

ness of the place, and I was gaping idly about, thinking nothing of "Miss Kate" and her cares, when the gig stopped, and the next minute.

I jumped down.

"Oh, sir, I am so glad!" some one said, in a sweet musical voice that made me two that were soft and warm.

I turned round, astonished to meet the soft humid eyes, that belonged to no workhardened, rough country lass, but to the sweetest face I had ever seen. The eyes were of the darkest grey, set beneath a pure white brow, over which, neatly brushed and knotted behind, were clusters of rich chestnut hair, while the speaker was dressed in plain white, without a single attempt at ornament.

"I'm not a gentleman, doctor, but I may go and talk to her, if it's as you say; for if it's true, you wouldn't make her unhappy; but, my lad, the man who trifled with that girl's heart would be the greatest scoundrel that ever stepped on God's earth."

The whole of this part of my life is so dreamy that it is all like some golden vision. But I was at her chair, I know, and that glorious evening I was content to watch the soft dreamy face beside me, as ahe sat there with hands folded in her lap, watching the sunset.

in the control of the gage!" he cried; and the girl shrank ay. "No, no, come here, Kitty.—Oh, tor, did you ever hear such a beast as I

"And you've told her so?"
"Not a word," I said slowly. My hand was being crushed as in a vic

rich chestnut hair, while the speaker was dressed in plain white, without a single attempt at ornament.

I was stunned, confused, and getting one hand at liberty, hurriedly removed my hat.

"Is—is he so very ill?" I asked.

"Oh, very—very!" cried the girl, with a sob. "He is in intense agony."

She did not see my confusion, for she was thinking of nothing but the pain of the patient, and retaining my hand, she half dragged me into the comfortable farmhouse, and into a bed-room on the ground floor.

"Here he is, uncle dear," she cried.

"Time he was here," exclaimed some one, with a savage roar. "Bother you doctors! you come fast enough for your bills, but a man may lie here and die before you'll put yourselves out of the way."

"Don't excite yourself." I said quietly, as I looked in the fine and ruddy face of a man of about fifty, tanned by the sun, slightly grizzled, but singularly young-looking, although his countenance was distorted by pain.

"Excite myself? Hark at him, Kate. He hasn't lain all night with his leg being roasted over a slow fire."

"Oh, uncle, uncle! dear uncle!" sobbed the girl, going to the head of the sofa on which he lay, "pray, pray don't excite yourself so!"

"As she spoke she placed a soft arm round his neck, and tried to pillow his head on her bosom, but he roared out an oath which scared the poor girl.

"Get out! you're murdering me, you baggage!" he cried; and the girl shrank away." "No, no come here Kitts."

I waited to her I loved her, and in her sweet girlish simplicity she laid her through the woods, to stop at last beneath how overshadowing tree, and there in low broken words I told her I loved her, and in her sweet girlish simplicity she laid her il oved her, and in her sweet girlish simplicity she laid her il oved her, and in her sweet girlish simplicity she laid her il oved her, and in her sweet girlish simplicity she laid her il oved her, and in her sweet girlish simplicity she laid her il oved her, and in her sweet girlish simplicity she laid her il oved her, and in her sw

scared the poor girl.

"Get out! you're murdering me, you girl.

"Get out! you're murdering me, you I waited to hear no more, but ran along I waited to hear no more, but ran along I waited to hear no more, but ran along



A faint groan from the mattress saluted us as we turned to our patient, and as I held the lamp over his face, and the light fell upon the fair hair and long drooping moustache, I nearly dropped it.

"Nemesis!" I thought. Mine enemy delivered into my hand. Kate's lover lying bruised and broken—crushed like a reed at my feet. And now I need not kill him to be revenged for all his cruelty to mg, but stand by supine, and he would die.

"Hope! A scoundrel!" cried the farmer, raising himself once more, but a lock.

"I fear so," said Dr. Barker, shrugging his shoulders.

"Unless——"
Here I unfolded my plans as I said bitterly to myself, "And heap coals of fire upon his head. Kate, take your lover, and God forgive you!"

"Excellent," exclaimed Dr. Barker, who was a frank, gentlemanly fellow, without professional jealousies; and in an hour's time we had done all that was necessary, our patient was breathing easily, and

reed at my feet. And now I need not kill him to be revenged for all his cruelty to me, but stand by supine, and he would die.

For a few brief moments told me that I possessed greater knowledge than my colleague, and that if I withheld mine, nothing which Dr. Barker could do would save the flame even now trembling in the socket of life's lamp.

The scene in the wood flashed before me once again as I stood there—Kate's sweet face upturned asking for this man's kisses, and all so vivid that my brain reeled, and a mist floated before my eyes.

"What do you think, Mr. Lawler?" said a voice at my elbow, and I started back into the present.

"That he'll be past saving in an hour," I said quietly.

"I fear so," said Dr. Barker, shrugging his shoulders.

"Unless—"

Here I unfolded my plaus as I said bitterly to myself, "And heap coals of fire upon his head. Kate, take your lover, and God forgive you!"

"I for some the feebly; "but I never gave up hope."

"Hope! A scoundrel!" cried the farmer, raising himself once more; but a look from Kate disarmed him, and then he sat glaring at me, and suffering my presence as the slayer of his darling.

But by degrees, as I told all, a change came over the scene. That I had suffered, the grey hairs at my temples and the lines on my forehead showed; but these were as nothing to the sufferings of our darling, for from that unhappy day she had gradually withered like some blighted flower, calmly and unconsciously, while those who loved her could only look on.

Need I say more? I was a doctor, but there was a better one than I took my place with Kate, whose eyes brightened from the day of my return, and she recovered more quickly than her father, who blessed me now for having saved the lives of both—me whom he had sworn to strike down, should we ever stand face to face.

GEO. MANVILLE FENN.

"Georgies you?
"Stockless," exclaimed Dr. Barker, without professional selements; and in an uncertainty without professional selements; and in all the House of Commons this week without professional selements; and in all the House of Commons this week without professional selements; and in all the House of Commons this week without professional selements; and in all the House of Commons this week without professional selements; and in all the House of Commons this week with the professional selements; and in all the House of Commons this week with the professional policy of the selection of the

RESERVE DI SURFA

ALLES DE SUR

to woman's happiness too. Already the ladies of Turkey, Russia, Spain, and Hungary smoke cigarettes; and indeed in Hungary smoke cigarettes; and indeed in Hungary smoke cigarettes; and indeed in Hungary smoke the Danubian countries it is not rare to find ladies of ripe age smoking. full-flavoured cigars by their own firesides with great apparent relish. How long will it be before Englishwomen smoke? Possibly not many years; for if men continue to aromatize the atmosphere at the present rate, women will be led to do the same in self-defence. People who do not smoke, generally abhor tobacco, and must either overcome their dislike to it by learning to smoke or else shun the society of smokers. The neutral position of not smoking and yet not objecting to tobacco is one which ladies have found it politic to adopt, but which is conscientiously untenable, except on condition of having but very little smoke to endure, and that of the best quality. Try any male non-smoker in a from Kate disarmed him, and then he sat glaring at me, and suffering my presence as the slayer of his darling.

But by degrees, as I told all, a change came over the scepe. That I had suffered, the grey hairs at my temples and the lines on my forehead showed; but these were as nothing to the sufferings of our darling, for from that unhappy day she had gradually withered like some blighted flower, calmly and unconsciously, while those who loved her could only look on.

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Geo. Manyille Fenn.

In the House of Commons this week Mr. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, announced that the Porte has expressed its willingness to enter into a convention with England for the abolition of the slave trade. A convention for that purpose had

beg view until the patient vomits, and then treasment, the number of her who accomplished evaluates, must ever to most grasefully and lorshy checked.

Attempted Murder.

Naraner, Ont. July 14.—A bold steempt at murder was made yesterday affectiones, between 4 and 5 o'clock, on the highway news of Napanee. A young flatton, the best of Napanee. A young flatton, and the same doses and the same flatter of the highway news of Napanee. A young flatton, the high of the same doses and the same flatter of the high of

A St. Thomas jeweller named Jackson was neatly captured in the act of smuggling at Port Stanley, on Thursday, 11th inst. For some time past it has been believed that such existed and Inspector Mewburn, of the Customs Department, determined to stop it. On the arrival of the steamer Saginaw, he stepped up to the boat, and picking out Mr. Jackson, accused in obtaining possession of some \$200 worth of jewellery. The Collector, Mr. Finlay, handed the smuggler over to the tender mercies of Chief Constable Fewings, and in addition to the confiscation of his goods, he will have to suffer the penalty of the law. It has for a long time been no ticed that Jackson could undersell his brethren in trade, and this little incident seems to explain why. It is the intention of the Customs Department to closely watch the borders, and while ordinary excursionists will not be vexatiously hampered, smugglers in trade will run great risks in bringing goods to the country.—

London Advertiser.



For the complications of hooping-cough, send for a physician. But if the above directions are followed, complications will not be likely to arise. Nine times in ten the deaths from hooping-cough result from ignorance, carelessness, and newlect of the

THE COMMON AILMENTS OF STOCK. SPLENIC APOPLEXY AMONG

AND SHEEP. Among the many affections com domesticated animals there is none so ly which has given rise to as much troversy and speculation as splenic apop Observed only by a few within the Observed only by a few within the twenty years, it has been considered others quite a new and totally dist affection; but when the archives veterinary literature at home and ab are searched, evidences are abundant o previous existence, and careful rec shew that scientific men have long alive to its fatal effects, and no less activation of a fathor the cause as in attempting to fathom the cause as as to solve the problem of cure and pre

Like Braxy and Black Quarter the always present a tendency to sudden dangerous plethora in all the victims. best and most active in thriving are seized, and rarely recover. As stall animals have been most frequently affect animals have been most frequently after the conclusion first arrived at was food rich in nutritive elements, supplie super-abundance, with warm stables, no exercise—all conducing to the form of blood too large in quantity and too in quality—was the sole cause. So the conclusion was found to be con-After death the spleen or milt is for be engorged with black blood, rupt and its structure broken down. Bes other organs unmistakably exhibite usual indications of blood-poisoning when active measures of prevention set on 1001—when 100d less nutrifious, suitable medicines were administered, in addition more liberty has been give the animals previously confined too clo the malady has rapidly disappeared, always recurred when the same system forcing has been again adopted. An sheep too close folding, with similar ditions as to food, &c., the same res have arisen.

The affection is peculiarly remark from the fact that the flesh of such ani-dying from it is quite unfit as an artic food, and when partaken of by dogs raw state it proves highly poisonous them. If the butcher, in flaying or cut up the carcases, should by chance whis flesh in any part, a rapid and vi death is almost sure to follow; and ani following the victims—cattle or she and grazing where their blood or saliva such occurrences, which have now and taken place, it has not unreasonably concluded that the disease is contagion catching. There is, however, this di ence; a contagious malady usually reduces itself in other animals of the s species, but splenic apoplexy does not. blood poison of another form is engend even more rapidly than splenic apop itself.

Since veterinary science has extend much of late, and men of greater acu have enrolled themselves in its rai observation in connexion with some of

obscure and less known ailments of dome animals has been encouraged and stimu ed; and, as a result of this, we are able to add other causes besides a his nutritious food and want of proper exercicle which give rise to splenic apoplexy and allied form of blood poisoning. Our imate acquaintance with some of the kernerically the mate acquaintance with some of the la grazing tracts of land, especially the lying low and suffering from long per of inundation, with insufficient drain has turnished many instances which production of this affection; and, again some farms where a system of heavy nating is practised on the low-lyneadows, such diseases have occurred a regularity and sudden fatality. In addition, in such localities the presence ourse swring or riving to feleration. also, in such localities the presence pure spring or rivulet of clear run water is rare. That which drains from land is rich in organic impurities and s the result of decomposition of an matter; and the vegetation growing u the surface of the soil is thoroughly pregnated with the same impure fluid. a rule, drainage carries off all excesse this kind; but in the instances we are ridening the want of drainage with impure with impure the want of drainage. sidering, the want of drainage, with im and stagnant water in ponds, ditche so-called rivulets, militate against so-called rivulets, militate against efforts of the soil to unload itself. has a remarkable power of disinfe by which the rotting or putrefying gredients of manure are at once chemical tered and the odour destroyed. The and air, too play no less important in the work of transformation. The promotes the destructive process, an latter dilutes the odour arising from suppresses or neutralizes it. But the tis corrective influences; it may not it its corrective influences; it may the charged, and is being constantly saturated with manurial elements as to be positive poisoned by it. The water draining it, and the vegetation subsisting updare likewise poisoned, and the animals interest. jected to an existence upon all of likewise succumb to fatal blood-poiso. In such cases, the land, to be safe, receive attention, the brooks or receive attention, the brooks or particles are but so many more agencies the promotion and propagation of maland fell disease. It is quite as possible overdo the land with manure as to guilty of starving it, and no condition worse than that in which it beconstructed in the land with manure as a result of locality, bad drainage, frequent inundation. Top-dressing lime or common salt may do good in other manure is withheld, but the system is to make the brooks rupossible, or create a new and pure supoff water, close up all the stagnant professing than done; nevertheless, if we consider anyears. Of course, all this is easier than done; nevertheless, if we consider annual mortality arising from these afficients, the proceeding will be found to the practical importance, and ultimate saving to the extent of thousands of pour with the present conditions before using the proceeding and grazing be stimulated and couraged, as it ought to be, to meet growing demands of our country, the of turning over the oldest and most must be cleared, or sun and air over growing demands of our country, the of turning over the oldest and most pastures should be adopted in rotational demands of the plothers, hitherto long under the plothers and down to take their rest acc ingly. Setting aside these principles shall always fail to eradicate such disc by medicines alone. No system is plete that does not embrace a wider

LOSS OF LAMBS FROM CASTRATI A neighbour and I have had trouble our lambs after castration. They operated on by the same man, who appeted to take every care; in fact, he sat the time that as many of the lambs large, he had been extra careful. He ad much the same many for linear to linear the same many for linear the same ma arge, he had been extra careful. He did, much to my surprise, for linseed of inbricant after the operation of cut and searing, and using the verdigris of each, but I yielded to his wish as he perferred it. A day or two after peration the lambs were very stiff uffering greatly, and one was found on the morning of the third day. Another the morning of the third day. Another the morning taken down, I sent for the vetering the purses of some of the was pening the purses of some of the was a surprised. ning the purses of some of the ves) who on his arrival opened the pr

action, and none so elaborate fective as mutual blending of the reso of the sciences of agriculture and vet-ary medicine in their widest and fulles