

least one million of pounds sterling might be realised annually from this single source, besides supplying our own country with upwards of 1100 pounds worth of hemp and flaxen goods annually. Flax seed might be made an extensive article of export to the British Isles, for the purpose of crushing into oil and for sowing. The manufacture of luseed oil might be made a considerable item of profit to this country, but probably it would pay better for sowing, so soon as the superior quality of our seed becomes generally known in the British markets. The more we have become acquainted with the flax and hemp crop, the better have we become convinced of its profitableness and general adaptation to this country. We have no idea of urging the farmers to engage in this business, but we shall set an example which, if they follow, they will never have reason to regret.

The forests of Canada come far short of contributing their proper share to the wealth of the nation, and it is strange that so little should be done in this particular. North Carolina is celebrated for its forests of pine, but not more so than Canada. The production of tar, resin, and spirits of turpentine, has enabled that state to supply the whole continent of North America with these articles. The pineries of that state have been nearly exhausted by improvident treatment, and Canada appears now the only country except the north of Europe, where a certain supply can for any length of time be relied upon. Extracting tar and turpentine from the pine is a most profitable business; and this country should not only be supplied with a superior article for home consumption, but active measures should be taken to ship these articles in large quantities to other countries.

Sugar from the maple could be produced to a sufficient extent to supply the country, and as an evidence of the capability of our forests for doing this, we would state, that the Indians on one of the islands of Lake Huron, sold the present year no less than one hundred tons of excellent sugar.

The minerals of Canada are quite in an unproductive state, with two or three exceptions, and from these sources alone, an important trade might be fostered, which might be made to go a long way towards making up the loss sustained by a change in the British tariff laws.

If the Canadian people could see their true situation, and be made to rely solely upon them-

selves for support, the operations of free trade would do them no harm, but would at once tend to elevate them to a position that they never dreamed of attaining. The Germanic States at one time fancied that each great division of the empire was peculiarly adapted to the growth and manufacture of certain articles, and that it would be a wise system of legislation to protect the interests of each state by enacting a heavy revenue tariff upon articles shipped from one great division of the country to the other; this system, upon trial, was found to be a great source of anarchy, and was ultimately suspended. The United States have established a system of international free trade among themselves, which clearly proves to our mind that protection is altogether unnecessary. England has set a noble example in removing those hindrances to a free trade and commerce, which in the dark ages were enacted, and perpetuated by selfish politicians up to the present time; and we shall be greatly mistaken if other nations do not adopt the same liberal policy before the lapse of many years. If the Canadian legislators were wise, they would encourage the spread of useful knowledge among all classes of the people, by which means they would see the propriety of adopting the most improved method of cultivation and manufactures. A system of legislation will have to be introduced, adapted to the peculiar circumstances in which the country is placed, the nature of which may in part be conjectured from the foregoing desultory remarks.

General Harman's Improved Flint Wheat.

This justly celebrated variety of fall wheat has been introduced into two or three sections of Canada within the past year, and all who have given it a trial appear well satisfied with it, and consider it equal to the high character given it in the American agricultural journals. Two years since we purchased a barrel of this wheat from General Harman, at the rate of six shillings and threepence per bushel, exclusive of freight and other charges, and the crop exceeded our most sanguine expectations. This experiment turned out so well, that we sowed the past season thirty acres with this wheat, all of which looks remarkably promising at the period we are penning this notice. If any of our friends desire to obtain the white flint, the Canada flint, or any of the other improved varieties of wheat with which we are