

straw per barrel, is salted with foreign salt, then boiled in a furnace, containing 250 gallons, for three hours; when cold, put into thick round mits, made for the purpose, about two feet in diameter, then placed under a screw, about twelve of them at a time, for twenty hours, by which process the water and oil are pressed out; these run by means of a shallow trough and conducting spouts to casks outside the building, after which the oil floats, and is taken off yielding about five per cent; the mats containing the herrings are put out, after pressing, to dry for two days; it is then taken from the mats, put into flour barrels, and closely packed, by treading upon it; some is put into boxes containing 224 lbs. each; the barrel contains about the same weight. Caplin are made into manure as above, but do not produce oil. Cods' heads, also, in the same manner. Cods' heads are also well dried on a beach, for five days or a week, without any salt. They are then packed into flour barrels, screwed in and sent to France, where they are ground up for manure. All these manures are said to do better than guano, and fifty per cent. higher in price. Mussels, oysters, bones, kelp—I saw specimens of all these manures, ground to a powder, said to be equally as good as any other kind.—*Chemical News.*

The *Linnæa Borealis*, a beautiful creeping plant, named by the naturalist Linnæus after himself, and adopted as part of the great botanist's crest, is very plentiful in the woods in the neighbourhood of Riviere du Loup and Cacouna. It is used by the young lady visitors to these places, in the summer months, to twine round their hats, to which it makes a pretty ornament. It bears a small white bell-shaped flower, tinted with pink on the inside, and very fragrant, on a short stem, and is most abundant under the shelter of evergreens in half-cleared woods.—Thompson, the author of "Life in Russia," remarking on the love shown to this little flower by the Swedes, says:—"To have produced one whose reputation has become the property of the universe is their boast and pride to this day, and, as if to prove what the force of example of one great mind can effect, the love of botany is among the Swedes a ruling passion. The *linnaea borealis*, a little creeping plant of delicious fragrance, growing wild in the woods, first discovered by Linnæus, and with which they crowned his bust, is perfectly venerated. One of my rambles in the country some school boys, who were following the same path, came running to me, stranger as I was, exclaiming, 'see sir, we have found some of the *Linnaea borealis*!'" It will not detract from the admiration which the Canadian ladies show for this tiny creeper to learn its name and associations, and how it is honoured in another country.—*Advertiser.*

FLAX—Land intended for flax demands particular attention now. The land should have been deeply ploughed last autumn, and should, as soon as sufficiently dry, be well harrowed, rolled, grubbed, and well cleaned of all root weeds, such as scutch, crowfoot, &c. The best soil for flax is a deep, strong loam; and rich stubble land, after wheat, oats, or barley, produces the best sample, particularly if the grain crops have succeeded well; and the seed may be sown by the end of the month, and well harrowed with a short tined harrow, first one way, and then across, or diagonally, so as to distribute the seeds equally; finish with the roller. The proportion of seed generally sown to the Irish acre is three and a half to four bushels; but it is much safer to show too thick than to thin. Good crops are taken after potatoes, mangels, carrots, and parsnips; but of late there is a decided opinion setting in the north of Ireland against growing flax after turnips. Professor Hodges, of the Queen's College, Belfast, recommended the following special manure for the flax crop for the last three years; but we have as yet no reports as to its efficacy from those who may have tried it. It is said that recent chemical investigations show that the flax crop has taken from the soil those matters which the professor proposes to supply. The quantities are for a statute acre:—

	s.	d.
Muriate of potash, 30lb.....	cost	2 6
Chloride of sodium (common salt) 28lb "	"	0 3
Burned gypsum, powdered, 34lb. "	"	0 6
Bone dust, 54lb.....	"	3 3
Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom salt) 56lb "	"	4 0

10 6

This is also recommended to be applied to the land when flax is sown after turnips, from the results of an experiment made by Mr. James Dickson in growing flax after carrots, potatoes, and turnips

Editorial Notices, &c.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.—We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this number, of Mr. Andrew Smith, who has commenced his profession as a Veterinary Surgeon, in this city. We stated in our last that Mr. Smith had arrived, and that he brings with him unquestionable testimonials of high professional talent and moral character. Persons at a distance, having valuable stock requiring professional aid, may communicate with Mr. Smith by letter; and he will hold himself in readiness, in cases of urgent necessity, to pay, if required, a personal visit. With regard to the giving of Veterinary Instruction, contemplated by the Board of Agriculture in their arrangements with Mr. Smith, full particulars will be announced in this journal, as soon as they are finally decided.