

EDITORIAL.

Two following remarks were in type for the last paper, but were crowded out by other matters. Since then we received the foregoing letter from our Correspondent, "Old Ruston," and we are happy to see his ideas coincide so closely with our own. When he alludes to the latest planted cut potatoes failing, we suppose his seed to have been lying cut from the time he planted his first sets, in which case, his experience would exactly coincide with our own.

ROT IN POTATOES.

HAVING lately seen and read many theories on the causes of the present prevailing disease in Potatoes, as well as having made, and induced others to make a variety of experiments, with a view to test the soundness of these theories, we find the facts deducible therefrom reduced to the following heads.

Primary Cause. Unripe and other inferior seed. Every person must have noticed, that the last three or four summers have been remarkable all over the North of Europe and America, for their brevity and coldness, and it is a singular coincidence with this fact, that during the period above named, and in the regions of the north, the failure of the potato crop should have been of frequent and increasing occurrence, from a disease, but little known from the discovery of that valuable root. This failure has been ascribed to almost every thing natural and supernatural; but few or none have traced it to the cause stated at the head of this article, because no doubt, it seemed to imply unskilful management on their own part. They will readily admit that nature is uniform in all her laws, and that the husbandman who would hope to succeed in his labors, must study to copy her; that the most vigorous plant after its kind, is sure to spring from the most perfect seed, hence the most skilful farmers select the best seed of every sort for sowing. But a fatal error has hitherto prevailed in regard to the potato with many farmers, whose rule is to eat the best, *any thing will do for seed.* Accordingly all the small potatoes and the watery ones are set aside for this purpose. It is easy to see that progressive degeneracy and ultimate failure must follow this mode of culture. The small potatoes, if ripe, may indeed reproduce their kind, for a number of years, and, by good treatment, might be much improved in size, but the watery ones are liable to so many casualties, that we shall at once proceed to notice the immediate or secondary causes of failure.

Fermentation. Unripe potatoes contain a large portion of aqueous matter and starch, which are ever ready to ferment if the tubers are put in large heaps, in cellars or otherwise, and potatoes or any other vegetables which have undergone the process of fermentation, can never again be used in safety for seed; we used a few, last spring, for seed, as an experiment, which we knew to have undergone this process, and very few of them came up, and those few were very unhealthy.

Cutting Unripe Seed. Unripe potatoes by being thinly spread on a cool floor, may escape fermentation, but even then it is unsafe to cut them into sets for planting, because, being full of water as already observed, the moment an incision is made, the liquid escapes in great profusion, and, like severe wounds in the animal system, causes them to bleed to death; if they are put in a heap, fermentation speedily follows this treatment, when their ruin is complete. In one experiment, which was made last spring, upon a load of white potatoes, a part were cut and allowed to lie on a floor 5 or 6 days, and the remainder were cut within an hour of planting; both were planted at the same time, the former nearly all failed, and the latter all succeeded well. Here in the latter case, the seed was evidently saved by its immersion in the earth, which put a stop to the discharge of water. Acting upon this principle, some of our farmers, in making further experiments, have cut the potatoes and immediately plunged them into water containing lime or gypsum, in both of which cases, we are in-

formed, they were ominously successful, the lime in both having acted as a constrictant.

It would appear then that cutting potatoes for seed, being contrary to the operation of nature, is in all cases, less or more injurious, but peculiarly so with unripe tubers, and should never be resorted to unless the sets be immediately earthed, or immersed in some substance that will put a stop to the discharge of the aqueous matter. Planting whole sets is certainly the safest and most natural way, and these should be the ripest that can be procured. Recourse should also be had to reproducing the potatoes from the seed balls, as all tuberous roots have a natural tendency to degenerate, unless so produced.

Anderson recommends that Cows be milked three times a day in summer when full fed. If a cow is not milked dry each time, the quantity diminishes; and if milked dry, the best milk is obtained. The first cream that rises is best.

FOR SALE.

ALL that Tenement and building in Pictou, bounding on High Street and James Street, formerly owned by Hugh McKay deceased and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gunn and others, with all the appurtenances and outhouses thereunto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, and the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Geo. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known.

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8th, 1836.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

CAUSE. { John Gordon and William Gordon, } Pliffs
Admr's &c. of Alexander Gordon, }
deceased. vs.
Norman Campbell, } Defend't

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Sydney, at the Court House, in Antigonish, on Saturday, the 29th day of October next, between the hours of 12 o'clock at noon, and 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of the same day:

ALL that certain Lot of LAND situate, lying, and being at Doctor's Brook at the Gulf Shore, in the Upper District of said County, abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say; on the North by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the East by lands in the possession of Donald McKinnon; on the South by the main post road leading to Antigonish; and on the West by the lands of one John McIsaac; containing in the whole thirty-one acres, more or less; together with all and singular the houses, buildings and improvements thereon; the same having been levied and extended upon agreeably to Law, under, and by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Supreme Court at Pictou, at the suit of the above named Plaintiffs against the said Defend't and the equity of redemption thereby established, having expired.

E H HARRINGTON, High Sheriff.

H. BLACKADAR, }
Att'y for Plaintiffs }
Dated 25th July, 1836.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION,

ON Tuesday, the 6th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises:

ALL the RIGHT and CLAIM of the late ALEXANDER FALCNER to a HOUSE in Church Town, East River, Pictou.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

JAMES FALCNER.

August 9, 1836.

b-w

J. JOHNSTON,

In addition to his former STOCK, has received FROM LONDON,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF FIFES, FLUTES, AND OCTAVES,

which he offers for sale very low for cash.

Pictou, August 3.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Thousand Spruce and Pine dimension DEALS, at Antigonish Harbour. Terms moderate: Apply at this Office. [19th April, 1836.]

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING,

In 20,000 Shares of £50 each, (Three-fourths of which have been subscribed in England, and the remainder are reserved for the Colonies.)

With power to increase the Capital.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

George De Rosco Atwood, Esq.
Edward Blount, Esq.
Robert Brown, Esq.
Sir Robert Campbell, Baronet.
Robert Carter, Esq.
William Robert Chapman, Esq.
James John Cummins, Esq.
James Dowie, Esq.
Oliver Farror, Esq.
Alexander Gillespie, Jun., Esq.
William Medley, Esq.
William Pemberton, Esq.
George Richard Robinson, Esq., M. P.
John Waldron Wright, Esq.

The rapidity with which the British North American Colonies have advanced in prosperity and commercial importance, the vast increase of their population, the high rate of interest, the fluctuation of exchange, the inadequacy of the capital already employed for Banking operations, and the increasing facility of intercourse with the Mother Country, point out the different settlements of British North America, as affording a secure field for the profitable employment of capital; for which purpose, and with a view of promoting the Mercantile and Agricultural interests of the Colonies, the present Company has been established.

The management of the Company's affairs is invested in the London Court of Directors, and the Banks in the Colonies are to be conducted by local Boards appointed by them.

A general meeting of the Proprietors is to be held yearly in London, to whom a statement of the Company's affairs will be submitted.

Power has been reserved to the Directors to apply for, and accept on behalf of the establishment, a Charter of Incorporation or Act of Parliament.

A Deposit of £10 sterling per share to be paid within a period to be named in the letter of allotment, at the rate of Exchange therein fixed, and the Deed of Settlement to be signed at the time of payment.

After payment of the Deposit, the remainder of the Capital will be required by instalments not exceeding £10 sterling per Share, at such intervals (of not less than 3 months) as the Directors may find necessary to carry the objects of the Bank into operation, of which due notice will be given.

The undersigned, commissioned to represent the Court of Directors in America, and to visit the several Colonies for the purpose of putting the affairs of the Bank into operation, hereby gives notice that he will be ready to receive and consider applications from persons resident in the Province of Nova Scotia, who may be desirous of becoming Shareholders in the Capital Stock of the Company, addressed to him at the Post Office, at Halifax, on or before the 1st day of September next.

ROBERT CARTER.

New York, 14th July, 1836.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Robert Carter, Esq., Post Office, Halifax.

SIR—I request that you will allot to me shares in the Bank of British North America; and I hereby engage to pay the Deposit of £10 sterling each, upon so many of such shares as you may allot to me, at the time, place, and rate of Exchange to be specified in your letter of allotment; and at the same time to execute the Deed of Settlement.

I am, sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Signature at length, :

Place of abode, :

Date, :

All Letters must be Post Paid.