

by farmers and their wives and daughters; and all manufactured by themselves, at their own houses, from the produce of their farms, in wool or flax. It shows great industry in the female part of the agricultural class. They offer for sale very good Canadian cloth, flannel and linen—not superfine, but very suitable for country use, and for the use of the labouring class. The linen and flannel are very strong and good, and if the linen was bleached by themselves, it would soften its texture and make it much more valuable. This bleaching might be readily accomplished by the farmer's family, but perhaps it would prevent them having the linen to dispose of the same year that the flax is produced. We believe, however, that the higher value given to the linen would amply pay the interest of the amount invested in the linen for one year. The stockings, socks, and mittens they sell, are much better for country use, and for the labouring class, than what can be had in stores generally, with the additional recommendation of being lower in price. It is very desirable to encourage this industry, and it might be extended so much as to assist considerably the farmer's families, and almost all the work is executed at the slack time of the year, and at night. Store-keepers accustomed to buy these articles from the farmers, should instruct them, when necessary, to make the articles in the manner that would be most suitable for the uses that store-keepers retail them for. We do not see them offer any blankets for sale of home manufacture, and we think they might make them of much better quality and more lasting, than a large proportion of those imported. It is easy to calculate what profit a pair of good blankets would leave a farmer, by weighing a pair, and ascertaining what quantity of their own wool it would take to make a pair. Farmers in the old country, up to the period of our leaving home, scarcely ever purchased blankets, sheets, or any other articles that could be made from their own products. All their linen and flannel

goods, and most of the woollen cloth worn by them, was made in their own houses, except the weaving. They invariably found linen made and bleached by themselves was much better and more enduring than that made and bleached by manufacturers. Flannel goods they also found more durable when made by themselves, than any they could purchase. One cause of this difference was, that neither wool nor flax made use of by the farmer had the best portions taken out of them by manufacturers for finer fabrics. The farmers, on the contrary, made use of flax and wool of the best quality, as it came to them. The use of linen we should be glad to see, become more general instead of cotton, and for working men who use flannel shirts the Canadian farmers might supply a very suitable article. All these matters would have a great influence on the success of agriculture, and they are therefore entitled to the serious consideration of the readers of this Journal. We simply submit our idea on the subject, for others to improve upon it. However public manufactories may fail of success, those carried on in private families cannot cause much loss; and although the time and labour of the farmer's family may not be very richly rewarded, what is received is the reward of hours spent industriously, when, if they were not so employed, this time might be spent in idleness, or in expenditure of the farmer's means, which perhaps he could ill spare. The money gained by the sale of domestic manufactures, should be highly valued by the industrious families who make the goods disposed of, and they may rest satisfied it is highly creditable to them. The principal work of the farmers during the winter, is to attend to the farm stock, thrashing, and taking manure out to the fields, where required for use in spring. Doing this latter work in winter will greatly facilitate the spring work, and the manure if properly made up in heaps in the field, will not be so liable to be washed by water as if scattered about the yard. Fence