

West Needham, Mass.,	50 00
6, One pair of do Captain Spencer,	20 00
7, One Pair of Pigs, Thomas Hancock, Burlington N. J.,	20 00
8, do Henry Parsons Canada West,	30 00
9, do Aaron Clements Philadelphia,	27 50
10, Single Boar Pig, Lewis Livingston, Rhinebeck, Dutchess co.	17 00
11, do Gen. Cadwallader, Philadelphia,	17 00
12, do J. B. Wilson, Wisconsin,	17 00
13, do Thomas Hancock, Burlington, N. J.,	16 00
14, do Lincoln Brooks, Providence, R. I.,	16 00
All the above Pigs were dropped from the 7th to the 10th of April, last.	
15, One Sow in pig 9 months old, G. G. Hubbard, West Needham, Mass.,	30 00

FLAX MACHINERY—VALUE OF MARL, &c.

To the Editor of the Canadian Agriculturist.

SIR,

I see by the Old Country papers, that Mons. Claussen has advertised to license his patent for preparing flax. Forty years since, Mr. Lee of Enfield, near London, took out a patent for preparing flax in its dry state, as pulled. At that time I was engaged with a party who were promised a license by Mr. Lee, and they in consequence sowed many acres to flax. I left that country and heard no more of the patent; but subsequently I saw quoted Mr. Lee's recommendation of sowing two bushels of salt per acre with flax, in the old *Farmer's Journal*; and I think also by Sir John Sinclair, in the *Code of Agriculture*. The sample of flax that I saw which had been prepared according to Mr. Lee's process was of a beautiful white silky texture, and believe that Mr. L. failed to enrich himself, solely through a deficiency of tact in bringing his patent into notice. I understand that the machinery and bleaching were both unexpensive. This patent is now public property; enquiry regarding it, by the Board of Agriculture, might tend to procuring an expeditious and cheap method of working flax, and of advantage to this Province.

You recently recommended the application of Marl to a Gwillimsbury correspondent, and 2 years since, I saw a notice to M. M., directing him to apply 30 bushels per acre, which allowance I thought very narrow.* Considering the durability, value, and abundance of Marl, I cannot account for its not being generally applied to land. We seldom laid less than 20 cart loads per acre, which lasted for as many years; in many instances, however, making the first few crops drunk with exuberance. In the deep lands, from firmer estuaries, a less quantity sufficed. Professor Johnston, in one of his lectures, states

that in Hampshire he has seen the crop of wheat doubled by the application of Chalk. As Sir J. Sinclair remarks of Lime to Peat, that a second coat does no good within a few years, even where only half the usual quantity has been laid thereon in the first instance; so with Marl, a second coat does no good until after the lapse of 12 or 15 years. A remarkable instance of the fertilizing property of a subsoil is given in the *Albany Cultivator*, vol. v, p. 297, by Mr. Holbrook, in describing the farm of Messrs. Lynde in Guildford, Vt. Two years since he (Mr. B. L.) commenced digging a cellar, and opened a trench about 14 feet wide, 18 feet deep, under the whole length of the barn, 70 feet. The earth taken out was all carried to the field and spread as a top dressing upon a moist piece of mowing land; the effect was truly wonderful, doubling the quantity of hay. One would not have supposed that earth taken out to the depth of 8 feet would have produced the effect; and it certainly affords a substantial proof of the benefit to be derived from barn cellars when the salts are annually saved and made available. With deference to Mr. Holbrook, I venture an opinion that the benefit derived was from the richness of the subsoil in calcarious earth; doubtless this subsoil also runs through a location. This fact points to the fertilizing property of many subsoils. In one of the concessions leading from Yonge street to Weston, a steep hill has been cut through. Should business or pleasure lead you that road, you will see how rich in Marl the earth becomes the lower its sides descends. In Mr. Hind's lectures, he recommends 25 bushels of Lime per acre; this allowance too, approaches temperance, excepting however, the Magnesian lime of which that quantity is sufficient for one application, in preference to double the bulk, on account of its great causticity. Persons having farmed on the borders of the forest of Dean well know that 80 bushels per acre would render the soil sterile for seven years, and that it would grow nought else than quitch grass, or ferns. With other qualities of Lime this rule does not hold good. We once for experiment laid one bushel per rod, each of soaper's ashes and lime upon two acres of fallow, and at harvest saw no perceptible difference in the wheat crop. Soaper's ashes, however, are like strong drink, on some land, drawing all the good out of it with the first crop, leaving the ground unkind for years afterwards; but on other soils this manure proves permanently fertilizing as in firmer estuaries. Intemperance is beneficial, as the following will verify. When the British Army during the last war was concentrated near Plattsburg, the rum for consumption by the soldiers was stored in a