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, $4 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 6.30 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.—Ragian 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.
TEVIOTDALE—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 8.13 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 Boy & 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 5 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 Mantel pieces, 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 STREETS
Terms to suit buyers.
10. GEORGE DRAPER

Listowel Standard.

VOL. V.—NO. 15. LISTOWEL, ONTARIO, APRIL 21, 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 INEREST.
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 40x60 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—
FARM 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.
WM. McKEEVER.
Listowel, 1881 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 lour, &c., constantly on hand.
Farmers, bring your Butter and Eggs, and dried meat this way. Highest market price allowed in exchange for goods. 3.

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.

$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.

St. Catherines Nurseries.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
Having fully tested MOORE'S EARLY and BRIGHTON, two new grapes, I unhesitatingly advise my patrons to plant them. You will not be disappointed. Moore's Early is the very best early black grape yet grown in Canada. It has stood thirty degrees below zero unhurt. Brighton is a delicious red grape, ripening just after Moore's Early. They are both large in bunch and berry, and very productive. I will mail both to any address, post paid, on receipt of $2, or either for $1. Agents wanted.
D. W. BEADLE, St. Catherines.
52c.

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. A Liberal discount for Cash.
J. P. NEWMAN.

PAT AND THE FROGS.

The spring had come
With its gentle rain,
And the Frogs, from
Their beds of mud
Waked up again;
Tuned up their pipes
Of various tones,
From the shrill piccolos
To the sturdy trombones.

They were chanting in concert,
With strains of great glee,
When Pat came along,
Or a pretty big spree.
No money had he
The "oratium" to buy,
And oh! he was feeling
So terribly dry!
So the only chance left
For a drink that he found
Was the water that flowed
In the jolly Frogs' pond.

He came to the brink
With a "skip and a leap,"
When a tempting small voice
Cried: "Knee-deep! knee-deep!

"Thank you kindly," said Pat,
"Ye're right well behavin',
So I'll take aff me brogues,
An' me feet I'll be lavin'."

So he took off his boots,
And at once threw them down,
When a sepulchral tone
Said, "You'll dr-r-*rown!* You'll dr-r-*rown!*"

"Howly Biddy!" said he,
"It's me narves ye'd be thryin!
Ye're a murtherin' set
Of thieves at yer prim!
Me name's Paddy Flinn,
O' the county o' Claff-your!
So know out ivery man,
An' I'll take the scalp aff yer!
If there's iver a man of yees
Has any spunk!"

But the answer he got
Was: "You're dr-r-*runk!* dr-r-*runk! unk!*"

"Dhrunk, am I? faith!
An' its my way of thinkin'
If I'd live as yees do
I'd always be dhrinkin!
Not wa-ther, but whiskey,
I'd live in, be-gum!
Will yees howld yer hush iver?"

"More r-r-r-*rum!* More r-r-r-*rum!*"

Pat picked up a stone,
Which he threw with his might,
And the voices at once
Were silenced outright.

So he put on his brogues,
On his way cogitating
Their want of politeness
And manners berating.

Said he: "I'd go bail, that
There'd be no more bother,
If whiskey they lived in,
Instid of cowld wa-ther!"

—*Oriental Casket.*

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

A nourishing and pleasant drink for a sick person is made of parched rice. Brown the rice the same as you do coffee; then pour boiling water with a little salt in it over the rice. Let it boil until it is tender; then add sugar or cream to it. It may be strained or not, according to taste.

Light, brown biscuit for tea, are made of one pint of Graham flour, one pint of sour cream, one teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda; roll them out as for any biscuit, and bake in a moderate oven.

A good way to prepare apples at this season of the year, when they are almost tasteless, is to pare them, cut them in quarters, and steam until they are tender; then put them in an earthen dish, and pour over the sauce a little weak vinegar, just enough to flavor them a trifle. In this put some unground allspice and a little sugar.

The following is an excellent recipe for a cheap fruit cake:—One egg, one cup of sugar, one and a half cups of flour, half a cup of butter, two-thirds of a cup of currants, one cup of raisins, half a teaspoonful of baking powder, three tablespoonfuls of sour cream or milk, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg; in place of baking powder and sour milk, you may use, if you choose, two tablespoonfuls of yeast; in this case it will need to stand in the tin to rise for an hour.

An economical way to prepare beefsteak for breakfast is this:—Buy your sirloin steak for next day's dinner, then cut off the ends, which when cooked on a gridiron shrivel up, and are the same as wasted. Chop them very fine, season with pepper and salt, and a very little silted sage, if you like that flavor. After they are chopped form them in flat cakes, and a few minutes before breakfast melt a lump of butter in a saucepan and fry till brown. By adding a little more butter and sour milk and flour you can make a nice gravy to pour over the meat.

Lemon sherbet, which is so refreshing to the fever patient, and which is not despised by the well man, is made in the proportion of two pounds of white sugar and six lemons, to two quarts of water. Cut the lemons in two parts; squeeze every drop of the juice out; stir the sugar, water and lemon juice together, and stir through a wire sieve. Freeze just as you do ice cream. Orange sherbet can be made in the same way by substituting oranges for lemons, and some people think it very agreeable if half lemons and half oranges are used. This is a pleasant ice to serve at the close of a weighty dinner.

Rice for dessert is very nice when prepared in this way:—Wash half a cupful of rice, add to it a large half cup of sugar, a dessertspoonful of salt, one quart of milk, and some grated nutmeg. Set it in the oven to bake, stirring it from the bottom every few minutes with a long-handled spoon. When the rice is cooked so that it is perfectly soft, stir in half a teacupful of corn starch which you have rubbed smooth in a little cold water. If any brown crust has formed on the top, remove it before you put in the corn starch. This is suitable to serve cold for tea, or warm for dessert. Send it to the table in cups or glasses, with a spoonful of jelly or jam in each cup.

There is probably more danger of taking severe colds now even than before the crocus came and "took the winds of March with beauty." All persons who have the care of children should see that no flannels are laid aside, and that other wraps are worn as usual. It is not possible for a young and robust person to realize that without health one can do nothing, because he does not know what health is. Every generation must be taught before it is too late that prevention is far better than cure. Wearing rubbers one day and discarding them the next, running out doors bareheaded—all these things should be avoided, and the reasons for it should be explained clearly to children, and that will help to compel obedience in these matters.

A REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.—As a few cases of diphtheria are reported in the city and country we print the subjoined remedy which is recommended by the authorities to whom we have shown it. A somewhat similar remedy has proved efficacious in many instances:—"Gargle the throat with a mixture of sulphur and water—one teaspoonful of sulphur to one teacupful of cold water. Swallow the gargle carefully so as to make it reach every part of the throat. If the patient is unable to gargle, take a small quantity of sulphur on the end of a table knife or spoon, then reach it back to the back part of the mouth and blow the sulphur into the throat. Should this not reach the effected part take a shovel of live coals, under which you place your sulphur, and let the patient inhale the fumes, which will give instantaneous relief. We know of many cases where this has been tried and not one has proved fatal.—*Exchange.*

Hot tea and coffee lunches served at all hours at G. T. Huber's confectionery and oyster parlor—one door west of Bricker's.

THE WORK OF THE WORM.

The family of the worms is a somewhat extensive one, and comprises a great many odd creatures; but the particular member of this large family, of which we now design to speak, is the one most familiar to us of them all—the common earthworm.

It may, at first sight, be supposed by many readers, that nothing of interest can be said about such an ordinary creature, and that the only useful work of the earthworm is to serve small boys as a bait for the capture of very small and very innocent fish. "A worm at one end and a fool at the other," is the aphorism of the fishing line; and one that bears a little hard on the young man of much patience, who occupies the end opposite the worm.

Yet the story of our humble friend does not end with the digging him from his underground lair, and consigning him to the tin box of the fisherman, or to the mouth, as has been wickedly said of some devotees of the fish hook. There is, in fact, more in the life of the earthworm than is generally imagined; enough of interest, indeed, to make a book upon the subject—as has just been done by Mr. Darwin, the naturalist. We wish to lay before our readers some of the more interesting facts described in this book.

And first, what is an earthworm? It seems, to a careless observer, but an elongated bit of round, red, fleshy matter, without definite head or tail, or any relationship in form to ordinary living creatures. But a closer observation shows us that this long body is made up of from one hundred to two hundred separate rings or segments, and that each ring is provided with minute bristles, which serve as the travelling apparatus of the worm, catching against the ground as he draws in and extends his flexible body. The worm has no organs of sense; yet, though devoid of eyes, it seems sensitive to light; and will dash, like a rabbit into its burrow, when a strong light is suddenly flashed upon it during its nightly wanderings. Internally it has a fairly developed nervous system, and a digestive apparatus—to which an organ, which answers to the gizzard of birds, forms an important appendage. It has also a mouth adapted to suction, and with a little overhanging lip. In short, its general make up is that which we have in a more developed stage in the Centipede, and still more developed in the Insect, of which class our worm is a very humble member. It has no special breathing arrangement, but draws in oxygen through the whole skin. Thus, though a land animal, it can live for a long time under water, and prefers moist situations, while it quickly expires if exposed to dry air. It thus resembles some land animals of a higher type, which can stand any amount of moisture, but to which an extended spell of dryness is as disagreeable, if not as fatal, as to the worm.

In digging almost anywhere in moist earth, worms may be found, often in considerable numbers, though it needs a careful calculation to get a definite idea of their really great numbers. Such a calculation has been made by an English gentleman, named Hensen, who estimates fifty-three thousand, seven hundred and sixty-seven worms to an acre of garden soil, while Darwin calculates that half this number may be found in an acre of corn or pasture land.

These creatures do not wander at random through the soil, as might appear, but each has its separate hole or burrow, which burrows are of considerable depth, being from three to six and even eight feet. They are usually lined with a plaster of fine, dark earth, while near the mouth there is often a lining of leaves, as if the delicate creature wished to keep itself from contact with the cold, moist earth.

During winter, and in dry weather, it lives at the bottom of its burrow; but at other times it keeps near the top; often with its head at the mouth, as if to enjoy the warmth of the summer sunlight. In this position it offers a tempting morsel to birds; and an astonishing number of worms are drawn from their holes and devoured by our epicurean feathered friends—the blackbirds, the thrushes, the robins, etc.

Perhaps for protection from these marauders, and perhaps because it wishes to keep the cold night air out of its underground home, the worm has a curious fashion of closing its house door with leaves, bits of sticks, small stones, or anything else that comes to hand. Worms may be seen at night, with their tails in their burrow, and the bodies ranging the ground outside, in search of such materials, which they seize with their sucking mouths and draw inward. And they seem to have a degree of intelligence in this, for they generally take hold of the article by that portion which permits of its being drawn most easily. Darwin experimented with bits of paper, cut in a triangular shape, and found that in most cases the worm took hold of the apex of the triangle instead of the base. But in drawing pine leaves, which consist of two needle like leaves joined together at the base, the worms had wit enough to take hold of them by the base, this being much the easiest method of drawing them.

A lady who made some observations of this kind, removed the little heaps of stones from the mouths of several worm burrows, and cleared the surface of the ground for some inches all around. She went out on the following night with a lantern, and saw the worms, with their tails fixed in their burrows, dragging the stones inwards by the aid of their mouths. After four nights of diligent labour, one of the busy workers had thirty-four, and another thirty, small stones at the mouths of their burrows. One of these stones weighed two ounces, which gives us some idea of the strength of the earthworm.

The leaves drawn in are used not only to plug up the mouth of the burrow, but also as food, and worms will draw in small pieces of meat for the same purpose. But their food is usually obtained by another process. The earth in which they reside, generally contains some amount of vegetable and animal matter. To obtain this nutriment, the worms swallow the soil, digest the nutritious matter which it contains, and expel the remainder of the earth from their bodies. They also swallow earth for another purpose. When excavating their burrows, if the ground be soft, they merely force their way through it and push it back; but if it be hard, they swallow it, and, retreating backward, expel it at the mouth of the burrow. Thus they eat their way, as it were, through the hard ground.

The work of the worm, of which we specially desire to speak, comes from this habit. The worm castings, as they are called, which are thus left at the surface of the ground, are each very minute. But the worms are busy workers. All the soil of a field in time passes through their bodies. And thus the earth is not only broken up into fine mould, but is continually carried up from below and deposited at the surface.

Thus the worm is nature's plowman. It had been busily at work ages before man thought of breaking the surface of the ground, and perhaps even now does as useful a work with its body as man does with his plows. Seeds which lie at the surface are covered up and given a chance to germinate; the earth is drained by the multitude of deep excavations; plants find a ready channel to send their finer root through the hard ground, and find this channel lined with rich earth; leaves and sticks are buried; the gritty soil is broken up in the worm's gizzard, and softened by the acids of the digestive process; and finally the dead bodies of multitudes of worms go to enrich the earth, after a life spent in rendering it suitable for vegetation.

It needs figures again to show the immense quantity of work thus performed. By an actual weight of the worm castings thrown up in one year, it is calculated that in that one case more than eighteen tons of earth per acre passed through the bodies of worms. If we take the overage of ten tons annually per acre, it is evident that in a few years the whole superficial layer of the earth must pass through their bodies, and not only be changed into a fine mould, but its vegetable matter be converted into the richer form of animal matter, for the food of growing plants.

But by this process of continually carrying the earth up from below and depositing it at the surface, worms perform another very interesting work. They bury the materials which lie upon the surface with surprising rapidity.

In one case observed, where the surface of a meadow was covered with small fragments of marl, in a few years the marl had completely disappeared, and was found to be buried some inches deep beneath the turf. It had been gradually covered with worm castings, until a new surface of this thickness was made to the whole field.

In another case described, a field, thickly covered with marl, was examined twenty-eight years afterwards, and the marl found to be covered with a layer of mould of from twelve to fourteen inches in thickness.

But Mr. Darwin's most careful observations were made upon a field so thickly covered with pieces of flint, that it was usually known as "the stone field." Some of these flints were as large as a child's head. He doubted if he would live to see these covered by the untiring subterranean workers. Before many years, however, the smaller stones had disappeared; and in time all the larger ones followed them into the ground. In 1871, thirty years after his observations began, the field was covered with a compact turf; and he says a horse could have galloped across the field, from side to side, and not have touched a single stone with his shoes. To those who remembered the earlier state of the field, the change is wonderful; yet he is sure that it was all the work of worms.

In many cases the labors of our busy excavators are not confined to the small fry of stones. By actual measurement of the rate with which castings were gathered around one stone of three thousand two hundred and sixty-six cubic feet in dimensions, it was calculated that in two or three centuries it would have completely disappeared.

It was perhaps the warmth of the sides of this stone, when shone on by the sun, that attracted the worms to it, and the earth was being raised in an inclined plane all round its edges. At the same time the ground beneath it was made soft and porous by the worm borings, so that it gradually sunk by its own weight. This process was, of course, extremely slow; but there are many sunny summers, and numerous generations of worms in a century: and as constant dropping will wear aw the stone, so constant digging and upthrowing of earth will in time bury the largest rock.

During the eighteen centuries since civilization set its foot on the soil of England, there has been time for very considerable results of this kind; and for the preservation of the remains of Roman houses, by being buried underground, we are very likely indebted to the work of the earthworm. Some of the low walls and pavements of these old houses are now buried so deep that the ground containing them has been ploughed for years without a suspicion of the antique treasure that lies beneath. In some cases the thickness of the new soil thus accumulated is twenty, thirty, and even forty inches.

Many valuable archeological treasures have doubtless been saved from the past, for delvers of the present or of future times, by the aid of worms. Coin, gold ornaments, and a vast variety of articles, dropped and lost upon the ground, have thus been buried; and ever and anon some such remnant of antiquity is turned up again to the light of our days, to be thenceforward buried in museums beyond the reach of worms, and described in terms to which only the book-worm has access.

The observations here described were made in England. It is a question if the worms of our land are as busy workers. No scientist seem, yet to have taken them into his charge, or at least to have published his observations. But from the greater and more regular moistness of the English climate, the soil of that island is probably better suited for the work of worms than is that of our alternately dry and drowned fields. Very likely, however, even here, the humble earthworm has been doing work of unexpected magnitude, rendering our land more fruitful and habitable, and showing himself to have other uses than to be made "food for fishes."

In some parts of the world there are species of earthworm which seem to be yet more vigorous laborers. Thus some worms in India build small towers of their castings, and these have been measured five inches high and two and a half inches wide. We are not told, however, how long the worm was engaged upon this piece of architecture. Yet we cannot be surprised to learn how deeply the ruins of ancient cities, and works of art, which once stood on the open surface, now lie buried, when we hear of such an incessant grave-digger as this, adding his quota to the various other influences which aid in covering up the dead limbs of the past from the garish gleams of the modern sun.

We can only conclude that the unobtrusive earthworm is a very important "aid to civilization," and leave him with the wish that "long may he flourish," and much dirt may he devour.—*Oriental Casket.*

Never set a hen in the box above the ground or floor of the chicken house if possible to do otherwise, as the eggs dry too fast and lose their vitality. Much better success may be expected if the nests are made upon the ground.

If you would preserve summer-made butter for winter use, see that the butter-milk is all worked out of it before it is packed, and then keep it under a strong brine, and if so kept it will be as sweet at the end of the year as when it was made.

Beware of Them.

A good article that has achieved success, and attained a worldwide reputation by its true merits and wonderful results, is always imitated. Such is the case with Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and colds. Already unprincipled parties are endeavoring to delude an unsuspecting public by offering imitations of this most fortunate discovery. Do not be deceived, but insist on having the true remedy, and no other. Trial bottles free at Michener's Drug Store. Large size $1·00.

THE DOMINION CENSUS.

The first volume census of 1881 has been issued. It contains statistics of population by electoral districts, of area of country, sex, religion, origin and birthplace of the people. The figures of population have already been fully given earlier in the session. It will be enough to say that the total population of the Dominion was 4,324,810, being an increase of 689,786 since 1871. The first table of returns relates to area, population, sexes, &c., of the Dominion. The total area is shown to be 3,470,392 square miles; number of occupied houses, 753,017, and the total population, 4,324,810, of whom 2,188,854 are males and 2,135,956 females. Of those 690,544 males and, curiously enough, only 689,540 females are married, which would seem to indicate the practice of bigamy on a small scale in the country. Of the widowed a very large proportion belong to the female sex, the figures being 50,895 males, against 109,435 females, while considerably more than one-half the population, viz., 2,784,396, are classed as children and unmarried. Taking the religious denominations of the people, about one-third are found to profess the Roman Catholic faith, the Methodist body ranking second in numerical strength, the Presbyterians third, and the Episcopalians fourth. Taking the various branches of these four principal churches, their relative strength in numbers is as follows:—Roman Catholic, 1,791,982; Methodist, 743,059; Presbyterian, 676,174; Church of England, 577,714; the Baptists number 296,525. Of the minor denominations in respect to numerical strength, are the Jews, numbering 2,393; Pagans, 4,478; Quakers, 6,553; Unitarians, 2,126; while 2,634 profess no religion, and the faith of 86,769 is not given. The origin of the people of Canada is as follows:—French, 1,298,929; Irish, 957,403; English, 881,301; Scotch, 699,863; German, 254,319; Indian, 108,547; Dutch, 30, 412; African 21,394; Chinese, 4,434. The birthplace of our population is represented as follows:—Canada, 3,715,492; England, 169,504; Ireland, 185,526; Scotland, 115,062; Germany, 25,328; United States, 77,753.

THE MURDER OF A LADY IN IRELAND.

A great and painful sensation has been caused by the letter of Mr. Smythe, brother-in-law of the lady who was murdered in his carriage in Ireland, to Mr. Gladstone. He says:—"I lay the guilt of this deed of blood at your door in the face of the whole country, supported as you are in that part of your policy by the "no rent" members of Parliament, by their press, and by some of the Irish bishops." Mr. Smythe goes on to say that the terrorism under the Gladstone policy is so tremendous that few who abhor the crime would venture to denounce the assassins had they seen them. If they did so their lives would be forfeited, while the prisoners would almost as surely escape after the farce of a trial by jury. This terrible letter received but a short reply from the Prime Minister, who expressed his deep and heartfelt sympathy, and said he was confident that Mr. Smythe would realy understand why he does not notice the matters charged in the letter. Her Majesty wrote from Mentone requesting to be informed of the condition of Lady Henrietta Monck, who was in the carriage with Mr. Smythe and the unfortunate lady, and who continues prostrated by the shock. Fearful as was this assassination, and that of Mr. Herbert, the English public mind continues to view comparatively with complacency the dreadful scenes daily enacted on the lonely and bleak mountain sides, where cavalry, infantry, and constabulary evict from land held at fifty per cent. above the valuation the miserable creatures whose bodies and souls can scarcely hold together. Who can wonder that the exasperation of such sights has produced that terrible figure in modern history, the masked assassin!

The Queen's Household.

The clerk of the kitchen has a salary of £700 a year and his board, and to aid him in his work he has four clerks who keep all the accounts, check weights and measures, and issue orders to the tradespeople; he has also a messenger and a "necessary woman." Besides these officials of Her Majesty's kitchen, there is the chief, with a salary of £700 a year, and four master cooks at about £350 per annum each—who have the privilege of taking four apprentices at premiums of from £150 to £200 each—two yeomen of the kitchen, two assistant cooks, two toasting cooks, four scourers, three kitchen maids, astorekeeper, two "Green Office" men, and two steam apparatus men; and in the confectionery department there are a first and second yeoman with salaries of £300 and £250 respectively, an apprentice, three female assistants, and an errand man; and, in addition to these, there are also a pastry cook and three female assistants, a baker and his assistant, and three coffee-room women. The ewer department, which has charge of all the linen, consists of a yeoman and two female assistants only. The gentleman of the wine and beer cellars—or, properly speaking, Her Majesty's chief butler—has a salary of £500 a year. He has to select and purchase wines for the royal establishment, to superintend the decanting, and send them up to table. Next to him are the principal table-deckers, with £200 a year each, the second table-decker with £150, the third with £90, and an assistant with £52—their duties being to superintend the laying out of the Queen's table before dinner is served. The plate pantry is under the care of three yeomen—with salaries of £160, £150, and £120 respectively, besides lodging money and board—a groom, and six assistants. These offices are of great trust, and are not overpaid, seeing that at a rough guess the g