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.

ADVERTISING RATES.
First insertion, per line.....8c.
Each subsequent insertion.....3c.

Contract advertisements inserted at the following rates:

	1 year.	6 months.	3 months.
One column,	$60 00	$35 00	$20 00
Half "	35 00	20 00	12 00
Quarter "	20 00	12 00	7 00
Eighth "	12 00	7 00	4 00

Business cards, not exceeding 8 lines, $1 per annum; over 8 and under 12 lines, $5.

Advertisements of farms for sale, cattle estray, and other small advertisements, $1 for first month, and 50c. per month thereafter.

Special notices, 10c. per line each insertion. Any special notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual, company or society, to be considered an advertisement, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements measured by a scale of Nonpareil—12 lines to the inch. Advertisements without specified directions will be inserted till forbid. Instructions to change or discontinue an advertisement must be left at the office by noon on Monday, and the copy for changes must be handed in not later than 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

JOB PRINTING.

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. Dr. Fowler, 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. R. L. Ockley, Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday 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 3 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services 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. Service 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.
TEYFORDALE—Friday before the Guelph fair.
HARRISTON—Friday before the Guelph fair.
BOSWORTH—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.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
(SOUTHERN EXTENSION OF W. G. & B. RY.)

Trains leave Listowel Station daily as under:

For Kincardine and intermediate points—Mixed, 7.40 a.m.; Express 1.52 p. m.; Express 8.14 p.m.

For Palmerston—Express at 6.29 a. m.; Express 1.08 p.m.; Mixed, 9.30 p.m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

Trains leave Listowel station daily as under:

GOING SOUTH.
Express, 8.00 a m.; Express, 1.05 p m ; Mixed, 4.45 p. m.

GOING NORTH.
Mixed, 9.45 a.m.; Express, 1.12 p.m · Express, 9.00 p.m.

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, Conveyancers, &c. 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.

WM. BRUCE, SURGEON DENTIST, late of Toronto, Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. Office—Over Dr. Michener's 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 the best liquors and cigars. Good stabling, etc Prime lager a specialty.

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, NEWRY 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 and 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.

WM. WATKINS,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
DRAYTON, - - ONT.
Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, &c., &c., drawn a reasonable rates. **Money to Loan.**

MARBLE WORKS!
MITCHELL & SMITH,
Dealer in American and Foreign Marble.
Granite Monuments, English & American Grave Stones.
Table tops Mantelpieces, FireGrates, window and door sills, etc.
STAND—Opposite Commercial hotel, Main street, Listowel.
W. MITCHELL. A. SMITH.

LIVERY, HACK & BUS BUSINESS.
R. & W. WOODS,
having purchased the Livery and Hack business from Jas. Pelton, wish to inform the public that they are prepared to supply
Rigs of Every Kind on Shortest Notice, and at Reasonable Rates.
They will also run
A BUS AND HACK,
to and from all trains. Good rigs and gentle horses at all hours.
STABLES—Mill street, opposite Town Hall Listowel.

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

Listowel Standard.

VOL. V.—NO. 19. LISTOWEL, ONTARIO, MAY 19, 1882. A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, $1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, - - $100,000.

DIRECTORS,
JOHN STUART, Esq., PRESIDENT.
JAS. TURNER, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT.
HON. D. MCINNES, Esq., E. GURNEY, Esq., D. MOORE, Esq., GEORGE ROACH, Esq., JOHN PROCTOR, Esq.

LISTOWEL AGENCY.
Interest allowed on deposit.
H. H. O'REILLY,
13. AGENT.

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 on 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; 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.
REFERENCE—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—
LOWEST RATES OF INEEREST.
The best privileges given for paying off loans.
DINGMAN & DARLING,
11. Over Scott's Banking House, Listowel.

MONEY TO LEND.
FOR FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, on Farm and Town property; also private funds at 6 per cent. The borrower can have privilege of paying off principal at any time. Conveyancing done, issuer of Marriage Licenses, &c.
ADAM HUNT, Commissioner.
Teviotdale P. O.
Residence, con. 12, Wallace.

MONEY TO LOAM
AT 6½ PER CENT.
Persons wanting money on Mortgage can have the same at 6½ per cent, interest to be paid at the end of each year, with the best privileges of paying a part or the whole loan on a month's notice.
Apply to
R. MARTIN.

For sale, lot 15 in the 10th con. of Wallace, 100 acres, about 70 acres cleared. Bank barn, 38 x 60, and frame house, 32 x 24. Two good wells and a good bearing orchard. This farm joins the corporation of the town of Palmerston, affording all the advantages of that growing town.
Apply to
R. MARTIN.

100 acres for sale in the Township of Grey, Lot No. 19, in the 5 Con., with about 60 acres cleared, frame barn 40x80 and a good Dwelling House, and bearing orchard. For further particulars apply to
R. MARTIN.
Listowel P. O.

MONEY TO LOAN.
AT 6 PER CENT.
—ON—
FRM AND 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 for us 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 furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole 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!
WM. McKEEVER,
Has pleasure in announcing that he has fitted up a
First-Class Butcher Stall
in his new Brick Block on west side of Wallace street, opposite the old stand, where the
Choicest Meats of the Seasor
can be had at times, and at moderate rates.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS!
to Hotels and Boarding Houses.
Will not be Undersold.
Listowel, 1881 WM. McKEEVER. 46.

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 four, &c., constantly on hand.
Farmers, bring your Butter and Eggs, and dried meat this way. Highest market price allowed in exchange for goods. 8.

10,000 ROLLS
WALL PAPER
RECEIVED AT
DR. MICHENER'S.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN TOWN
All the latest patterns in English and Canadian Wall Papers.
FROM 5C. UP.
also heavy stock of
WINDOW BLINDS.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
EXPRESS WAGONS,
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.

PHOTOGRAPHS
in the
BEST STYLE OF THE ART.
Having refitted and re-furnished my Photograph Gallery, and having secured a
First-Class Artist,
I am prepared to execute
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHS
in a style equal to the productions of the
BEST CITY GALLERIES.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COPYING, ENLARGING, AND FRAMING PICTURES.
—CHARGES VERY MODERATE—
Gallery in rear of Montreal Telegraph Office. Main Street, Listowel.
29. S. M. SMITH.

NEW ARRIVALS!
SPRING STOCK
—OF—
BOOTS & SHOES!
—AT—
KARGES BROS.,
Having purchased largely for this season's trade, we are now prepared to supply the citizens of Listowel and vicinity with all classes of Boots & Shoes. Excellent assortment of
Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and Children's Wear
IN ORDERED WORK!
None can surpass us, as we employ only first-class workmen and use the very best material.
In **SEWED WORK** we defy competition. Our prices are as low as the lowest. Give us a call
First door north of Royal hotel, Wallace St.
14 KARGES BROS.

W. E. BINNING,
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR,
LISTOWEL.
Contracts taken for all classes of buildings. Plans and specifications prepared, and estimates 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

TO THE PUBLIC.
Having leased Mr. Jas. Green's
BLACKSMITH SHOP
for a term of years, I am prepared to do all kinds of
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,
as well as getting up
ALL KINDS OF NEW WORK.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Particular attention paid to
HORSESHOEING.
WAGON SHOP IN CONNECTION,
managed by Simon Squires.
PETER BENDER.
Listowel, April 4, 1882. 13.

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.
REPARING Promptly attended to. A Liberal discount for Cash.
J. P. NEWMAN.

Hints for Farm and Garden Work in May.

MANGELS.—These roots are the best of all roots for cattle, sheep or pigs. They are healthy and nutritious, and with good management a very large yield can be produced. Every farmer who has cows or sheep should grow some, if only one acre or even less, for they may be produced for three cents a bushel, and are very cheap at that.

HORSES.—While at hard work horses require more than usual care. The feeding should be liberal and the grooming thoroughly done. A good currying and brushing and rubbing down after a hard day's work relieves the muscles and rests the animal greatly, gives him a relish and appetite for his food and makes him sleep comfortable, more especially if a good, dry, soft bed is provided.

Meadows and Pastures which have suffered from the past dry season may be renovated by harrowing the bare spots and sowing seed upon them. A light coat of fine manure, or a dressing of wood ashes or plaster, or of superphosphate of lime would help the seed to take and restore the grass. Poor meadows are far better improved in this way and more quickly than by ploughing up and reseeding them.

SHEEP.—Ewes having young lambs, but not having the best of pasture, should be helped out with a pint or so of bran; the lambs will get the benefit as well as the ewes. This is especially needful for sheep and lambs that are intended for sale. Docking of lambs and castration of the ram lambs should be done while the lambs are quite young; they suffer less from it and run less risk of danger.

PIGS.—Store pigs should now have a run at large in some wood lot or waste field, where they can root as they please and gain health and strength for the fall feeding. Young pigs are much safer from the common diseases incident to them when at large than when shut up in pens. But some regular food should be given to them or they will not grow; the exercise alone makes more food necessary.

COWS.—Pasture is very late and grass will be sure to be deficient. Some provision should be made to meet this by planting some fodder crop for feed as soon as the short late grass is eaten off. Oats and peas will be the best for early use, coming in in July, and after that early Canadian corn planted as soon as possible will be the next. An acre of each of these for 10 cows will carry them over the poor grass and give the pasture a rest and time to recover for the fall.

POTATOES.—Many farmers think that seed potatoes are actually seed. But this is not the truth. Potatoes are swollen stems of the plant, and the eyes are buds, the same in every way as buds upon grape vines or trees. When we make a cutting of a vine and plant it, we do precisely the same as when we make a cutting of a potato and plant that, so that there is no difference in the value of large or small potatoes for planting, so long as the small ones are ripe.

POTATO BEETLES—There are many statements going about to the effect that limedust from the roads, wood ashes, and other similar substances will drive away the potato beetles. These are all mistakes. Nothing but Paris green or some other strong poison will kill them, and they cannot be driven away. Every one who grows potatoes should make it a business to kill every beetle that he can, as soon as he can and as quick as he can, and that will greatly help to exterminate these pests.

How Potatoes Have Damaged Ireland.

Sorry was the day for Ireland when potatoes were introduced. Its cultivation brought the first downward step to that once well cultivated land, which exported wheat and was full of the richness of the land. The potatoes made Ireland lazy, influenced the brain progress of its common people by making the latter excitable and unstable from the want of solid nourishment, and lowered the whole status of the nation. It is a wonder that people fed for one century on potatoes could still show so much hardiness, so much purpose, so much firmness; if the means taken to show these qualities are not always well chosen, that is again the fault of potato feeding. People who live on potatoes may grow fat on them, may be able to maintain themselves on them, but can never be endowed with that stability of living which is the first quality to keep up a national position.

Neglected Fruits.

An exceange calls attention to the fact that there are two old fashioned fruits which are shamefully neglected in these days—the red cherry and the red currant. When grown to perfection both of these are as handsome as pictures and as luscious and healthy as they are handsome. The cherry pie which our mothers made was the very ideal of excellence between crusts, and the sauces which they produced from a cherry basis were enough to tempt the appetite of the daintiest epicures. Nor was there anything which a well ordered stomach welcomed more heartily, direct from the tree, than a large, perfect and thoroughly ripe cherry. And when it came to the currant bushes! As soon as grown, before they had begun to ripen, they made excellent sauce and pies, and from that time on until they came to perfect maturity, and were fit to be converted into the finest jellies that were found among the housewife's winter supplies they were always ready to contribute a tempting dish to the table. But the fly came to sting fruit and the worm to gnaw foliage. The cherry trees were broken down, or went to decay, and the old rows of currant bushes disappeared. Then came the seductive tree agent with his books stuffed with pictures of cherries big as pumpkins and of non-destructive currant bushes, and sickly plants, representing these improved varieties, took the place of the old standards, that had proved their excellence by years of acceptable service. In a word between flies and worms and the tree agents, the old-fashioned currant bushes and cherry trees have in too many cases gone to the wall or under the wall, and are seen no more. It would be good policy to call them back. There is no cherry that can be grown with as little trouble as the old-style red one that is any better; and certainly there is not and need not be anything in the shape of currants which are an improvement upon those that grew about the garden and upon the bankings fifty years ago.

WORMS IN FLOWER POTS.—One pound of unslaked lime to six gallons of water, one-half of the water poured over the lime hot, the rest added when cold, after draining off the clear lime water. I find phosphorus paste, such as is prepared and used as a vermin exterminator, the quickest, easiest, and neatest. Mix it with the soil. Mhre than one application is sometimes necessary, but it is effectual.

Are you a martyr to headache? Suffer no longer. A remedy is found in Burdock Blood Bitters. It regulates the Bowels, cleanses the system, allays nervous irritation and restores health and vigor. Sample bottle 10 cents.

Why the Prairie is Treeless.

Mr. L. F. Ward gives in The Kansas City Review some reasons why the Western plains are destitute of forests. Where the annual rainfall exceeds twenty-four inches the absence of forests is undoubtedly due to the repeated burnings which take place on the prairies from human agency. Where the annual rainfall is below twenty, or perhaps twenty-four inches, there can be no growth of forests, and this is the true cause of the absence of trees on the great plains. But this does not prevent the existence in arid regions of certain specialized types of arborescent vegetation. The sage brush that covers the dreary wastes of the Rocky Mountain region, the Laramie plains, the Bitter Creek valley, and such vast areas of the West, while botanical writers characterize it as little more than an over grown weed, is to all intents and purposes a tree, and often attains a great age. The region it occupies is even more arid than the great plains, yet no fires occur and no forests grow. In the nearly rainless areas of Arizona, Southern Utah and New Mexico, and stretching eastward into Texas, there are a number of arborescent forms, the creosote bush (Larrea Mexicana), the mesquit (Prosopis Juliflora) various acacias and mimosas, and one yucca (Y. brevifolia), together with the tree cactus (Cereus giganteus). These grow sattered great distances from each other and rarely form thickets or groves. Why no such characteristic species are found occupying the great plains is not known, and it is probably a mere accident that none happen to exist, adopted both to their temperatures and their arid condition. Did any such exist, there seems no reason why they might not thrive as well as the sage brush furthur west or the mesquit of the South.

Mr. Beecher's Farming as Described by Mark Twain.

Mark Twain has written of Mr. Beecher's farm on the Hudson river as follows: Mr. Beecher's farm consists of thirty-six acres, and is carried on on scientific principles. He never puts in a plant or a crop without consulting his book. He ploughs and reaps and digs and sows according to the best authorities, and the authorities cost more than the other farming implements do. As soon as the library is complete the farm will be a profitable investment. But book farming has draw backs. Upon one occasion, when it seemed morally certain that the hay ought to be cut, the hay book could not be found, and before it was found it was too late, and the hay was all spoiled. Mr. Beecher raises some of the best wheat crops in the country, but the unfavorable difference between the cost of producing it and its market value after it is produced has interfered considerably with its success as a commercial enterprise. His special weakness is hogs. However, he considers hogs the best game a farm produces. He buys the original pig for $1.50, and feeds him $40 worth of corn and sells him for about $9. This is the only crop he ever makes any money on. He loses on the corn, but makes $7.50, on the hog. He does not mind this, because he never expects to make anything on corn. And, any way it turns out, he has the excitement of raising the hog, whether he gets the worth of him or not. His strawberries would be a comfortable success if the robins would eat turnips, but they won't, and hence the difficulty.

One of Mr. Beecher's most harassing difficulties in his farming operations comes of the close resemblance of the different sort of seeds and plants to each other. Two years ago his farsightedness warned him that there was going to be a scarcity of watermelons, and therefore he put in a crop of twenty-seven acres of that fruit. But when they came up they turned out to be pumpkins, and a dead loss was the consequence. Sometimes a portion of his crops goes into the ground the most promising sweet potatoes, and come up the meanest carrots—though I never heard him express it just in that way. When he bought his farm he found one egg in every hen's nest on the place. He said that was just the reason so many farmers failed; they scattered their inforces too much. Concentration was the idea. So he gathered those eggs all together and put them all under one experienced old hen. That hen roosted over that contract night and day for eleven weeks, under the personal supervision of Mr. Beecher himself, but he could not 'phase' those eggs. Why? Because they were those infamous porcelain things which are used by ingenious and fraudulent farmers as 'nest eggs.' But perhaps Mr. Beecher's most disastrous experience was the time he tried to raise an immense crop of dried apples. He planted $1,500 worth, but never one of them sprouted. He has never been able to understand to this day what was the matter with those apples.

Mr. Beecher's farm is not a triumph. It would be easier on him if he worked it on shares with some one, but he cannot find anybody who is willing to stand half the expense and not many that are able. Still persistence in any case is bound to succeed. He was a very inferior farmer when he first began, but a prolonged and unflinching assault upon his agricultutal difficulties has had its effect at last, and he is fast rising from influence to poverty.

What a Newspaper Does for Nothing.

The following article should be read and pondered well by every man who takes a newspaper without paying for it.

The result of my observation enables me to state as a fact that publishers of newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any other class of men in the country who invest an equal amount of labor, capital and thought. They are expected to do more service for less pay, to stand more sponging and dead-heading, to puff and defend more people without any fee or hope of reward than any other class.

They credit wider and longer, get oftener cheated, suffer more pecuniary loss, and are oftener the victims of misplaced confidence than any other calling in the community. People pay a printer's bill more reluctantly than any other. It goes harder with them to expend a dollar on a valuable newspaper than ten on a needless gew gaw, yet everybody avails himself of the editor's pen and the printer's ink. How many professional and political reputations and fortunes have been made and sustained by the friendly, though unrequited pen of the editor? How many embryo towns and cities have been brought into notice and puffed into prosperity by the press? How many railroads, now in successful operation, would have foundered but for the assistance of "the lever that moves the world?" In short what branch of industry or activity has not been promoted, stimulated and defended by the press? And who has tendered more than a miserable pittance for its mighty services? The bazaars of fashion and the haunts of appetite and dissipation are thronged with an eager crowd, bearing gold in their palms, and the commodities there vended are sold at enormous profits, though intrinsically worthless, and paid for with scrupulous punctuality; while the counting-room of the newspaper is the jewing, cheapening trade of orders and pennies. It is made a point of honor to liquidate a grog bill, but not of dishonor to repudiate a printer's bill.

TELEGRAPHIC SCIENCE.

Invention of a New Transmitter and Receiver.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 30.—A special despatch from Canton, O., says Mr. S. Essick has invented and patented an instrument which bids fair to revolutionize telegraphy. The primary invention is an automatic telegraphic transmitter, which in its appearance and operation resembles the modern type-writer. The Morse transmitter now in general use requires one impulse of the finger and hand on the single key of the instrument for each dot, and 82 impulses are required for the representation of the 26 letters of the alphabet. The new transmitter requires, like the type-writer, but one impulse for each letter of the alphabet. The message may be "taken" by sound or paper when transmitted by the new instrument, although the operator can send so fast that the ear cannot discriminate between the sounds, and taking by sound is impossible because of the rapidity of the succession of the alphabetic sound. To remedy this, or rather profit by this speed in transmission, a "receiver" has been invented and patented by the same gentleman, which takes the message at the destination, and writes it out in type-writer style. The inventions have been tested on the wires of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and it is expected that one wire fitted with the new transmitter and receiver will do the work of three with the instruments in present use, while the liability of error in transmission is very materially lessened. With the instruments now in use, telegraphy will be much less difficult to learn than now, as any person who can operate a type-writer can telegraph.

THE CROPS OF PERTH.

Bureau of Industries Report.

The following we find in the agricultural returns of the Bureau of Agriculture, just published, in regard to the crops of this county:

The condition of fall wheat, of which a large acreage was sown, is not more than average, and the indications are far less than a fall crop. Want of snow during the winter has had an injurious effect, but the chief damage has been done by spring frosts, which, particularly of late, have been very prevalent. On light soils and well drained clay the crops present a finer and more healthy appearance than on mucky or undrained land. Early sown grain gives much better promise than that sown late. No worms or insects have yet made their appearance. Perhaps five per cent. of the entire acreage will be ploughed up, chiefly where land is insufficiently drained, or the grain has been sown too late.

A very limited area of rye is grown. It is good on dry land.

The condition of the clover crop is decidedly bad. Except on high and dry lands, it has suffered extensively from heaving by spring and winter frosts. A large area will be ploughed up.

Live stock of all kinds are in first-class condition, having stood the winter well. All classes are free from diseases except horses, among whom "pink eye" has prevailed to a limited extent, as well as a disorder causing paralysis on the hind quarter. Ewes have been unusually prolific.

There was no lack of fodder during the winter, and hay is now selling in some localities for $10 per ton.

Ploughing began about the 1st of April, and seeding about the 15th. Fair progress has been made with both at date of the returns.

Night frosts and northerly winds have retarded vegetation. Fruit trees have been very little injured, and the prospects for blossom are good.

There is enough wheat in farmers' hands for consumption, but no surplus. Considerable quantities of hay have been pressed and shipped, and the reserve of oats is moderately large.

Not many fat cattle are left, and those remaining are mostly held for May delivery. There is a fair supply of store cattle.

GENERAL REMARKS: "Prospects are good. "Bees in general have wintered well." "The agricultural interests of this township (Elma) are in a prosperous condition." "Farmers, realizing high prices for everything." "Farmers are turning their attention chiefly to live stock.

PROGRESSIVE CANADA.

Letter of a Canadian in the New York Herald.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A Canadian writes to the *Herald* in regard to an article in that paper on "Progressive Canada," published May 2nd. He takes exception to the *Herald's* article, saying:—"As to the appointment and qualifications of Senators, you are not misinformed, but when you state that the sentiment in favour of its (the Senate's) modification has been steadily gaining strength, you have been misled. The Radical or Grit party in Canada are in a hopeless minority, both in the country and in the present Parliament, which, however, is not in its last days. But no Canadian, excepting the fanatical Grit, believes otherwise than that the policy of the present Government will be fully endorsed at the polls. The agitation for the abolition of the Senate emanated from the brain of Mr. Gordon Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, whose predecessor and brother, the late Hon. George Brown, some time Prime Minister of old Canada—for forty-eight hours, I believe—was just as strongly opposed to the alteration of the present constitution as the present editor now is in his advocacy of the abolition of that body. The Toronto *Globe* is the leading Grit organ of the country, and whatever is written in its columns is swallowed without a grimace and accepted as gospel by the small fry journalists of the radical press, the ambitious Grit farmers, who love to call themselves "Reformers," and petty politicians of that ilk in the villages and counties of Ontario, the only province of the Dominion that they, as a party, have any political weight in worth speaking of. Among the cultured class and the really liberal minded portion of Canadians, the appellation "Grit" is synonymous with hypocrite politicaly speaking of course, and has consequently become regarded as a term of reproach, and as such is always used contemptuously by Conservatives, particularly so by those whose opinions are of an ultra nature. The constitution of the Dominion of Canada, as you are doubtless aware, rests on the Imperial Act which effected the union of the provinces, known as the British North America Act, and it is a question, though self-government in local affairs has been conceded, whether the Imperial Parliament would sanction, for Imperial reasons which are obvious, a further step towards democracy. Furthermore it is very unlikely that the Senate itself, which has everything to say in the matter, would sign its own death warrant. Your closing remark about the governmental evolution through which Canada is now passing, is simply all moonshine. Four-fifths of the Canadians are satisfied with the present condition of things, and are in no mood for tinkering at a constitution which is as nearly as possible adapted to the well-being of all classes of the community. What is actually desired by the mass is the development of the North-West and its vast resources, and the majority regard the present men in power, who have attained so much in this direction with every confidence. It can safely be predicted that the country will endorse Sir John Macdonald's policy at the coming elections, and notwithstanding the hysterical state the Grit press have worked themselves into on the eve of the contest, Sir John Macdonald will hold the reins of power as long as his health will permit."

FROM LISTOWEL TO WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, April 27.

Editor STANDARD.—We left Listowel, as you are aware, on Wednesday, 19th April, en route to the "promised land." We arrived in Sarnia at six p. m., and in an hour or so were in the land of the free. After the customs officers had taken a squint into our baggage, we left at 9 o'clock for Chicago, where we arrived next morning at eight. Our train not leaving till eleven, we took advantage of our spare time, and strolled around to see the lions of the city. By the time we had finished our ramble, we came to the conclusion that they—the lions—were not "stuffed with straw." There is too much enterprise about the Chicago folks to allow of such a fraud. Leaving this rushing, bustling city behind us at eleven, and after a run of about five hours, we came to Moline, where the U. S. Government Arsenal is situated on an island in the Mississippi river. They have been eighteen years at work on these buildings, and I am told that it will take ten more to finish them. They employ upwards of 1,200 hands at present, in the manufacture of guns, cannon, etc. After we had partaken of refreshments here, we started again, and although the road was very rough, we made the best of it, whirling away the time, as best we could until one after the other we turned in and went to sleep. Next morning we found ourselves at a small place called Wascca, composed chiefly of lager beer saloons, where we had the misfortune to have to lay over for six hours, owing to an accident about eight miles up the line. About noon we were on the move again; the road was very rough all the way to Minneapolis, where we arrived at five o'clock Friday evening. Here we met Mr. Bolton, Mr. Herman, and Mr. E. Herman, who had been detained since Thursday evening, owing to the washouts on the road north. It is here where the celebrated Pittsburg A flouring mills are situated, which are said to be the second largest in the world. These mills have a capacity of over 40,000 bushels of wheat per day, and are furnished with power from the famous falls of St. Anthony, which not only furnish power for these mills alone, but for about twenty other flouring mills, not taking into consideration the saw-mills, which are very numerous. We did not get away from this busy, but very muddy city, till Monday evening, at nine o'clock. We felt sure that we were going right through to Winnipeg this time, without any more stoppages; but no; when we got as far as Hallock, a small place south of St. Vincent, we were detained for over seven hours. About noon we left this place, and, in a few hours we reached St. Vincent Things looked pretty dreary here. The track was five feet under water, and we had to be transported by the steamer *Selkirk* to Emereon, sailing over what is considered the finest farms in Manitoba. Emerson had its share of the flood also, the southern part of the town being pretty banly flooded. The country from Emerson to Winnipeg is very marshy, and was badly flooded with water. We arrived at Winnipeg at half-past eight o'clock Wednesday night, all feeling completely tired out, and glad that our journey was at an end for a time. The first thing that took our attention in Winnipeg was the mud. Our boots were nearly drawn off coming down from the station. The present population of the city is about 16,000. The boom in real estate has subsided considerably, but there are any number of sales going on. The amount of building is something to be wondered at. In every part of the city buildings are being rushed up as quickly as possible. All the material, such as lumber, lath, shingles, brick, etc., has to be brought from the south. Some of it, and indeed the most, comes from Minneapolis; so that it is no small item to build here. Brick is $45 per thousand; but it will come down to about $20 as soon as they commence to manufacture it here. Low grades of lumber cost $30 per thousand, and $80 for the best. Carpenters get from $2 to $3 per day; plasterers from $3 to $4; bricklayers about the same; laborers from $2 to $2.50. Rents are very high. A house that could be got for eight dollars in Listowel, could not be got for less than forty dollars here. Quite a number of mechanics are keeping bachelor's hall, which costs about $3 per week. Good board can not be got for less than a dollar per day. Meat has risen to such an extent as to be beyond reach of poor people, being from 30c. to 40c. per lb. Potatoes are $2 per bushel; Butter 30c. per lb.; Wood $10 to $12 per cord. Building material is very scarce, and will be so until the water goes down; and according to the present look-out, it will be some time before it will do so. The Assiniboine river is rising very fast, and if there is no change for the better, things threaten to become serious. There is no connection by rail between here and Brandon, the track being under water, so you may have some idea of the crowded state of the city. People have been here for a week unable to get away. The steamers running on the Assiniboine are crowded with passengers and freight. The Old Fort Garry is being torn down, at least the best part of it. They are turning some of the sheds into hotels. The post where poor Scott was shot has been taken up. It is to be regretted that such old landmarks, and especially a place like Fort Garry, with which every one who has read anything of Canadian history is well acquainted, should be torn down just for the sake of making money out of it. Some very fine buildings will be erected in the city this summer, among which will be the Pacific hotel, which is to cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $500,000, and the station, which bids fair to eclipse the Union in Toronto, besides any number of business blocks and private dwellings. On Friday afternoon we put up our camp near the Fort, and find things very comfortable. We have lots of room and take things in the free and easy style. All the party have had good health so far, with the exception of a few headaches, etc., and all are blessed with fearful appetites. There are quite a number of Listowel people in the city. Mr. F. E. Gibbs is in the real estate business, and Mr. E. B. Sutherland is hard at work, and has quite a number of contracts on hand. As I write, the Red river is still rising, and the lower part of the city along the river is badly flooded, and the Louise bridge is said to be in danger.