

Phosphoric acid,.....	34.96
Sulphate of Lime,.....	0.18
Chloride of Sodium,	0.09
Silica,.....	14.04
	100.00
Per centage of ash (Johnston).....	5.60

We shall recur to this important subject from time to time in "The Journal," and endeavour to repeat our views, showing the advantages which would result from the extensive culture and manufacture of Hemp and Flax, especially the former in Canada.

J. A.

R U R A L E C O N O M Y .

RAZOR STROPS.—Oxide of tin, as many know, has a fine sharpening quality, and is extensively used for coating the leather of strops. When they have lost their efficiency, rub them briskly for a short time across a tin vessel, and enough will be imparted for the intended purpose.

MARKING BAGS.—This is easily done by applying black paint with a brush through holes cut as letters, through a piece of pasteboard. But the pasteboard, unless inconveniently thick, curls at the corners after a time, and the letters are defaced. Tin plate is much better, but it is difficult to cut the letters in it.—Thick *sheet-lead* is, however, just the thing, and any person who can use a knife may cut the letters through it after they have been accurately marked.

BAD WATER IN NEW WELLS.—Water otherwise good, is sometimes made bad in new wells by dissolving impurities from the stones used to wall them. We knew a case of this kind, where in a few weeks the water became so foetid that no animal, however thirsty, would touch it. The cause was suspected and the well cleaned; the second filling of water was much better; the process was repeated, and after the water was drawn out the third time it became perfectly good. It has since, for many years, been noted for its excellent water.

QUALITY OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WOOD.—The celebrated experiments of Marcus Bull of Philadelphia, many years ago, gave the following results, showing the amount required to throw out a given quantity of heat:

Hickory,.....	4	cords.	Pitch Pine,.....	9 1-7	cords.
White Oak,.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	White Pine,.....	9 1-5	"
Hard Maple,.....	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	"	Anthracite coal,.....	4	tons.
Soft Maple,.....	7 1-5	"			

PAINTING TOOLS.—Every farmer should keep a pot of paint and a brush ready for use in his work-shop. On rainy days, paint all tools, hoes, rakes, forks, plows, harrows, cultivators, spades and shovels. Be particular to apply the paint well at the cracks and joints, where moisture might penetrate. Repeat the process frequently. This will cost but little, and save many hard-earned dollars. A light-colored paint, as yellow ochre, will become less heated in sunshine than one of darker hue.

CRACKS IN STOVES, are easily and effectually stopped by a pastemade of ashes and salt with water. A harder and more durable cement for the same purpose is made by mixing iron filings, sal ammonia and water.