

Rent of Land at 48s. per acre.....	£13 14 9
Taxes, at 6s. per acre.....	1 14 4
Flax Seed, 13½ bushels, at 9s.....	6 1 6
One ploughing, at 10s. per acre.....	2 17 3
Sowing and harrowing, at 1s. 6d. per acre	0 8 0
Weeding, at 2s. per acre.....	0 11 5
Pulling Flax, at 14s. per acre.....	4 0 1
Carting and stacking, at 4s. per acre...	1 2 10
Thrashing.....	5 7 1
Winnowing.....	0 12 6
	£36 9 9

SALE OF PRODUCE.

Sale of Flax Seed, 116½ bushels, at 8s..	46 10 0
Sale of Flax Straw, 12 tons, 2 cwt. 2 qrs. at £3 per ton.....	36 7 6
Sale of Chaff, at 5s. per acre*.....	1 8 7
	£84 6 1

Leaving a net profit of £47 15s. 9d. on the 5A. 2R. 36. or a trifle more than 5½ acres of land employed in this trial of Flax cultivation; and Mr. Druce concludes by expressing his conviction that Flax is not at all an exhausting crop.

FLAX GROWING IN IRELAND.

I beg to submit the following Report upon the merits of my Saturated Flax Seed:—

Extract from the Monthly Reports for June, 1850, of Mr. John Grennan, Practical Instructor to the Scarriff Union, to the Royal Agricultural Society.

“The Flax Crop, unless when bad seed was sown, (which I am sorry to say was imposed on the farmers in too many instances,) looks well.—The Patent Saturated Seed sent me from London by J. D. Macnamara, Esq., J. P., to have sown on his farm at Ayle, as also with the Rev. Mr. Sheehy, has proved itself superior to the best Rig-a Seed that could be purchased, sown on the same day, same land and preparations: and should it carry its superiority in the after manufacture of the fibre, I know not its value, as compared with all other kinds of Flax Seed that I know.

(Signed,) JOHN GRENNAN.”

The growth of Flax in Ireland in 1851 has extended to 138,000 acres, average produce 3 tons to the Irish acre, or 414,000 tons of Flax Straw, which at £3 per Ton would reach £1,242,000.—

Eighteen bushels of Flax Seed to the acre at 5s. per bushel would bring £621,000. Money value to the growers should be at least £1,863,000, but I can fearlessly assert that the growers will lose at least one-third of this sum by the common methods of preparation they are driven to adopt.

This quantity of 414,000 Tons would yield one fourth, or 103,500 Tons of available fibre, which at £32 per Ton, the minimum rate offered in the market, would bring £3,312,000, so that the Company established for this Commerce would obtain a scale of interest for their Capital not usually expected from commercial undertakings.—

* The Chaff is underrated, inasmuch as that it is considered preferable, when properly prepared, to light oats for cattle feeding.

Full and detailed accounts are ready for the inspection of those willing to take an interest in this important business; added to this it will open a new source of additional employment annually to thousands of the labouring poor, from which they have hitherto been entirely deprived.

The Earl of Glengall stated in the House of Lords the 26th of March, 1852, that there were 780,000 paupers in the Irish Workhouses last year; that the average deaths were 1000 per week; and that there were 139,000 acres under wheat cultivation in Ireland less in 1850 than in 1847; but much of this state of misery may be relieved by an universal cultivation of Flax.—Emigration and premature deaths have decreased the Irish population to an alarming extent. But suppose, for example, that an equal quantity to the above 414,000 tons (the produce of 1851) were converted by manual labour into 103,500 tons of flax of commerce by my processes, and that the operation could be finished in one year, or forty-eight working weeks, employment could be given to upwards of 71,000 people, at the maximum rate of wages now paid in Ireland, viz:—men one shilling per day, women eightpence per day, and boys and girls sixpence each per day. Thus paying for wages alone upwards of *one million sterling* for the above period—and this exclusive of the employment given in the agricultural departments of the undertaking. I therefore feel confident, that the exalted benevolence, at all times extended by the English nation to worthy objects, will not be wanting in giving relief to a class of human beings suffering by *famine, disease, and premature death.*

The first effective cordage ever yet made from Irish material, has been manufactured from flax produced by J. D. Macnamara, Esq., Justice of the Peace in the County Clare.

Offers have been made by several Hemp and Flax Brokers, in London, for supplies of No. 1—T. H. D. Flax, at the rate of 35s. per cwt. The samples I have sent to the Royal Exhibition have created intense uneasiness in all the foreign hemp and flax-growing nations, and frequent overtures have been made to me for the purchase of my Patent Rights. The Royal Commissioners have requested that these samples should be presented to them for exhibition in their contemplated Museum, with which request I have complied.

What England wants, and what her Farmers have, with careful industry, the power to supply to her, are strong fibrous substances, fit for conversion into the following articles, namely:—

Cordage, standing and running rigging, bolt ropes, lead and log lines, fine twine, twine ordinary, mackerel lines, seine and trawl lines; shrouds, white lines in variety of sizes, whale lines, fishing lines, fishing nets, sail cloths, rain awnings, hatchway covers, scamen's bags, hammock covers, fire engine and watering hose, as well as every other article made from hemp and flax required on ship board.

For inland consumption, packing, cordage, shoe thread, floor cloths, nail bags; corn and flour, coal and coke sacks; railway paulling cloths, waggon covers, cart covers, rick covers,