

flax from rising. The water is now to be admitted, when the vat is filled, and the plants entirely covered; the steam is turned on, and the water heated to the temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit. The heated water begins immediately to dissolve the glutinous matter, and within a few hours acetous fermentation commences. This speedily decomposes the gluten, abstracts the colour, and leaves the fibre state to be readily separated from the stem. After remaining in the vat about 60 hours, the vat is emptied by a sluice gate, and the plants taken out to be dried."—*Irish Agriculturist*.

EXPENSE OF TILLING ONE STATUTE ACRE OF PARSNIPS, ON CAPPOQUIN HOUSE FARM, IN 1847.

Subsoiling 16 inches deep, with spades.	£3	0	0
40 tons farm-yard manure.....	3	10	0
Picking stones with harrows.....	0	5	0
Ploughing and Harrowing.....	0	5	6
Drilling 27 inches apart.....	0	2	6
1½ drawing out manure (from headland)	0	3	9
3 men filling ditto.....	0	2	6
4 men spreading ditto.....	0	3	4
1 horse closing drills.....	0	2	6
Seed	0	4	6
4 boys dibbling seed.....	0	1	8
Weeding for season.....	1	0	0
Raising crop with spades.....	0	10	0
Storing ditto.....	0	6	3
Rent	1	10	0
Taxes.....	0	5	0
400 Wellington cabbages for failures, and planting same.....	0	2	10
	£11	15	4

PRODUCE.

Produce ascertained by weighing one cart-load, and taking the number of carts (the tops being quite withered when raised)—20 tons; now selling in Cappoquin market for 4 pence per stone, £2 13s. 4d. per ton.....	£53	6	8
The cabbage planted in June proved an extraordinary crop, one head weighing 26lbs.; average weight of 400 heads, 14lbs., at 2d.....	3	6	8
	56	13	4
Deduct tillage, &c.....	11	15	4
Profit on one acre of parsnips, without taking the succeeding crop into consideration	£44	18	0

JOHN CLEMENTS,

Steward to Sir Richard Keene, Bart.

The present wet weather so much impedes the general digging, manuring, and cutting, that it is considered very detrimental to the future prospect, and should the wet season continue a week or two longer, it may be a very serious injury, particularly in the weald of Kent, and clay soils generally.—*Kentish Observer*.

COMPLETION OF THE COUNTY OF DOWN NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, IN CONNEXION WITH A MODEL FARM OF NINE ACRES.—The want of an agricultural education, for the agricultural classes, had long been felt by the landed proprietors, the gentry, and farmers around Holywood; and after a lengthened negotiation with the Board of Education, and overcoming many difficulties which occurred in procuring a suitable site, the Provisional Committee published their prospectus in May, 1845. The result was a very liberal subscription, which has enabled them, with the grant from the Board, to complete a handsome building, at an expense of nearly £500. The establishment consists of male and female school-rooms, with suitable accommodation for a master and mistress, a dairy, laundry, piggery, fowl-house, &c. The Committee are using every means to procure first-rate teachers, when the schools will be immediately opened. The building stands within five minutes' walk of the rising village of Holywood, which will afford excellent accommodation for persons coming from a distance, until the additional arrangements are made to receive boarders, who will have every facility, by the new Railway, for attending Dr. Hodges' lectures and experiments on agricultural chemistry, at the laboratory, Belfast, a series of which will be adapted to agricultural teachers and pupils, at hours best suited to their convenience. The following extract from the prospectus will best explain the objects and expectations of the founders of the school:—"It is admitted by every person that those who are to live by farming should be instructed in its principles, and it is also admitted that our soil is capable of producing a much greater amount of food than it does at present, requiring only to be properly and scientifically cultivated. Towards accomplishing this most desirable end, it is proposed to establish a school on the same principles as the Larnoe school. The school will be in connexion with the National Board, and the system of instruction will combine an agricultural with a superior general education, and will qualify many to become agriculturists, land-stewards, teachers, &c., and lead, unquestionably, to a vast improvement in the tenantry of the country. In addition to the numerous other benefits which may result from such an establishment, those pupils who may distinguish themselves will have the privilege of being allowed to go for two years, without charge, to Glasnevin Institution, which supplies such a number of land-stewards for Ireland. Females will receive a good general education, and be instructed in useful needlework, in a separate school, by a properly qualified mistress, and also in the management of the laundry, dairy, and general housekeeping."—*Irish Agriculturist*.

PLOUGHING.—1st. The horses should be harnessed as near to the plough as they can be placed, without impeding the freedom of their step;