Agriculture.

FROM FIRST LESSONS IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE, BY J. W. DAWSON, L. L. D., F. R. S., PRINCIPAL OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY: JOHN LOVELL, Montreal.

CHAPTER IV.

SIMPLE SUBSTANCES OF WHICH PLANTS CONSIST.

All the forms of matter which we observe on the globe may be divided into two great classes, organised and unorganised matter. To the latter belong all those rocks, waters, metals, and other substances, which neither are nor have been the seat of life, and which constitute the mass of our earth. To the former belong the bodies of animals and plants, and the various substances composing them, such as flesh, blood, starch, wood, &c. These compounds, being produced by organised bodies or those possessing life and organs for its maintenance, are hence properly named organic substances.

Organic substances are all compound, and when exposed to air and moisture, they decay, and gradually disappear. When burned or exposed to heat, they are decomposed, and some, such as fat, gum, and sugar, are entirely dissipated in a gaseous state, while others, such as wood and lean beef, leave a small quantity of ash. This ash, as will be afterwards seen, is an essential and necessary part of vegetable structures. It consists, however, of substances which the plant have taken from the soil unchanged, and which are therefore inorganic. By the mere application of heat in presence of air, or by burning, we can thus separate the mass of any organised body, a plant for instance, into two groups of substances,—the organic, which usually constitutes the greater part of the mass, and which burns entirely away, and the inorganic, or earthy part, which remains as the ashes. The inorganic matter contained in the ashes of plants, though by no means of secondary importance in agriculture, may be left for the present unnoticed, while we attend more particularly to their strictly organic part, reserving the ashes for a subsequent chapter.

Organic Part of the Plant.

It was before stated that all the known varieties of matter consist but of 60 simple substances; but it is a still more remarkable fact that plants of every description, with all their endless variety of appearance and properties, consist (with the exception of their inorganic matter) of but four of these elements, carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen. The same remarks apply with equal truth, to animal substances. The following table shows the proportions of these elements contained in some of the most common objects of cultivation:

	Carbon	Oxygen	Hydrogen	Nitrogen	Ash
Wheat	455	430	57	35	23
Oats	507	397	54	22	40
Hay	458	387	50	15	90
Turnips	429	423	56	17	76
Potatoes	441	459	58	12	60

The numbers above refer to 1000 pounds of each seed or plant, thoroughly dried.

To the agriculturalist, therefore, an acquaintance with these four constituent parts of all that lives and grows on the face of the globe, is indispensable. It is impossible for him to comprehend the laws by which the operations of nature in the vegetable kingdom are conducted, or the reason of the processes he himself adopts in order to facilitate or modify these operations, without this previous knowledge of the nature of the elements of the raw materials as it were,—out of which all the products of vegetable growth are elaborated. First, then, we shall notice the properties of these four elements of organic matter, and shall then proceed to enquire whence they can be obtained by plants.

1. Oxygen—In its pure state, is a gaseous or aeriform substance, void of color, taste and smell. It may be distinguished from common air by two remarkable properties. If a vessel be filled with it, and a lighted taper introduced, the flame is greatly increased in size and brilliancy, and if an animal be introduced, its vital functions are stimulated and excited to such an extent that fever and death in a short time result. Oxygen is very abundant in nature, and enters into many mixtures and combinations. It constitutes 23 per cent. of the weight of the atmosphere, where its presence is necessary to the breathing of animals and the support of combustion. It exists in still larger proportion in water, nine pounds of which contain eight of it. If iron be exposed to air and moisture, it rusts and increases in weight. This rust is a combination of iron with the oxygen of the air, or of water; and is identical with some of the ores from which iron is obtained. Many of the ores of other metals, and the majority of rocks and earths composing the surface of our globe, are similar compounds of metals and other substances with oxygen, so that this gas, in its pure state invisible, and only a little heavier than common air, is capable, when combined with metals and other substances, of assuming the liquid and solid states, and, in these forms, constitutes nearly one half of the weight of the crust of our globe, and of the bodies of its animal and vegetable inhabitants. It will be seen from the table above, that it constitutes more than one-third of the weight of most vegetable substances.

2. Carbon—Is most familiarly known as common wood charcoal, which consists of carbon with a small mixture of potash and earthy and other matters; it also exists in large quantity in mineral coal; black-lead is almost pure carbon; and the diamond exhibits it in its purest form. The diamond differs from wood charcoal only in being more pure, and in a crystalline state. Porous charcoal, or that of wood or house, possesses the remarkable property of absorbing from the air large quantities of gases and other exhalations, hence its use in depriving putrid meat and other decaying substances of their offensive smell; it also absorbs from water any organic substances which it may contain, and free some of the inorganic saline substances. Many of these matters afford valuable nourishment to plants; and as charcoal retains them mechanically, and is always ready to give them to the roots of vegetables, it is a valuable ingredient in soils, preventing the volatile parts of manures from being dissipated in the air. If in clearing forest land, the wood, or any considerable part of it, instead of being wholly consumed, were burnt into charcoal, and this mixed with the soil, a permanent source of fertility would be secured. Black vegetable mould and peaty matter, which consist in great part of porous carbon, also possess this property in an eminent degree.

When charcoal is burned, it combines with oxygen, forming carbonic acid gas, which disappears in the atmosphere; and when animals breath, the oxygen of the air which enters their lungs, combines with carbon derived from the blood, and is returned to the atmosphere in this same form of carbonic acid. This gas thus exists in the air; and as it is soluble in water, it is found in rain and springs, hence it affords to plants a supply both of carbon and oxygen; and since carbon in its pure state, is insoluble both in air and water, this source of obtaining it is of the utmost importance to vegetation, and will afterwards be particularly considered. Carbon constitutes from 40 to 50 per cent. of the weight of *dried* plants.

3. Hydrogen—Is, like oxygen, a colorless gas, without taste or smell; it is, however, 14 times lighter than air, and will not support life or combustion, but on the other hand is itself very combustible. Combined with oxygen, it forms water; with carbon, it forms common coal gas; and with carbon it also exists as marsh gas where vegetables are decaying in swamps. It also combines with sulpher and phosphorus, and in these states is often disengaged from bogs and marshes. The latter compound (Phosphuretted Hydrogen) undergoes, when exposed to the air, a spontaneous combustion, and is the cause of the well-known "Will-o-the-wisp," or Ignis Fatuus. As hydrogen is not found in nature in the state of purity, plants must derive that which they contain from its compounds, and principally from water.

4. Nitrogen—sometimes also called Azote, is a gas without color, taste, or smell; it does not itself burn, neither will it support the combustion of other bodies; and animals and plants die when confined in it. It is less abundant in nature than any of the other organic elements, yet it is found in the bodies of all animals and plants, and is absolutely necessary to their growth. It forms 77 per cent. of the atmosphere, and serves to dilute the oxygen of the air, and to prevent it from acting on both living beings and dead matter, with too great violence and rapidity. Combined with a large proportion of oxygen, it forms Nitric Acid; and in combination with hydrogen, it forms Ammonia; both of which substances, as we shall hereafter see, perform important functions in reference to the growth of plants.

It thus appears that three of the four elements which constitute the solid structures of animals and plants, are, in their pure state, invisible gases, and the remaining one is identical with ordinary charcoal; yet into how great a variety of beautiful forms and valuable products they are transmuted by nature, and how interesting and instructive must be the study of the ways in which those wonderful processes are effected. This becomes still more remarkable when we add that by far the larger part of the mass of vegetables consists of substances composed of three of these elements only—carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. Of this nature are wood, starch, sugar, &c. The substances containing nitrogen, or the nitrogenised substances, are in comparatively small quantity in plants, though of vast importance, since they are those on which the subsistence of animals chiefly depend; for while the organic part of the plant consists chiefly of non-nitrogenised matter, that of the animal consists principally of the nitrogenised.

When we view this subject in relation to the food of plants, it is apparent that while plants may possibly obtain some supply of the organic elements in their simple state, they must take them principally from those compounds in which they exist in nature. It becomes, therefore, an object of importance to ascertain the properties of these combinations, the quantity and condition in which they are found, and the degree of their utility to vegetation. The substances most worthy of consideration in this point of view are, 1, atmospheric air; 2, water; 3, carbonic acid; 4, carburetted hydrogen; 5, ammonia; 6, nitric acid; and lastly, the vegetable and animal substances existing in the soil.

CASE OF EVICTION.—The Berlin correspondent of the "Pariot," giving an account of the recent establishment of Lutheran Sunday schools for religious instruction, which until lately have not been favourably regarded by that church, reports: "An amusing answer was given a Sunday or two agoat one of the schools. The clergyman was asking, among other things, 'Why were Adam and Eve turned out of Paradise?' Up jumped a boy, and with an eager countenance, as though he felt he knew it, answered, 'Because they could not pay their rent.' On inquiry it proved that his father and mother had been repeatedly turned out for the same cause, and that the like catastrophe was then impending atresh. Pity was awakened; the case was investigated; a small collection was made, and relief was afforded."

OXFORD, Ind., March 7, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS LAFAYETTE COURIER:—

Enclosed is an extract from the Richmond Whig, cut from your paper, "recommending the government to naturalize the cultivation of the calisaya bark for the use of its soldiers," &c. Hereby hangs a tale. Now, Mr. Editor, we all know this story by heart, but the great trouble is, we can't help reading it. When we think we have got some good news from Richmond, it turns out "calisaya bark" every time. It is getting to be a perfect eye-sore. Aren't you hunting your paper! People call you nothing but S. T.—1860+X., or Plantation Bitters. This man Drake must be a case. If you could send him out here to deliver a lecture, he would draw, certain. At first we thought he was a big humbug; but he has got everybody up here to taking his Bitters—men, women, doctors, clergymen and all. Children are said to cry for it, but I haven't heard them. The joke is, they drink it all but don't see the Calisaya. I expect they will find it in the next bottle. I d like to know where the S. T. X. comes in. Now, Mr. Editor, save us; give us something else in your paper just for a rarity, and oblige yours,

DANDELION,
CAMOMILE and
WINTERGREEN.

If we only knew the foregoing friend, we should certainly send him a case of Plantation Bitters. Evidently he was not educated in a laboratory, and does not understand the solution of roots and herbs. The Calisaya is there every time—in every bottle. That's what's the matter. Because the Plantation Bitters effect such wonderful and sudden cures the physicians are up in arms on sight and left. That's right—pitch in. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again." We can stand such crushing. We challenge the world to afford the same relief in cases of dyspepsia, constipation, nervous affections, loss of appetite, weakness, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, pain over the eyes, fœtid breath, desponding spirits, &c., as is effected by the Plantation Bitters. The beauty of it is, they are very agreeable to take, and produce an immediate beneficial result. They are composed of the choicest roots and herbs—dandelion, camomile, wintergreen, anise lavender, coriander, orange-peel, cascarilla bark, clove-buds, "calisaya," &c,—all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum, imported before the great advance in price. The "S. T.—1860.—X." is our own secret, but is most important to the ladies.

N. B.—The Plantation bitters are particularly recommended to merchants, clergymen, and persons of sedentary habits. They add strength to the system and brilliancy to the mind.

See that each bottle has a metal cap with our address, also, a band around the neck with the following—"All Plantation Bitters for exportation, sold out of the United States, must bear this green label.

P. H. DRAKE & CO."

Sold by all respectable dealers.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

October 19, 1864. 3m

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

(W. R. WATSON, Agent.

DR. LA'MERT ON SELF-PRESERVATION.

PRICE WITH ENGRAVINGS AND CASES, 1s. 6D.; BY POST, 3s.

SELF-PRESERVATION: a popular Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, resulting from injurious habits contracted in youth, or excesses in maturity, which by prematurely exhausting the functions of manhood, destroy the happiness of Married Life, or prevent the fulfilment of engagements that constitute the most cherished objects of existence.

By Dr. LA'MERT, 37 Bedford Square, London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburg; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, &c.

The above work contains most useful and interesting information on the physiological changes which occur in the Reproductive System during the periods of youth, puberty, and manhood; and on the due attainment of that degree of functional vigour upon which the hopes of posterity depend. It also points out how all the attributes of manhood can be preserved to an advanced period of life, how they are lost, and how they can be recovered. It is free from the gross exaggerations, alarming descriptions, and dangerous remedies so generally resorted to by persons, who, practising with false medical qualifications, inflict most serious injuries, and render judicious treatment frequently abortive.

The author is the only legally qualified practitioner whose name stands on the 'Medical Register,' (the sole test of medical qualification) who has been exclusively engaged for a series of years in the treatment of the various functional disorders of the nervous and reproductive system, which, owing to the great discoveries of modern science, are rendered subservient to a rational, simple and easy mode of treatment.

At home for consultation daily from ten till two, and from six till eight, either personally or by letter—37 Bedford square, London, England.

Patients residing in the Colonies can be successfully treated by correspondence, and remedies can be forwarded in secrecy, and safety to any address.

"SELF-PRESERVATION"

may be had of the undermentioned Agents, price 25 cents; free by post, 30 cents:—

HALIFAX, N. S.—Mr. Johnson, Chemist.
YARMOUTH, N. S.—Messrs. Young and Baker, Booksellers.
SYDNEY, C. B.—Mr. J. P. Ward, *News* Office.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. H. Chubb & Co., *Courier* Office.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Mr. J. Ings, *Islander* Office.

Charlottetown, Nov 4, 1863. 1y

ADVICE TO THE FARMERS OF P. E. ISLAND.

AS the Season for Harvest operations is approaching, and as the Crops promise to be unusually abundant, the undersigned begs to remind FARMERS throughout the Island that he has just received an Invoice of his Stock of

Manny's Celebrated and Wonderful MOWING & REAPING MACHINES,

which save immense time, labor and money to those who use them, as is proved by the well established fact that they will enable a Farmer to save his crops four or five weeks sooner, and at less than half the cost, than he could do the work by the old fashioned Hook and Scythe, now rapidly going out of use, with the older and still more useless Flail. No enterprising or temperance Farmer should be without one of those wonderful Machines; the cost is comparatively trifling, and no man who is able to bear the cost should think of hiring one, as before it came to his turn to hire one of the Machines that might be in his neighborhood, he would, perhaps, lose the chance of securing and selling his crop to advantage.

The MOWING and REAPING MACHINES were never in greater demand in the United States than at present. The scarcity of manual labor in that country, caused by the number of Farmers killed and wounded in the present War, renders such Labor-saving Machines more desirable than ever, and it will be almost impossible to secure a sufficient supply hereafter for the use of the agriculturalists of this Island. NOW is the time to secure them. The undersigned, knowing that they would be in great demand, ordered a considerable number of them for the use of the Farmers of this Island but could not get more than half the required, which he is prepared to sell for Cash or approved credit, for one or two years, if they are ordered before the 26th instant.

The following Agents will act for the Subscriber in selling those extraordinary and beautiful Machines, which are so well adapted for saving labor and money; and the Subscriber hopes that they will send their orders immediately and use their best exertions to promote their sale, and thereby advance the best interests of the Colony. These Machines having arrived on Saturday, 9th instant, in the steamer Commerce, from Boston, one of them, together with some PATENT PLOUGHS, will be on exhibition at the "North American Hotel," where an office will be opened for the sale of all such goods during the season, by

R. J. CLARKE,

Of Orwell Cheap Store, from a Needle to an Anchor.

July 12, 1864.

AGENTS:

W. E. Dawson and W. W. Irving, Esqrs., Charlottetown.
F. P. Norton and Thomas Owen, Esqrs., Georgetown.
Mr. Thomas Annear, Summer Hill, Montague.
Mr. J. McDougall, Grand River Bridge.
Mr. J. T. Truelove, Dundas, Lot 55.
Messrs. G. McKay & Son, New London.
J. A. McLean, Esq., St. Peter's Bay.
J. C. Hall, Esq., Tignish.
G. W. Howlan, Esq., & Mr. Jas. Broderick, Cascumpec.
Mr. R. J. Clarke, Spring Grove.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,

ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS,

At Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

October 19, 1864.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS —AND— ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE undersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE, or to RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, and FARMS, in BELFAST and otherparts of the Island, in good cultivation, well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles, and immediate possession can be given.

Also, four LOTS, being the residue of thirteen Building Lots, (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in that most advantageous mercantile situation known as "SUMMER HILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown, where close to 150,000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped, and nearly all paid for in Cash. Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain, the United States, &c.

A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Meeting House, Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some time; with many Grist and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had in trade at low rates. "SUMMER HILL" is the only *Freehold Property* for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the above class of artizans now so much wanted in this rising town.

A STORE and DWELLING on it, capable of holding 15,000 bushels produce, with a double Wharf and site for a Lime Kiln, will be sold or leased on reasonable terms.

Plans, particulars or any other information can be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. BALL & SON, Land Surveyors, Charlottetown. Reference can also be had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANNEAR, Georgetown; JAS. BRODERICK, Campbellton, Lot 4; F. W. HUGHES, *Examiner* Office, Charlottetown, and to the subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of **Manny's Mowing Machine**, the celebrated Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Fulling Mills of Messrs. BOURKE, Mill View, the Honble. JAS. McLAREN, New Perth, FINLAY W. McDONALD, Finette; where CLOTH is received and returned with despatch.

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership existing between the Subscribers, under the name and Firm of DELANY & WILSON, having been dissolved on the 20th September last, all parties indebted to the late Firm are hereby requested to make immediate payment to D. O'M. & R. REDDIN, Attorneys, at their Office in Dorchester Street.

THOMAS DELANY,
WILLIAM H. WILSON.

Charlottetown, October 5, 1864.

CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER desires to express his sincere thanks for the very extensive custom given to the late Firm of DELANY & WILSON, and begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has taken the STORE on the Corner of GREAT GEORGE and KENT STREETS, known as DAWSON'S BUILDING, near the OLD STAND, where he intends to OPEN, about the 15th OCTOBER,

A large and Fashionable STOCK OF GOODS.

purchased at some of the best Houses in GREAT BRITAIN, and trusts that by strict attention to business, he will continue to merit and receive public patronage.

W. H. WILSON.

Charlottetown, Oct. 5, 1864.

AUGUSTUS HERMANS,

Locksmith, Gunsmith and Bell Hanger,

COPPER, SHEET IRON, ZINC & TIN PLATE WORKER,

QUEEN STREET, - - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.

TIN and ZINC WATER SPOUTS, STOVE PIPES, and TIN WARE, constantly on hand.

Stoves fitted up and repaired.

*** All orders promptly attended to.

Oct. 17, 1862.

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND THROAT DISEASES.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. IT RELIEVES COLIC.

July 27, 1864. 1y

GAS STOVES! GAS STOVES!!

THE above are highly recommended for Hotel Rooms, Offices, Bath Rooms, Boudoirs, Dressing Rooms, Nurseries and Conservatories. In severe cold weather, the temperature of an ordinary sized apartment can by this apparatus be raised to 70 deg. Fahrenheit in about ten minutes. The expense of keeping the room warm will be about one cent per hour.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

Gas Works, Sept. 21, 1864. 4in

N. B.—Both the Range and Stove can be seen at the Gas Works.

Gas Cooking Range.

THE cost of cooking by the above has been obtained by careful experiment, and is as here stated:

12½ lbs Bread, roasted in 42 minutes, consumes 4 feet of Gas, cost 1 cent. 2 lbs Steak, broiled in 5 minutes, consumes ½ foot of Gas, cost ½ of 1 cent. 1 quart Water, boiled in 9½ minutes, consumes 1 foot Gas, cost ½ of 1 cent. 24 Breakfast Biscuit, baked in 12 minutes, consumes 1 foot Gas, cost 2½ mills. For roasting meat the cost is but 1 cent per hour. For boiling, frying or stewing, the cost is but 1 cent per hour.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

Gas Works, Sept. 21, 1863.

CITY TANNERY.

Notice to the Public!

THE SUBSCRIBER will pay at the Office of the CITY TANNERY,

Four Pence Half-penny

Per pound, CASH, for any quantity of OX and COW HIDES, and market prices for Sheepskins, as quoted in *Ross's Weekly*.

Vessels Coming to the City will be notified as to price to be paid for the sheep skins by the *Weekly*, and 4½d. per pound for Hides.

AGENTS:

Messrs. William Sanderson, Georgetown,
Manoah Rowe, Montague Bridge,
James Hayden, Vernon River,
John Cornish, Wood Islands,
Edward Robertson, Newtown, Belfast,
Richard Haslit, Summerside,
Charles Compton, St. Eleanor's,
John Rear, Centreville, Bedeque,
R. Tuplin, jr., Margate,
Samuel Frowse, Murray Harbor,
James Clow, do
John Knight, Souris,
Donald Beaton, do
Robert Howlett, Grand River, Lot 35,
William Findlay, Orwell,
James Moore, Flat River,
J B Gay, Pownal,
J R McEwen, West St Peter's
John Sutherland, St Peter's Bay,
D H Dingwell, Rollo Bay,
John Carter, Tignish,
John Cahill, Campbellton Lot 4,
J Connors, Lot 14.

W B DAWSON.

Charlottetown, Sept. 7, 1864. 3m

Notice to Farmers!

MANNY'S celebrated MOWING and REAPING MACHINES, which save immense labor and money, have JUST ARRIVED in the steamer Commerce. The subscriber expects that all agents and others wanting them will send their orders forthwith, as the supply is limited. Farmers who desire to preserve the life and health of their young hands, especially their females, who are so severely worked by the old mode of cutting grain crops, and who also desire to economise their money, will do well to secure one of the above named Machines as speedily as possible.

R. J. CLARKE,

Orwell Cheap Store, from a Needle to an Anchor.

July 13, 1864.

NOTICE!

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED TO GEORGE McDONALD, Tailor, would oblige by settling as soon as possible.

Charlottetown, June 29, 1864. tf

GEORGE McDONALD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his numerous friends and customers that he has removed his place of business from North side Queen's Square, to Weymouth Street, opposite the Convent, where he hopes to meet with a share of public patronage, and is prepared to receive all kinds of work, and to cut all styles of garments at the shortest notice and moderate prices.

Charlottetown, June 29, 1864. tf

ALL CURES MADE EASY!! BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worse circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach, consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsey, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat; this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Skin-diseases
Bad Breasts	Chiego-foot	Gout	Sore-nipples
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular	Sore-throats
Bunions	Corns (Softs)	swellings	Scurvy
Bites of Moschetoes &c	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heads
	Contracted and	Piles	Tumors
Sand-flies	Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Yaws Wounds

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 224 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilised world, at the ollowing prices:—1s 1½., 2s. 9., 4s. 6., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directins for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

August 7, 1863.