

AGRICULTURAL

Buying a Farm—Or Leasing.

The very large class of men in America who are either leaving their parents' farms or who, having been brought up on their fathers' farms, or about starting for themselves, and the question of buying a farm for themselves, and the question of buying a farm for their families, and it is very natural that it should be so, for the business is, emphatically, one of a lifetime.

Being, in many respects, the occupier of leased land, which has so much of another man's affection and interest invested in it, that its purchase is impossible. It can speak with very cordial emphasis on this point, and I can the more strongly urge absolute ownership, as of all things aim at the most desirable, because I daily see 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 home, with its joys and sorrows, are entwined around every tree and shrub in his door-yard, that to leave it to him no more divided thought in life than that, some day, he must pull himself up by the roots, and further on in his years, must take a fresh start, with all his interests so cultivated.

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 mortgage, and the more often they can move and apply their leeches to fresh cheeks, the more they will gratify their lowest ambition. They save all the pigmy of improvement and are unconscious of the open bag of exhaustion; in their way they are happy, but every man who means to take a broader view of farming, and who sees the fact that the most successful 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 refusing to become the owner of the fee of his farm.

It is better that the question of selling be not at all considered, for a valuable farm is always a very difficult thing to sell, and very rarely brings so much as it is worth. There are persons who speculate in farms, who buy worn-out land at a low price, and after improving it, sell it at a high price. They often make money by the operation, and they generally do good. They are a useful class of enterprising men, but they are not the kind of men that I have in my mind now—men who intend to "follow" farming as a permanent occupation, who have made up their minds that it is the thing to do, and who regard it not so much an enterprise as a living.

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 have 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 same price. He can choose to stay in the East, or he can grow rich, with the same amount of labor, during his whole life-time, on either place.

Farther east, however, good situations are plenty, while good land is not always to be had, 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 forth into the state of society he is unaccustomed to, and with the most flattering prospects, and with the most flattering prospects, and with the most flattering prospects.

First.—Avoid a malarial district. There is no more life in a fever and ague, which will bring more misery to a family 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 moderate ability can buy a hundred acres for much less.

Fourth.—Remember that clear up-swamps, built-up stone walls, and dug out rocks and stumps, cost much more, and delay legitimate farm operations. Farmers do not get to see these things at their full cost, because they do not usually pay out money to have them done, but they do pay for them in other ways. The title drainage of wet clays may be undertaken with more confidence, because such work is concentrated, the better it will be done, and fifty acres brought to the highest state of cultivation of which the land is susceptible, will produce more at much less cost than will a hundred acres only half so well cultivated.

Sixth.—I don't know but that this should follow the first, and that the place is adapted to the sort of farming you mean to follow. Do not choose the highest winds, cold land, exposed to the highest winds, and no value of your grass on a ground that is too high and dry. If your soil will require heavy manuring, and you have to buy it, it will probably be better to haul out stable manure or other fertilizers worth too great cost.

Or, if you decide to move to the West, get as many acres as you can, and as good as you can for the rest to the fact that school districts and markets 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 home will be much better surrounded by all of these than would now seem possible.

The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution. This is the report of the Government Analyst 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 farina 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 tin. 11-G

IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION.

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 interrogatory, and I, feeling that it might be a question that you should consult your conferees 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 justify 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 had 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.

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 preposterous, 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 in 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 manner 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-Nouf, a 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 numerous settled electoral division, 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. I am, dear sir, Yours truly, ARTHUR H. MURPHY, Quebec, October 15, 1879.

Quebec, 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 representation of the Roman Catholic Irish electors in the Cabinet of the Province of Quebec is one to which my colleagues and myself have already given much attention.

I need not say it is not owing to any pre-conceived 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 resignation 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. Joly.

English Papers Ask How Far Mr. Parnell shall be Allowed to go. London Vanity Fair says:—"It is worse than useless to blime ourselves to the fact that serious difficulties are likely to arise in Ireland. We read of threats used to hitherto popular landlords—landlords in connection with whom it is 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 move; of violent agitation throughout the winter. The most cautious of the most convincing leaders in the London press will do nothing to avert the state of anarchy which is fast approaching. When will there 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? A man goes into the streets and by his language creates a disturbance 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? It is useless for him to say that by 'standing together' and his other phrases he only means resistance by legal means. To advise a man to stand in another man's house, possessing no rent to pay for it or to go, is to advise him deliberately to break the law. It may be right that the land in Ireland should be taken from the present landlords and given to the present tenants. But until it is so taken the tenants must wait for possession. It is worth nothing that in the Irish and southern, low Ireland at any rate the gentry who talk of 'the land our birthright' are 'Baxon' and 'alien' landlords, etc., are the descendants of Englishmen who came over with those landlords' ancestors at the time of Queen Elizabeth or of Cromwell. I fancy it would be rather difficult to trace out the descendants of the natives they displaced. If we once began this sort of thing, we would find it difficult to know where to draw the line. The haughty Norman who came over with William the Conqueror should yield back their land to the original Baxons. Even Mr. Freeman would find it rather difficult to arrange the matter."

A cool beaver has astonished the people of Geneva by writing a drama that, though not without the embellishments resulting from defective education, is not the least remarkable for its whole extraordinary merit. It was played with great success, and the dramaist was called for by an applauding audience. He made his appearance on the stage in a white linen jacket.

An eminent Physician of large experience 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 almost powerless; yet in those less overwhelming, and in those more chronic, which happily occur, we have been able to adduce many proofs that much may be done to mitigate, to prevent, to retard, and even to arrest and cure this most destructive of human maladies." His experience of 30 years leads him to assert that the "great remedy, more essential and more effectual than any other, is Cod Liver Oil." But who can take it? Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Iodine-Phosphate of Lime contains all the virtues of Cod Liver Oil, in a form and combination most desirable to obtain its fullest effects. ANYBODY can take it. Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 5 John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. 63

Costiveness! Thousands of human beings pass through life oppressed by despondency 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, prunes, broths, etc. The bread should be of unbolting wheat flour or rye and Indian meal. An occasional dose of Dr. HARRICK'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 coactive habit is apt to induce febrile 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 these pills is always beneficial.

WHEN A PERSON IS WEAK AND FAINT, or fatigued and exhausted, there is nothing so refreshing and reviving as a little of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. Rubbed on the hands and temples, and inhaled freely it tones and braces the whole system. FADED COMPLEXIONS.—How many thousands of ladies there are who look weak and faded, while yet in early life; to all such let us whisper a word: You have in BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA AND PILLS the means of restoring your color, brightening your eyes, sweetening your breath, and giving you sound general health.

To persons employed in constant mental toil, study or anxiety, Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is especially adapted, namely to Teachers, Clergymen, Editors, Lawyers and impecunious business men. THE PAIN-KILLER is an almost certain cure for CHOLERA, and has without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease than any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent and Skillful Physicians. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN-KILLER is considered by the natives, as by the European residents in these climates, A SURE REMEDY.

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Consumption Card. 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 cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, 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, of a truly astonishing nature, he is now offering it to suffering fellows. Actuated by 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 enclosing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. BRYANT, 110 Powers' Block Rochester, N. Y. 5-C-609

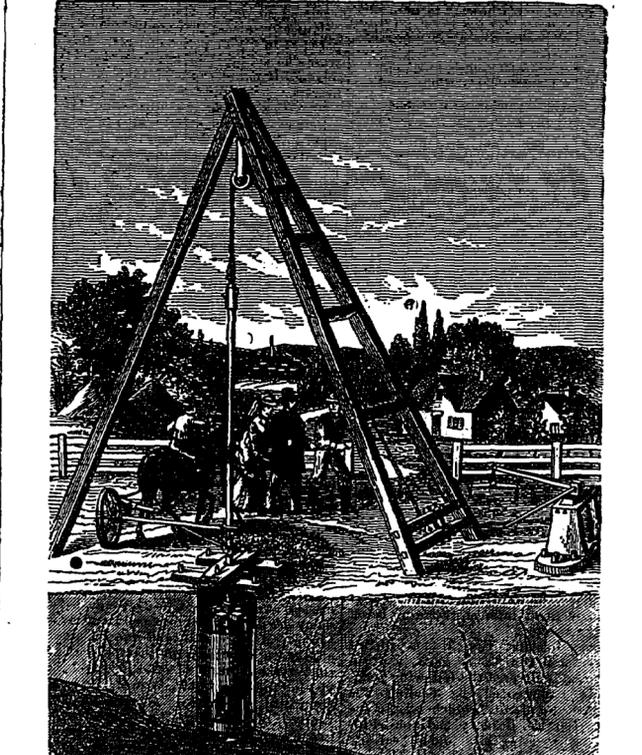
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Musical Instruments. JOSEPH GOULD HAS REMOVED HIS PIANO WAREROOMS TO Beaver Hall Square 8-G.

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BEATTY Pianos Another battle on high prices begins. The War on the monopoly renewed. The "Beatty's" latest Newspaper full reply (sent free) before buying PIANO or ORGAN. Send latest War Circular. Lowest prices ever given. 6 Grand. Ad. Cross DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, Va., No.

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They Bore from 3 to 6 Feet in Diameter, and ANY DEPTH Required! They are WARRANTED TO BORE SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL KINDS OF EARTH, SOFT SAND and LIMESTONE; BITUMINOUS STONE COAL, SLATE, and HARD PAN, and make the BEST OF WELLS in QUICKSAND, GRAVEL, and CAVY EARTHS.

They are Easily Operated, Simple in Construction, and Durable! The Cheapest and Most Practical in the World! MANUFACTURED AT OUR OWN WORKS, from the Very Best of Material, by Skilled and Practical Workmen.

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The above represents our improved SCOTCH-CANADIAN PLOUGHS. We have several styles of this plough, some from the best stock; also, a new kind of iron and steel bars and best white oak handles. We also manufacture the celebrated American Pattern "Chilled Iron" PLOUGHS. These ploughs are the best in the world—no farmer should fail to give them a trial. Send for our "Farmers' Gazette," with prices and terms to agents. ADDRESS:—EMPIRE WORKS, 27 DALHOUSIE STREET, MONTREAL.

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Legal. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF Montreal Superior Court. DANIEL O'NEILL, Esq., of Montreal, wife of Barthelme O'NEILL, of the same place, duly authorized to appear in Court, vs. The said Barthelme O'NEILL, Defendant. An action en separation et biens has been instituted in this cause the ninth of September, 1879. Montreal, 12th September, 1879. VANASSE and DESGARRIERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 4-F

Soap, Candles, &c. D. PHELPS, MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES. Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to. Nos. 299 & 301 William Street, July 22, 1879. MONTREAL. 4-F