bushels each. The whole fallow should be gone over as quickly as possible. Leave the heaps high and conical, to protect the ashes as much as possible from rain, and to secure thorough combustion of the cinders, twigs, and charred ends, of which there will always be some left, however clean the burn. It is most important to have these scraped up into heaps before the fire is out. The next thing will be to take a "hand-barrow," as it is called; *i. e.*, a box about two feet by three, with poles fastened to the sides, and pass from heap to heap carrying the ashes into piles, of perhaps a waggon load each, taking care to make each pile in an open spot where the waggon will have little difficulty in turning. When this job is completed, proceed with your waggon to haul the ashes to the leaching place. An axe-man will be needed to precede and attend on the waggon, in order to chop out a kind of road. Usually it will not require much additional use of the axe to do this All ought to be chopped into manageable lengths when first felled, but as trees are sometimes buried in deep snow at the time of felling, a few are overlooked, and require cutting across at logging time In making a road for the ash waggon, the oxen will be required to pull the ends of cut logs out of the way, so as to leave a free passage for the wheels. Having piled up the ashes at the leaches, they should be protected from the rain, as otherwise there will be great waste and loss. The process of potash-making, cannot now be described, but may form the subject of a future article. By care and attention, potash of prime quality can be made with the ashes accumulated in the way just spoken of. You are now ready to proceed with the work of logging up—and the sooner it is pushed forward the better, as, if wet weather comes on, it is very difficult to get the log heaps burnt out of the way. By having the logging done in good season, a dry time can be chosen for the burn, and an effective job made of it. Four or five men, and two yoke of oxen are needed for logging up. "Bees" as they are called, are frequently made for the purpose. A number of adjacent settlers, with their teams, meet in the clearing of one of their number, and by combining their forces, a large day's work will be done. The system of changing work, is often found very convenient in a new country, where both labourers and money are scarce. Logging up may be lightened considerably, by the exercise of judgement in making the piles. The butt logs of the larger trees should fix the places, and form the beginnings of the heaps. The second cut, though heavy, can be twisted round with far less exertion on the part of the oxen, than is required to draw it end-wise. By the help of skids, and the use of levers, or "hand-spikes," as they are called, the men will roll up the logs as they are drawn, with comparative ease. When the work is well done, the heaps present a compact, neat appearance, and if a dry time be chosen, will burn very nicely. Our engraving represents the final operation, and it is with no little satisfaction that the settler beholds the flame and smoke wreathing and curling upwards from a hundred log heaps. These got rid of, only the stumps remain as cumberers of the ground. These, however, though eyesores and obstacles for a time, do not preclude cultivation. It will be many a day before skilful tillage, will secure a better crop than that yielded by the virgin soil, even though it be studded with a host of stumps.

Field Beans.

The cultivation of the bean is now extensively practiced in almost every State in the Union, but with varying success. Few crops are more lucrative. On soils properly constituted, it rarely fails, the only enemy to which it is exposed being the cut worm, among insects, and the only emergency of a climacteric nature from which it severely or fatally suffers, being cold or frost. There are numerous varieties of the bean, some of which are low of stature, and others that are climbers, requiring support, and producing their fruit in clusters, as is sometimes the habit of the pea, to which vegetable it is more nearly assimilated than to any other leguminous plant. The soil best adapted to the cultivation of the field bean, is a light loam' having a preponderance of sandy vitrous earth, with an admixture of vegetable matter, and a quick and free descent. A tenacious subsoil is always pernicious in its effects upon this crop. Thorough cultivation is highly essential to the complete development of every variety of the bean, from the largest to the most diminutive; but old and vigorous animal manures should never be applied, or if applied, only in small quantities. Unless the soil is naturally calcareous, lime in its caustic state, as well as wood ashes, either leached or unleached, should be applied. These articles supply an important principle to the soil, besides acting as a stimulant to the crop.

By many, the drill system is now preferred, in the field, cultivation of the bean. The land is first thoroughly worked and reduced to the finest possible tillage by ploughing and harrowing. The seed is then put in with a seed sower, which deposits the same evenly, and at the same time covers and rolls the ground. Eighteen inches is as near together as the rows should be placed; in the rows, the distance between the plants or hills—ought to be, if the ground is in fair condition, from three to four inches. I have generally, of late, experienced very important advantages to result from the liberal use of poudrette, and other fertilizers in the cultivation of the bean. Their application is not only attended with greatly less labour and expense, than necessarily attends the use of other manurial substance of greater bulk and weight, but they act more immediately, and put forth their powers at that stage of development when the crop more emphatically demands sustenance and support. My method of applying them is to place them in the drills by hand, and spread over them a slight quantity of soil to prevent a too close contact with the seed, the vitality of which might thereby be impaired, if not destroyed. In the after cultivation, care is had to keep down all spurious vegetation, both between and in the rows. This may be accomplished by means of a common contracting and expanding cultivator, graduated to the space between the rows; the weeds in the rows it will be necessary to remove by hand labour. A few dressings of gypsum and unleached wood ashes during the season, and particularly at or near the period of flowering, will be of equal importance.

As a food for sheep, the bean is unrivalled. Like all legumes, it is affluent in farinaceous matter, and consequently exerts a healthy and vigourous effect upon the system. Ewes for a week or so before and after dropping their lambs, should have a gill or so per day. But little salt should be given them during this period. Beans that have become mouldy answer well for this use. They may be freed from the rancid and disagreeable taste arising from mouldiness, by pouring over them a small quantity of boiling water, in which a small spoonful of pearl-ash or saleratus has been dissolved. The softening of the bean does not injure it, or render it unpalatable to the sheep, but on the contrary, seems to augment their fondness for it.—*G. W. B. in Germantown Telegraph.*

Encouragement to Flax Culture.

To the Editor of The Canada Farmer:

Sir,—At a recent meeting in Dublin in honour of the appointment of Lord Wodehouse as Viceroy, his lordship stated that flax culture was proceeding with giant strides. In 1857, there were 100,000 acres of flax—in 1864, 300,000.!!

The *Newry Telegraph* states that last season, seven bushels and four quarts of Riga flaxseed were sown on somewhat less than three and a half statute acres of the glebe lands of Mullabrack. The produce has just been scutched at Mr. Carlyle Carson's mill, and has yielded 360 stone of flax, which was sold on the 16th inst. at 9s. per stone, realizing for the fortunate owner the large amount of £117, or very nearly £35 per acre.

The Armagh Guardian states that during the last week, the scutch mill of C. Carson, in Marlacoo, in this county, has been employed in scutching 260 stone of flax of fine quality and great length, grown by the Rev. J. F. Flavell, on his farm at Mullabrack. This crop was the produce of somewhat less than seven bushels of seed, giving an average of 38 stone to the bushel. It was sold for 9s. per stone, with the exception of 60 stone, which brought 8s. 9d.

Surely these statements should encourage Canadian farmers to try their hands at so profitable a crop.

H.

Whitchurch Township Agricultural Society.

JUDGES' REPORT OF ROOT CROP FOR 1864.

NAME OF COMPETITOR.	Name of Crop Judged.	Kind of Soil.	Was it fall ploughed and how often?	When Manured?	What kind of Manure?	How many Loads per Acre?	Was it Manured in Rows?	Was it Plastered?	How often ploughed in the Spring?	How often cultivated?	How many pounds of Seed sown per Acre?	What time was the Seed sown?	How many inches apart in the Rows?	How many times Hoed?	How many times Scuffled?	How many inches apart?	How was the Seed planted?	Number of bushels per acre.	How many acres raised?	How did the remainder of the crop compare with that exhibited?	Judges' Remarks.
James Gormley	S. Turnips	Clay	1	Fall	Barn	11	No.	No.	3	1	2	June 17	12	3	3	13	Dry	1216	9	Average	2nd Prize.
John Ironside	do	Clay	1	Spring	Stable	11	Yes	Yes	1	1	2½	June 1	9	3	3	24	Dry	913	3	Nearly Average.	...
John Jamieson	do	Clay Loam	1	do	do	9	Yes	No.	1	1	1½	June 24	12	3	3	23	Dry	835	2½	Average	3rd Prize.
Samuel Johnson	do	Clay Loam	1	...	...	...	No.	No.	1	1	2½	June 20	12	3	3	24	Dry	1045	1½	Nearly Average.	...
Thomas Steels	do	Clay Loam	1	Fall	Barn	10	No.	No.	1	1	3	June 10	13	3	3	24	Dry	1240	1½	Nearly Average.	1st Prize.
Geo. L. Pearson	do	Clay Loam	1	Spring	Stable	10	No.	No.	3	1	3	June 3	13	3	3	24	Dry	712	3	Average	...
William Swales	do	Sandy Loam	1	do	do	10	No.	No.	3	1	3	June 15	10	3	3	24	Dry	760	3	Average	1st Prize.
William Swales	W Turnips	Sandy Loam	1	do	do	10	No.	Yes	3	1	1½	July 1	10	3	3	29	Dry	806	3	Average	...
Orlin Chappell	Carrots	Clay Loam	1	do	do	9	No.	No.	2	1	1½	June 20	12	4	4	23	Dry	726	2½	Nearly Average.	3rd Prize.
J. W. Collins	...	Clay	1	Fall	do	10	No.	Yes	1	1	3	May 1	12	4	4	21	Dry	1238	1½	Average	...
R. H. Smith	do	Clay	1	...	...	...	No.	Yes	1	1	3	May 10	12	4	4	19	Dry	740	2½	Nearly Average.	...
Jonathan Baker	do	Sandy Loam	...	Spring	do	10	No.	Yes	1	1	3	May 15	10	3	3	19	Dry	1125	2½	Average	1st Prize.
Joel Baker	do	do	...	do	do	8	No.	Yes	1	1	3	May 10	13	3	3	13	Wet	1461	2½	Nearly Average.	...
John Jamieson	do	do	...	do	do	8	No.	Yes	1	1	4	May 10	13	3	3	11	Wet	754	2½	Average	...
Jared Lloyd	do	do	...	do	do	11	No.	No.	1	1	3	April 12	13	3	3	13	Wet	1230	2½	Average	2nd Prize
Orlin Chappell	...	Clay	...	...	...	...	No.	No.	1	1	2	...	12	3	3	15	Dry.	190	2	Average	...
J. W. Collins	...	Clay	1	Fall	Barn	10	No.	No.	1	1	2	May 10	24	3	3	24	Wet	822	2½	Average	2nd Prize.
R. H. Smith	...	Clay	1	...	...	...	No.	No.	1	1	2	May 20	16	3	3	16	Wet	603	2½	Average	...
Jonathan Baker	...	Clay	...	Spring	Stable	10	No.	Yes	1	1	3	May 15	13	3	3	13	Wet	642	2½	Average	3rd Prize.
Joel Baker	...	Sandy Loam	...	do	do	8	No.	Yes	1	1	3	May 10	13	3	3	13	Dry	1114	2½	Average	1st Prize

Note by Ed. C. F.—The above report is alike creditable to compilers and competitors. It will repay careful perusal.

Manure Maxims.—At a meeting of the Farmer's Club of the American Institute, Mr. T. W. Field read a paper on manures, in which he said:

"The whole subject of manures may be stated in these propositions.

1. Manure does not waste so long as it is unfermented, or undissolved, and these conditions may be effected by drying or saturation.

2. Fresh manure is unfit for food for plants.

3. Fermenting manure, in contact with inert matter, has the power of neutralizing vicious properties, such as tannic acid of peats, and making it a fertilizer.

4. Manure wastes in two ways—the escape of gas and the dissolving of its soluble salts.

5. The creative power of manure, mixed with other substances, is capable of multiplying its value many times.

6. The value of manure to crops is in proportion to its divisibility through the soil. The golden rule of farming should be small quantities of manure thoroughly divided and intermingled with the soil."