

So far as experience goes, we can only say that we have cultivated two acres and a half of flax the past year, which yielded in seed twenty-two bushels, and in fibre five hundred pounds of clean flax per acre. The seed was worth one dollar per bushel, and the fibre ten dollars per 100 lbs., which would give a return of seventy-two dollars for the produce of an acre; at least one half of this sum was net profits, which would equal the value of the land upon which the crop was grown. The hemp which we grew last year, was worth much more, in proportion to the land sown, than the flax, and the results of both crops were so satisfactory, that we have sown the present season thirteen acres of flax and ten acres of hemp. Indeed we feel so sanguine of the result of this experiment, that we intend to sow annually not less than one-sixth of our arable land with flax.

Much of the success of the husbandman will depend upon the rotation of crops which he pursues, and it therefore may be interesting to mention the rotation or succession of crops which we propose to practice in connection with the proposed extensive system of flax growing. As we intend that the profits of this one crop shall pay the entire expenses of the farm, we shall commence our rotation with this crop; and in the management of all the other crops upon the farm, shall have a constant eye in keeping up the fertility of the soil, so that it will be in a clean and fertile state for the flax crop once in every six years.

With the flax we shall sow down the land with clover, the first year of which will be sown in July for hay, and in October for seed; and the second year, up

to the first of August, for pasture, at which period the stock will be removed off the clover; and between the twentieth of the same month and the tenth of September, the clover sward will be ploughed, pressed and sown with winter wheat; at the removal of the winter wheat the stubble will be ploughed under and the land sown with rye, to be fed off with sheep the following spring; by the middle of May the whole of the land sown with rye will be liberally manured and ploughed for the root and other hoeing crops, consisting of potatoes, turnips, carrots, mangold wurtzel, parsnips, Indian corn, dwarf field beans for feeding sheep, and a host of other crops which it may be unnecessary to mention, all of which will require an equal amount of attention with that of the ruta bago and carrots.

As soon as the fields are cleared of these multifarious hoeing crops, the land will be ploughed with a heavy winter's furrow, by exposing a large surface to the action of the frost, which is performed simply by raftering or cutting the furrows thirty inches wide, in a similar manner that ribs are formed for turnips; in the following spring, as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry for harrowing, those ribs will be harrowed down and the land made perfectly smooth, and immediately ribbed with a twelve inch furrow, and sown with spring wheat; upon the removal of the spring wheat crop the ground will be ploughed, and the following spring scarified, harrowed, rolled, and otherwise, as circumstances may require, be made in a fit state for the flax crop.

By pursuing this system of tillage the soil will be constantly getting richer and deeper, and will in process of time be