# Agricultural.

#### CULTIVATION OF FLAX.

Some of our early issues will contain pictorial illustrations of the flax plant, and of all the other fibrous substances used in the manufacture of cloth. Meanwhile let us assist to make farmers familiar with the process and the value of flax culture as a part of farming economy. The following passages refer to Central Canada. The Mr. Colton named is a gentleman well known as a me chanical engineer at Brockville.

The newspapers quoted are two of the best in the Province, the Perth Standard, and Brockville Recorder. The Standard re-

and Brockville Recorder. The Standard remarks:—

As the high price given for flax in the English markets (£60 to £75 stg. per ton, and as the climate and soil of Central and Eastern Canada are favorable to its growth, it is probable that, in the course of time, it will become one of the staple productions of the country. The cost of cultivating ten or more acres of flax is not much greater than the cost of cultivating the same number of acres of wheat; while the value of a crop of the former (independent of the seed, from which is extracted a very valuable oil) is inuch greater than that of the latter.

Wheat at 90c or \$1.00 per bushel, is not in the greater than that of the latter.

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Wheat at 90c or \$1.00 per bushel, is not in the greater than they are at present. Besides, by a judicious rotation of root crops, the soil is enriched, not impoverished. Western Canada and the 'Far West' are the great wheat granaries; and the sooner the farmers of Central Canada are aroused to a sense of their true position, the better for them.—The quantity of wheat raised should be just sufficient for home consumption—not a bushel more.

In the Brockville Recorder the following queries were propounded by 'A Farmer,'

In the Brockville Recorder the following queries were propounded by 'A Farmer,'
the replies were furnished by a friend of the

Editor:

1. In Flax culture, is clay or loam soil best?—Dark loam; fluts if possible.

2. Does it require manure?—If rich loam, it will not require much.

3. Spring or fall ploughing, or both?—Both if possible, but thorough spring ploughing will do.

4. Is it best to seed down clover with it?—No.

-No.
5. How much seed per acre?—If for flax ing, I bushel and three-quarters per acre; if merely for seed half a bushel will do.

6. When to sow it—early or late?—At the yearly reading time time.

the usual seeding-time.
7. The best time to harvest it?—For fla—harvest before it is fully ripe; for seed—

7. The best time to harvest it?—For flax—harvest before it is fully ripe; for seed—when fully ripe.

3. Can the seed be obtained by threshing it?—By flail-threshing if you please.

9. Can the Society furnish farmers with seed?—No, Mr. Colton will do so.

10. Is it best to rot it in the dew or in water?—Depends on the state of the atmosphere, and as this is the most important process, it requires great skill and care.—Water rotted flax makes the whitest linen and yields a greater quantity of good flax.

We also learn from the Recorder that at a meeting of the Directors of the Brockville and Elizabethtown Electoral Division Agricultural Society, held on the 17th day of April, 1863, it was

Resolved, That, owing to the present high prices of Cotton, there is likely to be a great damand for Flax, for some time to come, and as the wheat crop in this part of the country is not to be depended upon, it is expedient that the Farmers should turn their attention to the growing of Flax, and the Directors highly approve of the terms upon which Mr. R. P. Colton proposes to furnish Flax Seed to those desirous of cultivating the same, and also of the measures he proposes to take for the purpose of ascertaining how many Farmers in the neighborhood will undertake to grow Flax this season.

Resolved, That should a sufficient number of Farmers agree to grow Flax this season, say on the whole to the amount of one hundred acres, the Society will award the following liberal premiums on the growing

## Commercial.

#### GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Traffic for week ending 29th May, 1863, - - - - \$49,958 45 Corresponding week last year. 41,883 88§

Increase, - - - -

GRAND TRUNK RAHIWAY.

fraffic for week ending May 

Increase, - - - \$10,014 29

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

Тогохто, Мау 30, 1863.

Toronto, May 30, 1863.

The street market this morning was hardly so well supplied with grain, and the feeling was rather easier, though without decided change in prices.

Wheat—Fall wheat in moderate supply, about 1,500 bushels being offered, and selling readily at 90 to 98c per bushel. Spring wheat 2c better; selling at 80 to 87c per bushel for moderate to good samples.

Rye—Nominal, at 56 to 60c per bushel, or about 1c per pound.

Barley—Very dull, without demand, and selling at 60 to 65c per bushel.

Oats—Oats rather dull, at 40 to 45c per bushel.

PES-Are worth 50 to 56c per bushel on the street, and 56 to 58c per bushel by the

POTATOES—In large supply, principally from the stores, selling at 25 to 40c per bushel retail, and 15 to 30c per bushel at wholesale.

APPLES—Apples sell readily at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel.

BOTTER—Fresh butter 15 to 17c per pound. Good dairy packed butter draws 15c per pound.

er pound.
Eggs—Sell at 7 to 12c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Sold at 50c per pair.

DUCKS—Scarce at 60c per pair.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay \$19.50 per ton.—

Straw \$12 per ton for the best.

HIDES—Per cwt., \$5. Callskins, 8 to 9c per pound. Sheepskins, at \$1.50 to \$2.00 each

Woon.—Was but sparingly supplied to day and prices we presume remain without ma-

wool.—was but sparingly supplied to-day and prices we presume remain without material change at 31 to 32c per pound. Pelts 15c each. Lambskins 20c each. FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; superfine, \$3.85 to \$3.95; fancy, none offering; extra at \$4.25 to \$4.30; double extra, at \$4.75 per harrel

#### C. FREELAND'S MONTREAL MARKET REPORT.

MONTHEAL, May 30, 1863.
The market for everything continues very dull, and the quotations, particularly for flour and wheat, must be taken as extreme. Flour.—Firm; U. C. Spring wheat \$1.03 to \$4.10; Western wheat \$4.20 to \$4.30.—U. S. Spring wheat, unquestionably sound, 94 cents.

94 cents.
PORK—Mess, new, \$11 to \$12: Prime and
Prime mess \$9 to \$10.
BUTTER—Steady; old neglected, and held
in demand; the range is from 10 to 15c per

CUT-MEATS-Very dull, and hardly que

ме. Asнея—Pots \$5.90; pearls \$6.35.

## NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 30, 1863.

Flour-Receipts 19,138 barrels; market quite firm, with their demand; sales 11,000 barrels at \$5.25 to \$5.35 for superfine State; \$5.85 to \$6.05 for extra State; \$6.10 to \$6.25 for choice State; \$5.30 to \$5.40 for superfine Western; \$5.00 to \$6.20 for common to medium extra Western; \$6.25 to \$6.35 for common to good shipping brands extra Round Hoop Ohio. Canadian flour a shade firmer; sales 500 barrels at \$5.90 to \$6.20 for common; \$6.25 to \$7.90 for good to choice extra. Rye flour steady, at \$4.00 to \$5.25.

of Farmers agree to grow Flax this season, say on the whole to the amount of one hundred acres, the Society will award the following liberal premiums on the growing crops, viz:

On the largest and best crop of three acres and over, 1st prize \$10, 2d prize \$8, 3d prize \$8, 3d prize \$6.

On the best crop of two acres and under, 1st prize \$8, 2d prize \$6, 3d prize \$4.

On the best crop of one acre, 1st prize \$6, 2d prize \$4, 3d prize \$2.

On the best crop of one-half acre, 1st prize \$4, 2d prize \$3, 3d prize \$2.

On the best crop of one-half acre, 1st prize \$4, 2d prize \$3, 3d prize \$2.

On the best crop of one-half acre, 1st prize \$4, 2d prize \$3, 3d prize \$2.

On the best crop of one-half acre, 1st prize \$6, 2d prize \$3, 3d prize \$2.

On the best crop of one-half acre, 1st prize \$4, 2d prize \$3, 3d prize \$2.

#### THE RISING GENERATION.

Is the rising generation of Canada undergoing a useful, healthful process of school education, to fit it for the performance of social duties, and the endurance of hard toil in the struggles of active life? Or is the system of school education stretched and enforced to an intensity that promises to fill early graves and lunatic asylums?

Terrible though this question may be, there is cause for writing of it plainly, and reason to fear that, though early graves and reason to fear that, though early graves and lunatic asylums may not receive any large number of the youthful martyrs to an immoderate mental training and torture, the coming men and women of the Upper Province of Canada are likely to be the fathers and mothers of an intellectually and physically impaired race; and their enfectled offspring, to be in turn the parents of imbecility, unless a very marked relaxation is at once effected in the system.

School trustees require too much of teachers, and teachers exact from children a continuous mental tension incompatible, with

ers, and teachers exact from children a continuous mental tension incompatible, with play out of doors, or of repore and peace at home with their parents. Parents are worried by demands from teachers to be rigorous with their children. The young things feel the giddiness of brain, the disorder of body, the distemper of mind, but they have none to complain to, who understands the malady, or dares presume to call in question the wisdom of teachers and school trustees. We have not space to enter on this momentuous have not space to enter on this momentuous question farther this week but invite atten-tion to the subjoined statement:

ion to the subjoined statement:

IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS.—A very remarkable pamphlet has recently made its appearance in England, containing statements of facts that ought to command the attention of the civilized world. The pamphlet is written by E. Chadwick, Esq., C.B., and published pursuant to an address of the House of Lords. The subject of this pamphlet is Education, and it is devoted to the discussion of three matters—the organization of schools, the hours of study, and physical training. Our attention has been arrested by Mr. Chadwick's statement of facts in connection with the second of these three subjects—the hours of study. Struck by the frightful disproportion between the powers of childish attention and the length of school hours, he has directed questions to many of childish attention and the length of school hours, he has directed questions to many distinguished teachers. Mr. Donaldson, head master of the Training College of Glasgow, states that the limits of voluntary and intelligent attention are, with children from 5 to 8 years of age, about 15 minutes; from 8 to 10 years of age, about 20 minutes; from 10 to 12 years of age, about 55 minutes; from 12 to 16 or 18 years of age, about 80 minutes; and continues: "I have repeatedly obtained a bright, voluntary attention from each of these classes for 10 or 15 minutes more, but I observed it was at the expense of the succeeding lesson." The Rev. J. A. Morrison, Rector of the same College, speaking on the same subject, says: "I will undertake to teach one hundred children, in three hours a day, as much as "I will undertake to teach one hundred children, in three hours a day, as much as they can by possibility receive; and I hold it to be an axiom in education that no lesson has been given till it has been received; as soon, therefore, as the receiving power of the children is exhausted, anything given is useless, nay, injurious, inasmuch as you thereby weaken, instead of strengthening the receiving power. This ought to be a first principle in education. I think it is seldom acted on."

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the womm nurmer state that the **LIVERY BUSINESS** recently carried on under the style and firm of RICH-ARDSON & BRATT, will in future be carried on by the subscriber. Parties wishing Horses and Carringes to hire will place call at the American Hotel, King street west.

WM. RICHARDSON, Proprietor, 25

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