

Tell me, then, whether it does not pay to adorn your house.

Behold no great result even a little cost.

A beautiful green, glossy lawn is something new to farmers everywhere; yet nothing is more cheaply obtained, kept in order and made to last than by the use of guano.

We have seen many an old farm house setting back from the road, with half an acre of grass in front, and the rest of the place across a surface of bare, stony soil, covered with weeds, chips, and rails. The grass, getting old and the fence dilapidated, the place looked like a ruin.

Go to work to improve it.

Repair that fence, clear off that rubbish, dress up your bare place; plough or dig up the bare soil, and sow it with a mixture of your choice grass closer or farther apart, according to your report as to red-top, sweet-smelling grass, or Kentucky blue grass, or white clover.

Apply a liberal quantity of manure, red old, green, barn yard manure, or, still better, let it lie liquid; let your grass grow a few inches high, then cut it off smooth and clean, and

of your yard with evergreens and shrubs
and behold how beautiful! all appear-
ance is gone. Wait until Sunday afternoon comes, and
early summer, and as you return from
church and drive up to your house, you look
out and see the lovely, dry, green
the silk-stuff, wavy grass will ruffle you
with sentiments of beauty you cannot force
yourself to be so charming a sight, and yet how
little it cost.

The influence of it will not rest here; but
will permeate the consciousness of those of
salary influence which you must have, and
every one will produce a greater and still less
of it. The influence of it will become less
at a less hard, and, instead, it will become
once was, an object of dread, it will become
labor of love.

St. Petersburg.

THE OPENING OF WINTER.

A correspondent of the *Hartford Post*
writing from St. Petersburg, writes:

coming out of winter in St. Petersburg, he says the present weather "by any nature does it seem to me to be the best of the year." He says that in America, that I have heard of, it is about the same. The Neva generally closes from the first of November to the first of December. The year it was earlier—on the 15th of November. From the first of November there were few days when the sun shone all day. It was cloudy, and it was raining, with much rain but no frost, even at night. The sun shone for the first time when a cold snap came on, since which time there has been no day when the mercury was above freezing point. The rays of the sun are so oblique, that they have little effect in warming the air. I have noticed, many the days and nights of nearly equal temperature. The sun is not so bright as it was in the summer. The days are a little before nine and sets before three. The twilight is of course very long. The sun is not so high in the sky as it perhaps has been days, when a little snow began to fall, and almost every day since a little has fallen, but it has not yet become much. The sun has been little or no wind, though one day

[illegible]

are several, are floating. So when the ice begins to rim these floating barges are cut apart by the ice and the cargo is scattered all over the banks, and at once after the ice has solid, good walks are laid across the river and the cargo is hauled out.

In a short time the hard r will be frozen firm as Crossfield, and boats made for driving across the ice will be used. The boats will at intervals to assist travelers should the ice be so intense as to freeze them, as is often the case.

The mercury has been down to ten degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, though it is wanted to rise to thirty and possibly fifty to get the ice out for such times great wood fires are built of logs and brush and the houses are covered under a circular iron cover with a hole in the top, in front of all the theatres and the palace. Around these are blazing fires that give the common and the poor a chance of performance at the theatre, opera, or balls, they never go home after leaving their part of the day, and the theatres are often full often wait during the greater part of the night.

The poor horses do I am not aware, for I have seen many of them driven up smoking hot and stand for five or six hours uncovered.

I have been in such business, and one may prepare for it, once prepared, the elements are presently to trouble with the cold. Rooms have been heated by both sides fitted with stoves and light, very thick curtains drawn over the head with big wooden stocks, which are great heat-ers. The stock of ventilation is made very nicely comfortable but every day lives in cities, as in Paris and other continental flats.

GRAMMAR IN RHYME. It is seldom that one sees so much valuable matter as the following lines contain, comprised in so brief a compass. The author, who has written upon the mysteries of syntax, will find it highly advantageous to commit the "poem" to memory, as by so doing many a "blame mark," and perhaps many a dogking, will be avoided, for with these lines at the tongue

1. Three little words you often see,
Are Articles—*a, an, and the*.

2. A great many things are saving,
As school, or garden, *bag or sewing*.

3. Adjectives tell the kind of noun,
As green, *swift, strong, and brown*.

4. A great many things are saving,
As school, or garden, *bag or sewing*.

5. Instead of nouns the Pronouns stand—
Her head, his face, *our my, and hand*.

6. Verbs tell of something to be done—
To read, *to write, to sing, and run*.

7. How things are done, the Adverbs tell,
As *steeply, quickly, ill or well*.

8. Conjunctions link the words together—
As *and, but, or, with, and weather*.

9. The Preposition stands before a noun,
As *in, on, at, or through a town*.

10. The Inflection shows the number,
As *one, two, three, and four*.

11. The whole are called Nine Parts of Speech,
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

Magazine Notices.

The North American Review for January has been received. The following is its title

The "English Constitution," by Walter Bagehot, "Artic Exploration," "Annals of the North American Indian," "The Currency and Finances of the United States," Dr. Clarke's "Sex in Education," La Martine's "Revelations on the war of 1860" and Critical Notices of Recent Publications.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

LUGERO'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF does not require cooking or warming—Is in the form of a pure, palatable, and easily assimilated Food for the Sick, Invalids, and Travelers—Sold by Grocers and Wine Merchants as a high class Condiment—Liquorists and by Druggists as a superior Nutritive Food—

ADAMS HOUSE, BOSTON.—Great reduction of prices at this hotel. Transient board \$2.50 per week. Superior extra. Forgetting a name, will be charged extra. D. CHAMBERLAIN, Proprietor.

Dec'd 12.

judicious on record of a well sustained system of judicious advertising failing of success.

"My success is owing to my liberality in advertising."—*Donner*.

"Advertising has furnished me with a competence."—*Amos Lawrence*.

"I advertised my productions and made money."—*Nicholas Longworth*.

"Constant and persistent advertising is a sure prelude to wealth."—*Stephen Girard*.

"He who invests one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising that business."—*A. T. Stewart*.

"Without the aid of advertisements I could have done nothing in my creation. I have the most complete faith in print's utility. Advertising is the royal road to business."—*Burman*.

