AGRICULTURAL.

Buying a Farm,—Or I casing.

The very large class of men in America who are either leaving other pursuits to establish themselves in the country, or who, having been brought up on their fathers' farms, or about starting for themselves, find the question of buying a farm to be, for the time, the all-abs-rbing question of their lives; and it is very natural that it should be so, for the business is, emphatically, one of a lifetime.

Being, unfortunately, the occupier of leaved land, which has so much of another man's affection and interest invested in it, that its purchase is impossible, I can speak with very cordial

land, which has so much of another man's affection and interest invested in it, that its purchase is impossible, I can speak with very cordial earnestness on this point; and I can the more strongly urge absolute ownership, as of all thingsalm at he most desirable, because I daily feel the uncertainty and unsatisfactoriness of a leasehold tenure.

So much of the man himself, so much of the daily sweat of his face, so much of his hope, and of his anxiety, goes to the ground that he tills; so many of the associations of his nome, with its joys and sorrows, are entwined around every tree and shrubin his door-yard, that I can conceive for him no more dismal thought in life than that, some ay, he must pull himself up by the roots, and further on in his years, must take a fresh start, with all his interest, to cultivate anew. Apart from any question of economy or of interest, I would strongly urge every man, who finds it possible for him to do so, and who means to end his days on a farm, to buy his land. Let the farm be smaller than he could hire, and less convenient; let him go in d bt for it if he must, but I deem him to be a happer man who owns a small place, even with a mortgage for his shaaow, than is he who, with better facilities for his daily occupations, and cetter conveniences for his daily occupations, and oetter to conveniences for his daily occupations, and oetter conveniences for his daily occupations, and oetter tonveniences for his daily occupations, and father to conveniences for his humory occupantions, and peter tonveniences for his daily occupations, and oetter conveniences for his daily occupations, and oetter conveniences for his daily of home of his handor:

The desired has home day, when he is

turn the key on his home, and pitch his tents in strange fields.

The question of economy, however, cannot be set aside. There are, I know, many farmers whose aim in life seems to be to see how much money they can screw out of the land to invest on bond and mortgale, and the more often they can move and apply their leeches to fresh cheeks, the more fully they will gratify their lowest ambition. They save at the pigot of improvement, and are unconscious of the open bung of exhaustion; in their way they are happy, but every man who means to take a broader view of farming, and recigives the fact that the most substantial part of the returns of his labor, and of his outlay, consists in better buildings, better soil, and better stock, will see a sufficient reason for wishing to become the owner of the fee of his farm. In the other transactions of life, where the principle holds good that anything is worth what it will fetch in the market, business men invest money with a view to the chances of its return at any time when they choose to sell. In farming, this principle does not hold good—at least not with regard to the farm itself.

It is better that the question of selling be not at all considered for a valuable form

It is better that the question of seiling be not at all considered, for a valuable farm 1. saways a very difficult thing to seil, and very rarely brogs so much as it is worth. There are per some and at a law price, and after improving it, seil it at a high price. They of en make muows by the operation, and they generally do good. They are an a time price, and after improving it, seil it at a high price. They of en make muows by the operation, and they generally do good. They are not the kind of men that I have in my mind now—men who intend to "follow" farming as a perman-nt occupation, who have made up their minus that it is the thing to do, and who regard it not so much an enterprise as a fitting. To such, I say, buy your farm judiclously, and, of occurse, as chenply as you can. Make up your minut which be not a sull you, before you buy, and they good they will said you, before you buy, and they good they will said you, before you buy, and they good they will said to the seiling of the selling. To such, I say, buy your arm is a part of yourself, and let it "grow with your growth, and attendthen with you strength;"—you will find your early advantage in a doing.

Under all circumstances, make the purchase of a farm a matter of the most caseful study. Probably it is the only farm that you will ever buy, and it will have very much to do with your prosperity and your happliness throughout your will be able to be did when bred a farmer you will get from books or from men.

If you have passed your previous life in another occupation, and now mean to make your living by farming, the best advice that any one could give you would be to go and pass a whote year with the best farmer you know. Hecome a regular "farm-hand," with an understanding that you are to be allowed to learn to do all kinds of farm work. "Work away for dear life at his "farm, and make him te! you all he knows "every lon of man men y hat you all he knows "every lon of women oney in least of his hat buy a beautiful to the subject of farm buying. The var

ague, but if they can be had without the disease, they will lead the way to almost every thing els; that is needed.

The first thing to be decided is, whether to remain in well-settled parts of the country, or to emigrate to virg n land. In the latter case, the question should be, in how far will large crops and lighter work compensate for the want of good schools, good society, and good home markets. In the former, in how far will the social, educational, and commercial advantages make up for the phorer quality of the soil. I assume that in either case the consideration of health is them ast important of all.

The far West, with its newer and more fertile land, is very tempting to one class of men, and the older settled parts of the country, with their older civilization and their more dense population, have equal charms for another class. There is much to be said in favor of both; but as the broader culture, and more careless feeding which is practiced on the larger farms of new countries, sequires less exact knowledge and its solose economy than is indispensable on higher-priced land, the objects of my book will be best attained if I confine my attention to the requirements of the more thorough system of agriculture that small iarms make necessary. These are based on universal principles, and the extent to which they may be, or must be, modified, as land grows cheaper, farms larger, labor dearer, and produce less valuable, must be decided by the prices of milk and of labor. It is possible more possible more possible most be decided by the prices of milk and of labor. It would pay to do it near New York city. It certainly would not pay in Western Kansas Still, a farmer in Kansas could only be benefitted by knowing how it may be profitably done by the larmer in New York

While the settlement of wild lands is often a good thing for the country, I think that it is often undertaken under a very mistaken notion that it offers the only chance for a man of small capital.

it offers the only chance for a man of such a capital.

Let us suppose a young man, just married, to have a cash capital of \$1,000 (and the same principle) will hold good in the case of a smaller or a much larger amount, with which he purposes to commence farming. He starts life with his own head and hands, the head and hands of his wife, and his \$1,000 in money. His object is to

so use these advantages as to get out of his life the greatest amount of good. The world lies before him for a choice. He can buy—with a mortgage—five or ten acres on the outskirts of a manufacturing town at the East, or he can have a hundred and sixty acres at the West for the taking. I he is the right sort of a man, he may grow rich, with the same amount of labor, during his whole life-time, on either place. Fifty lears hence he would have, at the West, a capital farm well fonced, well watered, with good out-buildings, and with a good house. Probably, he would also have his share of political honor and of social distinction. At the East he would have glass house with all the modern conveniences," and the most agreeable kind of work for the evening of his life. He would be less likely to schleve personal distinction, but, on the other hand, his wife would have, at least at the commencement, less drudgery, and his children would have better advantages for education near home.

least at the commencement, less drudgery, and his children would have better advantages for education near home.

These are two extremes which are open to him, and his opportunities cover the whole ground between. It is for each man to weigh well the arguments on both sides of the case, and decide for himself,—what no book can tell him,—which path promises the most of what he conside a the most desirable.

In choosing a furm in the far West, the considerations which should influence one are rather political and commercial than agricultural. There is so much perfectly good land to be had, that it is much more difficult to decide upon the most desirable location, than it is to find good land in the chosen situation.

Farther east, however, good situations are plenty, while good land is not always to be found, and the more nearly we approach the Atlantic coast, the less easily can we suit ourselves in this respect.

I can say little about the South that ought to have weight in deciding a quiet farmer to go there. The state of society is so unsettled and the prospect of the immediate fortune is so uncertain, while so many Northern men who went there under the most favorable circumstances, and with their many great advantages, for the settlers of some future day.

Supposing the region for the new home to be decided on, and that it be near one of the larger lowns at the East, what are the considerations which should decide us in the selection of the farm?

First.—Avoid a malarious district. There is no curse like fever and ague,—which will bring

First.—Avoid a malarious district. There is no curse like fever and ague,—which will bring more misery to a sen by than any amount of prosperity can overcome, and of which there is far too much both at the East and at the

West Second.—Choose a small farm, small, that is, in proportion to your capital. I think no man is wise who at the East goes in debt for more than fifty acres. With plenty of capital, a farmer of good executive ability can hardly have too much land. Anyone who has to work nimeelf out of debt, mainly by the 1-door of his own hands will find fifty acres better than more. His chances will be better with ten acres than with a hundred. So far as one man's work is concerned, especially with small means for the purchase of stock, implemen s, and manure, the more it is concentrated, the better it will tell in the end, and fifty acres brought to the highest state of cull vation of which the land is susceptable, will produce more at much less cost than will a hundred acres only balf so well cultivated.

7 hird.—Ruy a farm that is very much run

ated.

Third.—Ruy a farm that is very much run down and out of repair, rather than a good farm with good improvements which are not exactly what you will require, unless you can get the improvements for much less than it would cost you to replace them. Better pay fifty dollars more for a place that fifty dollars will make exactly right, than a hundred rollars for a place that never will be exactly right.

will make exactly right, than a hundred tollars for a place that never will be exactly right.

Fourth.—Remember that o clear up swamps, built up stone walls, and dig out rocks and stumps coats much labor, and delays legitimate farm operations. Farmers are not apt to recken these things at their full cost, because they do not usually pay out money to have them done forgetting that their own labor, thus spent, might be more advantageously applied to better land. The tile drainage of wet clays may be undertaken with more confidence, because such soils when thoroughly drained are usually the most profit ble of all quitivation. With, in purchasing land of this sort we should calculate to pay from thirty to sixty dollars an acre for draining tiles and labor,—an expenditure which not frequently comes back in two or three years, from the increased production; while the improvement is permanent and often increases yearly for a long time; yet which does consume capital.

Fifth.—Be sure that the place is adapted to the sort of farming you mean to follow. Do not hope to raise the best fruit on most, cold land, exposed to the highest winds, nor to raise the best grass on a ground that is too high and dry, if your soil will require heavy manuring, and your system of farming will not produce much manure, you should be near enough to a town to hand out stable manure or other fertilizers without too great cost.

Sizth.—I don's now but that th's should follow next after the question of health. Bear in

Sixth.—I don's know but that this should fol-

Sixth.—I don'. snow but that th's should follow next after the question of health. Bear in mind the fact that the farm is to be your home. You are a man and your work is out of doors. If you have comfortable ladging, and sufficient shelter, you may get on without being made unhapp; by a dismal house, But your wife and your children have equal claims to consideration, and you make a grave mistake if you compel them to live in an an uncomfortable or cheerless house, with no pleasant surroundings, and no hope of having them.

Unhappily a very large majority of farmers do make this mistake, and they are rewarded for it by the prompiness with which their children run from the old roof-tree as soon as their age and cir unustances will allow it, nut always, it is true, to better their conditition, but always in the hope of a more agreeable life. It will be better for agriculture in America, and, therefore, be terior America and for the world, when farmers' children can find no pleasanter place than the home where they were born and when they realize the fact, for it is a fact,) that the life of a farmer may be as comfortable and as elegant as that of a merchant or a manufacturer. Buy a good farm,—or one that you can afford to make good, in a good situation,—with schools, churches, and society for your family, and you will have a good prospect of a happy life.

Or, if you decide to move to the West, get as

and you will have a good prospect of a happy life.

Or, if you decide to move to the West, get as many of these advantages av you can, and trust for the rest to the fact that schoois, cociety, and markers are working their way into the newer States with great rapidity. By the time that your children are grown up, it is probable that your new come will be much better surrounded by all of these than would now seem possible.

There has recently been published in London, under the title of "Practice with Science," a under the title of "Practice with Science," a series of essays on various agricultural topics. Eighty of its four hundred pages are devoted to the question of leases. There, the farmer who owns his land is an exception. Here fortunately, the leaseholder is an exception so rare that we need not devote muon time to the discussion of his position, one which is generally temporary, in smuch as he almost always looks forward to the time when he will be able to buy a farm of his own.

The main thing to be said about leases is, that it is for the mutual benefit of both landlord and tensut that they be made as long as possible, in order that the tenant may afford to make such improvements, and to pursue such a course of

order that the tenant may afford to make such improvements, and to pursue such a course of cultivation as his advantage and the good of the farm may require; that he be allowed every possible facility for good farming, and that he be restrained from any course of cultivation or any sale of crops that will lessen the value of the land for future use.

A lease for a single year at a time, and the privilege is selling hay without returning manure, will usually end in the impoverishment of the farmer, and of the farm too.

To be Continued.

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analysist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.,-and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article—Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every

THE BREAD-FRUIT TREE .- This plant is distributed generally among the Friendly, the Society, and the Caroline Islands. The tree is beautiful as well as useful, and rises to the height of about 40 feet; when full grown it is from a foot to 15 inches in diameter. The fruit is green, heart-shaped, about nine inches long, and equalling a large melon in size. When toasted it is soft, tender, and white, resembling the crumb of a loaf, but it must be eaten new, or it becomes hard. Such is the abundance of this fruit that whole tribes sub-

IRISH CATHOLIC FEPRESENTATION.

The following correspondence, between Mr. A. H. Murphy, M. P. P., and the Hon. Mr. Joly, will be read with interest :-Hon. H. G. Joly,

Commissioner Public Works:

DEAR SIR,-Just previous to adjournment, at a caucus held in the room of the Speaker of the Senate, I put the question to you that, should there be any change in the Cabinet, would you not favorably consider the just claims of the Irish Roman Catholics to be represented in the ministry. You then made no reply to the interogatory, and I, feeling that it might be a question that you should consult your confreres about before answering, did not press it.

Since then the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Chaveau having left the Cabinet incomplete, I think it only just to the people that I have the honor of representing, to press this question to a final decision, and obtain from the Ministry a reply.

I would like you to consider the claims of my countrymen from the various points of view likely to bear in their favor; that our numbers in this Province entitle us to a representation; that the peculiar position in which we find ourselves placed as to the electoral division should weigh in our favor; that, although outnumbering both the English and the Scotch, who have two representatives, we have not and never had a representative in the Cabinet of the Province of Quebec. That if the present Government bad not been supported by the only two Irish Roman Catholic representatives in the Province during the last and previous session they could not have continued in office. That the disinterested support given by my countrymen to Lafontaine when that patriot was fighting for the same justice for the French Canadians of Lower Canada in 1842 that I demand ought to weigh favourable with the French Canadian majority of to-day. That there is a strong impression in the minds of my countrymen that we are not fairly treated. That it would be in the interests of the Government that this feeling should not exist, and that having a representative in the Cabinet would throw the responsibility on the

Minister instead of the Government. Should the Government agree to my just demand, then, sir, I hope that a representative will be chosen who is responsible to Irish electors and who is dependent on the Irish vote for the position he holds or the honors conferred on him, in fact a representative of the people that he is supposed to represent.

At first glance you may think that my demand is rather preposturous, we having only two representatives in the House. It is quite true we can only elect two representatives, but who is to blame for this greater injustice? had the electoral divisions been distributed iu a manner to give fair play we would have been able to elect at least five or six representatives, but that did not suit the Confederation gentlemen, who were so very careful in securing to the Protestant minority a sufficient number of seats to give them at all times great influence in the House. No, they arranged the electoral divisions in such mannor that in every case, except Quebec and Montreal, our people were outnumbered by their French Canadian fellow subjects and

unable to return their man. Take as an instance of what I desire to impress on your attention, the three Counties of Montmorency, Quebec and Port Neuf, the large number of Irish Catholics in those counties being divided in such a way that the Irish find themselves swamped by the French as two to one. If the counties had been laid out differently, the Irish being altogether in a string of back parishes, they would have a large and numerously settled electoral divi-

sion, settled entirely by themselves. The same thing applies to other parts of the Province, where the injustice has been perpetrated of swamping us out, or, at all events, not giving that security against the enmity of the people of another nationality, which was just as likely to occur against us as against the Protestant minority in this Province.

Yours truly, ARTHER H. MURPHY. Quebec, October 15, 1879.

I am, dear sir,

Quesec, 16th October, 1879.

A. Murphy, Esq. M.P.P.:-My DEAR Sir,-I have received your letter of the 15th inst., and its subject, viz., the re-presentation of the Roman Catholic Irish electors in the Cabinet of the Province of Quebec is one to which my colleagues and myselfhave already given much attention.

I need not say it is not owing to any preconcerted plan of our own, if there happens to be no Roman Catholic Irish Canadian in our Cabinet; it is only the result of circumstances over which we had no control at the time. As a vacancy has occurred by the resigna-

tion of Hon. Mr. Chauveau, without binding the Government by any pledge which would be unbecoming under the circumstances, I can promise that we will seriously consider the practicability of meeting the views expressed in your letter of the 15th inst. I remain,

Yours truly,
H. G. Jely.

English Papers Ask How Far Mr. Parnelt "hall be Allowed to ge.

London Vanity Fair says :- "It is worse than useless to bling ourselves to the fact that serious difficulties are likely to arise in Ireland. We road of threats used to hitherto popular landlords-landlords in connection with whom it is absurd to talk of rack-renting or injustice; of absurd to talk of rack-renting or injustice; of violent language used at meetings by priests; of wholesale refusals to pay rent at all, and arrangements for a more thorough aguation throughout the winter. The most caustic or the most convincing leaders in the London press will do nothing to avert the state of anarcuy which is fast approaching. When will it be time for 'something to be done?' When how many landlords and agents have been shot? How far are Mr. Parnell and his followers to be allowed to go? If a man goes into the streets and by his language oreats a deturbance he is held responsible for that disturbance. Mr. Parnell is preaching doctrines that can only end in bloodshed? Will he not be held responsible for that bloodshed? Will he not be held responsible for that bloodshed? It is useless for him to say that by 'standing to sether,' and his other phrases he only means resistance by legal means. To advise a man to stay in another man's house, refusing either to pay rent for it or to go, is to advise him deliberately to break the law. It may be right that the land o Ireland should be taken from the present landlords and given to the present tenants. But until it is so taken the tenants must walt for possession. It is worth nothing that in the south and southeast of Ireland at ann' rate the gentry who talk of "the land our, birthright," "Saxon" and "allen" landlords, &o., are the descendants of Englishmen who came over with those landlords' ancest rs at the time of Queen Elizabeth or of Cromwell I fanny it would be rather efficient to trace out the descendants of the gishemen who came over with whilliam the Conquered Saxons. Even Mr. Freeman would find it rather difficult to arrange the mater." violent language used at meetings by priests; of

—A coal heaver has astonished the people of Genoa by writing a drama that, though not without the blemishes resulting from defective education and artistic training, possesses on the whole extraordinary merit. It was played with great success. and the damailst was called for by an applauding audience. He made his appearance on the stage in a white linen jacket.

An kimiment Physician of large exprience who has made Pulmonary Consumption a specialty, says that "although in the worst and most rapid forms of the disease we have still to confess that, medicine is aumost powerless; yet in those less overwhelming, and in those omore chronic, which happily construction may be done to mitigate, to prevent to much may be done to mitigate, to prevent to retard—aye, and even to arrest and cure this most destructive of human maladies." His experience of fif y years leads him to assert that the "great remedy, more essential and more effectual than any other, is Cod iver Oil." Bur who Can take It? Robinson's Phospharized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with lacto-Phosphate of Lime contains all the virtues of Cod sirable to obtain its fullest effects. Anybour Can take It?

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life oppressed by despepsia and many ailments traceable directly to a chronic costiveness. The best remedy for this affliction is to pay proper attention to diet; let it be moistening and laxative, such as roasted apples and pears, gruels, broths, etc. The bread should be of unbolted wheat flour or rye and Indian meal. An occasional dose of Dr. Herrick's Sugar COATED PILLS produces a change in the biliary secretions, promoting evacuations, moderate and healthful, and these followed up by the above recommended diet, will effect a radical change in the state of the bowels and the discharges will become regular and properly frequent. Rise early, exercise freely, if attainable, bathe frequently, and rub the region of the bowels well every morning. When attacked by colds, a costive habit is apt to induce feverish symptoms in the region of the stomach, extending to the head, and oppressing the respiratory organs. By bathing the feet in warm water, into which mustard and salt have been dissolved, and taking a dose of these sugar coated pills, the effects of the colds are speedily removed. Whether actively sick or constitutionally costive, a recourse to

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JOSEPH GOULD

Beaver Hall Square

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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent sure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German. French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this papes, W. W. SHER ARL 119 Powers' Block Rochester, N.Y.

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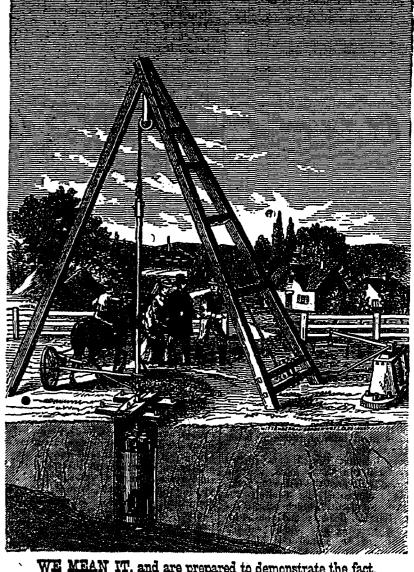
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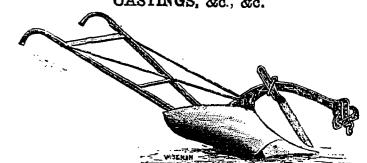
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Legal.

55 AND 57 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court. Dame E clase Ethier, of Montreal, wife of Roch Thibault, Painter, of the same place, duly authorized to Rater en Justice, Plaintiff, vs. The suid Roch Thicault, Defendant.

An arthon en separation debiens has been instituted in this cause the ninth of September, 1878.

Montreal, 12th September, 1879.

VANASSE and DESCARRIFS.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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