Report of the Royal Agricultural Society,

FOR THE YEAR 1856.

In presenting the following Report—the season having again arrived when it becomes their duty to do so—the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society beg to state, that during the past year they have met, as usual, almost every fortnight. These meetings have been well attended, and many subjects of interest discussed, having for their object the advancement of the agriculture of this Island. In the early portion of their stewardship much time and attention was devoted to bringing to maturity, and putting into proper working order, the views of the Committee of 1855, relative to the "Stock Farm"—a subject which has given them much anxiety. And they have now the pleasure, in the following Report, of giving the result of the labors of the "Committee of Management," with an account of the general expenditure, &c., which they trust will meet with your approbation.

Before entering upon this subject, however, they desire to impress upon your minds that in all their meetings and discussions, one object has been ever prominent, viz: a wish not only to improve the agriculture of the Island, but to raise the agricultural population to the condition which belongs to them—to that of intelligent, prosperous, right principled men, who know their rights and their duties, and will fearlessly assert the one, and faithfully perform the other. And your Committee are sincerely of opinion that general prosperity can alone be obtained by a general increase of individual intelligence, energy, enterprise, industry, and public and private economy, and in no other way, and by no other means whatever; and each one who desires to bring this about must begin at home—must do the duties which lie nearest to him—must seek out and endeavor to fulfill the purposes for which God has placed him in this world, and resolve that the blame of being one of a spiritless, indolent, extravagant and poverty-stricken people, shall not be at his door. Let such a spirit be but diffused amongst the people of this Island, and, with our fertile soil and healthy climate, we are prepared to run a race with the agriculturists of any portion of British North America.

In furtherance of their views, your Committee would desire to see disseminated more generally the great advantages arising from a better knowledge of the improved systems of farming, derived from a practical knowledge of Agricultural Chemistry—a science which has enlisted under its banners the talents of such men as Sir Humphrey Davy, Hunter, Liebeg, Johnson, and many others of like eminence; who have pointed out to us that vegetables, grass, corn, potatoes, and all other plants, are, like animals, *alive*; that, like them, they *drink up nourishment*; that each class of plants requires certain ingredients in its nutriment *peculiar to itself*; and that if such proper proportions of these *peculiar elements* are not furnished, the vegetable will die, or, at all events, either degenerate or decay; all tending to show that one of the greatest errors in farming consists in trying to nourish all kinds of plants with the same manure.

By such men as those quoted above, plants have been analysed, with a view to discover their composition; also soils to discover their nature, and whether or not they contained the requisite food—organic and inorganic—for the nutriment of the plants intended to be sown upon them, with the most perfect success; so much so, in fact, that a really good practical Agricultural Chemist will tell you to a nicety the exact proportion of the different kinds of manure which, if put upon an exhausted soil, will bring any of the cultivated grain or roots to maturity; nay, they will do more than this; they will tell you the nature and composition of the blood, fat, muscles, bones, &c. &c., of the different domestic animals, and the kinds of food necessary to be given to the animal at the different stages of its growth to bring it to successful maturity; what to give to the young animal to promote the growth of bone and muscle, and what kind of food to give to the grown animal to produce fat, and fit it for the butcher. The composition and value of the different kinds of manure have they also investigated, showing the necessity of protecting many of them from the influence of the atmosphere and heavy rains, to prevent the escape and partial loss by exhalation and washing away of the valuable gaseous matters and fertilizing influences forming their chief excellence.

Any one who has travelled through this Island, and has seen the mere *playing* at farming which generally prevails—the main parts of the farm lying in weeds and worn-out hay fields and starved pastures, with small patches of green crop badly cultivated; the scratching of the earth which serves as an excuse for ploughing; the starved mongrel race of cattle, unfit either to yield milk or take on beef; the manure heaps exhaling their gases to heaven, and the precious liquid draining into the nearest brook—will be fully sensible of the necessity for the introduction and dissemination of a little scientific knowledge, based upon practice.

In 1853 the Royal Agricultural Society imported from the Messrs. Blackwood, of Edinburgh, several works on Agricultural Chemistry, by Professor Johnson—a gentleman of great practical knowledge—for distribution throughout the Island; but your Committee regret that their endeavors to introduce those works—which are of a very practical and useful nature—have not been attended with the anticipated result, and they despair of improving the condition of the young farmers of the Island in this way, unless *some uniform system of agricultural instruction be introduced into the Government schools*. A knowledge of Agricultural Chemistry is looked upon by the majority of farmers in the Colonies as perfectly useless, bordering rather upon the ludicrous; while in England such knowledge is considered absolutely necessary, to enable one farmer to keep pace with another, intellectually; and to enable him, by the application of his knowledge, to pay the exorbitant high rates at which land is now leased; and until the subject is properly taken up by Government, as stated above, and the social and money-in-the-pocket benefits to be derived, clearly pointed out, your Committee almost despair in effecting the objects in view. In concluding this portion of the Report, your Committee may be allowed to do so in the words of the late Professor Johnson—the most able and practical Agricultural Chemist and Geologist of his day—who, in endeavoring to point out to an American audience the great importance of a knowledge such as your Committee have been bringing under your notice, goes on to say, that "if science takes hold of the plough-handles, and points it deeper into the earth in order that the roots of plants may reach to a lower depth—for roots will grow deeper if you will let them, and the deeper they go the more robust the plant, and the more profit to the farmer; if it accompanies us to the field, and teaches us to put trees and plants at proper distances from each other, that they may have the benefit of fresh air, and thus bring more food within reach of their leaves; and how much of this sort of sustenance they are also to take in; if it tells you of the causes of the fertility of mud banks and sea islands, and where you are to look for soil of the richest quality, and how you should select with reference to that point; if it follows you into your barns, and tells you how to treat your cattle, and what is the effect of certain treatment; to what diseases certain cattle are subject, and how they are to be prevented, and cured, &c., &c.,—I put it to you to say whether, if science can do this, it is to be considered either as useless or unprofitable to the farmer?"

Your Committee regret to report that the wheat and potatoe crops have, in a great portion of the Island, again proved a failure, the returns from both being scarcely equal to the average of 1856. The deficiency has arisen from the same causes—the wheat midge in the one instance, and the blight in the other. There appears epidemics which set the skill of man at naught—no practical remedy having as yet been discovered; even that of late sowing begins to lose its efficacy, both in the Island and the neighbouring Provinces; and the farmers in P. E. Island would do well to discontinue the cultivation of one of the cereals, which for a period seems fated to disappoint the annual expectations of the husbandman.

We have only to look to the history of this destructive insect—the wheat midge—in different countries and colonies—for, like the murrain among cattle, which first made its appearance some 50 years before the Christian era, and overrun Europe at different periods since that early date, spreading consternation wherever it made its appearance, and setting at defiance the knowledge of man—to satisfy us that, in wrestling with a scourge of this nature, the fight is against us, and that human efforts are futile and of no avail, when arrayed against Providence.

Your Committee have paid considerable attention to this subject, but in their enquiries they have not fallen upon any preventive or remedy; they can only, therefore, reiterate the observations contained in previous Reports, which all tend to show the folly of persisting to grow a plant, the bringing to maturity of which the soil of the Island is really not adapted. Substitutes may readily be found more suited to the soil, and which will, in the long run, put more money into the pockets of the farmer, and have a less deteriorating effect upon the soil.

The rich and easily worked loams of P. E. Island appear peculiarly adapted to the growth of flax; and had it not been that the vessel was wrecked in which specimens, merely dried in the sheaf, were sent home, your Committee would have been prepared to show that this plant, from its easy culture, and certain returns, would be one of the most profitable crops to supersede the growth of wheat. That it can be grown in the Island of the *finest quality*, is beyond a doubt; for dressed specimens were sent, some years ago, to a mercantile firm in London, which, on being shown to a gentleman in the trade, were declared to be equal, if not superior, to any that ever passed through his hands. No doubt the growth of this plant has been restricted from the want of proper machinery to dress it, and the difficulty of doing so in the cold of winter; but your Committee trust that these difficulties will be avoided, and that their endeavors to open a market for the article dried in the sheaf like grain, will be carried out by future Committees, and ultimately prove successful. Full information may then be given relative to the best system of cultivation in Great Britain and the Continent. In the meantime your Committee beg to state that they have ordered for spring arrival, a small quantity of the best Riga seed for distribution, as a change of seed must be very necessary.

In some parts of England the growth of flax, more particularly for the seed, which is used for rearing and fattening stock of all kinds, is carried to a great extent. Mr. Warner, a farmer in Norfolk, to obviate the objection made by many persons to the cultivation of the flax crop, that it returned nothing to the land, and being desirous of increasing the quantity of fat cattle sent to market, conceived the happy idea of applying linseed to the finishing off of the live stock usually kept on the farm, and proved that *double* and *treble* the usual number may be profitably retained through the medium of linseed compound, box feeding, and summer grazing.

Although Mr. Warner's system is not new—the Hindoos 1500 years ago having fed their cattle on linseed—he claims the merit of bringing the system to a practical result. The seed is reduced to a fine meal, and stirred slowly into boiling water, with a very little barley, bean, or pea meal, or without either, and poured upon chopped straw or hay, and so given to stock with the most extraordinary results, a few of which your Committee may be allowed to point out, in order to show that their wish to introduce the growth of flax, both on account of the value of its fibre and seed, is based upon sufficient grounds to render an apology for the length of their remarks unnecessary.

In speaking of cattle, Mr. Warner states that he sold in November, 1843, three small cattle bred in the early part of the summer of 1842: one cost, on the 11th March, 1815, £4; another on the 3d April, £3 3s.; the other was bred on the farm, and valued at £6 10s.—their average, when killed, eighteen months each. The first weighed 46 stone 7 lbs.; the second 41 stone 2 lbs.; the third 35 stone—all of 14lbs. to the stone—making 122 stone 9 lbs., which, at 6d. per lb., the current price of beef at the time of writing, amounts to £14 18s. 6d.; and had he sold them by weight, would have afforded a balance of £31 5s. 6d., and a profit unparalleled on account of the shortness of time, the size of the animals, the smallness of the outlay, and the food being entirely the produce of the farm. "Should it be asked, what was their condition when purchased? I refer to the cost price, which, the practical inquirer will perceive, admitted only of what the chemical farmer would term a very minute development of flesh. These beasts, with twenty others, were fattened in 1843, on my farm, consisting of 76 acres only; they were all kept in boxes during the summer, as well as in the winter months; were treated in every respect alike, and made similar returns. Some were disposed of within four months, others eight months, averaging about six months each, and speaking volumes in favor of the cultivation of linseed."

It is stated that calves might, upon the compound system of feeding in boxes, be made to weigh thirty or forty stones each at a year old.

The Duke of Buccleugh at a meeting of the Dumfries Agricultural Association, animadverted upon the deteriorating effect of keeping cattle upon straw in winter, and advised the adoption of some method that would at least retain the condition acquired in the summer, and *improve the manure*. Linseed meal boiled for a few minutes, and intimately incorporated with straw, will achieve both objects. For instance, a Mr. Partridge had 420 ewes, to which a peck only was given per day, at a cost of 1s. 9d., or 1d. per score, including the expense of crushing, boiling, &c. "That so small a quantity of linseed should be divided amongst 420 sheep, must appear paradoxical, but the following explanation will remove all doubt. A peck of linseed reduced to fine meal is stirred into 20 gallons of water; in about ten minutes, the mucilage being formed, a pailful is poured by one person upon 2 bushels of cut hay thrown into a strong trough, while another mixes it with a fork, and hastens the absorption with a small rammer. The like quantity of chaff is next added with the mucilage, as before, till the copper is empty. The mess being firmly pressed down, is after a short time carried to the fold, and the sheep will devour with avidity hay in this form, which was before so ordinary that they refused to eat it." In all cases Mr. Warner recommends great regularity in feeding, warmth, and the utmost cleanliness and quiet; for when a bullock ceases to eat, he will lie down and ruminate, seldom rising except to eat.

The two subjects of warmth and cleanliness, your Committee cannot pass over without one observation or two on the advantages to be derived by attention to them. Most farmers know that animals eat more in winter than they do in summer, or rather in cold weather than in warm; but very few have any idea of the reason, and were they told that the extra quantity of food consumed is required to generate sufficient heat in the system to enable the animal to withstand the rigor of the climate, they would see the necessity of their stock being kept warm, that the food given to them might be economized, and not wasted in this foolish manner. A small amount of money expended in rendering their byres and stables comfortable, and in getting warm homespun rugs for their horses, would be amply repaid in the saving of food, and the extra condition of the stock.

Your Committee have dwelt much longer on this subject than they otherwise would have done, but they wished to show, among other things, that the possession of a few carts of linseed, even to a small farmer, was a matter of considerable moment; because it would enable him to economize his winter food, improve the condition of his stock, and add very materially to the size and *value of his dung heap*; which latter circumstance, to the inland farmer at a distance from bog-mud, sea-weed, &c., is of great importance. Many farmers in the Island are possibly not aware that it is a common practice in Great Britain—where, unless high farming is followed, it is impossible for a tenant to pay his rent—to feed immense quantities of cake or linseed, merely with a view to the extra richness and quantity of manure, not that either make him any return in the shape of beef or mutton. As another substitute for wheat in the infected districts your Committee would recommend barley, which they are convinced would, in the majority of cases, pay the farmer much better. In the cultivation of barley too much attention cannot be paid to the minute subdivision of the soil; and as a general rule, the seed should never be sown upon a stale furrow. If sown after potatoes or turnips, the land should be ploughed across the drills in ridges of a convenient width, and the furrows well cleaned out with a double-mould plough, or otherwise, to allow the free escape of the surface water. When perfectly dry in the Spring, it should be ploughed from and immediately before sowing, and should the land be at all cloddy, the roller may be passed over it between the harrowings.

Barley in Scotland is usually sown after turnips which have been eaten off by sheep, or sometimes fallow, manured in the Autumn, and cross-ploughed in the Spring.

In order to test the efficacy of different fertilizing manures, with a view to durable profit in the expenditure of capital, many experiments have been tried, in addition to which the application of common salt, the "muriate or soda" of chemists, has proved the most beneficial. The result of a few experiments may be satisfactory to the doubtful; and as the soil of this Island, which is, strictly speaking, a sandy loam, is similar to that in which the sett of experiments were tried, your Committee do not see why the results should not be similar. The land operated upon had been in pasture for 10 years; in the following Spring it was trenched 12 inches deep—having been drained some years previously; after the trenching, it was dressed over, except where the experiments were made, with 2 chaldrons of lime per acre, slacked in water, in which common salt had been dissolved; and before sowing the barley, with the exception of the experiment ground, it was top-dressed over with 2½ cwt. of Turnbull's artificial guano per acre, harrowed in, as was also the natural guano in the experiment. The barley was sown broadcast, at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre. The true practical value of the experiments will be shown by placing them in the following form:—

		cost per bus.
Nitrate of Soda with common Salt, gave	an increase of 5 bus. for	£0 3 8
Sulphate of Soda without salt	7 do. do.	0 3 2
Sulphate of Magnesia	17 do. do.	0 1 10
Guano, (at 12s. 6d.)	8 do. do.	0 4 6
Common Salt	2 do. do.	0 2 9
Turnbull's artificial Guano,	1 do. do.	0 12 9

The cheapest application, without doubt, upon this trial, being common salt. Common salt is within the means and reach of every one; and if barley is sown after turnips or potatoes, and top-dressed with this stimulant, an additional crop of 6 bushels per acre may be produced, as shown above, at the trifling cost of 9d. per bushel.

(*To be continued*)

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BROOKLYN, Mass., 20th Dec., 1856.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I find nothing to say the best remedy I have ever found for your Hoarseness, Influenza, and the minor symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M.D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Pectoral myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should scorn pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, Miss., Feb. 7, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER: I will cheerfully certify your Pectoral is the best remedy we possess for the cure of *Whooping Cough*, Croup and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and surround your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MOUNTVILLE, IL., writes, 24 Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Pectoral by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MACHUNGWIE, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your CHERRY PECTORAL is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M.D., AURON, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your CHERRY PECTORAL for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some of whom still live, and can testify to the efficacy of the CHERRY PECTORAL, which has saved them from the grave, and still affords relief and comfort.

ATTICA HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 6, 1856.

DECORAH, IOWA, LOWNDES: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was advised to try your medicine, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet so strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, of SHELBYVILLE.

Consumption is not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around so support the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

THE science of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which lurk and grow dangerous, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every household, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have defied the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the mildest and best physic that can be employed for children, being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which suppose belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of outrath. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their influence to confer to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that the unpalatable medicine is the surest to the relief of any effective, inferior fellow-agent.

The Agent below named is prepared to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing the certain remedies and adventures of their cures of the following complaints:

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Jaundice, Dysentery, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pulse, Intermittents, Want of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They act, by purifying the blood, and stimulating the system, on many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Nervous and Muscular Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Persons to pay off by chronological orders with some show pill, they make worse prey on 24th for Ayer's Pills and take nothing else. No other pills can stand the comparison with this in the hideous state of secretion power. The sick want the best all they can for their life, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

SOLD BY

T. DESBRISAY & Co.,
General Agent.

DR. A. JOHNSON'S

AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA,

Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Sides or Breast, Rheumatism, Cramp in the Stomach, Spitting of blood, and all Lung Complaints. Manufactured by I. S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine.

DR. A. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT, an entirely vegetable preparation, prepared and intended for Internal and External application.

The Inventor of this article was in the constant practice of medicine for 20 years, and by a long course of experiments upon the various diseases for which this Liniment is recommended, he became perfectly satisfied of its efficacy, and offers it with full confidence to the afflicted, as the result of his long experience and best efforts.

This has long been a standard medicine, and enjoys the singular privilege of being known and recommended by a large portion of the medical faculty, wherever it has been introduced.

With the firm conviction that it is the best remedy of the present age for all diseases for which it is recommended, the proprietor offers his Liniment to the Public, not doubting that it will sustain the high reputation it has already acquired. We do not affirm that this article is a cure for the ten thousand ills humanity is heir to; but let those who are afflicted with the following diseases, try it, and we can assure them, they will find relief.

Inflammation of the Bronchia or Bronchitis, Rose Cold, Catarrh, Hard dry Cough, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness and common Cold, Pain and Soreness in the Lungs, Stomach and Sides, caused by lifting or otherwise, Asthma, influenza, for Sore Throat and Weak Lungs, for Chronic Diarrhœa, caused by Rheumatism in the bowels, for Cramp in the Stomach, for Stranguary, Gravel and Stone, Blind Piles, &c.

Externally it will have the most happy effects, in all cases where any other Liniment would be used, especially for Rheumatic Affections, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Sore Lips; it is a sovereign remedy for the bites of flies and other insects. There is nothing of equal efficacy to this for Horses and Oxen where they are carked, cut, bruised, strained or chafed by the harness, and it possesses more than double the power of any other Liniment.

Inflammation of the Bronchia or Bronchitis, for the cure of this disease it has been wonderfully successful. Those who had cases of long continuance have found permanent relief. S. D. Ward, Esq., (No. 10 Court Street, Boston) who had a case of three years' standing has kindly permitted us to refer to him in proof of the efficacy of this valuable medicine; also in the case of a Rose-Cold. This cold comes on when the flowers bloom in the spring, and continues till the leaves fall in Autumn—if this disease is not attended to in season, it ends in consumption. Take of the Liniment according to directions, and a cure will result.

Catarrh, and noise or confusion in the head may be cured by a faithful trial of this Liniment; drop one or two drops in each ear at night before going to bed, and take it internally according to directions.

In all Coughs, the Anodyne Liniment is a well known remedy, particularly for Whooping Cough. The first symptoms should be checked, and not the least difficulty will occur in the cure of this complaint. For children, half a teaspoon full of Liniment, night and morning.

This Anodyne Liniment for sore throat and weak lungs, that complaint so common in all countries, especially in this climate, stands unrivalled, and in every case, a complete trial will be marked by the most complete success.

The Blind Piles. The Anodyne Liniment has in a great number of instances of this distressing disease, made permanent cures. In connection with taking the Liniment internally, external application should be made.

The sale of this invaluable medicine is rapidly increasing, and the Proprietor, can say with confidence that he has been, the favored instrument of giving relief to thousands of the afflicted and suffering. He earnestly solicits all who may be afflicted to give this Anodyne Liniment a fair trial, satisfied that if taken with a full determination to test its utility, they will find relief.

JOHNSON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Sugar Coated, in Glass Bottles.

For the Cure of a great variety of Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, and Obstructions in the Organs of Digestion.

These Pills may be used in all forms of Diseases, with the most decided benefit, and without fear of injury. Being of Vegetable extract, they do not cramp or rack the delicate frame or weak constitution, but will be found particularly useful, by stimulating the weakened and distempered parts into healthy action.

The most delicate female, and children of the tenderest age, can take these Pills with perfect safety, and the most salutary results will follow. Being coated with pure White Sugar, prevents that general aversion which most persons have to ordinary Medicines, for nothing but the taste of sugar is apparent when administered.

Married Ladies, under all circumstances, will find these Pills a safe, and in small doses, a mild cathartic.

The best time to administer these Pills is on going to bed at night, though they can be taken at any time beneficially; at night, however, they have a more general and universal influence over the whole body; the mind, body and nervous system at that time being in a quiet state, gives the Pills an opportunity to operate with the fullest effect upon the whole system.

They are an excellent article to be taken

In the Spring of the Year,

To Invigorate and give Tone to the System.

These Pills have a great advantage over other Sugar-coated Pills, in that they are put up in GLASS BOTTLES, well corked; consequently will keep for any length of time without injury, and are not affected by damp weather.

The Proprietor of these Pills has spared no expense in getting up an article that he trusts will meet the universal approbation of the public, and he does not doubt they will, when known, take a stand beside his well known and extensively appreciated AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT.

They are purely Vegetable in their composition, are peculiarly mild, give no pain, yet efficient in their operation, and require no change of diet or confinement while taking them. They require only a trial, and need no puffing to recommend them. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

For sale at the Apothecaries' Hall, and at the Drug Stores of W. R. Watson and M. W. Skinner, and sold at all the Stores throughout the Island. Persons wishing supplies of the above Medicines, can be furnished at Proprietor's prices at the Drug Store of

M. W. SKINNER,
General Agent for P. E. Island.

Nov. 5, 1856.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE ABOVE COMPANY NOW Insures all kinds of Property, both in Town and Country, at ONE-HALF THE PREMIUM usually charged by Foreign Companies. Persons Insuring in this Company have their share in the profits, which amount to above One Thousand Pounds within the few years it has been in operation, and the Interest now received on the Capital overpays the annual expense of working the Company. For all particulars, inquire at the Secretary's Office in Kent Street, Charlottetown; W. B. AITKEN, Esq., Georgetown; JOHN HAZZARD, Esq., St. Eleanor's; JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Summerside; STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Bedeque; EDWIN PARKER, Esq., Traveller's Rest; JAMES BRANSTON, Esq., Princetown Royalty; JEREMIAH SIMPSON, Esq., Cavendish; JAMES PIDGEON, Esq. New London; RICHARD HUDSON, Esq., Tryon; GEORGE WIGGINTON, Esq., Crapaud; W. S. MACDONALD, Esq., Souris; HON. JAMES DINGWELL, Bay Fortune, or JOHN SUTHERLAND, Esq. St. Peter's Bay.

Charlottetown, 4th March, 1856.—1sl

Grist and Saw Mill for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS his Grist and Saw Mill for sale, situated at St. Margaret's, on Lot or Township No. 44, in King's County. They are erected on the most approved principle, being each propelled by a 14 feet overshot water-wheel, and in a good stand for business.

TERMS made known on application to the subscriber, by letter post paid, or otherwise, and also at this office.

JOHN DIXON.

Glenfinlas Mills, Dec. 1, 1856.

LOT 48.

THE TENANTS AND SETTLERS on that portion of Lot or Township Number Forty-eight, the property of Robert Gus Cuninghame, Esq., are hereby required to pay all sums of money due by them for Rent or otherwise to the undersigned, without delay, he being duly empowered to receive the same.

ROBERT STEWART.

Victoria Hotel, Dec. 9, 1856.

GREAT CLEARING OFF!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER IN GRATEfully acknowledging the very kind and extensive patronage of his friends and the public during the past twenty-eight years, begs most respectfully to inform them, that having agreed to take Mr. FREDERICK F. NEAVES into partnership, and having now completed his FALL IMPORTATIONS, he is selling off the whole

WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

His present extensive STOCK OF GOODS comprises almost every description of Merchandize usually imported here this season, and is

THE WHOLE MUST BE SOLD OFF FOR CASH, preparatory to the new arrangement, no matter at what sacrifice. GREAT BARGAINS may be expected.

DANIEL BRENAN.

Charlottetown, Nov. 22, 1856.

N. B.—An early settlement of all outstanding Debts is earnestly solicited.

NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDing to change his present Business on the First day of JUNE next, hereby gives notice to all parties indebted to him, and whose Accounts have been repeatedly furnished, that unless the same are paid on or before the above date, they will be handed to an Attorney for collection, without distinction.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Feb. 25, 1857.

Notice to the Tenants and others on Townships 24 and 33.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE death of my dear friend WILLIAM HODGES, Esquire, of Rustico, in Prince Edward Island, I have, by Power of Attorney, dated the 17th of this present month, appointed HENRY JONES CUNDALL of Charlottetown, to receive money and to transact business generally for me.

JOHN HODGES WINSLOE,

Heolly's Vale, near Newport, Monmouthshire,
February 18th, 1857.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

Margate, New London.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG TO inform their friends and the public generally that they have received a very extensive stock of Goods, comprising every thing in the three branches, namely: Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, all of which they will sell lower than Charlottetown prices for cash or produce.

Oats, Oatmeal, Flour, Barley, Pork and Butter will be taken.

TUPLIN & HYNDMAN.

Nov. 1st, 1856.

MAHOGANY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER ANNOUNCES that he is now getting his MAHOGANY cut up in various sizes to suit customers. Any person desirous of having a Log cut up to any particular size, will please forward their order at once, as the whole will be cut up shortly.

March 18th. JAMES N. HARRIS.

FOR SALE,

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, at the head of East River, Lot 38, with a MARSH that cuts from thirty-five to forty tons of Hay yearly. For further particulars, enquire of

SAMUEL NELSON.

Charlottetown, 25th March, 1857. 1sl

TO LET.

THE SHOP AND PREMISES of that commodious BRICK DWELLING HOUSE nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. George Coles, now occupied by SAMUEL PROWSE; possession given on the 1st May. For particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, or Mr. George Foster, Stanhope.

18th Feb., 1857. tf JAMES J. BEVAN.

FALL SUPPLIES

BEGINNING TO ARRIVE AT the CITY DRUG STORE, No. 14 Queen Street.

100 TINS white, black, red, blue and yellow PAINTS, 2 casks Linseed Oil, 1 hhd. Sperm, do., 1 hhd. Olive do., 1 hhd. machinery do., bbls. Copal Varnish, (sold at 2, 3, and 4s. a pint), paint and varnish Brushes, Dye-woods, Indigo, Madder, Cudbear, Blacstone, Copperas, Alum, Starch, Blue, Soda, Potash, Baking Soda, Baking Powder, Chocolate, Cocoa, Farina, Sago, and Corn Starch.

ALSO, IN STORE, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, patent do., Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c.

W. R. WATSON.

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION.

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines the channels through which the waste matter rejected in its production, is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies; but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary prescriptions, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and cheering remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secrets this fluid, the Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing Jaundice, Bilious Remittants, and all the varieties of disease generate by an unnatural condition of the organ.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyance of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shortens life, are relieved for the time being and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild thorough alterative.

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

ALARMING DISORDERS.

Dyspepsia and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity, suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic: they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution, at the same time.

GENERAL WEAKNESS.—NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Secondary Symptoms
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Sore Throats
Blotches on the skin	Gout	Stone and Gravel
Bowel Complaints	Head-ache	Tic Douloureux
Cholics	Indigestion	Tumours
Costipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms, of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness from what ever cause, &c.
Dysentery	Piles	
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	
	Rheumatism	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—

1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each Box.

N.B.—There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

GEORGE T. HAZZARD,
Agent for P. E. Island.

Vol. 1.

The Protector a

GEO. T. HAZ

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Charlottetown, Dec. 18th,

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April 7th, 1854

THE KEPPOC

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Charlottetown, Feb. 25, 1857.

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