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 V.

2. *Compounds of Carbon.*

3. Carbonic Acid.—Is a compound of carbon and oxygen, in the proportion of 6 of carbon to 16 of oxygen. Carbonic acid is a gas, a little more than one-half heavier than common air; it speedily suffocates animals when obliged to inhale it, and it extinguishes flame. Like the other substances known to chemists as acids, it reddens vegetable blue colors, has a sour taste, and is capable of combining with earths such as lime, and with alkalies such as potash and soda.

Two of the modes in which carbonic acid is produced in nature, namely, combustion and animal respiration, were mentioned under the head carbon; but it may be formed in many other ways. It exists in large quantity in limestone and other rocks, and is given out by volcanoes, and brought to the surface by springs; it is also sometimes disengaged from fissures, &c., in mines, and accumulates in deep cellars, wells, &c., forming the "choke damp" which occasionally proves fatal to persons incautiously entering such places. When wood, straw, (or similar substances are exposed to air and moisture, a kind of slow combustion, which we call decay, commences, part of their carbon and hydrogen combine with the oxygen of the air, and form carbonic acid and water, until at length nothing remains but a coaly mass capable of little further change.

In consequence of these processes, it is evident that carbonic acid must be constantly produced and added to the atmosphere; and, if this proceeded unchecked, it would at length accumulate in so great a quantity, that animal life would be destroyed. But it is found that the quantity of carbonic acid in the air does not exceed the one-thousandth part of its weight, and is not increasing. It is also known that water is capable of dissolving more than its own bulk of carbonic acid, and consequently that rain and surface water are always impregnated with it, and it is found by experiment that plants supplied with the air and water containing this gas, apply its carbon to the formation of wood and other vegetable products. It thus appears that the carbonic acid produced by burning, breathing, and other processes, and which would otherwise contaminate the atmosphere, is employed as the food of plants, and is thus, by the wise arrangement of a Beneficent Providence, made a source of supplying the most valuable substances which the earth affords to man.

4. Light Carburetted Hydrogen.—As its name imports, is a compound of carbon and hydrogen, and is one of several compounds formed by these substances. It is a colorless gas, less than one half as heavy as common air; it is incapable of supporting respiration or combustion, but, when flame is applied to it, burns with a yellowish light, or, if mixed with air or oxygen, violently explodes. It is abundantly disengaged from beds of bituminous coal, and is the cause of the frequent destructive explosions in coal mines. It is given off from swamps and stagnant pools, and generally from all places where vegetable matter is decaying in fresh water. When organic matters become putrid in sea water, they decompose the sulphates of soda and magnesia (Glauber and Epsom Salts) always present in such water, and sulphuretted hydrogen is produced; this gas is the cause of the offensive smell of the mud of creeks and estuaries.

Both of these substances may assist in nourishing the rank vegetation of swamps, but in the small quantity in which they exist in the air, or in the soil of cultivated fields, their influence on crops must be but trifling.

3. *Compounds of Nitrogen.*

1. Ammonia.—The substances which we have hitherto noticed can furnish no nitrogen to plants; this they in great part derive from the compound now to be considered. Ammonia is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. Though composed of two gases destitute of taste and smell, and itself a gaseous substance, it has a burning taste and pungent smell. Ammonia is absorbed by water to the amount of 670 times its own bulk; when thus dissolved in water, it constitutes the common spirit of hartshorn, whose taste and smell are those of the ammonia which it contains. It also combines with acids, forming salts; the most common of which are, sal-ammoniac—which is a combination of ammonia with hydrochloric acid—and smelling salts, in which it is combined with carbonic acid. The properties of ammonia which are of most consequence to vegetation are the following:

It is produced in the decay of animal and of many vegetable substances. The strong smell of stables and of urine, and other animal matters in a putrid state, is principally owing to the escape of carbonate of ammonia; hence the wastefulness of allowing rich manure to remain exposed to the air until this valuable ingredient becomes almost entirely dissipated. It has also been ascertained that in some cases where organic substances are combining with oxygen in presence of moisture, ammonia is produced from the nitrogen of the air and the hydrogen of the water. These facts, with the gaseous nature of ammonia, show that it must always be present in the air, as, indeed, experiment actually proves.

It is very soluble in water. The ammonia which the careless farmer allows to escape from his stable and dung heap is not lost, but only added to the general stock of nutriment for vegetation. Every shower washes from the air a quantity of ammonia; and to the rain water owes both its softness and its superior power of nourishing plants, compared with pure water. It has been proved by experiment that the average quantity of ammonia deposited by the rain on an acre of ground in one year amounts to about 23½ lbs. The moisture of the soil also serves to retain, and convey to the roots of plants, the ammonia produced by the decay of manures which may be buried in it.

It can easily be decomposed, and also separated from other substances, when combined with them. From the first property it cannot be doubted that it may, if necessary, when introduced into the cells of plants, be divided into its constituent elements, and those applied to purposes of nourishment. And of the latter, the readiness with which its compounds undergo changes when exposed to the action of other bodies, furnishes conclusive evidence. When, for instance, lime is added to animal manures, a strong smell of ammonia is instantly exhaled, and hence the injurious effect of lime when applied to such substances. When lime is buried in the soil, however, this decomposing power may serve to set free ammonia, in circumstances favorable to its being absorbed by plants.

When common gypsum (sulphate of lime) comes into contact with carbonate of ammonia, a double decomposition takes place; or the carbonic acid and sulphuric acid change places, and sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime are produced, so that

Carbonate of Ammonia and Sulphate of Lime } are changed into { Sul of Ammonia and Car. of Lime.

Now, carbonate of ammonia, as before stated, evaporates rapidly when exposed to the air; whereas the sulphate of ammonia is not thus volatile; and the circumstance of a volatile salt of ammonia being thus changed by the agency of gypsum into one that is fixed, is of great assistance to the farmer. Thus, when gypsum is strewed on the floor of a stable, the carbonate of ammonia—which is formed in such places—instead of being permited to escape into the air, becomes converted into the sulphate, and remains united with the gypsum; every pound of gypsum thus saturated with ammonia is able to supply all the nitrogen required by twelve pounds of wheat. Of all the manures produced on a farm, urine is undoubtedly the most valuable, but a great part of its value depends upon the quantity of nitrogen which it contains, and if it be allowed to dry up alone, much of this escapes as carbonate of ammonia; this loss also may be prevented by gypsum. A part of the influence of gypsum, when strewed upon fields, may also be explained by this property; for the gypsum lying on the soil not only fixes and prevents from escaping the ammonia which may rise from the ground, but attracts it from the air, and thus, from the very winds that blow over the soil, it gathers valuable nourishment for the growing crops.

Ammonia is largely absorbed by various substances. Powdered charcoal absorbs ninety times its bulk of ammonia, and decayed wood seventy-two times its bulk; hence these substances, when plentifully contained in a soil, are capable of collecting and retaining for the use of plants an abundant store of nitrogen. In a manner somewhat similar, burned clay, coal ashes, and the red oxide of iron (red ochre) absorb ammonia from the air. The effects of burned clay as a manure, and the fertility of those bright red soils which are colored by oxide of iron, are partly to be ascribed to this cause.

Chlorine of Lime is recommended, in a sprinkled solution, or in a paste with fat, as a protection from flies and other insects, in stables, on beds of vegetables, around the trunks of fruit trees, &c. Even rats and mice quit places where chloride of lime has been sprinkled.

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 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 try to hit us right and left. That's tight—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. 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

IN SEASON!

Winter is coming!

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a Supply of strong and substantial

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

suitable for Fall and Winter wear, consisting of—

OVER COATS, in Pilot and Seal Cloths,
PANTS, in Black and Fancy Doeskins;
VESTS, in Homespun, Black Cloth and Fancy Doeskins.

The above having been manufactured under the subscriber's own superintendence, he can with confidence recommend them to the public for their DURABILITY and CHEAPNESS. The inspection of Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers, is particularly invited before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, on hand, Beaver, Pilot and Seal CLOTHS, which will be made up to order on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Call and judge for yourselves. ☜

P. REILLY.

Ch. Town, Oct. 12, 1864. 2m ex. & r. w.

NOTICE!

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

Charlottetown, June 29, 1864. tf

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

Convincing Testimony.

REV. R. A. BUCKELEW, *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. R. CORNELIUS, N. Y. City: "I proved it first-rate." The falling of the hair stopped, and restored in from being gray 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 gray, to its original color."

Rev. T. WYMAN, Bos. Mass.: "I have used them with good effect. I am now neither bald nor gray. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

Rev. H. V. DEVOE, Boston, Mass.: "I find 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, 7s. 6d.; BY POST, 8s.

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 secresy 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 he required, which he is prepared to sell for Cash or approved credit, for one or two years, if they are taken before the 25th inst.

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 13, 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 other parts of the Island, in good gulf timber, 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 the good 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 & GOW, Land Surveyors, Charlottetown. Reference can also be had from W. SANDERSON, P. 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 Falling Mills of Messrs. BOURKE, Mill View, the Hamble, JAS. MCLAREN, New Perth, FINLAY W. MCDONALD, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with despatch.

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864.

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 *Ross's Weekly*.

Agents throughout the Island will be guided as to prices to be paid for the sheep skins by the *Weekly*, and 4½d. per pound for Hides.

AGENTS:

Messrs. William Sanderson, Georgetown,
Munoah Rowe, Montague Bridge,
James Hayden, Vernon River,
John Cornish, Wood Islands,
Edward Robertson, Newtown, Belfast,
Richard Habit, Summerside,
Charles Compton, St. Eleanor's,
John Beer, Centreville, Belcqui,
R. Tuplin, jr., Margate,
Samuel Prowse, Murray Harbor,
James Clow, do
John Knight, Souris,
Donald Beaton, do
Robert Howlett, Grand River, Lot 66,
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. 3w

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.

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 in his line, will, 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

8,000 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. B. DAWSON.

Sept. 21, 1864. 8i

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 required to make immediate payment to D. CAMERON & R. REDDIN, Attorneys, at their Office in Dorchester Street.

THOMAS DELANY,
WILLIAM H. WILSON.

Charlottetown, October 5, 1864.

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 execute all kinds of work, and to cut all styles of garments in 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 case 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 conjointly they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the nerves and muscles lax and unobstructed. 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 rapidly 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 available 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 Mosquetoes &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, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 1½., 2s. 9., 4s. 6., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each Pot.

, There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

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

August 7, 1863.

WILLIAM H. BREMNER
PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER,
KENT STREET,
(TWO DOORS WEST OF STEWART'S HOTEL,)
Charlottetown, - - - - - - - P. E. Island

Books can be left for Binding at Mr. JOSEPH BERTRAM'S, Summerside,

Charlottetown, Sept. 21, 1864. 6m