The Examiner.

Ch'town, January 4, 1875.

1874—*RETROSPECTIVE*, *PROSPECTIVE*—1875.

"ANOTHER year has gone forever!
And, what is this day's strong suggestion?

Is it not to con over the experiences—the lessons—of the past twelve months, to endeavor to profit by them, and to anticipate—hopefully and trustfully—the duties and prospects of the year to come?

Among the many and varied scenes which have been enacted in the great theatre of the world during the year 1874, few have been as quiet and unostentatious as the scene in which the people of this Province have "played their several parts." There has been nothing highly tragic or exceedingly comic in the "movements" of any of the actors. They all "kept the even tenor of their way." Their "acting" exhibited as little of the bold or startling, as the gently undulating features of their meadows and grainfields.

And yet, the results of their "acting" have been eminently satisfactory. Their exertions have generally been well rewarded. The harvests of their farms and their fisheries have been alike bountiful Never before did their fields "such rich abundance yield." Seldom, if ever, before has the gulf surrounding given up to them so large a portion of its wealth. Their mechanical pursuits, too, have been on a larger and more productive scale than heretofore. The steam factories of the Island have been multiplied and enlarged; and their owners have been enabled, for the first time, to compete on equal terms with the manufacturers of the neighbouring Provinces. Shipbuilding has been carried on to an extent never exceeded except in the course of one previous year. Trade has been moderately active, imports have been large, prices good,—merchants and tradeers generally successful. To use an oft-repeated phrase, "the country has been prosperous":—and the people should remember to be thankful for 1874.

They should also remember that their are a few stains which remain as dark shadows against the bright horizon behind which has sunk the departed year. There are the "Lunatic Asylum developments" and the death of Daniels. These, we sincerely trust, will, as well as possible, be atoned for during 1875. To do whatever we can towards wiping away these blots, is one of the first duties of the people and their representatives in the Legislature and the City Council. It is to be hoped that the year will not pass away before a new Asylum for the Insane and a Hospital for the poor-sick of the Province shall have been commenced. We will, indeed, be open to the imputation of thanklessness and uncharitableness if, with all the blessings which have been so bountifully bestowed during the past year, we longer neglect to provide suitable accommodation for the insane, the sick and the poor. This, we repeat, is one of our first duties.

Another is the providing of discipline and punishment for criminals. The "Castles of Indolence—commonly called jails—established in each of the three Counties, should be tolerated no longer. The duty of instituting a thorough reform in our Prisons and building or providing a Penitentiary will, we presume, devolve on the Local Government, our representatives in the Dominion Parliament and the Dominion Government. We should think it likely that a correspondence has already been commenced which will result in the reform needed; and, we hope, ere long to learn that the Dominion Government has assumed the burden of its responsisbility respecting the punishment of our criminals and that our local prisons are being remodeled.

A law providing for the registration of voters is greatly needed. The fact that the young men of this city were well nigh disfranchised, for the reason (nominally though it was), that the names of voters were not registered in this Province, should act as a spur to our tardy legislators, and ensure the passage of an Act providing for the registration of voters at the next session.

Some means of arriving at a knowledge of the vital statistics of the Province is also required, and should be provided without delay. As in the registration of voters, Prince Edward Island is lamentably behind the age respecting the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

The road system of the Province needs reformation—and should receive the attention of our representatives this year.

The 'Land Question' must again receive public attention. Owing to lack of information from Ottawa, concerning the "Land Purchase Bill, 1874," we are unable to indicate the course which, in our opinion, ought to be pursued respecting it.

The introduction of a plentiful supply of pure water, together with a system of sewerage, will, we trust, receive the attention of the people of Charlottetown. We also hope that some person or persons will have enterprise enough to establish a first-class hotel in the city.

Concerning the industrial pursuits of the people, we trust that the improvements and reforms which have gradually been marching on the path of progress, may go forward with unabated vigor during the year 1875. The use of labor-saving machinery has, of late years, greatly aided their efforts; and it is to be hoped that every artificial help, which can possibly be obtained, will be introduced this year. Facilities, which have never before been enjoyed, will contribute to their assistance and prosperity. The railway—the opening of which will render 1875 (not 1874) memorable—will bring home to their doors many advantages of which they have yet formed no estimate. The Messrs. Bagnall Brothers—whose enterprise is very commendable—have promised farmers living inland a supply of that valuable fertilizer which has helped to make farmers on the coast prosperous and rich—mussel mud.

Altogether, the prospects of our people have never been brighter than they are now—at the commencement of 1875.

THE RAILWAY.

THE opening of our railway is, owing to the succession of heavy snowstorms which have visited the Island, "postponed until further notice." Great efforts were made by the railway officials to clear the track, so that trains could run as advertised.

On Monday last, the 28th ult., the contractors were, we are informed, still in possession of the western section of the line, and had clearing parties and trains on the track. Under an arrangement with Mr. Rainnie, the Dominion Government took possession of the eastern section, and at once sent out a special train and clearing parry from Georgetown. Their train could get no further than the Royalty, and had to return.

The next day, Tuesday, the Dominion Government took full possession of the whole line. Early in the morning two trains were sent out,—other special trains following at a later hour in the day. All these got stuck in the snowdrifts, or were stopped by ice on the rails The Georgetown train went no further than Mount Stewart,—where it met with an accident which delayed its further progress. The Summerside train could get no further than a mile or two beyond Hunter River station—where one of the engines was disabled.

On Wednesday morning two relief trains, one going west in charge of Mr. Ridout C. E., the other, going east, in the charge of Mr. Stronach, mechanical Superintendent, were sent out. The former reached the disabled train at Hunter River, and brought the wrecked train back to the Hunter River Station.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Ridout, with a gang of fifty mon, commenced clearing the track westward, and arrived at Fredericton, a distance of only four and one-half miles, late on Thursday evening. On New Year's morning he left Fredericton, and by five o'clock in the afternoon reached County Line, a distance of six and one-half miles from the starting place. Determined to work all night, and reach Summerside if possible, he went on; but about half a mile beyond County Line, the snow plow and leading engine ran off the track, and were both disabled. The passengers, after being four days on the train, were brought back to Mr. Elliott's, and sent on to Summerside by sleighs; but the train still remains where it was disabled. Mr. Ridout, after a terribly cold drive, arrived in town town on Saturday morning. The train sent to relieve the train disabled near Mount Stewart, returned to town on Friday evening.

On Saturday morning a train was sent to the relief of the Summerside train; but the storm coming on it got blocked up at North Wiltshire—where it now is, trying to work its way west.

Seven engines, with strong gangs of men were all working the past week, but all their, efforts to clear the track, proved unavailing. In some of the cuttings the snow and ice is twelve feet deep.

This morning at 10 30 two relief trains, with snow plows, flangers, etc, and accompanied by a gang of thirty men, were sent out to relieve the other trains and hands. Mr. Swinyard appears to be making every effort in his power to get the road in working condition as soon as possible. In the meantime he has thought it advisable to issue a notice postponing the opening of the line until further notice.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

A pamphlet containing "Mr. Carvell's remarks on Mr. Brydge's report, on the inspection of the portions of the Intercolonial Railway, now in operation," has just been published. The details of the controversy pending between Messrs. Carvell and Brydges, do not greatly interest Prince Edward Islanders; and, we will not, therefore, discuss them.

It is a matter of notoriety, that the Railways of the Maritime Provinces have never paid working expenses,—that they have, in fact annually entailed a heavy drain upon the finances of the country. Last spring Mr. Brydges was sent by the Minister of Public Works to inspect and report upon the Government Railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In his report Mr. Brydges made statements which reflected somewhat what upon the management of Mr. Carvell. Mr. Carvell's "remarks" are on the subject of these "statements." Some of Mr. Brydge's charges, Mr. Carvell completely dissipates. Others he admits to be well grounded; but shows that the abuses complained of are due to causes and influences, over which he had no control. His explanation furnishes an interesting chapter on railway management. After remarking upon the amalgamation of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick railway, in September, 1872, and showing the exceptional difficulties attending it, he writes:—

"In the commencement of his report, Mr. Brydges says: "The General Superintendent has full charge of everything connected with the railway, *His orders and directions are supreme*, and all departments and all officers have to take his instructions, and apply to him for orders upon all points.

"If it be true that I have "*supreme*" authority, then I at once admit that I am altogether responsible and to blame for the irregularities and deficient supervision, found on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Brydges; but if, as is well known, I have been obliged to accept persons who were nominated or appointed only for political considerations, and with whom I was obliged to do the best I could, however incompetent, without the authority to dismiss them, then it is quite obvious that *no such responsibility can attach to me, except as a matter of theory.*

"It may be asked, Why did you not complain? To this I reply, that as official communications might prove a source of embarrassment, an officer is generally expected to make report only when called for, and inasmuch, as information on any such subject has not been asked, I did not deem it to be my duty to give it.

"In 1869, when, in the performance of my duty, I undertook, by directions of the then Minister of Public Works, to revise the management of the Nova Scotia Railway and changed or dismissed a small portion of the staff whom I could not utilize, the outcry was so great, that I was soon given to understand that the claims of "old public servants" however inefficient, where above every other consideration and that if I wished to get along peaceably, *I must at least let political considerations have their way. To such an extent has this political system been carried, that however satisfied I might be of an officer's inefficiency and want of qualifications for the position he held, I could not get rid of him without being charged with having some prejudice against him.*

"In fact, it has been and still is the custom, for men to have political patrons, who are ready to become their champions upon all occasions.

"The effect of this system has become so injurious, that it has been difficult, except under very exceptional circumstances, to get any person having charge of a department or branch of the service, to report subordinates for incapacity, or indeed ordinary offences of any kind, lest the fact that he did so would re-act politically upon himself.

"The forgoing facts, will I think conclusively show, that the position of General Superintendant of the Intercolonial Railway, has not been one of *supreme* authority but that on the contrary the position has been fettered."

GEORGETOWN HARBOR is still open; and four or five ships are yet there awaiting cargos.

RECIPROCITY.

A Committee of the St. John Board of Trade—Thomas R. Jones, C. H. Fairweather C. E. Burnham, H. A. Austin, T. W. Daniel, and William Elder—have submitted a report on the subject of the proposed Reciprocity Treaty. The Committee express themselves as "impressed with the idea that while a fair Treaty of Reciprocity between Canada and the United States would be desirable in the interests of both countries; yet are convinced that the Treaty as now drawn up requires several modifications, to some of which your Committee will refer in detail:—

With reference to articles 1, 2 and 3 in the Treaty, your Committee feel that in yielding to the United States, without monetary considerations, an interest in the Canadian fisheries equal to that of ourselves, a great concession is made to that country; and while your committee approve of such concession, they are of opinion that it should be conditional on receiving a fair equivalent, including the admission of Canadian tonnage to the coasting trade of the United States on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, on the same footing as is provided for on the Canadian Lakes in regard to the tonnage of the United States.'

With reference to the "proposed free exchange of produce and manufactured goods between the United States and Canada, the committee are of opinion that whereas the tariff of the United States on the articles enumerated in the schedules A B and C, annexed to article 4 is more than twice the rate of the tariff of Canada, and that a reduction of one-third of the rates of tariff in each country yearly for the years ending June 30th, 1877, would still be continuing the same ratio of difference of tariff as at present against Canadian manufactures during the said period no reciprocity would therefore be afforded. It is, therefore, the conviction of this committee that, for the general benefit and greater certainty of trade, there should be no sliding scale in reduction of the tariff introduced; and, further, that it should be definitely understood that in the terms growth produce and manufacture, the latter should apply to all manufactures, from whatever source the raw material is procured. Your committee are well aware that if a sliding scale of tariffs be dispensed with, a large amount of revenue, estimated at nearly three millions of dollars, will be immediately lost, and will have to be otherwise provided for, as well as large sums for the interest on capital account for expenditures on the public works provided for in the Treaty."

The committee also 'think it very important that in the enumeration of such articles as 'timber and sawn lumber,' the terms of the draft Treaty description of such articles, 'unmanufactured in whole or in part,' should be assigned a definite meaning, the terms used leave the way open for interpretation adverse to the interests of the Dominion. Your committee are of opinion that the articles which it is intended shall be admitted free should be specially named, and should include articles of lumber prepared by sawing or hewing planing or shaving, otherwise unmanufactured: and, further, that the Treaty should provide for a Joint Commission to which might be referred all disputes in regard to the articles deemed to be freely exchanged under the Treaty. Your committee arrived at the further conclusion that, in the present state of our manufactures, the measure of free exchange of manufactured goods provided for in the Treaty would injuriously affect some important manufacturing industries of Canada; and that however such exchange might profit the manufactures of England and the United States, it would not, in present circumstances, be generally desired by the manufacturers of Canada, and would be strongly opposed by many of them. Your committee, in arriving at this conclusion, regard themselves as speaking in the interest of the consumers as well as of the producers, inasmuch as any serious check given to the manufacturing industries of Canada would tend to lessen the population, driving them into the more favored manufacturing country, and would also tend to check the home demand for our staples, such as the products of the field mine, forest, etc.. Your committee would be glad to find that the Government and Parliament of the Dominion would undertake to construct and enlarge any canals which the finances of the country would warrant and our trade require; but they are of opinion that it would be unwise to guarantee to any foreign power the construction of any Canadian public works of a definite magnitude, and to be finished in a limited time, the more so, as physical and financial causes might prevent the carrying out of such guarantee, and so tend to international complications; but should any stipulations be mutually agreed upon for the enlargement of such canals as mentioned in the proposed Treaty, or the construction of new ones, your committee are of opinion that the Government of the United States should, in the first instance, place themselves in a position to secure to the Dominion the use of the other canals referred to, in the States of New York and Michigan, and also the free navigation of the connecting waters; and further, that the free navigation of the Hudson river should be secured to British subjects in return for privileges obviously reciprocal. On consideration of article 9, your committee are of opinion that, while the provisions are liberal, it should be borne in mind that Canada has anticipated the United States in admitting the ships of that country to registry in Canada, and that the right to register Canadian built ships in the United States would be beneficial to the citizens of that country, but, at the same time, is not regarded as such a boon to Canadians as to call for further concession on their part. Viewing the Treaty as a whole, your committee have arrived at the following conclusions:—

1st. That the free exchange of natural productions would be about equally advantageous to the United States and Canada. In this connection, attention is directed to the fact that Canada now admits many of the products of the United States free of duty, including coal, breadstuffs and different kinds of lumber; and also admits vessels, built in the United States, to Canadian registry.

2nd. That of the maritime rights, which in the Treaty are proposed to be exchanged, the greater in cost and value are those to be conceded by Canada.

3rd. That it follows that some substantial equivalent should be given by the United States for the Canadian Fisheries and for the admission of the manufactured goods of the United States to Canada, both of which features of the Treaty have been made at the urgent instance of the United States, and that those circumstances go, as already stated, to enforce the reasonableness of the demand of Canada to be admitted to the Atlantic and Pacific coasting trade.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—Our thanks are due the St. John *News* for a copy of its Almanac for 1875. Our acknowledgements are also due Messrs. Laird & Mitchell for a copy of their Almanac for 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.

Tobacco, Brooms, Appies,

SEWING MACHINES,

Furniture, &c., &c.

THE Subscriber will sell by AUCTION at his Sales Room, No. 11, Queen Street, on

Saturday, January 9th, Inst.,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, IN THE FORENOON,

the following goods, viz:—

500 lb. TOBACCO, in SMOKING, CHEWING, & TWIST,
50 doz. BROOMS,
5 doz. WHIPS,
5 doz. Children's BROOMS,
60 bbls. APPLES,
40 Clothes-Washers and RINGERS,
2 doz. Sewing MACHINES,
10 gross Lamp CHIMNEYS,
1 Box SLEIGH,

Black Walnut and Drawing Room Setts, Bed Room Setts.

ALSO a quantity of HARDWARE, and other Merchandise.

G. C. CARMAN,
Auctioneer.

Jan. 4, 1875—ar p h 1in

Hardware

REMEMBER the closing out Hardware Sale, at Welsh & Owen's Brick Building, Queen Street—on Thursday next, January 7th, at 11 o'clock. To this Stock is added a New Invoice of 43 Cases

Hardware Goods,

all new, and in good order—attend and get bargains—no Reserve.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Jan. 4, 1874.

Grand Scribe's Office,
CH'TOWN, JAN. 4, 1875.

GRAND Division will meet in quarterly session, at Alexandra, Lot 49, on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Deputies will please forward Returns, etc., promptly.

J. J. CHAPPELL, G. S.

Jan. 4, 1874.

Prince of Wales College.

THE Classes in the Prince of Wales College will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, a m.

In order to prevent inconvenience in the arrangement of the classes, it is desirable that all students intending to enter for the ensuing term, should be in attendance on the first day.

By the Rules of the College, all Tuition Fees are to be paid in advance.

J. LONGWORTH,
Hon. Secretary.

Ch'town, Jan. 4, 1875.—2in

BULBS AND SEEDS!

Elegant Illustrated Catalogue,

CONTAINING

Eight Colored Plates,

Mailed to any address upon the receipt of 10 cents.

SEEDS, BULBS, &c.,

FRESH and RELIABLE, sent by mail to any part of the Dominion.

Chase Brothers & Bowman,

TORONTO, ONT.

POETRY.

RETROSPECTIVE.

(Written for the Examiner.)

How oft in stilling city ways,
Come thoughts of long departed days;—
Far from the garnered past,
When nature in her kindliest mood
Swayed all the heart and life imbued
With joys to deep too last;—

Far from the city's anxious throng,
Where palsied pleasures lure along
Or want and woe destroy,—
In country glades and pastures fair
The happy hours, unmarked by care
Flew,—gilt with nature's joy.

And, as I dream, with vain regret,
Memories of old come trooping yet,
And scenes more blest recall.
The spirit wings its backward flight
Into the silences of night
And lifts the folded pall.

The eye, in vision quickened, sees
The winding road, the tall fir trees,
In twilight shadows still—
The darkened fields, the murmuring stream
The cottage windows lonely gleam
Dim on the distant hill.

Such scenes shall live when joys decay—
Fast fleeting as the dolphins play—
Unfixed as ocean foam;
And, oft as memory tells her store,
Return, though on an alien shore
Our distant feet may roam.

For kindled feelings can bestow
Odors which make the ashes glow
And all the past embalm;—
Like some rare spice whose fragrant breath
Can stay the grace of life in death
And fix the fleeting charm.

Meteorological Observations at Charlottetown, By H. J. Cundall.

For the week ending Saturday night, Jan. 2.

Day of week.	Day of month	Mean temp.	High-est.	Low-est.	Wind at 2 p.m.	Miles in 24 hours.	Rain in inches	Snow in inches
Sunday	27	19.2	26.9	7.7	N	80.75		
Monday	28	26.6	35.6	13.6	S	179.25	.205	1.50
Tuesday	29	24.4	34.1	-6.6	SW	210.75	.235	
Wednesday	30	-8.1	-0.3	-12.3	W	511.75		
Thursday	31	2.7	5.6	-7.6	NW	429.50		
Friday	Jan. 1	7.4	10.5	1.9	WNW	416.75		
Saturday	2	14.5	26.2	6.7	S	238.0		3.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALASKA FOR THE ICELANDERS.—A committee of the Icelanders report that Alaska suits them exactly; that it is good for fishing, and not bad for agriculture; that the winter only extend from the middle of November to March, and they recommend immigration to that quarter. There is no accounting for tastes, but we fear the Icelanders will make a mistake if they pass by Newfoundland, so near their country, and overlook the great Canadian Northwestern country.

There came up in England the other day a case in which the enforcement of the law for compulsory education would have condemned a family to starvation. Louisa Maylon, widow, the only support of four small children, nearly in a state of starvation, goes out to day's work when she can get it and leaves her oldest child, a boy aged nine, to take care of the others, and the school authorities brought her up to compel her to send this boy to school, though if she did this she could not go out to the little work she is able to get. The judge refused to enforce the law.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prince Edward Island
RAILWAY.

Special Notice.

IN consequence of the continued severity of the weather, and unexpected difficulties in clearing the Track of snow drifts and ice, the Public are hereby informed, that the opening of the Railway, advertised to take place on Monday next, the 4th inst, will be

Postponed until further Notice.

THOS. SWINYARD,
Commissioner Acting for Dominion Government.

Railway Office, Ch'town, Jan. 4, 1875.

SKATING RINK.

Season of A. D. 1875.

TICKETS for the ensuing season can be had at the Stores of Messrs W. R. Watson and S. W. Dodd, at the following rates:—

Single Gentleman's Ticket,	$5.00
Single Lady's do.	4.00
Family Tickets, to admit two,	9.00
" " " three,	12.00
Each additional ticket.	2.00
Promenade tickets,	2.00
Monthly do,	3.00
Tickets for Band nights,	.25

W. W. CLARKE, Sec'y.

Jan. 4, 1875. 6in

Tea, Flour, Tobacco.

In Store,

500 bbls. Extra Canadian Flour,
100 Chests very superior Tea,
50 Kegs Island Twist Tobacco, equal to any ever made on the Island,
50 Boxes Cavendish Tobacco, American & Montreal Manufacture.

Terms Liberal.

J. & T. MORRIS

Jan. 4, 1875. 2in

NOW IS THE TIME.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE EXAMINER

FOR 1875.

ONLY $1.40 cents in advance, and $1.62 cents if paid within the year.

GRACE & TRUTH

UNDER

Twelve Different Aspects!

BY W. P. McKAY, M. A.

A BOOK FOR THE ANXIOUS.

Cheap Edition.

The well-known Evangelist, Mr. Moody, writes to the Author:

"18th November, 1873.

"My dear Brother,—Could you not have "Grace and Truth" brought out in a cheaper form, so that it can be put into the hands of the young Christians of England? I know of no book that will do them so much good. I take great pleasure in putting it into the hands of all who have doubts, and I find it soon scatters them all. I think it should be circulated by thousands, thrown about the world like autumn leaves; and if I live I will try to get it into the hands of every Minister in America. I cannot tell you the good it has done me personally. I never understood the difference between law and grace until I read it; and if you can get it up in a cheaper form, you can send me of once 1000 copies. That God may bless it to thousands, as He has to me, is my earnest prayer.

"D. L. MOODY, of Chicago.

The cheap edition of the above Book for sale, price 30 cents, at

BREMNER BROTHERS.

A NEW HYMN BOOK FOR SUNDA SCHOOLS, &c.

ENTITLED

PLEASANT HYMNS

For Boys & Girls.

The most suitable Hymn Book for Children yet published.

Price 10 cts., or $1 per doz. to Schools,

ALSO,

BATEMAN'S

Hymns & Melodies

HARMONZED.

And a variety of Religious Books, Tracts, Pamphlets, &c., including

Bagster's Critical English Testament,
"Spirits Tried," a work on Spiritualism,
Golden Grain Almanac, for 1875,
Sankey's Sacred Songs,
Packets Leaflets, Motto Cards, &c.

BREMNER BROS.

Dec. 28, 1874.—3in

JOYFUL NEWS

FOR THE AFFLICTED!

GATES

LIFE of MAN BITTERS

—AND—

COMBINED MEDICINES.

From the Roots & Plants of Nova Scotia.

COMPRISING TEN DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

HAVE been thoroughly tested throughout Nova Scotia for the last 25 years in some of the most severe and apparently hopeless cases, and we have yet to hear of a case it has not benefited; while on the contrary numerous certificates taken before Justices of the Peace, and shown in our pamphlets which can be obtained from our agents, or will be sent free to any address.

Price of Bitters and Syrup per pint Bottle—$0.50,

Wholesale Agent at Charlottetown,
Wm. R. WATSON.

Exported by
CALEB GATES & Co.

Middleton, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia.

Dec. 28, 1874.

FOREST AND STREAM!

A Weekly Journal of Sixteen Pages, devoted to

FIELD SPORTS,
PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY,
FISH CULTURE,
PROTECTION OF GAME,
PRESERVATION OF FORESTS,
YATCHING,
BOATING, and all
OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

It is the official organ of the American Fish Culturists' Association.

It is the only Journal in this country that fully supplies the wants and meets the necessities of the Gentleman Sportsmen.

Terms $5.00 a year

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

Forest & Stream Publishing Co,
17 CHATHAM STREET, (City Hall Sq.)
New York.

Post Office Box 2832.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. BYRNE,

F. V. M. A. &C.,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

Of London, England.

BEGS to inform the public that he has opened an office and surgery at DesBrisay,s corner on the Market Square, and wishes to call the attention of all owners of horses, stock &c., to the following list of medicines, which are guaranteed to be genuine and made from the prescriptions used at the Royal Veterinary Colleges of London and Edinburgh.

The Black Drink.

A certain remedy for Colics, Gripes, and Stoppage of the Bowels or water of any animal.

Stimulating Liniment

For Bruises, Sprains, etc., etc.

A Liniment,

For wounds of every description. No fly will touch the wound when dressed with this embrocation. An excellent dressing for cuts from the shoes in winter.

Emollient Liniment

For sore shoulders, sore backs, etc., the best remedy known as yet by the profession.

Physic Balls,

Of all sizes, made of the best Barbadoes, Aloes,

Cough Mixture

A guaranteed cure for Coughs of any kind.

Alterative or Condition Powders,

For horses in low condition, the result of Influenza, or other lowering diseases.

Tonic Powders,

A fine medicine for horses whose appetite is bad or impaired.

Diuretic Powders,

Special attention should be given to the use of these powders in all affections of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, as many valuable horses are annually destroyed by the injudicious use of Diuretic medicine of inferior kinds and over doses.

Vermifuge Powders,

For the destruction of worms of all kinds.

Cattle Medicines,

Clensing Drenches, Thriving Drenches after calving, Nourishing Drenches for calves, Dr ing Drenches for cows, medicine for Red and Black Water in cows, medicine for Scour in calves and sheep, dressing for Foul or Rot Foot.

SUNDRIES.

Blistering Ointments,

For reducing Enlargements, Spavins, Splints, &c. Medicine for the removal of Bots.

Mr. Byrne will visit the following places on the undernamed Roads and dates.

Georgetown Road—Pownal Village, 10 Mile House, Half-way House, Edmond's Finley's, Montague Bridge, on Wednesday, 6th January, and every alternate Wednesday.

Malpeque Road—Curtis Dale, Crabb's, 9 Mile House, Bagnall's, on Wednesday, 13th, and every alternate Wednesday.

St. Peter's Road—Lane's Forge, 10 Mile House, and Mount Stewart, on Saturday, 2nd of January, and every alternate Wednesday.

Rustico Road—Wheatley River Bridge, on Saturday, 9th of January, and every alternate Wednesday.

January 4, 1875.—1y

CHRISTMAS!

1874.

CALL AT

Bremner Brothers'

44 Queen Street,

Where in addition to their usual popular variety of

FANCY GOODS,

Fancy Stationery,

AND

GIFT BOOKS,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

Will be found many NOVELTIES, not before offered to the P. E. Island public.

☞Call early, and thus prevent a rush on *Christmas Eve.*

Bremner Brothers.

Dec. 21, 1874.—till 31st

BROADWAY

BOOKSTORE.

Next door to D. H. McKinnon's Clothing Emporium, and opposite Millner's Tin Shop.

New Books,
New Stationery,
New Fancy GOODS,

AND A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

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5 do Scotch do,
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1000 brls. FLOUR,
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