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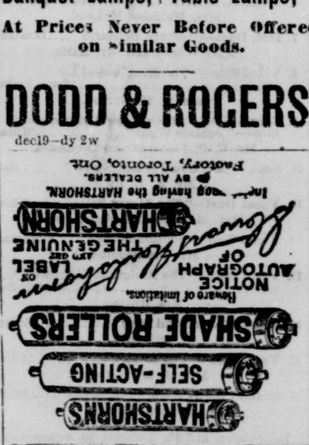

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EVERYTHING of the best. Call and be convinced. FRESH OYSTERS received every day.

JOHN JOY.
oct20—tf

MUSSEL MUD.

Prize Essay by J. Heber Haslam.

Before describing the "effect of mussel mud in soils," and showing in what quantities and under what conditions it may be applied, and how the fertility of soils impoverished by its excessive use may be restored most profitably, I will endeavor to show, to some extent, the nature of mussel mud, and in doing so I will not go into any scientific analysis of the question, as I think the object of those who offer the prize will best be attained by leaving the technical part of it to one side.

The great mistake that has hitherto been made with mussel mud on the part of the farmer was in assuming that it is a manure, and that it supplies all the elements of plant food. This to a plain farmer was natural enough. He saw land that would not pay for working it, and on which neither oats, timothy or clover would grow to any extent, after an application of mussel mud giving a large and paying crop of all three; and he naturally thought that all he had to do was to keep on repeating the dose of mussel mud, and the oats, hay and pasture would follow as a natural consequence. But, unfortunately, he found his mistake, and the last end was worse than the first, for the mussel mud, in place of supplying food to the land was simply stimulating it to greater exertions and making available plant food stored there and inert without the chemical effects which the lime contained in the mussel mud exerts on the soil.

From the various analyses which have from time to time been made of mussel mud, we now know that those principal elements of plant food, viz., phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen, are almost altogether wanting, and that its principal value lies in the lime which it contains. Now lime has pretty much the same effect on the land that a whip has on a horse, and land treated with mussel mud is in about the same condition as would be a free driving horse after a long journey with no other food than a liberal application of "long-tailed oats."

My experience in applying mussel mud to land is as follows:—We haul it on to the shore and land it in large heaps, so the water may drain off it as much as possible. We then haul it in a more or less frozen state and apply to the land in small heaps at the rate of ten double loads to the acre. After it thaws in spring it is then in a proper state of pulverization to apply to the land. Of course, landing in heaps only applies to those who haul a distance. If it is not hauled any more than two miles, the more economical way is to apply direct to the land from the digger. But in no case would I advise the application of more than ten or twelve double loads per acre.

The results usually are on land that has never before had lime applied in any way, a large increase in the crop both of grain and grass, especially after being broken up out of the sod, after being pastured for two or three years, subsequent to the application of the mud.

A crop of oats is usually grown then, and very rarely fails to be a good one. The farmer, however, to his sorrow, then finds that he cannot keep this up and that the crop of grass is not so good as before and sees the inevitable signs of soil exhaustion.

To meet this condition, or to obviate it, is the great problem of the P. E. Island farmer.

The remedy lies in feeding the exhausted and hungry soil, pretty much the same as you would a horse after a too long drive and a too liberal application of the whip.

The two great sources of plant food after the virgin fertility of the soil has been exhausted are stable manure and chemical fertilizers.

The former can be made on the farm and without any appreciable expense, providing the farmer goes the right way about it, and the only way to do it is to gradually bring the farm up to such a state of fertility as that enough stable manure can be made to give the whole farm a dressing every eight or ten years.

This may seem hard to do, but it can be accomplished. Raise more stock and sell the products of the farm in the shape of horses, cows, beef, hogs, sheep, lamb, butter, eggs, etc., and feed all the hay, oats, straw, and everything else that grows in the shape of coarse food to the stock.

Here is a state of affairs which a good many farmers know all about, and which I have experienced, I give my remedy for. The front of the most of farms is tolerably fertile; it has received all the stable manure, and the back fields have been starved and cropped out, without any other manure than the stimulating mussel mud. Now I would advise the farmer to commence at the back and apply the bulk of his stable manure there, and grow his potatoes on the most exhausted fields. The back part of the farm will then after some years be brought into good cultivation. Then, by purchasing a small quantity of artificial fertilizer and applying it to the turnips and mangels along with what stable manure can be spared for the purpose, the front part of farm can be kept quite as fertile, if not more so, as under the old system. And by growing ensilage corn, more cows can be kept and the manure pile still further augmented. The aim of every farmer should be to give the land a dressing of some kind of manure at every breaking up out of the sod.

To those on inland hilly farms sheep raising is undoubtedly the most profitable, and the leveler lands on the sea shore seem best adapted for dairying.

The Island is well adapted for fruit growing and every farmer should have an orchard which when in full bearing exhausts the soil less than any other crop and brings in a greater return per acre. The Island is well adapted to apples, plumbs, cherries, and in no part of the world will strawberries and all the small fruits grow in greater abundance. The Island farmer has quite neglected fruit growing.

I mention this because the growing of oats is the main cause of the present deplorable state of the soil exhaustion on the Island, and until the farmer realizes that the Island can produce other things quite as well as oats, I am afraid the poverty of the land will continue

In conclusion, I have to say that despite the opinion of the scientific people, mussel mud has done marvels for the Island, and under a different system will do still greater things. But it must be used judiciously and intelligently, and perhaps then some of the soil exhaustion which now prevails will disappear.

J. H. HASLAM.

Revolt in Persia.

THE PEOPLE DEMAND A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A despatch from Teheran announces mob insurrection in that city against the government of the Shah. The discontent which has been rife in Persia, owing to the maladministration of the Shah's Ministers, broke out a day or two ago in a clamorous uprising against the authorities. The populace gathered in such force as to overawe the police. They surrounded the Shah's palace, and loudly demanded justice and relief from their oppressive burdens. The Minister of War, Kamran Mirza, whose title is Naib-as-Saltaneh, appeared before the palace and urged the people to go to their homes and occupations, saying that the Shah would take their grievances into consideration. The people refused to be pacified, and continued their clamor, becoming at length so menacing that the military were sent for. The soldiers fired on the mob, killing several. This had a discouraging effect and the rioters dispersed. The Persian authorities are said to connect the riot with the anonymous petition presented to the Shah some time ago for which forty persons were arrested and punished. This petition asked for a number of reforms, including the creation of a representative system, giving the people a share in the management of public affairs. Notwithstanding the punishment of the persons arrested, the agitation has grown, especially in Teheran, until there is a strong public sentiment in favor of a constitutional government.

Progress in Science.

A packing paper impermeable to water can be made as follows: Take unsized paper and coat it with an aqueous solution of dextrine. When dry apply a layer of siccatile oil paint.

Paper properly treated with chemicals and then subjected to great pressure is being used for flooring material and for general use in building as a fire-resisting substance.

The wonderful progress made in surgery is shown from the fact that only nine per cent of all operations in amputation are fatal.

An Italian engineer has devised a system by which he proposes to utilize the power of trains running down grade.

A recent invention in lighting combines the principles of the arc and the incandescent.

Biting the Conductor.

Artemus Ward was travelling on a slow-going Southern road soon after the war. When the conductor was punching his ticket Artemus remarked, "Does this railway company allow passengers to give it advice, if they do so in a respectful manner?" The conductor replied in gruff tones that he guessed so. "Well," Artemus went on, "it occurs to me that it would be well to detach the cow-catcher from in front of the engine and hitch it to the rear of the train, for, you see, we are not liable to overtake a cow, but what's to prevent a cow strolling into this car and biting a passenger?"

Vengeance.

"And now," whispered the dying wife, "when I am gone, John dear, don't you grieve at my loss, but get married again for the children"

"Oh don't, Mary, please don't speak of it," sobbed the sorrowing husband.

"But I must," said she, "and if you get married, marry Miss Mayberly."

"I will, Mary, if you think she would make me a good wife."

"That's not it," she said, and her breath came fast and faint; "but when she won the prize for making the best bread, I swore I'd get even with her and make her life unhappy, and you—you can do it, John."

THE NEW TOILET GEM.—Philoderma owes its immense success to the fact that it is radically different from any preparation in the market. It is a bland and soothing liquid, nicely perfumed, and when applied to the hands and face produces a delicious sense of coolness and comfort, exercising also a direct curative action. It is entirely free from the sticky quality of glycerine and the greasy nature of camphor ice or cold cream. To those who are unable to to use glycerine, from its irritating effect, Philoderma is a necessity. Those who use it have a beautiful complexion. It is harmless as milk. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price 25 cents.
jan2 1m dw

THE very changeable weather this season has been productive of colds and coughs, and nearly everyone is suffering from this unpleasant malady. Everybody's Cough Syrup, prepared by A S Johnson, is the popular remedy, and is meeting with a larger sale than ever before Put 25 cents in your pocket and call around and get a bottle.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best-known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup," and take no other kind. 1yr

Three Weeks Sale

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Monday, January 4th.

1st WEEK. BOOKS of all kinds will be the principal feature.

2d WEEK. STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS will take the lead.

3d WEEK. A GENERAL SALE to suit everybody's desire.

BARGAINS will be the same each week—20 and 25 per cent. discount off marked prices.

This is the greatest chance ever offered to get the best of Goods at YOUR OWN OFFER.

Wholesale Dealers also supplied at the lowest rates.

N. B.—The BAZAAR is closed for the present.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,
Diamond Bookstore.
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WANTED!

Between Now and Saturday Next,

900 Bushels of Potatoes, 6 Good Driving Horses.

Will pay 25 cents for Potatoes if they are large and sound.

D. FARQUHARSON & SON.
Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1892—1y 3i wky 1i

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Fenton T. Newbery, of Charlottetown, Merchant, has duly assigned to us for the benefit of his creditors all his Merchandize, Goods, Book's, Book Debts and all of his other effects, by deed bearing date 31st December, 1891. Parties owing the said Fenton T. Newbery will make payment to us, who alone are authorized to give discharges. All having claims against the said Fenton T. Newbery will furnish the same to us at the Office and Store lately occupied by the said Fenton T. Newbery.

MICHAEL TRAINOR,
RONALD McMILLAN,
Assignees.
Charlottetown, January 2, 1892.

SKATING RINK.

TICKETS FOR HILLSBOROUGH SKATING RINK are now for sale at C D. Rankin's, Reddin Bros', A. S. Johnson's and F. DeC. Davies', at the following rates:—

GENTLEMEN'S SEASON TICKETS.....$4 00
LADIES' " " 2 50
AFTERNOON " " 2 00

Rink will be open for skating, with Band, on Monday and Thursday nights and Saturday afternoons, and without Band on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

Single Admission to Skate and Promenade at usual rates.

D. C. McLEOD,
Secretary.
dec15

HACKNOMORE.

In the matter of curatives, what you want is *something that will do its work* while you continue to do yours—a remedy that will give you no inconvenience nor interfere with your business. Such a remedy is HACKNOMORE. This medicine is not an experiment; it has been in use for over two years, and its value has been attested by voluntary testimonials from those who have used it. HACKNOMORE is absolutely harmless. It requires no change of diet, and is so pure that the youngest, the oldest, the most delicate person of either sex can use it with great benefit, and without risk. If you have a cough, try

HACKNOMORE.

jan 6—1i

Mail Contracts.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 29th January next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on proposed contracts for four years from the 1st of April next, over each of the following routes, viz.:—

Bonshaw and Nine Mile Creek.....semi-weekly
Peake's Station and Railway Station..tri-weekly
Peake's Station and Ruskin.....semi-weekly

Printed notices containing full information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices at which the services commence and terminate, or at the office of the subscriber.

F. DE ST. C. BRECKEN
Asst. P. O. Inspr.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
18th December, 1891.
jan4—6i d&w