COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, March 23rd.

Afternoon Session.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT laid before the House the Report of the Joint Committee of the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, appointed to enquire into the best means of improving the Highways.

Report read.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT presented the Report of the Commissioner appointed to survey a contemplated new road on Lots 20 and 21.

Ordered to be referred to the Committee on the opening of new roads.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented the Reports of the Visitors of Schools and the Minutes of the Board of Education respecting said Reports.

Laid on the table.

Mr P. SINCLAIR moved that the third Order of the day be now read, viz., the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for the due observance of the Lord's Day, and said:—The reason I have asked leave to introduce this Bill as I before stated, is that there is a provision in the Act allowing persons to sell fish on the Lord's Day, before the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m., and also after the hour of 5 p. m. The Bill is to amend the Act in this particular, and I think there will be no objection to it. I move that the House go into Committee on the subject.

Mr. REILLY.—I would like to ask the hon. member where this violation of the Lord's Day has taken place.

Mr. P. SINCLAIR.—I was told last autumn that, on the North Shore, fishing had been carried on pretty much the same on the Sabbath as on other days. I do not think any hon. member can object to the Bill being passed. Milk is also mentioned in the Act, but as that is an article that cannot be done without very well, and it may be impossible to procure a sufficient supply on the previous day, it may be necessary to permit its sale on the Sabbath Day.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN.—As I live on the North side of the Island, and have been engaged in the Fishery myself, I may say, I have never known fish to be sold on the Sabbath, but, if the like has been done, it would be well to have the law amended.

Mr. MCNEILL.—As reference has been made to the North Side, and I belong to that part of the country, I may be expected to give some opinion on the subject. I have never known a native of that place to sell fish on the Sabbath; but a foreigner once came to live there, who was accustomed to go out fishing on the Sabbath. He gave as a reason, that he was poor and could not get a living without working on that day.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—I happen also to represent a portion of the North side of the Island, and I may say, that as far as my knowledge extends, no violation of the Sabbath day in this respect, has taken place in the Eastern portion of the Island, which I represent. This law is a copy of an old Act that has been in force in England for a long time, but I think there is no occasion that a license should be given for the sale of fish on the Sabbath, any more than anything else. With regard to the sale of milk, you cannot make cows give a double quantity on Saturday, so there seems to be a necessity for having it supplied on the Lord's Day. It has been said that some persons were so poor that they were obliged to work on the Sabbath; but I think any man will be a loser rather than a gainer, by failing to observe that day which all are commanded to keep holy. I think the man spoken of would have been richer, had he refrained from fishing on the Sabbath.

Mr. MCNEILL.—I forgot to say that he soon after ran away.

Hon. Mr. MCAULAY.—The question should not be whether advantage has been taken of the law or not; but is it right to have such a law on our Statute book? The principle of the Act, as it now stands, is not such as should be sanctioned in a Christian community, as it permits the desecration of the Lord's Day. Is it rational that people who believe in the authenticity of the command "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy," should pass a law to permit of its violation? In view of this, I do not see how any member can have any objection to the amendment proposed by the hon. member for New London.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Bill.

Mr. Cameron in the Chair.

Mr. P. SINCLAIR.—There is a provision in the Act as it now stands, which permits people to desecrate the Sabbath Day, and I consider that an amendment of this nature is necessary. I believe that the people of this Island, as a general rule, would observe the Sabbath without a law to compel them to do so; but I do not think it right to legalize the action of any who might be disposed to desecrate it.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—There is one thing with respect to this Act, it did not originate with the Legislators of this Island. It is a compound of two Acts—one passed in the reign of George II., and the other passed in the reign of William III. I do not see why special permission should be given for the sale of fresh fish, and not for the sale of fresh meat. In the old Statutes to which I referred, it is mackerel that is mentioned, and, as we know that of all the fish that is caught, it is the most easily tainted, this may have been the reason why it was allowed to be sold on the Sabbath. I will support the Bill of the hon. member for New London.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—It is somewhat surprising that such a law should have been imported into this Colony, or transferred to our Statute Book, and it is more surprising that it should have remained so long on the British Statute Book. It is bad enough where the absence of Christian principle causes the Sabbath to be disregarded, but it is a disgrace that this law has remained so long on our Statute Book unrepealed. I am not prepared to say in what localities the sacredness of the Sabbath has been violated; but I have heard persons who live on the North Shore, state that fishing has been carried on by some parties on the Lord's Day. This fact should induce the members of the Legislature, to carry through very cheerfully, any Bill that would prevent this violation of the Sabbath. I believe that the people of this Colony are not the most inclined to desecrate the Sabbath; but there is none of the Colonies, where there are so many foreigners, many of whom have not the fear of God before their eyes, and there should be a law to impose a restraint upon those. I will give the amendment my hearty support.

Hon. Mr. KELLY.—A large portion of the district which I represent fronts on the Shore, and fishing is carried on there to a large extent, but I never heard of any violation of the Lord's Day, by any person engaged in the fishing business there. However, I should be very sorry to offer any opposition to the amendment proposed. I might remark that the member who last spoke belonged to a Government that was said to be God-fearing, and yet they never looked into this matter all the time they were in power.

Mr. MCLENNAN.—I do hope and expect that every hon. member on both sides of the House, will favor the due observance of the Lord's Day. There is an exception in that Bill, however with which I do not agree. If I understood the hon. member right, he made an exception in regard to the sale of milk, but it might be just as necessary to sell fish on the Lord's Day as to sell milk. It seems that every hon. member who has spoken on the subject, wishes to make it appear, that no violation of the Sabbath, in this respect, has occurred in his district, and I can say the same of my district, it must be in Charlottetown it has happened.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—The hon. member who has spoken last but one (Mr. Kelly), has thrown out a sneer about God-fearing Governments; but whether parties assume to themselves to be such, or whether it is thrown up to them as a sneer, it will always be found that those who fear God, will never throw any obstacles in the way of anything which will tend to the due observance of the Lord's Day.

Mr. MCLENNAN.—I have been in town on the Sabbath morning, and heard milk-men make more noise going round from house to house, ringing bells, &c., than fishermen would do.

Mr. P. SINCLAIR.—If hon. members wish to have a provision in the Bill against the sale of milk also, I have no objection.

Mr. BRECKEN.—In answer to what has been said by one hon. member, I may say, that I never knew any person in Charlottetown to go fishing on the Sabbath. There is no necessity in this country for fish to be supplied on the Lord's Day, but in reference to milk, it would be a great inconvenience not to have it supplied on Sunday, and as most people contract with the milk-men to supply them for a certain length of time, there is no necessity to pay for it on that day.

Mr. MCCORMACK.—I represent a portion of the country which borders on the shore, and I never heard of fish being sold there on the Sabbath Day; but if it has been done in any part of the country, it should be prevented.

The Committee then rose and the Chairman reported the Bill agreed to.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented the Account of the Public Land Office.

Laid on the table.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the supply to Her Majesty.

Mr. Reilly in the Chair.

Hon. Attorney General also moved the following:—

Model and Stock Farm,	£600	0	0
Encouragement of Agricultural Local Industry £100 for each County, under the management of a Committee to be appointed by the Government	300	0	0
Cascumpec Agricultural Society	10	0	0

In the resolution which I now submit, there are two or three matters well worthy the attention of the House. In regard to the grant for the encouragement of Local Industry, I may say last year £200 was granted for a General Exhibition, but it was found to be insufficient. As a General Exhibition every year would cost more than the country could afford, it was thought better to give a small grant to each County, and at stated intervals to have a General Exhibition for the whole Island. I think that this House will always be willing to give as much as possible to encourage things of this nature. With regard to the first item of £600 for the Model Farm, there are members who can speak better on this subject than I can.

BALDERSTON, Reporter.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—I am astonished that a resolution of so much consequence was carried so easily, for I expected that the members of the Stock Farm Committee would have told us how the Farm was progressing before we voted money for its management, and for new stock. No Report has yet been laid before us.

Dr. JENKINS.—The Report has been drawn out, and will be brought in in a few minutes.

Mr. HOWATT.—There was a very creditable exhibition held in Crapaud last year, the prizes for which were given by Lady Fanning to the settlers on her estate, to encourage local industry. I do not think there would be the slightest objection if a small sum were granted from the public revenue to assist in extending the benefits to be derived from an annual exhibition in that locality. If the people on the several Lots of which the estate is composed were united in carrying out the object of the proprietor, they would have an exhibition worthy of the attention of the Legislature.

Dr. JENKINS.—I regret that the Report of the Stock Farm Committee, which was adopted by them a few days ago, is not before this House. I cannot from memory give an idea of its contents, but before this debate closes the Report will be brought in. The reason why it is not brought in is, that I did not know that this subject would come up before the House this evening. I may remark, in the meantime, that the Farm is in a very neglected state, and that things are not going on as well as they should, owing to bad management. We ought to have a better man to look after it, for the present manager is not educated sufficiently for the post he occupies. The Farm should be a Model, as well as a Stock Farm. We have some very fine horses, and there will be two to send to the other counties this year. The sheep imported from England have never done well here; but I have no doubt that after a while there will be an improvement. 350 ewes have been sent to the ram last year, which will be of very great service to the country. I sent some myself; the stock produced was excellent, and I believe many farmers who sent ewes there could say the same.

The Report was then received by Dr. Jenkins, who said: Mr. Chairman, here is the Report—I move that it be read.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—It is improper to move for the reading of a Report in a Committee of the whole House.

On motion, the Speaker took the Chair, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Report of the Stock Farm Committee was received, read, and laid on the table.

The House then went into Committee of Supply—Mr Reilly in the Chair.

Hon. Mr LAIRD.—Mr. Chairman, I have never visited the Stock Farm, but I will support the grant for the importation of stock to improve the stock of the colony. Those hon. members who are practically acquainted with the working of the Farm know that it would require considerable capital to sustain it, and to import stock from England. The stock at present on the farm is small indeed. We find only nine horned cattle and eighteen breeding ewes, besides a few horses. This stock is altogether inadequate to the requirements of the Colony. It was very unwise in the late Government to enter into the business without counting the cost. The Farm at least should be put in a position to become self-sustaining, if not profitable. Breeding ewes will each cost a considerable sum, but it will be much better to import them than to purchase them in the country. All things considered, I do not think the Stock Farm was the most advisable speculation for the Government to enter into. If we buy our stock on the Island, our farmers would be able to raise better stock than the Stock Farm, therefore the breeding stock should be imported. To improve stock, the breed must be crossed by pure bred stock. If the Colony could afford to allow a thousand pounds for this Farm, that sum would be required to support it properly. A liberal grant is absolutely necessary, therefore, I think, six hundred pounds should be granted. In regard to the suggestion thrown out by the hon. member for Charlottetown, (Dr. Jenkins), that the Stock Farm should be a Model Farm also, I beg to differ from him, for the managers have already more than they can do. We should work on as well as we can for a few years, and no doubt it will improve and become more profitable.

Mr. PROWSE.—To receive the report of the Agricultural Society of Cascumpec at the present time would be contrary to the rules of this House, and, therefore, I think the Government are beginning at the wrong end of this matter. If parties binding themselves together for certain purposes can get a grant from the Legislature, without showing what they have done to advance the interests of the country, any other parties can do the same and thereby obtain a grant also. Every farmer with his wife and family may be constituted an Agricultural Society on the same principle. Other Societies should have the same privileges as the Cascumpec Society; and, therefore, to grant the latter a sum of money is doing an act of injustice to other portions of the Colony which do not receive the benefit of a grant. To give grants to societies of which we know nothing is beginning at the wrong end of the question.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN.—The hon. member for Murray Harbor is ignorant of the capabilities and progress of Cascumpec, or he would not speak of it in the manner he does. If he was a little better educated in the matters which relate to Agriculture of this Colony, he would find that the Cascumpec Agricultural Society is a branch of the Royal Agricultural Society of this Island, and has been in existence twenty years. The people of Cascumpec reside eighty miles from Charlottetown, and contribute largely to the Revenue, but get comparatively little in return. If an Exhibition is held in Charlottetown nearly all parts of the Colony receive the benefit of it, but Cascumpec cannot. The Agricultural Society has done a great deal of good there, and have given prizes for entire horses and other valuable stock to encourage farmers to attend to these matters. Only some eight or ten pounds have been asked for, and I think the Government should at least take the same interest in that community as the Messrs. Cunard did. The Society has all kinds of seed and winter wheat to distribute amongst the farmers, which will, no doubt do much good. I should vote for a grant to any other Agricultural Society placed in the same circumstances as the one in question for the object is laudable and worthy of encouragement. The gentlemen who manage the Stock Farm near Charlottetown are doing all they can, but people residing eighty miles away do not receive the benefits from it which those who live near do. For these reasons I think the Cascumpec Agricultural Society is entitled to the trifling sum asked for.

Mr. PROWSE.—The hon. member for Tignish (Mr Howlan) has taunted me with being ignorant, but he has not shown himself to be possessed of much education. The people of Murray Harbour are in a poor poverty stricken condition according to his account; but they have received no grants from the Legislature by favouritism. He thinks that the Cascumpec Society should have a grant this year because they received one last year, but that is no reason at all, and as I consider it unjust, I move that it be struck off the list.

Hon. Mr HOWLAN.—If the hon. member for Murray Harbor (Mr Prowse) refers to my speech on this subject last session he will find that I then explained the whole matter. He may yet organize an Agricultural Society in his own district and obtain a grant for it.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—Although I am young in politics, I know that whenever a Chairman or Speaker permits any member to travel beyond the bounds of any question he cannot constitutionally refuse to hear a reply. I have no desire to place any obstacle in the way of a reasonable grant to any society which is calculated to forward the agricultural interests of the Colony. But, for the hon. member for Tignish (Mr Howlan) to refer to another country, and to sneer at its people in the way he has done, ill becomes him. I understand that the object in giving the grant is to encourage those who are behind hand in agricultural matters, but according to the logic of the hon. member, people who are poor should never be encouraged. Such sneering allusions do not add to the dignity of this hon. House, and therefore should not be practiced by any hon. member. I desire that there should be fair play in granting money to societies but I do not pretend to say that there is none in this instance.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES.—I am surprised to hear an hon. member rise in his place and dictate to a Chairman about law and order.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—I did not censure the Chairman. He is a young member yet, and consequently a gentle hint will do him no harm.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES.—The hon. member has tried to justify that kind of disorder which he at one time wished this House not to allow. The principle which he has laid down is unsound, and if carried out, would cause confusion. I think we should stick to the question before the Committee. I passed some years in the country, but I do not profess to know much about agriculture and the raising of stock. Last year a friend of mine visited me, and I took him out to see the Stock Farm, expecting to have some gratification in pointing out some of the advantages which this farm possessed, and its superiority over the farms of private persons, throughout the country, but I found nothing to show him. The cattle were not in good order, and when we came to view the sheep, we found eighteen or twenty little miserable things, not to be compared with a good private farm stock. His honor, the Speaker can show three times as good stock on his own farm. We found a number of buildings in bad repair, and all about them was in disorder; but the fences were good and up to the mark. This farm is one of those evils on which a good deal of money has been spent, therefore some think it will not do to throw it overboard. My own opinion is that it would be better to abandon it altogether, for it will yet cost a large sum to sustain it properly, perhaps £800 or £1000 a year. If the money granted annually to this farm were divided equally between the three Counties, for the purchase of stock of the best breeds, it would be spent to better advantage, and the Colony would receive greater benefits than under the present system.

Dr. JENKINS.—The hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Davies) has, by his remarks on this subject, let us know that he knows nothing about the raising of stock. The quality of the sheep at present on the Stock Farm is very superior, and every one who saw them and knew anything about stock, said that they saw no stock to be compared with them. They are far superior to any stock of that kind which have been imported.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES.—I spoke of the flock which I saw on the farm last winter twelvemonths.

Dr. JENKINS.—It is the same flock, but the farm had only been in the care of a farmer a few months at that time, and therefore much could not then be looked for. My hon. friend from Bedeque said that the Committee should undertake more than they do at present; but its members have their own occupations to attend to, and of course they cannot devote much of their time to the improvement of the farm. I agree with him that the farm should be improved, and that its operations should be more perfectly carried on. It should be a model farm as well as a stock farm, and there should be a competent farmer to manage it, one in whom the Committee could have perfect confidence. If stock were imported from Canada, they would suit this country much better than those imported from England, and therefore a person should be sent to Canada to select some of the best stock, particularly a Canadian blood horse. It does not matter much in these days what a horse is like, if he has speed, for such horses are in great demand. As a large number of sheep are exported, we should not neglect a breed of which has been the means of bringing so much money into the Colony.

Mr. PROWSE.—The hon. member for Tignish (Mr. Howlan) has stated that he explained all about the Cascumpec Agricultural Society last Session, but I can find no report of his speech in the Parliamentary Reporter of last year.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN.—The hon. member for Murray Harbor (Mr. Prouse) is getting very nice lately. He feels very sour because the petition which he presented to this House was not received. I explained the objects of the Society last year; but I do not remember whether my speech on the subject was long or short.

Hon. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The Cascumpec Agricultural Society was a branch of the old Agricultural Society, and has always been encouraged by the Government. A grant was given it last year on the ground that Messrs. Cunard had always given a sum on certain conditions, to support it. If other agricultural societies are formed with the same object in view, and reach the standard to which this one has attained, I should be happy to vote for a grant to assist them, which would enable them to purchase seed grain and agricultural implements. I believe that the old Agricultural Society is almost defunct, and the Secretary is anxious to spend his remaining days in lecturing throughout the country on agricultural chemistry. He thinks that he would be of service to farmers generally, in showing what parts of the mussel mud are adapted to particular crops of grain and other farm productions. Perhaps it would be well to employ him, for agricultural chemistry should be studied by our farmers, as it would assist them in the proper cultivation of the soil. Sometimes manures are used by farmers which are of little benefit, owing to their misapplication, and, therefore we should have some way of testing them. The farmers of Great Britain ascertain what manures should be applied to the different soils, and why should not our farmers do the same? We should know more about the mussel mud which is now so much used as a manure in this Island, for it may be suitable to some soils, and injurious to others. If the Secretary of the Agricultural Society can give our farmers information on this matter, it would be well for the Government to employ him to travel about from place to place to lecture on agricultural chemistry. It is a great pity that the Royal Agricultural Society went down, as it encouraged the growth of turnips, which have proved to be a great addition to the products of the farm. Like a good many other valuable institutions, it dwindled away, the cause being the resignation of the officers, who, when they could not altogether have their own way, resigned. When some persons set their minds on the accomplishment of a favorite object, they carry it out vigorously. But when they cannot have it all their own way, they leave it to fall to the ground. The farm having been neglected for some years, became very weedy, and is not now worth as much as it was by a thousand pounds. A great deal of money has been spent in repairing the buildings and putting up fences, and if the same amount had been granted annually, the farm might now be a Model as well as a Stock Farm. If it is to be kept up at all, it must be supported every year by a grant from the Legislature. It is easier to find fault with an institution, than to carry it on satisfactorily and it would be difficult to find a number of gentlemen who would manage the farm as well as the present Committee are doing. All that is at present required from the farm is to supply our farmers with pure breeding stock, and no pure bred stock can be kept up in any country without crossing the breed with fresh stock. We should keep the stock as pure as possible, therefore, it will not do to keep a cross breed upon the farm. I hope the two hon. members who have made some remarks on the Agricultural Society of Cascumpec have fired off all their small shot. If the people of Murray Harbor are not rich farmers, let them organize an Agricultural Society for mutual improvement in agricultural matters and we will assist them, for a grant given for such a purpose would be money well spent.

Dr. JENKINS.—The hon. Leader of the Government has lost sight of the fact that we can get ewes in this Island as well bred as those imported from England. It would be better to import rams from the old country. The object now is to increase the stock more rapidly, for a good many have died, and there are a good many half breeds which must be displaced by pure bred stock. The sheep imported from England have not done well here, they dwindle away, and the half of them do not breed. If a number of fresh pure bred stock are imported, I, as one of the members of the Committee will do all I can to forward the objects of the Society.

Mr. P. SINCLAIR.—According to the resolution, six hundred pounds are set down for the Stock Farm, although according to the calculations before us, we find that there are about a thousand pounds required to manage the institution as it should be. But if we allow a thousand pounds sterling every two years, it will be better to do so, than to have no place to keep the imported stock after being landed. I am of the opinion that the farm will never be self-sustaining as long as it is managed as it now is. It is a sinking affair, as we might expect, for Government contracts are always more expensive than private ones. If, after care and good management, it should not be found to be a paying speculation, it should be given up. There is a better way of managing it than that now carried out. As regards the Annual Exhibition, I would say that it would be better to hold it in rotation in the different Counties, for it will be found that one hundred pounds is a small sum for each County. But, if the Exhibition is held in each County in rotation, that sum would be sufficient. As Lady Fanning has expended so much money for an Exhibition, to encourage the farmers on her Estate, it would be well for the Government to assist the undertaking by a grant, and I understand from the Attorney General, that a small sum will be given for that purpose.

Dr. JENKINS.—The hon. member for New London, (Mr. P. Sinclair) thinks the money for the Stock Farm might be better expended, and I agree with him, for stock can be purchased at a lower price in Canada, than in England where we have to compete with others at almost fabulous prices. We wish the stock to be distributed throughout the Island, and therefore the Farm cannot be self-sustaining. Several horses were lost on the passage from England, and consequently, if they could be bred here, we would gain a great point, and save a great deal of trouble and expense. We have only commenced this Stock Farm, for the oldest animal bred upon it is only two years old, so we cannot look for great results yet.

The resolution was then carried.

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MAILS.

Summer Arrangement.

THE Mails for the United Kingdom, the neighboring Provinces, the United States &c., will, until further notice, be closed at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—

For Canada, New Brunswick, and the United States, via Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate Monday and Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock, as follows, viz:—

Monday, May 18,	Monday, Sept. 7,
Wednesday do 20,	Wednesday, do 9,
Monday, June 1,	Monday, do 21,
Wednesday, do 3,	Wednesday, do 23,
Monday, do 15,	Monday, October 5,
Wednesday, do 17,	Wednesday, do 7,
Monday, do 29,	Monday, do 19,
Wednesday, July 1,	Wednesday, do 21,
Monday, do 13,	Monday, Nov'r. 2,
Wednesday, do 15,	Wednesday, do 4,
Monday, do 27,	Monday, do 16,
Wednesday, do 29,	Wednesday, do 18,
Monday, Aug. 10,	Monday, do 30,
Wednesday, do 12,	Wednesday, Dec 2,
Monday, do 24,	Monday, do 14,
Wednesday, do 26,	Wednesday, do 16.

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's, and Bedeque, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

And Mails for Georgetown and Souris per Steamer, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Letters to be registered and newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

THOMAS OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office Ch'town, May 4, 1868.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION,

and acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be far the most Reliable Preparation ever introduced for the RELIEF and CURE of all

LUNG COMPLAINTS.

This well known remedy is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years; and when resorted to in season, seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of

Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Liver Complaint, &c.

The unequalled success that has attended the application of this medicine in all cases of

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS

has induced many physicians of high standing to employ it in their practice, some of whom advise us of the fact over their own signatures. We have space only for the names of a few of these:—

ALEX. HATCH, M.D.	A. A. GIBBS, M.D.
E. BOYDEN, M.D.	W. H. WEBB, M.D.
WM. A. RUST, M.D.	W. B. LYNCH, M.D.
R. FELLOWS, M.D.	A. SKILLMAN, M.D.
NATHAN PLUMMER, M.D.	H. D. MARTIN, M.D.
H. G. BARROWS, M.D.	WM. A. SHAW, M.D.
BRADFORD KNAPP, M.D.	A. H. MACANAIR, M.D.
SEYMOUR TRACHER, M.D.	S. H. FINLEY, M.D.

Such testimony

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

From the mass of evidence in our possession we select the following:—

From L. J. RACINE, Esq.,

of *La Minerve*, Montreal. "Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly afflicted with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. The symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found *immediate relief*, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my family, and administered it to my children, with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy *par excellence*."

A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

ST. HYACINTHE, C.E., Aug. 21, 1866.

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & SON.

Gentlemen:—Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with *Whooping Cough* in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure.

You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce anybody to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.

Yours, P. GUITTE,

Proprietor of the *Courrier de St. Hyacinthe*.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Singers,

and all those whose occupation requires an unusual exercise of the vocal organs, will find this the ONLY REMEDY which will effectually and instantaneously relieve their difficulties. This Remedy, unlike most others, is extremely

PLEASANT TO TASTE.

A small quantity allowed to pass over the irritated part at once removes the difficulty.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

Remember, they imitate in name only, without possessing the virtues. Buy none unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

IS PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SON,

18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

And is for sale by all Druggists.

GRACE'S SALVE

This Salve is a vegetable preparation, discovered in the 17th century, by DR. WM. GRACE, surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all as a public benefactor.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

Cures in a very short time

CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, RINGWORM, CHAPPED HANDS, BOILS, FROZEN LIMBS, FELONS, CHILBLAINS, PILES, CORNS, &c.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic, thus affording relief and a complete cure.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, BOSTON,

Proprietors.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

Sold in Charlottetown by ... P. G. Fraser, and W. R. Watson.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

Soothing Syrup,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay **all pain** and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and **can say, in confidence and truth** of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—**never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure,** when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter **"what we do know,"** after thirty years' experience, **and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare.** In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most **experienced and skilful nurses** in New England, and has been used with **never-failing success** in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC,

and overcomes convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the **best and surest remedy in the world,** in all cases of **Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children,** whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—**do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others,** stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be **sure—yes, absolutely sure**—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the facsimile of **CURTIS & PERKINS,** New York, is on the outside wrapper.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 48, Dey Street, N.Y.

Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

October 15, 1866.

The Most Reliable Friend!

Holloway's Ointment.

Its Searching & Healing Properties are known and recognized throughout the World.

The number of years this invaluable Ointment has stood the test of public opinion, (and the longer known the better appreciated) is a testimony of itself more convincing than anything that could be written in praise of its truly wonderful healing properties. In the cure of bad legs, bad breasts, sores, wounds, and ulcers, its effect is marvellous. For ring-worm, scald-head, scrofula, and diseases of the skin generally, there is no remedy to be compared to it. When assiduously rubbed upon the skin (previously well bathed in warm water) this Ointment is quickly absorbed into the system, and cleanses, in its passage, every part to which it is applied.

Glandular Swellings, Mumps, Bronchitis, Quinsey, Sore Throats and Diptheria.

In any of the above diseases, immediate and permanent relief is obtained by effectually rubbing this detergent Ointment, twice a day, upon the neck, chest and back. Its acts upon the very mainsprings of life; for through the glands pass all new matter required for the body's reparation and all old particles detrimental to its preservation. The Ointment, used conjointly with Holloway's Pills, will act so searchingly and certainly as to effect cures in the most hopeless cases.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Contracted and Stiff Joints.

Many thousands of martyrs from the above complaints have found life almost unsupportable; yet, if Holloway's Ointment be briskly and perseveringly rubbed upon the parts affected, ease may be safely guaranteed, especially if the pores of the skin be previously opened by fomentations with warm water. The gross humors require expulsion from the system; it is therefore necessary to have recourse to Holloway's admirable Pills, which, by purifying and strengthening the system, greatly assist the operation of the Ointment and facilitate and confirm the cure.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

There is no medicinal preparation in the world which may be so thoroughly relied upon, in the treatment of the above ailments, as Holloway's Ointment. Nothing can be so *simple* or *safe* as the manner in which it is applied, or its action on the body, both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment, rubbed around the part affected, enters the pores just as salt enters meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil and drives it from the system.

Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores.

In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns or scrofulous enlargements of any kind, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood, and checking all acrimonious and unhealthy discharge.

Diseases attendant on Childhood.

Diseases incident to early life fall more under the management of the mother than the medical man. Holloway's Ointment should therefore be regarded by her as a "Household Treasure," as it never fails in bringing out the rash in measles and scarlatina; and for the removal of all skin diseases its effect is miraculous. In cases of whooping cough and croup, this invaluable Ointment should be rubbed twice a day upon the throat and chest, and the youngest invalid will derive therefrom the most soothing relief. Two or three of Holloway's famous Pills, reduced to a powder, will augment the curative powers of the Unguent.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Corns (soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scald Heads
Burns	Contracted and	Sore Nipples
Bunions	Stiff Joints	Sore Throats
Bite of Mosche-	Elephantiasis	Skin Diseases
toes and Sand	Fistulas	Scurvy
Flies	Gout	Sore Heads
Coco-bay	Glandular Swel-	Tumours
Chiego-foot	lings	Ulcers
Chilblains	Lumbago	Wounds
Chapped Hands	Piles	Yaws

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

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

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

HORSES.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES, COWS, SHEEP, & ALL STOCK.

FATTENING STOCK.

Farmers will find it a saving to them of ten dollars by using these Powders. When fattening stock, by mixing a little of these Powders with their food, you will find that they will fatten quicker, and the flesh will be firmer and better in every respect.

The many

DISEASES OF HORSES

can almost all be *prevented* or *cured* by these Powders.
One Powder drives out Worms.
One Powder cures Bots.
One Powder puts a Horse in condition.
One Powder makes a Horse shed his coat.
One Powder gives a soft and glossy appearance to the hair.
One Powder cures the Horn Distemper in Cattle.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS,

given according to directions, are the best thing in the world to strengthen a horse, and restore him to health and vigor after severe exposure or hard driving.

These Powders cause a healty action of the digestive organs, and purify the blood of animals, thereby equalizing the circulation of the blood and imparting vigor to the whole frame. This soon demonstrates itself by an improvement in the appearance of the coat, for it is a certain fact that no animal can be in perfect health if the coat be rough and unthrifty.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS

will be found a perfect tonic and restorer in attacks of any acute diseases, such as Influenza Strangles, Inflammation of the Lungs, Nasal Gleet, etc.

Every one who owns Stock

of any kind should use this Medicine. It is always BENEFICIAL, and is so HARMLESS that it can always be given without fear.

Farmers who are FATTENING their stock should use these CONDITION POWDERS. They will keep all kinds of stock healthy and in good heart, and make them fatten much easier and quicker than they otherwise would. Find the signature of

J. Carlton Comstock

in full on the wrapper of each Package. This is the only test of the

True Carlton's Condition Powders.

Take no "Condition Powders" without this signature. Sold by all dealers.

Get "B. L. Judsons & Co's Almanac."

March 9, 1868. 4m