[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

THE EVICTED TENANT.

The dear home of my birth;
The dear home of my birth;
Far, far from it, I needs must roam,
A wanterer on the carth!
My three poor orphans cry for bread,
God knows: the time that they were fed!

Poor children? never more, I wot,
Will they sleep side by side,
Within the humble little hut
Where their poor mother died,
And baby sister. Wee the day!
Twas want and cold took both away.

Last night my dear ones peaceful slept Beide my lowly bed,

O'er me oblivion had not crept,
But wakeful thoughts instead;
I heard the sound of wind and rain,
And thanked my God and thankedagain.

I thanked Him that, in that bleak hour, A home remained to me,
A refuge from the storm and shower,
For my small orphans three—
When, hark! the sound of hurrying feet!
What makes my heart so wildly beat?

Too true my fears, my prayers were vain— It was the landlord's pack Of hell hounds, that through storm and rain Had come in famine's track, To lay our little thatched hut low. And fill our bitter cup of wee!

We left our cot that dreary night, My children three and I,
O 'twas a melancholy sight,
A sight of agony!
We had not where to lay our head.
I wished that I and they ware dead.

The shelter of a rock we found, And there we passed the night;
We lay, close nucdled, on the ground,
Screened from the rain storm's spite.
Day at last, bright cheerfulday,
But and how long it stayed away.

Homeless and friendless now we go, To leave our native soil.
To leave foretr this land of woe,
Once hely Patrick's isle.
Twas once a land of saints, they say;
It is a land of slaves to day.

Yes, ore base traitors to our shore Had brought false England's steel; Bre Erin weitered in her gore, Crushed 'neath false England's heel; Ours was an isle of weal and bilss, And not a desert drear like this!

Yet England, with her ruthless heel
On Erin's bleeding breast,
Declares, without a blush, she's still
The noblest land and best;
And raises the false bunner high,
Of Justice and and of Liberty!

How long, O Lord! O Lord, how long
Wilt Thou all this endure,
Sre Thou confound the proud and strong,
And rais- the weak and noor?
Ere Erin's chi dren take again
Their rank among the sons of men?

October 28, 1860.

Agricuitural.

TREATMENT OF ASPARAGUS BERS.—The old growth of asparagus beds should now be cut off and burned, else the seeds will aprout where they are not wanted and will become troublesome The beds may be liberally dressed with manure, left on the surface until Spring, and then torked in. A spade should not be used as it will cut the

How CABBAGES ARE KEPT,-Cabbages are kept in fine order by putting them in a trench or deep farrow made with a plow, and with the heads downward, then covering them with earth, leaving the roots projecting from the surface. The soll will not penetrate into the heads and can be shaken off from the leaves when the cabbages are taken out. The soil may be covered with straw and a few boards as a further protection.

Use of Flax-seed.—There is no need to throw away flax-seed as it is one of the most mseful grains that can be grown on a form. One quarta day given to a horse will soon loosen his skin and give the coat a fine gloss. It is very beneficial to calves in rations of half a nint a day, and when boiled to a felly and cooled, forms one of the most healthful foods for any animal that is weak and ailing. Every furmer should grow a few bushels of fax for these uses.

BROOM-CORN -- Broom-corn is grown the same as other corn. When the brush is fully formed, and while it is yet green and the seed is beginning to form, it is bent down and left to hang so that it will keep straight. When it is fully ripe it is cut off about a foot below the lowest branch of the brush : the stalks are broken down one row over another and crossed shout two feet from the ground; the brush is laid upon a sort of table thus formed until it is dry, when it is stored in a bern until it is sold.

Mange in Dogs,-Mange in dogs is of two kinds; one is a vegetable parasite on the skin, and the other is an insect which burrows in it. The remedy is the same for both. Mix 1 part of the creosote, or 2 parts of aulphur, with 16 parts of sweet-oil or lard. Wash the dog with warm water and soap and apply the mixture, rubbing it well into the skin. . Continue this until a cure is effected. Give also one dram of sulphur daily for a large dog, with some hashed ment made into balls with melted fat, so that it is swallowed meadily.

WINTER-FREDING ON MEAL .- COWS have been wintered upon a daily allowance of four pounds of cornmest and no more food of any kind, and they have been reported by trust- | man has done another can do," and next year worthy persons as coming out strong and goes one better on his neighbor. healthy in the Spring. They have been kept in warm stables, and of course were dry cows. more manifest than in the improvement of But we have a projudice in favor of feeding the stock of the members first, and of the our animals and filting their bellies, if this whole neighborhood second. On this point only with reats and straw. A few roots, with some struw and a moderate ration of cornmeal, will keep dry cows in good order fers Jerseys, another Durhams, a third Ayrthrough the Winter.

PAINT FOR A FENCE.—If the appearance is not an elecacle in the way, crude petroleum makes as excellent preservative covering or paint for a fence. It darkens the color of the wood and brings out the grain, giving it much the appearance of pitch pine. Common pine sar makes a good covering, and should be not on hot, but it remains sticky for some time. If spearance is chiefly to be considered, there is nothing better than linseed-of and mineral paint, which is a rich dark hr w., and contrasts well with green of foliage or MUNHS. It is cheap and durable, give a spice to the discussions of the club, much more so than lead paints.

SPREADING MANURE -The usual manner of putting our manure at this season in heaps, and leaving these until the Spring, is objectionable; it is helter to spread the manure at once rather than leave it in heaps. When in heaps the rain roaks through and saturates the ground, making these spots excessively lich, and wasting the strength of the manure. When it is surend every portion of the ground received its share and is enriched, and also highest degree. Nor are the advantages of protected by the shelter of the covering. This is the most economical manner of using manure at this season. It is a mistake to suppose that anything is lost from the manare. Nothing is lost, but all the strongth of a French roof on his house, removes his front the manure is washed into the soil and pre- fence, plants trees, and makes sidewalks, served, in fact, put where it will do the most

organic matter will do this, and a spring may own cailing, nor their discussions to topics | 34

which it flows from. Dead earth-worms, insects or small animals, or even vegetable matter will produce foulness in the water. It would be well to clean out the spring, dipping out all the water, then to line it, and cover it with stone, so as to prevent anything from falling into it. It is an error to suppose that it is an injury to water to be closed against all access of air. If this were so, every underground resorvoir and all subterranean springs would be unfit for use, when in fact, on the contrary, water from such sources is generally of the purest kind. A test of water supposed to be impure may be made by mixing a small quantity of nitric acid with it If organic matter is present it is oxidized by the acid and brown flocks settle to the bot-

Loss of Butter,-If you suspect that all the butter is not separated from the butter milk, and some cream is still left in it, this can be easily tested as follows :- Take a quantity of the butter-milk in a long, slender glass bottle or test-tube, add enough ether to make I inch or so in depth above the milk, shake the milk and ether for a few minutes and set the bottle away in a warm place until the ether separates. Pour off the ether carefully, free from any milk and clear, into some convenient vessel, a small bottle or glass dish, such as a watch glass, will do, and place it in a warm place, when it will evaporate and leave any butter it may have dissolved behind it. If nothing is left there is no waste. Frequently the cream of one cow will churn more quickly than that of another, and when this happens some may be lost, but this is rare, because when the butter begins to come it soon gathers all the rest in the churn by its natural desire to cohere.

Onion-growing .- Onions will thrive in any light soil, but do best upon newly drained and reclaimed swamp land, with black vegetable soil. A rich sandy loam is the next to chosen. The best fertilizer is wel'-rotted horse manure; night-soil is good for them; Peruvian guano, superphosphate of lime, and plaster are also very beneficial. To produce a good crop of good-rized bulbs, the soil should be rich and this crop does better every succeeding year that it is grown on the same soil. The cause of onions growing to tops, (scullions,) in place of buibs, is want of manure and perhars poor seed; because reed grown on poor soil, and borne by poor enions, will produce poor onions. The seed should be planted early in the Spring. White onions are in greater demand for pickling and cooking than red ones, they are equally prolific, but are not so hardy as the red. Onions are grown in rows a foot apart and three inches apart in the rows. They may be grown to touch and crowd each other in the ground if the soil is good enough.

DRIVEN WELLS .- A driven well is simply an iron pipe driven into the ground until water is reached, when a pump is screwed on to the top of it. In such a case the well cannot he deeper than about 24 feet, because no suction pump can lift waver from a greater depth. The water when first drawn up brings sand, clay or gravel with it until a cavity is made in which the water collects and forms the reservoir. This kind of well is most satisfactory where the water is found in gravel, and where the water is near the surface; it will not work in quicksand. 'A two or three inch pipe is usually driven nown, the lower end is perforated with holes, and a sharp steel loose point is fitted on the lower end; this is left in the ground when water is reached by raising the pipe from it and thus opening the lower end. If the water is deeper than 24 feet a larger pipe is used and a lift-valve is fitted in one of the lower sections. It is a cheap method of finding water, and is sometimes used to test the depth and locality of springs before digging

FARMERS' CLUBS.

the fact that not the one-tenth of the towns, to individuals for whom they are heat adapted, even in those portions of the country where agriculture is the leading pursuit, can a farmer's club be found, proves that "line upon lit e and precept upon precept" are necessary to awaken the farming community to a realizing sense of the value of such organizations. Farmers, as a class, are slow to combine for their mutual profit. They live an isolated life and conduct their business on the each man-for-himself plan, moving in the same ruts in which they and their fathers have moved for long years, paying little attention to the progress of the world, and poorly comprehending the power there is in combined effort and the sharpening of the wit which comes only from contract of mind with mind. We know of no better way to get farmers keep abreast of the times than to organize them into farmers' clubs. We speak from experience on this point, for we have been connected with a club for a score of years, and in that time the agriculture of the vicinity has appreciated 50, if not 100, per cent. Not only have the farms, stock, buildings, and tools improved, but the farmers themselves have grown in intelligence, enterprise, and general culture. There is a generous rivalry among the members which is conducive to progress in every direction. If "Cora Hill" raises 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre, and gets the first premium, "Cream Hill" thinks "what one

In nothing has the benefit of the club been the disagreement is most marked and the emulation most manifest. One member preshires, a fourth the Holsteins, or more properly the Dutch, and, strange to say, still another advocates the keeping of the so-called native stock, and practices what he preaches, having bred from the best specimens of his own and neighbor's herds for a quarter of a century, and having established what he considers an excellent breed of his own. He condemns the Thoroughbreds as constitutionally weak, and boasts of a breed that can face the storms and stand the roughing of a OF mountain farm. We speak of this to show the varying opinions and practices which but we must do our breeder of natives the justice to say that, by a careful selection, he has greatly improved his cattle, and has herd which does credit to this theory and

practice. What we desire to call the attention of farmers to is the fact that the members of the club, by frequent discussions of the stock question, become thoroughly posted on the merits of the various breeds, and are stimulated to improve their favorite stock to the the club confined to the farmers. No one portion of a community can be stimulated to progress without setting in motion other portions. If A improves his premises—puts neighbor B sees it, and almost irresistibly is inclined to do something of the same sort. IMPERE WATER .- Lead pipe will not com- If farmers are wise they will not confine the munity says had order to water. Decaying membership of their clubs to those of their

easily be affected by impurities in the soil strictly agricultural, though agriculture which it flows from. Dead earth-worms, in doubtless should be the leading topic. A professional man, mechanic, merchant or manufacturer, will often give views of great value to farmers. These men look at a farm from a different point of view from the farmer, and we have been amused to hear their criticisms of farm management, sometimes just, but more often visionary, though always suggestive of thought, and tending to show that the interests of society are promoted by the free interchange of views by men of different occupations. A merchant or manufacturer will give farmers ideas on the business aspect of their calling, which will be of great value, for it is undeniable that many farmers are industrious and frugal, but fail of any great success because of a lack of system and executive ability in their management. In the club with which we are connected we have had lawyers, physicians, manufacturers, and merchants, and even the clergyman has sometimes honored us with his presence and counsels. While the farmer has been most benefited by this ming. ling of callings, we have no doubt but that the benefit is mutual. A physician is an exceptionally useful member of a farmers' club, for his knowledge of anatomy and the patho logy and treatment of disease comes in play in the barn as well as in the house. A lawyer did our club great good by inducing the members to stand when they talked. Previous to his membership we had been so diffident as to sit in our chairs while talking, but he told us that the custom in al! deliberative assemblies was for the speaker to stand, as he could speak more easily, be heard better, and make more impression. Moreover, the club was just the place for the farmer to learn to spenk in town-necting and other

large assembles. The organization of a club should be of the simplest kind. A long constitution and multiplied by laws are as unnecessary as they would be in the family. The officers should be a President, two or three Vice-Vresidents, and a Secretary and Treasurer, all to hold office for a year, so that some stability and responsibility may be attached to the offices and not much time wasted in elections. We have often been asked whether it is best to hold the meetings in rotation at the bouses of the members or at some stated place. After t-ying both plans we are decidedly of the opinion that it is better to meet in some stated and central place. Not all the members can conveniently accommodate the club, and those who cannot will feel some delicacy in receiving entertainment and never reciproceeding, and will be very sure to drop out after a while. Besides, if the meetings are held at private houses they are very apt to degenerate into mere social and convivial occasions.

Another question often asked is, whether it is best to invite ladies to be members. We fully believe in the co-education of the sexes and that to make the elevation of man rapid and permanent women must be kept on a level with him, but it is not necessary that their education should run in the same line. There are some topics, the principles of breeding for example, which can be more treely discussed in a club when the ladies are not present. Farming is a business evidently intended to be managed by men, certainly in its out-door relations, and we never see a woman laboring among men in the field without feeling that she is out of place, and in danger of losing the respect due to her

The success of a club depends greatly upon the selection of proper subjects for discussion and assigning the opening of them to the right persons. To make out this programme of topics most efficiently, a committee should be appointed at the close of the sessions in the Spring to report at the commencement of the meetings in the Fall a full list of topics for the Winter meetings, the times for their discussion, and the persons who will take the lead. Such a committee will have time to look over the ground thoroughly, select the This may seem to some a trite theme, but most interesting subjects, and assign them and every member will have time to study the subjects and make the discussions interesting and profitable .- New York Times.

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Legal Notices

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to Incorporate "The Wrecking and Salvage Company of Canada."

Montreal, 1st deptember, 1880.

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4-10 Solicitors for Applicants.

MANADA, Province of Quebec. District of Montreal suprior Court No. 660. District of Montreal suprior Court No. 660. DAME MARY JANE G. MEIKLE, of the City and District of Montreal, wif-of James Douglas Weils, of the same place, insurance Agent, dury authorized a exter en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said IAMES DOUGLAS WEILS. Defendant An Extended of the host back the device. IAMES DOUGLAS WELLS, Desirable of action on separation de biens has this day been taken in the above case. Montreal, 22nd September 1880.

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	ZIWAMS WILLIAM AS IDITOWS,			
		Mixed.	Mail.	Expr's
	Lve Hochelaga for Hull.	1.00431	8.30AM	5.15PM
		10.30	12.40PM	
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