The Three Nights.

"Where have you been?" said her sisters,
"Where have you been so long?"
"Only down by the river
To hear the blackbird's song;
Only down by the river,
And round by the castle wall,
To see the daylight fading
And the evening shadows fall."

"But why is your cheek," said her sisters,
"So very red to see?"
"The speed with which I hastened
The only cause can be.
I walked too far by the river,
And the night came down at last
Before I thought of the distance;
So I hurried homeward fast."

"Where have you been?" said her sisters;
"Where have you been so late?"
"Only down by the river,
And in the castle gate;
Only down by the river,
To watch the moonlight change
The things we deem familiar
Into visions weird and strange."

"But why do you look," said her sisters,
"So very pale and ill?"
"I am cold," was her only answer,
"For the night is sharp and chill,
I have stayed too long by the river,
Though it did not seem so long,
For the sky was bright and the river—
Each bright with its starry throng.

"Where can she be," said her sisters,
"So very long and late?
The merle has ceased his singing,
And sleeps beside his mate;
And the sky is dark and the river—
Each dark and drear to see;
The wind blows hard and the rain comes down;
Where can your sister be?"

In vain they watched and waited,
In wonder and in pain;
In vain they sought by the river,
By the castle walls in vain;—
For the maiden was gone with her lover
Away from the blackbird's song,
And away from the walk by the river,
She had known and loved so long.

—*Dublin University Magazine.*

A Revised Edition.

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
Do red rose and sweet mignonette
Make quite a summer show?
Twice seven days since we have met,
But it seems years ago—
Mary, Mary, so contrary,
Why do I love you so!

Mary, Mary, in your airy
Summer gown of snow,
Folding fragrant linen fair,
Through your house you go;
Full of self and full of care
Will you heed my woe?—
Mary, Mary, so contrary,
Why do I love you so!

Mary, Mary, in the dairy,
Setting pans in row,
Jingling keys and silver bells,
Marching to and fro;
Learned in all your household spells—
(Wise you are, we trow),
Tell me, Mary, still contrary,
Why do I love you so!

Ah! my Mary, comes a fairy,
Whispers soft and low,
All the sweet and sudden truth
Heart to heart must owe;
Be it joy or be it ruth,
Only this I know—
'Tis because you are contrary
That I love you so!

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Money That There is in Sheep—How to Treat Frost-Bitten Fowls—Ventilate the Stables.

Summer Fallowing.

Prof. Mills, of the Agricultural College, gave an interesting address at the farmers' meeting in the county of Huron on the advantages and disadvantages of summer fallowing. He said: "Summer fallowing was one of the oldest means of cleaning and preparing the soil, especially for fall wheat. Some writers and some practical farmers had urged several strong objections against it, but there were the following strong points in its favor: 1. Its destruction of thistles. 2. The improvement in the mechanical texture of the soil. 3. The dormant mineral plant food is made available by exposure to the air. 4. By the exposure of the soil to the air the humus, or vegetable matter, is converted into nitric acid, so that the plants may use it. 5. The soil being frequently turned over, absorbs more ammonia than in any other process. Upon each of these points Mr. Mills dwelt in a thoroughly practical manner. The objections to summer fallowing were chiefly two; first, the loss of the year's crop, and, second, the loss of the nitrates by drainage. He cautioned the farmers against coming to a conclusion upon one single experiment. What was wanted was a continued experiment that would satisfy. He gave the result of an experiment on the Agricultural Farm, near London, Eng., where the same quantity of land was tested by a continued four years' sowing, and the production was 66½ bushels, and by an alternate summer following and the production was 79 bushels. In speaking of green manuring the following four advantages were pointed out: First, enriches the soil by ash constituents from subsoil; second, adds to soil the humus from the atmosphere; third, collects soluble nitrates from soil and returns it in an insoluble state; and, fourth, greatly improves the mechanical texture of the soil."

Frost-Bitten Fowls.

Canadian Poultry Review: When the comb and wattles get frozen the frost should be removed as quickly as possible. Take snow and with the hand apply to the frozen parts, rubbing gently until all the frost is removed. Then anoint with glycerine in which a few drops of carbolic acid have been mixed. Continue this application until the parts assume their natural color or nearly so, and keep the birds in a warm place, as after being once frozen that winter they will be very easily frozen again. Care must be taken that all the frost is removed, if not, the parts are apt to fester and wither, and the points disappear.

How a Creamery Grew.

Canadians may gather a few practical hints from the following story related by the Kansas City *Live Stock Journal*. It describes the growth of what is now a full grown creamery: "One of our grocers concluded to try a creamery in connection with his business, and arranged his cellar for the purpose. In the cellar is a spring of clear, cool water in which he sets his milk cans. A barrel churn with a capacity for 32 gallons and a butter-worker was procured. The cans he uses are of such size that one inch of cream in the gauge will make one pound of butter. There is great difference in milk, but cream is so nearly alike in its production of butter that a given amount of it always gives the same weight of butter. Those cans were at first furnished by the creamery, but now they are bought by the farmer. The creamery owner at first agreed to give as much for an inch of cream as the stores in the town were paying for a pound of butter, but before long he found that he could buy cream at 20 cents per inch and sell his butter for 32 cents per pound, and he began giving two cents more for an inch of cream than a pound of butter bought in the market. At first the farmers were a little shy about selling their cream, but some of them began an experiment, and they found that they got more money by selling their cream than by making butter, and the churning was saved. "In a short time the creamery man had his routes all over the country and did his churning by steam. He tells me that by feeding the buttermilk to pigs he gets enough out of it to pay the man who has charge of the creamery, and now while home dairy butter is dull in Cleveland at 16 cents, he gets 25 cents easily. By making a business of butter making every operation is performed at the right time, and by mixing the cream of all the cows a uniform grade of butter is made, and all parties are benefitted."

A Suggestion.

The Cleveland *Herald* recommends that where it is intended to try and bring up the poor field, instead of waiting until it is ploughed, the farmer should top-dress when the ground is frozen, and let the grass have the benefit of the manure for one year. The thickening up of the sward and multiplication of roots in the soil will often furnish more plant food than the manure would have done, and the mechanical condition of the soil will be greatly improved, and the farmer then gets the natural renovating effects of the grass-roots to give the soil a start, which is nature's plan. With a good sod, the fertility of a field is assured.

Profits of Sheep Husbandry.

The Boyd Bros., five miles south of Meneken, have 540 head of sheep, mostly Merinos. These gentlemen came from Ohio, the great wool State, two years ago, and they state that sheep husbandry will be fully as profitable in this region as in Ohio. Their flock has wintered well both winters, the percentage of loss being less than in Ohio because of the dryness of the atmosphere. Comfortable sheds have been provided, and Mr. Boyd says he fed his sheep a less number of days in this country during winter than in Ohio. In that State feeding usually begins about the middle of November, while here he began the 16th of December and quit the 26th of March. The sheep gained rapidly from the time they began feeding in the spring, which is not always the case East. Boyd's sheep sheared on an average nine pounds of wool to the head, which netted 16 cents per pound. The percentage of increase is also above that in the East, which is seldom over 75 per cent. Boyd has 147 lambs from 116 ewes. Certainly money cannot be made faster in any country than in Dakota by those who go into stock-raising on a moderate scale. It will pay 100 per cent. more than grain, and it is only a question of time when the farmers will see this.—*Bismarck Tribune.*

Stable Ventilation.

The *Live Stock Journal* of Chicago says: "There is a great deal of cheap talk about ventilating cow houses and stock barns, but the great trouble with such buildings is an excess of ventilation. It is only making a bad matter worse to put a ventilator on a barn in which every gust of wind is felt in the stables, and manure freezes fast to the floor. If a stable is in fact made so tight that its occupants cannot get air enough to breathe, more air should, by all means, be admitted in front of them, so that they can breathe it while fresh and pure, and not let it in behind them by opening a window in their rear, as is most frequently done, to become loaded with the effluvia from their droppings before it can reach their nostrils. A stable in which air circulates so freely as to keep the temperature down is already too much ventilated. It is a good plan, in these days of cold and high winds, to look carefully round the stable to see how the automatic ventilation is carried on, with a view to applying a remedy with more boards and battens. Loss is inevitable when stock suffers with cold. It pays to keep it warm at any cost. There is nothing more economical than comfort, especially for milch cows."

Other Farm Notes.

Doors have been so far improved by a recent invention that they may be hung so as to open either way and from either end with equal facility.

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station calls attention to the fact that in its experiments potatoes raised from large, whole seeds ripened nine days earlier than those from seed cut to single eyes.

The great secret in raising small fruits consists in keeping the ground free from weeds and grass. Their roots are more vigorous than those of vines and bushes, and they appropriate the moisture required to form fruit.

Carrots are recommended as feed for farm horses, as they save corn and give a fine gloss to the skin, besides promoting a healthful condition of the system. From 14 to 21 pounds is a liberal allowance, anything over that being apt to affect the kidneys.

A resident of Australia states that the majority of the horses there are vicious and given to the trick of buck jumping—that is, to a succession of jumps from all four to all four legs. This is chiefly due to defective breaking, which, practiced year after year, has created and cultivated hereditary vice.

Travel by Lake and River.

The directors of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company are preparing their annual statement and report to be presented to the shareholders on the 17th prox. It is stated that the statement will show a balance of some $401 000 carried forward and a larger number of passengers carried than for a great number of years. By the opening of navigation all the steamers will have been thoroughly repaired and overhauled, and the staterooms refurnished and placed in the same style as on the Hudson River steamers. The boat will be furnished with electric lights and will be turned out in first-class order.

Snake-skins are now extensively used in the production of purses, diary-covers, and the like. Albums and scrap-books are also made of snake-skin, and sometimes slippers and even shoes.

TWO PLUCKY WOMEN,

Who Took Matters into Their Own Hands and Came Out Ahead.

(Cooley's (Norwich, Conn.) Weekly.)

"If there were any gentlemen in this car," exclaimed a natty little woman with black eyes and of lady-like appearance, in a street car the other day, "they would not allow this brute of a drunkard to annoy me. I'd like to be his wife for half an hour, I'd dress him down!"

Cowed by her justifiable anger, the genteel, well-dressed debauchee went out upon the platform. The little lady quickly sprang to the door, braced herself against it, and cried out, "Now come in if you can!" And he did not come in.

The habit of independence should be cultivated whenever possible, and exercised whenever necessary for the maintenance of personal rights. It requires a deal of pluck for a woman to do this, but it pays every time. We were forcibly impressed with this fact by a conversation had last week with Mrs. S. A. Clark, of East Granby, Conn.

Many a woman, pursued by a revengeful foe, will appreciate what she says.

For over ten years, on every possible occasion, and chiefly when she was least on her guard, a mysterious enemy made covert assaults upon her.

An open foe, she says, she could meet; but an ambushed enemy was horribly exasperating. She called to her aid the wisest and most discreet friends she had.

She expended all the money she could spare to detect and disarm him. But she could not succeed and was worried to distraction.

A daughter residing in Iowa was sent for to comfort her in her anxiety. When she learned what her mother had suffered, with true Western pluck, she told her that she must take courage, do as she told her, and she would triumph over her foe. For ten long years she had been annoyed, and at last backache, headache, irritability, spinal weakness, hot head, cold hands and feet told her that the effect was getting fatal. Her health and spirits finally broke down under the strain, and in 1875 she suffered unutterable torture for several months from inflammation of the bladder. In 1878, renal hemorrhage and gravel, with frequent attacks of chills and fever, overcame her. Her sufferings, she says, surpassed description. Finally her stomach refused all solid food, and for a month she lived on a teacupful of milk three times a day. Nervous prostration ensued. Sleep was impossible. Walking was out of the question, and in despair of relief, she took to her bed expecting to die. She tried every reputable school of physicians, who agreed that she had a combination of desperate diseases common to women in middle life. While treating one the others grew worse.

Six weeks from the time she took her daughter's advice and dismissed her expensive and useless professional attendants, she resumed her place at the table, and from that day to this has been in sound and satisfactory health, which she attributes entirely to the use of warner's safe cure. All her ailments were caused by inaction of the kidneys and a poisoned state of the blood produced by that inaction. This was her secret enemy.

"If I were rich," she exclaimed to the reporter, "I would give that preparation to every suffering woman, for I am certain from my own bitter experience that renal disorders and poisoned blood are the source of the many constitutional complaints to which women are subject."

Mrs. Clark is a very estimable lady, who is to be congratulated on having so effectually routed an enemy which for so many years implacably and pitilessly pursued her. If other ladies would take the same course they would not be subject to these secret foes.

Boring a Square Hole.

The first and only auger ever manufactured that will bore a square hole is now in the shops of the Cleveland Machine Company. This auger bores a two-inch square hole, the size used in ordinary frame buildings and barns, but they can be made on the same principle to bore square holes of any size. Its application is ordinary and works on the same principle as round-hole augers. Its end, instead of having a screw or bit, has a cam motion, which oscillates a cutter mounted on a steel rocking-knife, which cuts on both sides. In order to prevent the splintering of the wood the ends of the cutter are provided with small semi-circular shaped saws, which help in cutting out perfectly square corners. It is estimated that this new process will save the labor of three men who work with chisels, as one man can conveniently cut a two-inch mortice in the same length of time he can bore a round hole. The invention is the work of a Wooster man, who has given the subject years of patient thought.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Home Testimony.

Many hundred recommendations similar in character to the one given below have been received, and give proof of the great value of Polson's NERVILINE as a pain remedy. Try it.

ATHOL, Feb. 20th.—We hereby certify that we have used Nerviline in our families, and have found it a most reliable remedy for cramps in the stomach, also for headache, and externally for rheumatic pains. No house should be without this invaluable remedy.—LUKE COLE, ELISHA COLE, J. P.

Philography is the science of detecting character by a study of the hair. Here is the formula: Thick hair indicates temper; coarse, obstinacy; fine, flightiness; curly, brilliant, but superficial nature; bristling, a hard heart.

——No lady need be without Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because she is far distant from drug stores. The proprietors send it postage paid by mail from Lynn, Mass., in the form of lozenges or of pills; price, $1 per box, or six for $5. Send for the "Guide to Health," which gives full particulars.

How to Get Your Coal In.

Mamma—Johnny, will you please bring in a hod of coal?

Johnny—In a minute.

Mamma—Come, Johnny, dear, I'm in a hurry to get papa's supper.

Johnny—In a minute.

The Old Man—John!

The coal is there in seven seconds.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move!

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

R. FITZPATRICK.

Dublin, June 6, '81.

CHAPTER II.

Malden, Mass Feb. 1 1880. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle

"Nearly cured me;"

The second made me as well and strong as when a child,

"And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious

"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,

"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—

"Incurable"

Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the

"Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,

And many more are using them with great benefit.

"They almost

Do miracles?" —*Mrs. E. D. Slack.*

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

"Over and Over Again."

Repetition is sometimes the only way to impress a truth upon the mind. Accordingly take notice that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," (the original Little Liver Pills) continue to be wonderfully effective in cases of sick and nervous headache, constipation, indigestion, rush of blood to the head, cold extremities, and of all ailments arising from obstruction of the bodily functions. Their action is thorough yet gentle, and the ingredients being entirely vegetable, they can be taken with impunity into the most delicate stomach. All druggists.

In Madagascar no one could read sixty years ago, but now there are nearly 300,000 on the island who have some part of the Bible and read it.

A Certain Remedy for Corns.

This is the universal testimony and expressed by everyone who has used PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR. Thousands in Canada have used it with gratifying results and if you will take the trouble to ask any druggist he will give you the names of many persons of your acquaintance who have been radically cured of the worst kind of corns. Sold everywhere. Safe, sure, painless, and vegetable in composition. Try it. It never fails. Take no substitute. Many of them are positively dangerous. Use Putnam's Corn Extractor.

The Nova Scotia Legislature is summoned to meet on February 19th.

Old Inveterate Strictures

of the urethra, speedily and permanently cured by our improved methods. Pamphlet, references and terms, two three-cent stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The New York *Times* is responsible for this "smart boy:" A minister forgot to take his sermon with him to church, and his wife, discovering the mistake, sent it to him in charge of a small boy, who was to receive ten cents for the job. Presently he returned for the money. "You delivered the sermon, did you?" she asked. "No, mum," he replied. "I jest guv it to him; he's a deliverin' of it himself."

When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

Probably So.

A rather venerable lady, who, however, claimed to be a countess, married a man who did not belong to the nobility.

"How did she come to marry him? She has a title and he has none," remarked one gentleman to another.

"I don't know for certain, but I expect she preferred to have a husband without a title, than to have a title without a husband."

A new horseshoe is now being made, which is in two parts, the upper designed to remain permanently upon the foot, where it will last for an indefinite time, as no wear comes upon it; the other, that which contains the corks, and which is joined to the upper in an ingenious manner. The lower halves of the shoes are interchangeable—sharp corks for icy weather and dull ones for heavy draught horses, or they may be removed entirely at night to prevent injury to the animal while in the stall.

The following gives the attendance at the leading colleges in the States: Harvard, 1,568; Columbia, 1,458; Oberlin, 1,458; Michigin, 1,271; Yale, 1,086; Technology 579; Cornell, 539; Princeton, 505; Dartmouth, 402; Vermont, 346; Amherst, 334; Lehigh, 307; John Hopkins, 273; Williams, 253; Brown, 248.

Long ecru gloves are as fashionable as ever. They are worn with white, black and colors.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

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VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.

FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. *Sold by all druggists.* Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

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EYE, EAR AND THROAT.

DR. G. S. RYERSON, L. R. C. P. S. E., Lecturer on the Eye, Ear and Throat Trinity Medical College, Toronto. Oculist and Aurist to the Toronto General Hospital, late Clinical Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorefield's and Central London Throat and Ear Hospital. 317 Church Street, Toronto. Artificial Human Eyes

CLIMAX Celebrated GRADE
R. U. AWARE
THAT
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bearing a *red tin tag*; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

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