

could be established for the above articles in their raw state. We shall do our utmost to open a market for the article, and shall give timely evidence of the success of our endeavours by advertisement through our columns.

The farmers in the township of Waterloo, Genesee county, State of New York, sowed last spring one thousand bushels of flax, upon the recommendation of an individual who guaranteed to erect an oil mill, and pay one dollar a bushel for all the flax seed brought to his establishment, and eight dollars per ton for the flax, without any preparation, further than thrashing the seed; and we learn from the *New Genesee Farmer*, that the business has proved a most profitable one to the farmers who engaged in it. Similar steps might be taken in this country, especially in such sections where the soil is too richly supplied with vegetable matter for autumn wheat,—and oil mills might be established in a very short time, in every district in the province. The manufacturing of linseed oil is a branch of business that cannot possibly overstock the market, as the English market is quite open to colonial oils, there being only a nominal duty of ten shillings per ton on colonial oil, whereas there is a heavy duty on all foreign oils, equal to *four pounds ten shillings* per ton. If Canadians were wise they would look to this matter. We trust every Agricultural Society in the province will look to it, and give that encouragement to the cultivation of flax, and the manufacturing of oils, as the subject justly deserves.—*British American Cultivator*.

**COMPOSTS.**—Animal manure combined with earths, and rendered fine by decomposition, are called composts; and when the preparation of them is well managed, a great increase on both the quantity and quality of manures on a farm may be obtained. When the dung of the stables or the barn yard, is allowed to ferment before it is placed in the field, or in situations, where it is uncovered or unmixed with some substance to absorb and retain the gases generated, a great loss to the farmer of nutritive matter certainly ensues. To avoid this and provide a supply of fine manure indispensable in gardening, and some other farm operations, it is found an excellent plan to mix the vegetable matter of swamps, the muck of drains, wash of roads, peat, &c. in heaps with the unfermented manure, and in this way the insoluble part of the vegetable matter used is prepared to become the food of plants, while they at the same time serve to prevent the escape of matter from the fermenting mass. In preparing these heaps, the manure, and the muck or the earth, (for even arable earth will be better as an absorbent mixed with the fermenting dung, than nothing,) is placed in layers until the requisite height is obtained, when it is left to ferment and decompose. If the heat rises to much over 100 degrees, the pile should be shovelled over, and this incorporation of the materials will check the too rapid fermentation, and promote the fineness and quality of the compost, and perhaps the best where it can be adopted, and there is no fine manure required, is to carry on the field proceeds of the stables and yards, spread them and turn them thoroughly under with as little delay as possible. A compost is also made by spreading the yard to the depth of ten or twelve inches, with swamp muck, or other earth containing insoluble vegetable matter, and allowing this to receive the wash of the stables, manure, &c. As the straw, hay, dung, urine, and other matters, will, in the course of the winter, become, by the trampling of beasts, tho-

roughly incorporated with the added earth, the volatile salts which are so apt to escape, as well as those which being soluble are washed away by the rains, are retained, and the quantity of manure is most beneficially augmented. In this way on some farms where but comparatively small numbers of stock are kept, from 500 to 1000 loads of manure are annually obtained, and the fertility of the farm rapidly increased.

“ Let the earth have cultivation,  
Let its products have creation,  
Bid the seas give circulation,  
Give the people education,  
And you build the mighty nation.”

The above rhymes contain, in quaint language, it is true, much good solid truth.

The items there mentioned, are all the essentials of building up a mighty nation, and every man, woman and child, should be taught to remember them, and be convinced that some portion of duty in this building up, devolves upon them. In the first place it is in vain for a people to consider them great or mighty who cannot feel themselves, who do not cultivate the earth. You might as well call the child in the nurse's arms, and who cries to her for food, independent, as a people who neglect their Agriculture, and look to others for food and raiment. In the next place, it is of little use to cultivate and produce crops, unless the products receive the modification which the hand of art can give them, and which can convert them from the raw material into the several kinds and sorts of things needed by the community.

They should be manufactured, created into different shapes and forms, and their value increased by the amount of change, and the amount of skill required to bring about that change.

Again, unless commerce and trade should step in, it would not be of much service to produce or to manufacture either.

Exchange is as necessary as produce, and in proportion as the facilities for exchange are promoted, in the same proportion does business increase, and activity take the place of stupid lethargy. Hence, roads, canals, rail-roads, and other internal improvements, become necessary, and add to the strength as well as to the convenience of the people.

Last, though not least of all, education should be the crowning requisite. Without this, prosperity, riches and honors, are as so many weapons, whereby to slay human happiness—so many gifts under which the freedom and enjoyment of the people may be plunged, never to rise again.

What applies to nations, as a general rule, will apply to small communities, and what will apply to small communities, will, as a general thing, apply to families, and even to individuals. Cultivation, therefore, of the soil and the mind, are subjects of no small importance to every one.

If you have not a farm to cultivate, you have a mind. If you have no products to create, you, nevertheless, have a mind. If you have no commercial transactions to employ you, you have a mind. And how are you managing it? In such a manner that if every other person should be like you, the community to which you belong would be improving—would be on the forward or backward march? Do you so cultivate your intellect, that you can say at night, I am wiser than I was in the morning, or that I know more to-day than I did yesterday? If yea, you have not only positively benefitted yourself, but you have added something to the weight