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 VI.

34. The Leaves.

A leaf, as it appears to the unaided eye, consists of a framework of tough fibres proceeding from its stalk, and branching over it in every direction; on these are stretched two skins or membranes forming its upper and under sides, and the space between these is filled with soft and pulpy matter. When examined with the microscope, other structures appear. The surfaces of the leaf, especially the lower one, are found to be perforated with numerous minute openings, communicating with small cavities in its interior; the green matter is found [illegible] cells [illegible] a soft green substance; and the fibres are found to be formed of vessels similar to those of the wood. Into the leaves thus constructed, the sap is conveyed from the stem by means of the stock and fibres; from these it passes into the cells of the green matter, where it is exposed to the action of the external air, and of the light and heat passing through the outer membranes. Under the influence of these powerful causes of chemical change, the leaf becomes the seat of important processes.

1. A large portion of the water of the sap escapes from the leaves by evaporation and perspiration. Water contained in a vessel in which the roots of a growing plant are placed, is gradually drawn up and gives out by the leaves, until at length, if not renewed, it becomes altogether exhausted, and then the plant droops and withers, because the leaves are rapidly exhaling its fluids, while the roots are receiving no new supplies. This emission of water proceeds with the greatest rapidity when the plant is exposed to the directs rays of the sun, and in darkness it becomes very slow or ceases altogether. Thus the sunflower, which, in a sunny day, can give off 30 ounces of water, emits only 3 in a dry night, and none in a dewy one. In consequence of this rapid escape of water, the substances which it held in solution are left in a more concentrated state, and ready to be deposited wherever they are required. The large quantity of water which thus passes through their system also enables plants to obtain from the soil abundance of many substances which are contained in it in very small quantity, or are with difficulty soluble in water. [illegible]

2. The powers of the leaves, with reference to water, are not limited to exhalation; they also, in some cases, can absorb it from the atmosphere, or from the rain and dew which fall upon them. It is thus that drooping plants may be restored by watering their leaves, and thus that the air plants of Chili and Buenos Ayres flourish when suspended from the walls and balconies of houses, without any connection with the ground.

3. The leaves absorb and decompose carbonic acid, a gaseous substance, which, as before stated, exists in small quantity in the atmosphere, and is the principal source of the carbon in plants. If a vegetable be confined in a glass vessel containing air, with the usual proportion of carbonic acid, or having a little more artificially added, and then placed in the sun, after some time it will be found that a part of the carbonic acid has disappeared, and that a quantity of oxygen corresponding to that which it contained occupies its place. This change is effected by the leaves, which, therefore, have the power of absorbing carbonic acid and retaining the carbon, at the same time expelling its oxygen.

This sap, the process proceeds with rapidity in sunshine, in gloom much more slowly in the shade, and in darkness gives place to one of a contrary nature. The leaves, which by day produced and decomposed carbonic acid, by night emit carbonic acid and absorb oxygen. In plants growing in ordinary circumstances, the former process is carried on to a much greater extent than the latter, which appears in some respects to serve for resting and renewing the exhausted powers of the leaves.

4. An accompanying of carbonic acid by the leaves of plants, is most important to their growth, because upon the carbon thus fixed in their structures, their strength and solidity in a great measure depend; and as this decomposition can only proceed in the presence of air and light, plants cultivated where these are deficient, become blanched, slender and watery. For the same reason, potatoes and other vegetables cultivated for the starch and similar substance contained in their roots, are unable to obtain the necessary quantity of carbon, and in consequence, produce a crop of inferior quality, when cultivated in the shade or too thickly crowded. It is thus also that where plants can obtain light only in one direction, they grow toward it; for the side next the light being able to fix more carbon, becomes firm and woody, while the other, being soft, extends more rapidly, and hence the stem bends towards the light. From the same cause, the wood of trees which have grown in open ground, is more hard and durable than that of those which have lived in thick forests.

5. The leaves absorb and emit other gaseous bodies besides carbonic acid. Experiment shows that the leaves cannot absorb nitrogen directly from the air, but that they readily absorb the ammonia and nitric acid floating in it, and, by decomposing these, obtain the nitrogen required by the sap. The various odours and perfumes exhaled by many leaves and flowers are all volatile matters formed in their vessels, and which would probably be injurious if retained.

In the leaves, then, the sap loses much of its water, receives an additional quantity of carbon, and is subject to other changes, afterwards to be considered; thus prepared, it passes into the vessels of the bark.

35. The Bark.

The principal office of the inner bark is to apply to the formation of new tissues the substances contained in the thickened sap which it receives from the leaves. For this purpose this fluid is carried downward, adding new matter to the outer surface of the wood and the inner surface of the bark, and penetrating by the medullary rays to nourish the interior of the tree. In this manner it reaches the roots, by whose extremities its waste and useless portions are probably returned to the soil; and the remainder, becoming mixed with the ascending sap, is again carried upward to the leaves. In some plants, such as the grasses, which have no true bark, the descending sap probably passes through a particular set of vessels, which are mingled among those which carry the ascending sap.

From the very short and general view which we have taken of the nutrition of vegetables, it appears that their food is obtained from the water contained in the soil, and by the leaves from the atmosphere; that the substances obtained from both these sources are united in the leaves; and that they there undergo changes fitting them for being converted into the various matters which are found in the roots, stems, and fruits of plants. The nature of these changes, and of the substances which result from them, are next to be considered.

THE New York *World* of the 21st inst. contains the following important intelligence:—

"We are informed on good authority, that the proposals for peace which the government will make to the rebels have been already made known to leading men in the different rebel states, and that they say they will be accepted by the southern people. Government proposes to send to Richmond, at an early date, a commission of five, composed of three Republicans and two peace Democrats. The Hon. Thomas Corwin is to be the chief of the Republicans, and the Hon. Thomas H. Seymour of the peace Democrats. They will go to Richmond to treat directly with the confederate authorities, and if their proposals are rejected by them, then propositions will be made directly to each state to come back into the Union precisely on the same footing as before the Rebellion. Each state shall send at once their representatives and senators to Congress, and they take their seats with all the rights and privileges of those from the loyal states. In regard to slavery, each state shall be left to use its own discretion in reference to abolishing it between now and January 1, 1900. Our government will propose the gradual emancipation of the slaves before January 1, 1900. Free pardon will be granted to every body in the rebel states, and if the leaders of the rebellion are elected to Congress, the Presidency of the United States, or any other office in the country, they shall be eligible for the same, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens of the loyal states."

THE DEBT OF THE CONFEDERATION.—The debt of the Confederation, to start with—supposing the Inter-Colonial Railroad to be built—will be little over $100,000,000, distributed as follows:—

Debt of Canada	$62,500,000
" Nova Scotia	8,000,000
" New Brunswick	7,000,000
Accorded to P. E. Island and Newfoundland to adjust difference of debts	5,400,000
Paid to Newfoundland for its lands and mines	3,000,000
	$85,900,000

Taking the cost of the Inter-Colonial Railroad at £3,000,000 sterling, or $16,000,000, the total debt of the United Provinces, to start with, would be $100,900,000. M. Dorion greatly over-estimates the debt when he places it at $115,000,000.

But this does not provide for the enlargement of the canals or the opening up of the north west. These improvements are to be left till a more convenient season. There ought to have been something more definite on this subject in the agreement come to by the delegates. As the expense of building the Inter-Colonial Railroad is to fall upon the Confederation, Canada will pay a very much larger proportion of the cost than she would have paid if the previous agreement between the Provinces as to the proportions they should respectively bear, had been carried out. This is a reason why there should be no mistake or contingency about the enlargement of our canals. No other improvement would be of so much importance to Upper Canada, especially if it were connected with the opening up of the great North West. *Toronto Leader.*

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 hurting your paper? People call you nothing but S. T.—1860—X., or Plantation Bitters. This man Drake must be a saint. If he can send him out here to cultivate 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, love us; give us something else in your paper just for a smile, 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 try to hit us right 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, fatal breath, desponding spirits, &c., as is effected by the Plantation Bitters. The beauty of it is, they are very agreable 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-bolds, "calisaya," &c.—all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum, imported before the war at 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—P. H. Drake's Plantation Bitters for exportation, sold out of the United States, must bear this green label.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.
October 10, 1864. 6m

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

Photograph Albums.
A SPLENDID LOT of Photograph Albums just received at
Nov. 23, 1864. LAIRD & HARVIES.

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 bald in no one spot. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as a fossil."

REV. H. V. DEUER, Boston, Mass.: "That they prevent the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have evidenced for my own part."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

W. R. WATSON, Agent.

DR. LAMBERT
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. LAMBERT, 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 10 till two, and from six till eight, letter 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 underentioned Agents, price 2s 6 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. Hammond & 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 saves 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 crop 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 temperate Farmer should be without one of those wonderful Machines; the cost is comparatively trifling, and as his crop will be secured in half the time, there will be more than enough saved by the first season to pay the cost, and the time saved thereafter is pure gain.

To those friends, therefore, he now begs leave to tender his sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the very large amount of patronage for which he is already indebted to them; not doubting that his future endeavors, on a more extended scale, to supply them on the most reasonable terms, with the very best articles, his share of public patronage will be met by a corresponding appreciation and encouragement of his enterprise.

The additions which he has made to his Factory, and the improvements which he has effected therein, are such as will enable him in future to manufacture about

5,000 Sides of SOLE LEATHER,

a Year, besides his former usual quantity of UPPER LEATHER: and having, besides, succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced

First Class Sole Leather Tanner,

from the United States, he confidently trusts that he shall have it in his power to offer to an appreciative public an article of SOLE LEATHER superior to any previously manufactured in the country, and fully equal to any imported.

W. D. DAWSON.
Sept. 21, 1864.

GEORGE McDONALD, Tailor,

BEGS to state to 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, out to cut all styles of garments at the shortest notice and moderate prices.

Charlottetown, June 29, 1864.

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 other parts 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 or 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 Hon. Jas. McLAREN, New Perth, FINLAY W. McDONALD, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with despatch.

RICHARD J. CLARKE.
Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E 1

KENT STREET
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
—AND—
CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of MECHANICS and others to a supply of

Sleeved VESTS

which he offers for Sale very cheap. They are a most useful and comfortable article, particularly in the winter season, but at all times serviceable in preserving underclothing and keeping it clean.

ALSO,—Black and grey HOMESPUN PANTS, which will be sold on most reasonable rates for CASH.

P. REILLY,
Kent Street, next to "Herald" Office.
Charlottetown, November 2, 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.

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 *Rose's Weekly*.

Agents throughout the Island will be guided as to price to be paid for the sheep skins by the *Weekly*, and 1½d. 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 Hahn, Summerside,
Charles Compton, St. Eleanor's,
John Beer, Centreville, Bedeque,
B. Tuplin, jr., Margate,
Samuel Prowse, Murray Harbor,
James Clow, do
John Knight, Souris,
Donald Beaton, do
Robert Howlett, Grand River, Lot 56,
William Findlay, Orwell,
James Moore, Flat River,
J B Guy, Fownal,
J R McEwen, West St Peter's
John Sutherland, St Peter's Bay,
D M Dingwell, Rollo Bay,
John Carter, Tignish,
John Cahill, Campbellton Lot 4,
J Cannors, Lot 16.

W B DAWSON.
Charlottetown, Sept. 7, 1864. 3m

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having for the last four months, been engaged in making large and important additions to his Factory, the CITY TANNERY, and which are now on the eve of completion, he deems the occasion to be one on which it most certainly behoves him to make some manifestation of the very grateful estimation in which he holds the liberal patronage which, for a period of six years—the time which has elapsed since he established his Factory—has been extended to him by his numerous friends in Town and Country; and which has not only incited him to the extension and improvement of his premises for manufacturing purposes, but also enabled him to meet the very heavy outlay thereby incurred.

To those friends, therefore, he now begs leave to tender his sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the very large amount of patronage for which he is already indebted to them; not doubting that his future endeavors, on a more EXTENDED SCALE, to supply them on the most reasonable terms, with the very best articles, his share of, on their part, be met by a corresponding appreciation and encouragement of his enterprise.

The additions which he has made to his Factory, and the improvements which he has effected therein, are such as will enable him in future to manufacture about

5,000 Sides of SOLE LEATHER,

a Year, besides his former usual quantity of UPPER LEATHER: and having, besides, succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced

First Class Sole Leather Tanner,

from the United States, he confidently trusts that he shall have it in his power to offer to an appreciative public an article of SOLE LEATHER superior to any previously manufactured in the country, and fully equal to any imported.

W. D. DAWSON.
Sept. 21, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership 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. CAM. & R. REDDIN, Attorneys, at their Office in Dorchester Street.

THOMAS DELANY,
WILLIAM H. WILSON.
Charlottetown, October 5, 1864.

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 cancerous 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 unconstricted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst 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; patience 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 aid is forced into such a 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	Chigoe-foot	Gout	Sore-nipples
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular swellings	Sore-throats
Bunions	Corns (Softs)	Lumbago	Scurvy
Bites of Mosquitoes &c.	Cancers	Piles	Sore-heads
Sand-flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Tumors
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Ulcers
		Yaws	Wounds

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9., 4s. 6., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

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

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

August 7, 1863.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery, possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities increasing the growth of the Hair.

W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Nov. 24, 1864.

Bibles and Testaments.

CHURCH SERVICES, Hymn Books, Wesleyan Hymn Books, Psalmists, &c. &c. A large supply for sale as above.

HARD & HARVIES.
Nov. 23, 1864.

School Books.

A LARGE and well-selected stock of School Books, comprising all the Books used in our Schools throughout the Island, at lower prices than heretofore, wholesale and retail at

LAIRD & HARVIES.
Nov. 23, 1864.