with Him did such sweet converse hold;
I heard the wind in low complaint go by,
That none its melodies like Him could hear,
Day unto day spoke Wisdom from on high,
Yet none like David turned a willing ear;
God walked alone, unhonored through the earth:
For Him no heart-built temple open stood
The soul, forgetful of her noble birth,
Had hewn Him lofty shrines of stone and wood,
And left unfinished and in ruins still
The only temple He delights to fill.
—*Jones Very.*

The Transit of Venus.

One of the greatest astronomical epochs of the century will occur on Wednesday, the 6th of December. The planet Venus will then make her way across the sun's disk, and American observers are this time on the right side of the earth to behold the rare phenomenon. The actual sight of the transit, except for its bearing on science, possesses no special interest. It is not a glorious spectacle, like a total solar eclipse, nor a weird combination of celestial beauty, like a total lunar eclipse, nor an awe-inspiring exhibition of omnipotent power, like a grand aurora, nor a startling display of celestial pyrotechnics, like a downfall of meteors, nor a sudden apparition of a great comet sweeping the skies with its gossamer tail.

A tiny black spot will cut sharply into the sun's border, move slowly over his disk, and, after a passage of nearly six hours, will suddenly disappear. This is all that will be perceptible to the naked-eye observer. But to the astronomer and the telescopist the event is full of the deepest significance. Through its instrumentality a solution is sought of one of the noblest problems ever elaborated by the highest exercise of human reason. To measure the unapproachable, is the point at issue, and never, in any previous combat with immensity, have astronomers had at their command such resources for becoming victors in the contest. The labor demanded is of the most severe and delicate nature, even when assisted by the most perfect instruments that have been invented. The utmost accuracy is required, or the result will be a failure. Measurements must be accumulated like grains of sand upon the seashore. Thousands of observations are often required in correcting an infinitesimal error. The grand object for which nearly one hundred transit expeditions have been organized, is to acquire the right of adding or substracting less than one-tenth of a second to the solar parallax, from which the sun's distance from the earth is deduced.

It is a work of exceeding difficulty to determine the parallax of the sun, on account of its minuteness. The problem has not yet been accurately solved, after the incalculable labor bestowed upon it; the sun's distance is far from being a certainty. The best authorities give the parallax as less than 9", almost certainly between 8·75" and 8·85". But this tenth of a second that is considered doubtful, is more than a hundredth part of the whole, although, says Professor Young, it is no more than the angle substended by a single hair at a distance of 800 feet. If we accept 8·80" as the parallax, an estimate probably nearer the truth than any other, the sun's distance, expressed in miles, will be 92,885,000, while the variation of one twentieth of a second will change the result either way a half million miles. The most sanguine observers will feel that they have accomplished all they expect if the uncertainty is reduced to a quarter of a million miles.

If eyes were perfect and instruments were perfect, there would still be great difficulty in obtaining the exact parallax of the sun, but the problem is complicated by the imperfection of human vision and the imperfection of astronomical instruments. Three methods of observation are employed by transit observers; the direct observation of contacts, the photographic and the micrometric methods, which all have their special advocates. The direct observation of ingress and egress is the most simple, and is chiefly relied on by English and French astronomers. It needs only a good telescope, two eyes that know how to observe and a chronometer. Of these three elements; the one that is seldom found, and is the most difficult to be acquired, is the clear sighted, practiced eye. Hence many discrepancies are found in the contact method, which, from the organization of the eye, seem to be without remedy. A practiced observer can do more with a poor instrument than a novice with the most perfect instrument science can furnish.

The photographic method was devised to make up for the inaccuracy of the eye. This forms the means of attack of American observers, although it is coming into favor with astronomers of other nations. The object is to take as many photographs of the sun with Venus on his disk as possible during the continuation of the transit, and to aim at perfection in the execution of the work. The photographs can be be taken home, compared, and measured at leisure. The trouble here lies in getting pictures free from distortion, and in the accurate determination of the scale of the pictures taken by different observers.

The micrometric method is the one adopted by the Germans, and requires the use of the heliometer. But the heliometer is a difficult and complicated instrument, and will only give satisfactory results in the hands of exceptionally skillful observers.

Thus it will be seen that each method of attacking Venus during her passage across the sun is beset with difficulties, and thus sympathy cannot fail to be roused for the zealous laborers in the field, who have travelled thousands of miles to reach their stations, transported cumbrous instruments to aid in the combat, and are now hard at work in preparing for the coming of an event that may crown their undertaking with some degree of success, or that in at least half the cases will be hid from view by an overcast sky. In southern stations, where it is now midsummer, a clear sky may be anticipated at about half the observing localities. In northern stations, where it is midwinter, the average chances for clear weather are only about one in fifty. For this reason almost all the observing parties have chosen southern stations.

The problem of the sun's distance is of paramount importance, and fully justifies the outlay of brain, labor, and money lavished on this uncertain means of reaching its solution. It is the unit or yardstick of celestial measurement, the standard by which everything outside of the earth in the material universe is measured, excepting the distance of the moon. A mistake here makes all celestial computation inaccurate, the diameter of every planet, the radius of every orbit; the distance of every star. Thus the nearest fixed star in the northern hemisphere is 61 Cygni. Its distance is estimated at about 366,000 times the sun's distance or earth's radius. This means 366,000 times 92,885,000 miles. If there be an error of half a million miles in this estimate of the sun's distance; it will readily be seen that the error in the star's distance takes on gigantic proportions.

The 6th of December will therefore be a great day on the annals of the nineteenth century. Transit observers will do their utmost to obtain a more accurate determination of the sun's distance. If they do not reach perfect success, and there is little hope of such a result, they will have the satisfaction of feeling that they are laboring in a noble cause. For the observations made during the transit of 1882 will be a rich legacy to aid the astronomers who, 122 years hence, will observe the next transit in 2004.

We can only wish for good weather and good luck to the brave adventurers, and join in the prayer of the great astronomer, Halley, who, from an observation of the transit of Mercury in 1677, at St. Helena, was the first to discover the scientific import of transits. In recommending to future astronomers a careful observation of the transit of 1761, he says, in closing:

"May Heaven favor their observations with the most perfect weather. And when they shall have attained their object, and determined as well as they can our distance from the sun, let them remember that it was an Englishman who first conceived this fortunate idea."—*Scientific American.*

ONTARIO FARMS.

Report of the Bureau of Statistics for November—A Review of the Farming Year.

A summary of the November report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries has been received from Mr. Blue, secretary of the bureau. Besides being a report of the month, it contains a review of farming operations for the year. The inauspicious character of the early part of the year, and the marked favorable change which began with the month of June, are first commented on, and the bountiful harvests, not only in Ontario, but nearly all over the continent, are referred to.

The reports of correspondents show that all late ripening crops have been favoured by the fall weather.

Corn, which fared badly through June and July, was, it is stated, greatly improved during the latter part of the season. The report on the product of field beans is favourable. Buckwheat is reported to have promised splendidly, but some fields were destroyed by the gale of September 14th, and others by early frosts and wet weather at the reaping season. Clover appears to have been to a large extent a failure. The root crops were on the whole good. Fruit, as has already been reported, was, with some exceptions, poor crop.

With the exception of three or four counties where local droughts prevailed, pastures have been fresh and rich all the season, and live stock are reported to be healthy and is good flesh.

THE TABLES OF SATISTICS

show what the farmers of Ontario have done, and are doing. The total number of farms in the province is 201,766, embracing an area of 19,602,387 acres, of which 10,211,960 acres are cleared. The value of farm land is set down at $651,882,030, and the total of land, buildings, implements, and live stock at $882,033,400.

The area under grain crops this year was 5,002,067 acres, or 48 per cent. of all the cleared land. The acreage and production of each crop are given as follows:—Fall wheat, 1,188,520 acres, 31,255,402 bushels; spring wheat, 586,817 acres, 9,665,999 bushels; barley, 848,617 acres, 24,284,407 bushels; oats, 1,375,415 acres, 50,097,997 bushels; rye, 189,031 acres, 3,549,898 bushels; peas, 557,157 acres, 10,943,357 bushels; corn, 206,924 acres, 18,420,984 bushels (in the ear); buckwheat, 49,586 acres, 1,247,943 bushels. The total of fall and spring wheat is 1,775,337 acres, yielding 40,921,401 bushels, or an average of 23.05 bushels per acre.

The produce of each kind of grain is based on the returns of threshers and the reports of correspondents—the method adopted by the Department of Agriculture at Washington and by several State Bureaus. The following table gives the

AVERAGE OF BUSHELS PER ACRE

this year for the province of Ontario and for nine of the principal wheat-growing States, the figures for the latter being taking from the October report of the United State Department of Agriculture:—

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.
Ontario	26.3	16.5	28.6	36.4	18.8
Ohio	16.7	..	19.9	28.0	15.8
Michigan	17.8	..	28.2	33.3	17.0
Indiana	15.7	..	24.0	27.0	15.1
Illinois	16.0	..	22.5	37.4	16.6
Missouri	14.6	..	23.0	34.5	15.5
Kansas	19.5	..	25.7	38.1	22.3
Iowa	..	11.0	21.7	31.8	14.3
Minnesota	..	13.3	23.3	40.0	18.0
Dakota	..	16.7	29.2	45.0	20.0

It is only necessary to add that in the American States the grain crops are regarded as exceptionally good this year. The comparison of averages therefore makes a remarkable good showing for Ontario.

The total prduce of beans is computed to be 409,910 bushels; of potatoes, 18,432,145 bushels; of mangold wurtzels, 7,711,420 bushels; of carrots, 4,009,975 bushels; and of turnips, 35,359,331 bushels. The areas under meadow and clover was 1,825,890, acres, and the produce 2,090,626 tons, being an average of only 1.14 tons per acre. The damage done to clover by winter exposure and spring frosts accounts for this poor result. Orchard and garden embrace an area of 213,846 acres, and vineyard 2,098 acres. The returns for the latter are doubtless imperfect. The

TABLES OF LIVE STOCK

show that the number of farm horses in the province on the 31st of May was 503,604; of cattle, 1,586,312; of sheep, 1,915,303; of hogs, 850,226; and of poultry, 5,352,120. The number of milch cows was 685,382, and of thoroughbred cattle, 23,629; the returns of the latter, however, were incomplete. Of sheep one year and over 933,143 were returned as coarse-wooled, 178,299 as fine-wooled; the average weight per fleece of coarse wool was 5.19 lbs., and of fine wool 5.13 lbs. The number of hogs one year and over was 252,415, and under one year 597,811. The number of turkeys was 310,058; of geese, 533,357, and of other fowls, 4,508,705.

FALL WHEAT.

A large breadth of fall wheat has been sown, but it was got in late, and much of the ground was in poor condition. The rains of August prolonged the harvesting season, and farmers were not able to give the usual care to fallows. Besides, as an increased acreage almost invariably follows a good crop, quantities of indifferently tilled and manured stubble land have been pressed into service. In many parts of the country—especially in the western counties—the ground was hard to work, owing to the drought of September, and some fields were sown as late as the 20th of October. The young plant has in these districts made slow growth, for want of stimulating rains, and has neither rooted nor tillered well; yet it looks healthy, and has a fairly promising appearance. In the eastern counties, where the September rainfall was greater, the land was in good tilth, and the crop is in good condition. A few reports make mention of injury done by the hessian fly, the wire-worm, and the white grub, but it has been in no instance serious.

UNDER DRAINING AND MANURING.

It appears from the reports of correspondents that much attention is being paid to underdraining and to manuring the soil. The value of draining has been strongly enforced by the experience of this year, and in many sections the work is only limited by the scarcity of labor and of tiles. Large quantities of salt and plaster are used on grain, root, and grass crops, but there is a growing opinion that the best way to keep up the strength of the land is to increase the manure heap—which means, to quote the remark of a Wellington correspondent that "there is nothing like plenty beef and mutton to the acre." Salt is less used as a fertilizer this year for the reason that manufacturers have doubled the price; and phosphates are generally used in limited quantities only by way of experiment.

Slow progress has been made with fall ploughing, the ground being generally too hard and dry; but the prolonged season has been a boon to all who were behind with this important work.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

The immigration into the Dominion in the current year will largely exceed anything previously reported. In the ten months ending October 31st there arrived in Canada 153,055 immigrants, of whom 82,482—or rather more than one-half—have settled in this country; that is to say, our population has been reinforced from abroad at the rate of 8,240 persons per month during this year. The figures for British Columbia, and the return of the number who entered the Northwest by the American frontier between Emerson and Fort Benton are not included in these figures, but estimating this increment to be as large as last year, it is safe to anticipate that the full returns for the year will show an addition of one hundred thousand to our population by immigration. That result is eminently satisfactory. It is especially so when we know that of late the stream of immigration from the old world has been about stationary, that the United States returns are now falling behind those of last year, and that in that country, our chief competitor for the surplus population of Europe, the volume of immigration in 1882 will not exceed that of 1881. Compared with former years the gain of population which we are now making is remarkable, as the following statement of the number of immigrant settlers in Canada shows:—

	Number.
1876	25,633
1877	27,082
1878	29,807
1878	40,492
1880	38,505
1881	47,991
1882 (estimated)	100,000

We had, therefore, received up to the close of October more settlers than in the three years 1876-7-8 put together, and for the full year there is now no longer any doubt that the immigration will be double that of the largest previously recorded. The money value of this great increment of our population is in itself an enormous item. The amount of money and effects brought by immigrants last year was ascertained to be $4,188,925, and this year the amount so introduced into Canada will be something like ten million dollars. We owe the great impetus to immigration in the past two years primarily to the opening up of the Northwest, and the advantages of which are now becoming understood and appreciated in Great Britian. The tide of travel in that direction should be unabated for many years to come. Every year the desirability of location will increase, as population concentrates and provides the comforts of long settled districts, as the means of transportation are obtained throughout the whole country, and as the cost of supplies and of transportation is reduced. The wonderful prosperity of general trade, the industrial activity developed in the past three years, and the construction of railways and the large demand for labor incident to these movements, have also tended in an important degree towards turning a larger part of the stream of emigration from Europe to our shores. Yet, with an addition to our population in one year of one hundred thousand souls, the damand for labor is still in excess of the supply. Wages are higher than ever before in this country; employment awaits every man who is willing to accept it, skilled artisans and mechanics cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers to cope with the work to be done, and to those who desire to follow a pastoral life, there are open the finest agricultural lands on the Continent. It has taken a long time to get our due proportion of the Old World emigration, but at last we have fairly turned a large stream to Canada, and the advantages of our position ought now to enable us to push steadily forward in the competition with the United States.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A Dangerous Character.

ESCAPE OF A NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL FROM A MICHIGAN PRISON—HE FAVORS CANADA WITH HIS PRESENCE.

DETROIT, Nov. 22.—A despatch received last evening announced that Dan Van Wagner, sent from Kalamazoo for assault with intent to kill, had escaped from the Ionia House of Correction. Van Wagner is one of the most desperate men of his age ever sent to prison in Michigan. He is a Canadian by birth, and before reaching his majority was involved in several forgeries in the Dominion. Crossing over to Michigan he became interested in a patent pruning knife, and going about the State selling that article finally struck Kalamazoo. There he fell in with a farmer named Hewitt, with whom he drove out of town ostensibly to show the operation of the knife. When they reached a convenient spot, Van Wagner got out of the farmer's waggon and cut a limb off a tree. Hewitt jumped out to examine the limb and as he stepped down Van Wagner struck him over the head with the knife, and as he sank to the ground fired seven shots into his body from a revolver. Hewitt was found shortly after the commission of the crime, and though literally riddled with bullets none of the shots reached a vital spot, and he eventually got well. Van Wagner was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the State prison at Jackson for forty-five years. This happened nearly five years ago. After spending a short time in Jackson Van Wagner was transferred to the House of Correction, Ionia. Two years and a half ago he managed to escape, and it was thought at times that a large sum of money had been used to procure the assistance or silence of the officers of the prison. So strong did this belief become that a rigid investigation was made which resulted in the discharge of some suspected officers. After he had been at large a short time, it was learned he was at Clifton, Ont., and an officer of the Detroit police force was detailed to go after him. As an escaped prisoner he was not extraditable, and the methods employed by the officer in securing his man were never very fully explained. He was however, finally brought back to Detroit, whence he was conveyed to his old quarters at Ionia. A telegram received last evening says he has probably gone to Canada, and if he succeeds in getting there, will doubtless remain. Wagner is now about twenty-six years of age, six feet and one inch in height; has broad shoulders and very prominent cheek bones. He is a very powerful man, and when at large always goes well armed.

A Story of a Pin.

The St. Catharines *Journal* narrates the following remarkable story:—A young lady residing in the village of Beamsville was holding an iron pin in her mouth, while engaged in dressing herself, about seven months ago. The pin was black, one inch and three-quarters long, and was surmounted by a smooth round head the size of a No. 1 shot. She accidentally swallowed the pin, and was a good deal alarmed in consequence, but as she felt no after effects at first she began to think that it might have passed away without leaving any legacy behind it. Unfortunately this was not the case. After a week or two she began to experience a pain in the upper part of her chest on the right side, just below the collar bone. The pain was accompanied by a severe and very harrassing cough that was not amenable to treatment. The physician who examined the lungs found that there was a good deal of catarrhal inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane, and commencing consolidation of a portion of the lung substance. The ordinary treatment was resorted to, and the patient sustained by the most nourishing and invigorating diet. She complained of a sharp pain of a pricking nature in the lung, and whenever she coughed of a taste of iron in her mouth. She said she was sure the pin was there, and was the whole cause of the trouble. She was right. On Sunday last, the 12th inst., after a severe attack of coughing, she felt a strangling sensation in her throat, and then something pricking the back of her mouth. On introducing her finger into her mouth she felt and drew out the pin, shrunken and corroded, but the self same pin that she had swallowed seven months before. Although a good deal of irritation still remains in the lung resulting from the long-continued presence of the pin, it already shows signs of abating; and if tubercular disease is not induced, the physician in attendance expects a favourable result. The pin has been compared with a companion pin which was of the same size, and the swallowed pin was found to be one-fourth of an inch shorter than the unswallowed one, and of much smaller calibre from oxidation and erosion while in the air passages. Both pins are now in possession of the physician who has charge of the case.

Honest Tom Gidley.

"Talk about your clever campaign dodges," said Judge Diffenderfer, as the crowd filed out from the latest political cat-fight at Platt's hall the other night—"why, these fellows don't know the first rudiments of catching on with the people."

"Don't eh?" growled Dr. Betts, who was up for school director, and who had just been called a reprobate and corruptionist by four different speakers.

"No, sir," emphatically reiterated the Judge. "They don't even understand human nature—these fellows don't. All they think of is resolutions and beer. Now, there is Tom Gidley, of Kentucky. He understood a thing or two, Tom did."

"Knew it all, I s'pose?" snapped the doctor.

"Well, I'll just give you one instance," continued Diffenderfer. "Tom was running for State Treasurer bout four years ago. He was nominated by a split from the regulars, and as usual with independent tickets, he hadn't one chance in a thousand of being elected. Now, what do you think Tom did?"

"Sold out I s'pose," said the other old crony.

"Not much he didn't! Tom just bought a whole gross of umbrellas."

"And gave 'em away to the voters?"

"No, sir; far from it. He just went 'round and *returned 'em* to people—pretended he'd borrowed 'em the last rain before. Grasp the idea, don't you?"

"No, I'm blamed if I do."

"Why, it's plain enough. You see, he was up for treasurer, and it impressed people with an idea that he was the most honest man in the State. The idea of a man's actually returning an umbrella was something stupendous. He was elected by ten thousand majority, and though he's got richer than a pork-pie in office, they call him "Honest Tom Gidley" to this day."

Laughter.

There is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood vessels of the human body that does not feel some wavelet from the convulsion occasioned by good hearty laughter. The life principle, or the central man is shaken to the innermost depths, sending new tides of life and strength to the surface, thus materially tending to insure good health to the persons who indulge therein. The blood moves more rapidly and conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body, as it visits them on that particular mystic journey when the man is laughing, from what it does at other times. For this reason, every good hearty laugh in which a person indulges lengthens his life, conveying as it does new and distinct stimlus to the vital forces. Doubtless the time will come when physicians conceding more importance than they now do to the influence of the mind upon the vital forces of the body, will make up their prescriptions more with reference to the mind and less to drugs for them; and will, in so doing, find the best and most effective method of producing the required effect upon the patient.

Rapid Transit.

Uncle Mose owns several small shanties on Galveston avenue, which he rents out, but one of the