

Meeting of the Society were held at the time of year when the Grain Show usually takes place, and during the day time, many persons who now find it burdensome to give their attendance, might be present, and become better acquainted with its proceedings.

In conclusion, your Committee would say to every Farmer—put in requisition every effort of your invention and your diligence to increase your manure heap, if you wish to avert ruin from yourself, and deterioration and ultimate barrenness from a soil which nature has rendered so easy of cultivation, but which has not that strength and fertility in its component parts to supply crops for ever without the aid of good farming.

Statement of Property of the Prince Edward Island Royal Agricultural Society, January 3, 1849:—

Value of Goods in Store,	£241 14 0
Book Debts,	94 6 0
Due by New London Society,	2 4 8
“ Souris Farming Club,	4 16 0
“ St. Eleanor's Society,	1 6 3
Due for Reaping Machine,	20 10 0
Cash in hands of Treasurer,	36 15 7½
	£401 12 6½
DUE BY THE SOCIETY.	
To Eastern Society,	£4 6 10
To Princetown Society,	11 14 10
	16 11 8
	£385 0 10½
OLD DEBTS.	
Crapaud Society,	£22 8 1
Western Society,	3 7 10
Small Debts,	49 6 7
	75 2 6
	£460 3 4½

(From the Halifax Acadian Recorder, January 6.)

DISEASE IN POTATOES AND CATTLE.

Several cows and horses have been poisoned by eating the damaged potatoes from Prince Edward Island, which were imported lately. As great quantities, affected with the rot, had been fed to cattle and swine without any bad effect, it was not suspected that any harm could be caused by them; but the fact is, they were in a very different state. Potatoes half wasted by the rot usually have the greater part of their starch in a perfectly sound state, while a portion of the remainder has disappeared. Starch cannot be wetted by cold water, every grain of it is covered with a thin coat of wax, which is waterproof; for this reason it remains sound when the grain or roots which contained it have rotted, provided there had been no development of heat during the process of putrefaction. When the dough of good wheat flour is put into the oven, the starch is perfectly dry; but as soon as the waxy coat of the grains of starch is melted by the heat, the damp steam penetrates it, and the bread, consequently, is taken out of the oven in a much drier state than dough. But when bread is attempted to be made from the flour of *grown* grain, it comes out of the oven in as moist a state as it was put in, because it lacks starch, the greater part that the grain contained having been changed to sugar during the process of sprouting. During the first American war, importation having ceased, the housewives in New England made their starch by putting good wheat into a tub of cold water, where it remained till it had so far decayed that it was easily rubbed to pieces between the hands; the husks were then removed by straining, and the starch mixed with water, which was poured off as soon as it settled to the bottom, and this process repeated as long as the water was discolored by it, when there remained a pure white starch, perfectly free from any disagreeable state or smell.

The potatoes from the Island appear to have been thrown into the vessels without separating those that were decaying, which caused the whole to heat like a heap of horse dung, and as that deprived the starch of its natural defence, it must, as well as the remaining part of the root, have been in a putrid state. So hot were the potatoes, that a cart load which had stood in the street during a night in which the ground was frozen, was observed to be smoking in the morning, while the potatoes on the surface were quite warm. Before the new disease appeared, we have seen potatoes from the Island which heated in the vessels, owing, apparently, to putting them up without drying, and bruising them by rough handling, and these very frequently perished in the cellars in the course of the winter, while the Lunenburg potatoes, which were never brought to market in such a slovenly condition, always kept well if secured from frost. It sometimes happens that heated potatoes acquire a sweet taste like the Carolina sweet potato; these will never vegetate, but have been observed to keep sound through the whole of the following summer. These may be eaten without any risk.

During the past autumn a number of cows have died near Halifax with the pestilential disease that has been now amongst us for several years. It does not appear to be either the Murrain that has made such terrible destruction in Russia, and done great damage in the British Islands, or the *Black quarter* of Europe, which it resembles, but differs from it in attacking full aged rather than young cattle, and also in the very sudden death it often causes. In one case a cow was found dead, that not three hours before was seen feeding,

apparently perfectly well. In some cases when the creatures had not been sick twelve hours, the flesh under the skin of a considerable portion of the body has been found covered with bloody slime, as if the animal had been bruised, but this does not appear in every case. Although this disease is not communicated to all the cattle that are exposed to it, there is good reason to believe that it is contagious, and might be in a great measure prevented from spreading by proper precautions. When a cow is attacked by the disease, all other cattle should be removed from the stable, (for both horses and swine have taken it by being kept in the stable with a sick cow,) the hay and litter that has been in contact with the sick animal taken out and burnt, the stall white-washed with hot lime, and the stable thoroughly smoked with sulphur, before cattle are again brought into it; and as there is reason to believe that the disease has been conveyed by persons who had been assisting their neighbours to remove their dead beasts, every one who has thus exposed himself, should change his clothes before he enters his own stable. It would be safer always to bury the carcase of these animals without skinning, as there have been many cases in Europe where similar diseases have been communicated to men, by cutting or scratching the skin when skinning the beasts, and they have in every instance proved incurable.

THE WEEVIL IN WHEAT.—This year the “Weevil” again seems to have done considerable damage to the Wheat crops of this Province. This troublesome creature is not the true wheat-weevil, which is of the beetle tribe, but the maggot of a small yellowish gnat or midge, hardly one line in length, and supposed to be the same as the European wheat-fly.

This insect was first observed on this continent about the year 1828. In 1834 it was seen in Maine and has been travelling in an easterly direction, at the rate of twenty or thirty miles a year, and does not entirely disappear in any place until it has been starved out by a change of agriculture, or by a substitution of late snow spring wheat, or early snow winter wheat, for the other varieties of that grain. It appears in the mature or winged state during the month of July, and lays its eggs in the blossom of the grain: in eight days the eggs become minute yellow worms or maggots, not more than an eighth of an inch in length: these feed upon the pollen or the milk of the grain,—in twelve or fourteen days become torpid, and at length shed their skins. The new maggots do not eat, soon become torpid and fall to the ground, where they lie till next summer, to issue in the winged state, again to devastate our blossoming fields. Such is the natural history of this pest, whose size, number and successive swarms have hitherto almost baffled the skill and strength of man.

The remedies which have been suggested and tried with fair show of success are, vapours of sulphur, smoke from weeds, strewing slacked lime or wood ashes (about a bushel to the acre) upon the plants in blossom, while they are still wet with dew or rain. These proceedings are directed against the insect or maggot itself. The maggots may be farther injured by burning the stubble, thorough liming, and fall ploughing, so as to bury them deep below the surface. If we wish to starve the fly out altogether, we must not sow the wheat twice in the same field or neighbourhood, and when we do sow it, it ought to be put in the ground either *very early in the fall or very late in the spring*, so that it may not blossom or come to the milky condition at the same time the maggots are developed: the irregularity disappointed us no doubt, but we must try again and again upon sound principles, and leave the result to an all-wise Providence.

The Tenants and Settlers on Lots or Townships Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 66, the Property of Charles Worrell, Esquire—

ARE hereby Notified, that the undersigned have been, by Power of Attorney, duly appointed the Agents of that Gentleman, and that all sums of money due to him for Rent, arrears of Rent, or upon any account whatsoever, are required to be paid before the 1st MARCH next, and any accounts remaining unsettled at that date will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, without further notice.

Those Tenants desirous of purchasing their Leasehold, are informed that the undersigned are prepared to treat with them for that purpose.

THEOPHILUS DESERISAY,
WILLIAM WATSON.

January 9, 1849.

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flour, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Pork, Cattle or Sheep taken in payment at the current prices, deliverable at Morel House, or in Charlottetown.

Freehold Property for Sale at Lot 8.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale 50 Acres of Land, situate on Lot 8, within half a mile of McWilhaes Mill, and fronting on the Western Road. It is covered with excellent Timber, principally hardwood, and the land being of a very superior quality, it is well adapted for a good and valuable Farm.

The Subscriber will also dispose of 30 Acres of Land, situate on Lot 25, a very valuable Freehold Property. About 22 Acres of this Land are covered with good Timber, and 8 acres of it are clear. Reasonable terms will be given to any person or persons desirous of purchasing the above Property.

Application for either of the above places to be made to the Subscriber at Wilmot Creek, or to the Editor of the Examiner at Charlottetown, who is empowered to treat with purchasers if by letter, post paid.

DANIEL CONNOR.

Wilmot Creek, July 24.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave for England on the 15th instant, will feel extremely obliged to those who may be indebted to him to call and liquidate their respective accounts. He also begs to state that in addition to his large Stock of BRITISH AND WEST INDIA GOODS, he has on Sale a quantity of

No. 1 Mackerel and Herrings,

for CASH and GRAIN.

W. W. LORD.

January 9.

4w.

First Spring Ship from Liverpool.

TO Sail from the above Port on the 26th of MARCH next for Charlottetown, the fine, fast-sailing

Brig DOUGLAS,

THOMAS JONES, Commander. This Vessel is well fitted in every respect for FREIGHT and PASSENGERS. Terms very moderate. For further particulars please apply to the Owner, W. W. LORD, at Charlottetown, to Messrs. David Cannon, Sons & Co., Merchants, Liverpool, or to William Carson, Esq., Dublin.

January 9.

4w.

Valuable Property at Souris for Sale.

A DESIRABLE STAND FOR A FISHERY.

BEING about to leave the Island, the Subscriber offers for Sale the undermentioned Valuable PROPERTY at Souris.—A DWELLING HOUSE, 28x24, nearly new—a STORE, 40x20, new, and OUTHOUSES, together with ONE ACRE OF LAND, adjoining, all of which is a Freehold Property. This is one of the best Fishing Stands in the Colony, and is well worthy the attention of mercantile men. As a situation for carrying on a Trading Business, it possesses advantages second to no other place about Souris.

To be sold with or without the above, THIRTY ACRES OF LEASEHOLD LAND, at a very moderate Rent. This Land is within 20 chains of the above Freehold—fronts on the Shore—it is stocked with Hard and Soft Wood, and is partly prepared for tillage.

Terms of Sale will be moderate, application respecting which to be made to the Subscriber on the premises, or to Mr. WHELAN, at the Office of “The Examiner.”

DANIEL COLLINS.

Persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby notified that unless their accounts are paid by the 20th of February next, legal steps will be taken to recover them.

D. COLLINS.

Souris, January 6.—2m.

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FARM FOR SALE.

THE LEASE and IMPROVEMENTS of the Farm now in possession of the Subscriber, within eight miles of Charlottetown, on the St. Peter's Road, and fronting on Hillsborough River. There are 111 acres of first rate Land, nearly 45 of which are clear and in a high state of cultivation,—the remainder of the Land is covered with Hardwood, Scantling and Fencing Poles. There is a good Dwelling House, Out-houses and Well of Water on the Premises. A large quantity of Sea Manure can be had on the shore. A Lease of 999 years at one shilling currency per acre. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

FRANCIS McQUAID.

Summer Valley, December 4.

Leasehold Farm for sale.

FOR SALE at Lot 45, near Souris, within half a mile of Mr. Hugh McEachern's Mill, and about five miles of Mr. MacGowan's Mill—FIFTY ACRES OF GOOD LAND, about thirteen acres of which are fit for stumping. It is a Leasehold of 199 years, at one shilling per acre when under full rent. Terms of Sale, &c. made known on application to JAMES O'REILLY, Charlottetown, next door to Mr. David Wilson's, Richmond Street.

December 18.

4w.

AUCTIONEER,

AND

General Commission Merchant.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Queen's Square, Charlottetown, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to commence business in the above branches; and he hopes, by prompt and strict attention to the interests of those who may favour him with their patronage, to merit a share of public support.

J. W. has ample Warehouse room for any Consignments that may be forwarded to his care.

December 23.

4w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, are hereby notified that unless they pay their several amounts before the 15th January instant, coercive measures will be resorted to, to enforce payment. Persons indebted to DONALD McMILLAN, Blacksmith, formerly of Tracadie Cross Roads, but now in Nova Scotia, are also notified, that unless their Notes of Hand, which are placed in the hands of the Subscriber, are paid before the 15th January, they will be sued for without further notice.

EWEN McMILLAN.

Brackley Point, January 1, 1849.

Stray Heifer.

A STRAY HEIFER, rising two years old, has been on the Farm of the Subscriber since Harvest. The owner is requested to come and take her, and pay the expense incurred; otherwise she will be sold at public auction, two months from this date, as the Law directs.

JAMES DUFFY.

Rustico Road, January 1, 1849.