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.

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| First insertion, per line | 8c. |
| Each subsequent insertion | 3c. |

Contract advertisements inserted at the following rates:

| | 1 year. | 6 months. | 3 months. |
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| 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 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 3 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday evening 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.

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 1.55 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., Graduate of McGill University, Montreal, and 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, Licentate 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 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.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, WINGHAM, ONT.
CHAS. SCHMIDT, PROPRIETOR.
First-class accommodation for the travelling public. Bar supplied with choice liquors and cigars. Charges moderate. 26

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, NERWY 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.

S. R. HUFFMAN,
**Piano Tuner and Repairer,**
will visit Listowel quarterly in August, November, February and May, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Pianos and Organs. Satisfaction given Prices low. Communications addressed to Wingham P. O. will receive due attention.

MARBLE WORKS!
**MITCHELL & KEMP,**
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. R. T. KEMP.

# Listowel Standard.

VOL. V.—NO. 43. LISTOWEL, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 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, AGENT.
13.

**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; 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, Proprietors.
9.

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 LOAN
**AT 6 to 7 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.**
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 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 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 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 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.

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.
REPARING 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.
10. GEORGE DRAPER

## JACQUES CARTIER.

BY HON. THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE.

In the seaport of Saint Malo 'twas a smiling morn in May,
When the Commodore Jacques Cartier to the westward sailed away;
In the crowded old Cathedral all the town were on their knees
For the safe return of kinsmen from the undiscovered seas;
And every autumn blast that swept o'er pinnacle and pier
Filled manly hearts with sorrow, and gentle hearts with fear.

A year passed o'er Saint Malo—again came round the day
When the Commodore Jacques Cartier to the westward sailed away;
But no tidings from the absent had come the way they went,
And fearful were the vigils that many a maiden spent;
And many hearts were filled with gloom and gentle hearts with fear,
When no tidings came from Cartier at the closing of the year.

But the earth is as the Future, it hath its hidden side,
And the Captain of Saint Malo was rejoicing in his pride
In the forests of the North—while his townsmen mourned his lost,
He was rearing on Mount Royal the *fleur-de-lis* and cross;
And when two months were over and added to the year,
Saint Malo hailed him home again, cheer answering to cheer.

He told them of a region, hard, iron-bound and cold,
Nor seas of pearl abounded, nor mines of shining gold;
Where the wind from Thule freezes the word upon the lip,
And the fire in spring comes sailing athwart the early ship;
He told them of the frozen scene until they thrilled with fear,
And piled fresh fuel on the hearth to make them better cheer.

But when he changed the strain—he told how soon it cast
In early Spring the fetters that hold the water fast;
How the Winter causeway broken is drifted out to sea,
And the rills and rivers sing with pride the anthem of the free;
How the magic wand of Summer clad the landscape to his eyes,
Like the dry bones of the just when they wake in Paradise.

He told them of Algonquin braves—the hunters of the wild,
Of how the Indian mother in the forest rocks her child;
Of how, poor souls, they fancy in every living thing
A spirit good or evil, that claims their worshipping;
Or how they brought their sick and maimed for him to breathe upon,
And of the wonders wrought for them thro' the Gospel of St. John.

He told them of a river, whose mighty current gave
Its freshness for a hundred leagues to ocean's briny wave;
He told them of the glorious scene presented to his sight,
What time he reared the cross and crown on Mouchalou's height.
And of the fortress cliff that keeps of Canada the key,
And they welcomed back Jacques Cartier from his perils over sea.

## FARM AND GARDEN

A Massachusetts Yankee has invented a cow-tail holder. It is used for preventing the tails from becoming dirty in the stable, is light, and is said to be quite an aquisition.

THE WOODWORK OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.—Crude Petroleum, which is very cheap, is much better than any paint for the woodwork of almost all farm implements. It should be added so long as any is absorbed.

The tender, luscious mutton of the English is not attributable to their cooler climate alone, but to the turnip; and, we may add, other succulent roots on which sheep are fed and fattened for the butcher.

Ashes should never be thrown upon manure heaps, nor mixed with any kind of manure, as the caustic potash liberates the ammonia, which is very difficult to save.

A. B. Allen writes to the Rural New Yorker that he finds it best in pruning raspberries to leave from 8 to 12 canes at each stool, instead of three or four, as often recommended. When only three or four were left several of the bushes died, and the remainder bore smaller fruit. He ascribes the success of the many canes to the shading of the ground.

There is no season so favorable as autumn for making general improvements in the flower garden. Dig up and put in order every vacant bed, as it will not only facilitate spring work, but do the soil good, and have a neater appearance than if left rough and weedy. Rake off all stones and brush, and cover the beds wanted for spring flowers with fine old manure; and a little sand if you have it handy.

In Marshall county Iowa, there are growing huckleberry bushes taken from a swamp in Michigan 12 years ago that are in a vigorous condition and heavily loaded with fruit. The bushes are about four feet high, on rich, high prairie land, just the soil for corn. They were originally, when put out, but a few inches high. A good crop has been gathered from them nearly every year since they were large enough to bear.

Strawberry plants do better on land that has been previously cultivated. It is best not to use raw manure at the time of setting out, but as soon as the plants are well rooted in the fall, if frost sets in apply a good mulch. In the spring mix equal parts of superphosphate and muriate of potash, and apply at the rate of 300 pounds to the acre. If the runners are kept down during the season the second year will produce a large crop.

Colts should not be permitted to stand on a plank, cement, paved, or any hard floor the first year, as these are liable to injuriously affect the feet and legs. Unless the yard where the colts run in the winter, has a sandy, or fine, dry, gravelly soil it should be well littered so as to keep their feet dry. Mud or soft, wettish ground is apt to make tender hoofs, no matter how well bred the colt may be. One reason why the horses in one district grow up superior to those in another in hoof, bone, muscle and action is because it has a dry limestone or siliceous soil.

The *storing away of tender bulbs for winter* is a simple operation, and yet the complaint is frequently heard, "My bulbs have all rotted." Dahlias, cannas, colocasias, gladiolas, etc., must be cut down very nearly to the ground after the frost has killed the foliage, and then thoroughly dried. Just here, by the way, is where most people fail: they think their bulbs and tubers are sufficiently dry for storing, when they are not; hence rot ensues. Spread in the sun during the day and house them at night. If one has a greenhouse it is an excellent plan to place them close to the hot-air flues under the staging, when the excess of moisture will speedily pass off. Place tigridias in a tight box and nail slats over them to keep out the mice, for the latter appear more fond of these bulbs than of almost anything else. Tuberoses are the most trying bulbs to manage in the entire list. Some seasons it seems almost impossible to get rid of the surplus moisture, even with a strong fire-heat. The stem and leaves of this plant must not be cut down too low, or decay consequent on the drying of the foliage will extend down into the heart of the bulb. They must be preserved warm and dry all winter, as even a slight moisture in the air will start vegetation.

"Better late than never" does not apply with eminent success to the man who wants to catch a train.

## Product from One Acre of Land.

A Maine paper says: A farmer living in Maine makes a statement of what he had raised last year on an acre of land—almost enough, we should think, to support a family. He planted one-third of his acre in corn, and he usually produced 30 bushels of good corn, this quantity was sufficient for his family use, and for fattening two or three large hogs. From the same ground on which the corn stood he raised 200 or 300 pumpkins, and an ample supply of beans. From a bed of six yards square he usually obtained 60 bushels of onions; these he sold for $1 a bushel, which amount purchased his flour for one year. Thus, from one third of an acre and an onion bed he obtained his breadstuffs and 200 or 300 pounds of pork. The remainder of the ground was appropriated to all kinds of vegetables, for both summer and winter use. He also had a flour garden, raspberries, currants, gooseberries in great abundance, and also a few choice apple, plum, pear, peach and quince trees.

## Young Fruit Trees.

Many seem to think that when they plant an orchard, they have done all that trees require, and neglected old trees for a young sight, but a neglected young one is much worse. A stray animal or two, especially when snow is on the ground, will disfigure many trees in a short time by browsing their tops or gnawing the bark. Fences and gates need looking to. Young trees, especially those set last spring or this fall, should have a mound of earth at the base, not a mere heap thrown up carelessly, but smooth and firm, in the form of a sharp cone, 12 or fifteen inches high. This will not only aid in keeping the tree upright, but will prevent the attacks of mice. Should snow be deep enough to cover the mound, mice may work under it while it is light and newly fallen, and it will be necessary to go through the orchard and press the snow around each tree with the foot. Rabbits will work on the snow, not only barking the trunks, but we have known them, when the snow was sufficiently deep, cut off the end of every twig within their reach. These animals have a great aversion to blood, and I will not touch trees that have been smeared with it. In large orchards, blood is procured at a slaughter house, and applied to the trees by means of a swab, made by tying a few corn husks to a stick. Rabbits are in a good condition this month, and the use of traps will both prevent mischief and afford material for an excellent pie or fricasse. Sometimes snow is very damp, and as it falls lodges in the tops of the trees and accumulates there. If this is allowed to freeze, the branches will be badly injured should there come a strong wind. When snow thus gathers, it should by all means be shaken out of the tree before it has time to freeze.—[American Agriculturist for November.

## Household Hints.

Lemonade which is intended for a sick person should be strained. This is particularly necessary if there is any trouble with the stomach, as the tough fibres of the lemon are hard to digest.

To have hyacinthes, etc., bloom at Christmas, plant now in rich, light soil, and place in a dark, cool cellar until the pots are well filled with roots; then bring to a cool light room and give plenty of water.

When about to buttonhole the bottom of a flannel shirt, whether for a child or woman, double the flannel as if you were to hem it, and baste it in place. This will give firmness and body to it, and it will last at least twice as long.

To remove lime from the tea kettle, boil a piece of alum as large as a hulled walnut in the kettle full of water for half an hour, it will soften the lime so that it can easily be scraped out. Or boil an oyster shell in it and you will find the lime loosened and settled to the bottom of the kettle.

If you wish to give a delicate yet distinct onion flavor to the dressing of a fowl, boil the onion till tender, changing the water twice; then chop it in very small bits, just as if it were raw. Roast goose and wild duck gain to most palates by having the dressing thus flavored.

When cooking pumpkins for immediate use in pies, or to dry, it is a good plan to drain off all the water you can: stew the pumpkin tender, then let the kettle stand on the back part of the stove, and on an extra griddle so that all the moisture, or a great deal of it, will evaporate. If it is to be dried, it should be sifted just the same as if you are to make pies at once.

Delicious sauce for meats is made in this way:—slice a large onion, and fry in butter till it is brown, and then cover the onion with rich brown gravy, which is left from the roast beef, add mustard, salt, and pepper, and if you choose a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce; let this boil up, and if too thick, thin it with a little stock or gravy, or even a little hot water with butter. Pour this when done through a fine sieve. Of course a larger quantity can be prepared at once than is mentioned here.

An elegant lambrequin was recently exhibited in an art store. It attracted a good deal of attention, although its ornamentation was so simple. The lambrequin was of dark crimson plush (velvet or velveteen could be used with good effect.) Then there were rows of crescents of thin brass, put on in diagonal lines; the rows were about three inches apart. On the edge was a row of silk tassels, and each of these was tied with a silk cord to one of the crescents, and then was fastened to the velvet with the same cord.

Referring to a vaccination inquiry prosecuted at Norwich, England, Dr. Allnatt, of Cheltenham, writes that in his youth he was instructed to dip the point of the lancet into the fresh lymph and insert it tenderly, without drawing blood, under the skin of the forearm, and protect the wound with a slight compress. "I do not think a case failed," he says. But now some vaccinators use real instruments of torture. Ivory points are driven into the flesh, and wounds ensue which become erysipelatous, and in the delicate constitutions of weakly children fatal. The old maxim of former days was, "Never draw blood."

To make a success of frying oysters, the cook ought not to be hurried; in fact, the cook who wishes or who hopes to excel, must cultivate a calm, almost judicial mind. The oysters should be as large as you can conviently procure, even if they remind you of Thackery's remark after eating some in Boston—he felt, he said, as if he had swallowed a baby. Drain them from the liquor, and lay them on a napkin to dry. Beat the yolks only of the requisit number of eggs, and add to them a little melted butter, which you have clarified, or a little salid oil, season with a small pinch of cayenne pepper, and salt to your taste. Dip the oysters in this, then in the finest of cracker crumbs, and then in the batter again if enough of the crumbs have not adhered to the oyster dip it in them again; then fry in very hot fat; have enough fat in the pan to cover the oysters, then there will be no need to turn them.

A handsome pannel for the wall is made of a strip of black satin fifteen inches long and seven inches wide. On this is embroidered in silk a bunch of pinks. The top and bottom of this panel are finished with bands of scarlet plush about two inches wide. A brass wire is fastened to the top, and a silk cord to hang it by. On the bottom are fine silk balls of various shades of red. The panel should be lined with some material of sufficient body to keep it smooth. Another elegant panel is made of pale blue satin or plush, with a bird and its nest painted on it in water colors.

A cane-seated chair is at best not very comfortable in cold weather, and may be improved by fastening a moveable cushion to the back, at least, if not to the bottom also. This may be acccomplished in various ways. One easy way is to purchase a Turkish towel; fasten a layer of cotton to it, line it with Turkish red calico, and catch it to the top of the chair with bows of ribbon, and at the bottom with some stout cord. The seat may be cushioned in the same way, and if the chair is small the towel will answer for both cushions. Patchwork or cretonne may be used in the place of the Turkish towelling, but that is both serviceable and pretty.

An almond sponge cake may be a novelty to some one. It is a certainly a very delicate and nicely flavoured cake. Half a pound of sugar, five eggs; beat the yolks first, and add the sugar to them gradually, then beat the whites to a stiff froth and add; then sift in flour enough to make a batter of medium stiffness, flavor with almond extract, and, before putting it into the tin, butter a paper well and line the tin, and at the bottom put at intervals bits of almond, which you have blanched by pouring boiling water over, and after removing the brown skins cut in small pieces, then pour the batter over till the tin is about half-full. Bake for an hour in a slow oven.

## Forming the Habit of Sound Sleeping.

As a general rule we fall asleep the first half hour after retiring, more readily than any time thereafter, and so it seems to me we should persistently and religiously (for is it not our duty to take care of the bodies given us by our Maker?) avoid falling into the habit of planning out our work, settling difficult questions, or thinking intensely upon any subject whatever, after going to bed. The habit once formed is very hard to overcome, and we often find that when we would go to sleep we are unable to do so, as the mind still continues to dwell upon the subject upon which we have been thinking.

If questions arise which must be decided before sleeping, let it be done before retiring.

## Watering House Plants.

The want of success that many people experience with house plants is chiefly due to the improper way in which they are supplied with water. Sometimes the earth in the pots becomes as dry as street dust. At other times the soil is kept in the condition of soft mud. In many cases there is no opening in the bottom of the pot or box through which the superfluous water can escape. As a consequence it remains and becomes stagnant and offensive to the smell. It is quite likely that malaria has resulted from the decay of vegetable matter in flower pots kept in living rooms. A German paper makes the following sensible suggestion:

Watering plants is one of the most important things in the culture of house plants, and very special care should be devoted to it. Plants ought not to be wet until they need it. It will be evident that they require wetting if on taking the earth from the pot it crumbles to pieces like dust. A sure sign is to knock on the side of the pot, near the middle, with finger knuckle. If it gives forth a hollow ring, the plant needs water; if there is a dull sound, there is still moisture enough to sustain the plant. Plants must not be wet more than once or twice a day. On the other hand, the earth must not be allowed to dry out entirely, for that is also very injurious. In wetting them the water must be poured in such a way that it will run out again through the hole in the bottom of the pot. If the earth gets too dry it is best to place the pot in water, so that the water will saturate the dirt very gradually. They may be watered at any hour of the day, except when the sun is shining on the pot, or has just left it; for the earth gets hot when the sun shines on it, and then if cold water is poured on it it will cool off very rapidly. The best time for watering flowers in summer is the evening, and in winter, noon is best. Well water should never be used, but always use either rain water or brook water.

## Warm Milk a Health Restorer.

Considerable has been lately said in medical journals concerning the value of warm milk as a remedial agent in certain diseases. The *Christian at Work*, referring to an interesting article on this subject which lately appeared in the London *Milk Journal*, states, on the authority of Dr. Benjamin Clarke, that in the East Indies warm milk is used to a great extent as a specific for diarrhœa. A pint every four hours will check the most violent diarrhœa, stomach-ache, incipient cholera, and dysentery. The milk should never be broiled, but only be heated sufficiently to be agreeably warm, not too hot to drink. Milk which has been boiled is unfit for use. This writer gives several instances in arresting the disease, among which is the following.

The writer says:—"It has never failed in curing in six or twelve hours, and I have tried it, I should think fifty times. I have also given it to a dying man who had been subject to dysentery eight months, latterly accompanied by one continued diarrhœa, and it acted on him like a charm. In two days his diarrhœa was gone; and now nothing that may hereafter occur will shake his faith in hot milk. A writer has also communicated to the *Medical Times and Gazette* a statement of the value of milk in twenty-six cases of typhoid fever, in every one of which its great value was apparent. It checks diarrhœa and nourishes and cools the body. People suffering from diseases need food quite as much as those in health, and much more so in certain cases where there is a rapid waste of the system. Frequently all ordinary food, in certain cases, is rejected by the stomach, and even loathed by the patient: but nature, ever beneficent, has furnished food that in all disease is benefical—some directly curative. Such food is milk." The writer in the journal last quoted, Dr. Alexander Yale, after giving particular observations upon the point above mentioned, its action in checking diarrhœa, its nourishing properties, and its action in soothing the body, says:—"We believe that milk nourishes in fever, promotes sleep, wards off delirium, soothes the intestines, and, in fine, is the *sine qua non* in typhoid fever."

We have letely tested the value of milk in scarlet fever, and learn that it is now recommended by the medical faculty in all cases of this often very distressing children's disease. Give all the milk the patient will take, even during the period of greatest fever. It keeps up the strength of the patient, acts well upon the stomach, and is in this way a blessed thing in this sickness.

## Etiquette of Introduction.

It is often said that great caution ought to be exercised in introducing people to each other, but a somewhat exaggerated importance has been attached to this point. As a rule, you are not likely to meet in any house where you yourself visit any person whom you would not be willing to know. It is a graceful courtesy, however, when a gentleman has expressed a wish to be presented to a lady to tell her of it and ask her permission in advance. There is even something in the very fact that the man has desired to know her which would incline a woman favorably toward him. A man is introduced to a lady, or two ladies or two gentlemen, the yoonger is presented to the elder or the least distinguished to the better known. It is always well to give two strangers a slight hint on which a conversation can be based. If you are introduced to Mr. Hardy, it is a name, no more; but if your hostess adds, "Mr. Hardy, of whose novels you are so fond," you at once understand the value of your opportunity.

It is better to present "Mr. Browne, from New York," than merely Mr. Browne—the name of the city may recall the thought of some common friend; at the least it gives you a score of suggestions for the first conversation, which between shy people is often an effort. If you know that your interlocutor is an author, an artist, a musician, you are thus furnished a key to whatever is most interesting in his range of thought and experience. It would have been hard to forgive a hostess who would have presented Trelawney to you without letting you know it was the Trelawney of Byron and Shelley; or Severn, without any suggestion that it was the Severn whom Keats loved. One likes to know every one who has been neighbor to the rose.

It is rudeness, when some one asks to be presented to you, not to use your best efforts to make the conversation pleasant. Merely to bow and say good evening is not sufficient. The small coin of social intercourse is imperatively called for. Especially when you are hostess and a guest has been brought by a friend, all your social tact would be well employed to make the new-comer feel welcome and at home. In nothing is that good breeding, of which true kindness is the very soul, more surely tested than in the reception of a guest, who perceives herself to have come at an inopportune time.

## Mrs. Langtry's Beauty.

Mrs. Langtry has set the New York reporters wild with her surprising beauty. One of them writes: Her movements were extremely graceful and dignified, and she stood, with her hands clasped and her head slightly bent, among the crowd of strangers, the picture of repose. Her hair is brown, with a tinge of rich auburn that looks like gold. Mrs Langtry is unquestionably a very beautiful woman. Her beauty is of the kind that baffles photography, and those who have seen her pictures only have no conception of the charm of her face. Her complexion is pure white and almost transparent. There is on either cheek a dull, rich and scarcely distinguishable color that softens the contour of the face, but otherwise her skin is as white as snow. The ears are as purely white as the forehead and the eyebrows are beautifully outlined. The mouth in repose has a pathetic or serious expression, and the lips is as clearly cut as a statue's. When she smiles perfect teeth are revealed, and the cheeks wrinkle up into two little dimples. The eyes, however, are the most winning feature of all. They are gray, with little jet black pupils, and are shaded by long dark lashes. They are wonderfully expressive, and certainly effective, for she did remarkable work yesterday. Mrs. Langtry raised them slowly and glanced around into the faces of the men about her, looking at each one fully. The faces had been sleepy perhaps, but they woke up.

## Making a Passenger Git.

A justice of the peace in the interior of a Michigan town had a case before him some days ago in which the defendant who had been arrested as a suspicious character, and pleaded guilty to vagrancy, was sent to the Detroit House of Correction for six months. A constable took him in charge to deliver him there, and as the man seemed rather pleased at the idea of securing board and lodgings for six months he was not handcuffed. As the train was about ready to go, the constable moved across the aisle to talk politics with a friend, and pretty soon they were having it hot and heavy. When the conductor came in for tickets he held out to the prisoner, and the latter shook his head and replied:

'I don't pay fare.'

'Aha, you don't, eh? Well, now, you pay or git!'

'I won't pay.'

'Then you'll git. When we slow up at the next crossing you jump off. If I find you on the train after we pass there I'll give you a bounce that you won't forget.'

In two minutes the train began to slow and the prisoner walked to the door and picked a soft spot and dropped off. When the train had made another mile the conductor held out his hand to the constable and received two tickets.

'Who is the extra one for?' he inquired.

'For the prisoner over there.'

'What prisoner?'

'Why, that fel——'

Then there was raving and gnashing of teeth, and hurrying up and down, but it was no use.

'Sorry,' said the conductor, as he passed along, 'but when a passenger says he won't pay his fare on my train I give him the drop. The only thing that surprised me was to see how willingly he obeyed orders.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## Take the Next.

A doctor went to this window at midnight on hearing his bell ring, and asked, "Who's there?" "Mr. Carr," was the answer. "Tain't my fault," screamed the doctor; "take the next one." The man out side was a good deal puzzled, but according to orders, went to the next doctor's office and rang. Again came the question from an upper window, "Who's there?" "Mr. Carr," Well I'm sorry, wait for the next one;" and down went the window. So he waited and waited; but no doctor came and he plodded on till he came to the third doctor's, with the same result. "Mr. Carr," said he, as he was asked the usual question. "It' none of my business if you did. I hope you'll miss 'em right along to pay you for playing this trick on a doctor."