in the business heartily ourselves, upon a scale which would do credit to much older agricultural countries than Canada. Our operations shall in the course of time be made known; we affect no secrets in agriculture. Our knowledge, and our experiments in agriculture, are public property; and nothing of value in the shape of agricultural information, shall be withheld from the public, when we conceive it desirable on their part that they should be made known.

ON FLAX CULTURE.

The Pulling.—This operation should be done with as much care as possible in order that the roots be kept even or level, and as like a brush as possible, and the stalks kept straight. There is considerable loss in tying the sheaves with the plant; if rush bands are not to be had, old mats may be cut up, or anything in preference to wasting the Flax, as bands of the Flax never water or clean out but at a loss; the sheaves should not be large or bound tight in the band; allowance should be made for the swell which takes place by the fermentation, when in the water; after being pulled it should remain like corn in the stook for some days, until perfectly dry, and ready to be brought to the stack-yard.

The next process is *rippling*, or taking off the seed, which is easily done by an iron comb fixed in a position like coarse hackles, over which the tops of the sheaves are drawn until all the seed-balls are taken off, those balls should be taken to the barn or large lofts, and spread where the current of air would effectually dry them. I advise this to be done in August or September, in order that the seed may be had for feeding during winter. Fire must never be resorted to, in order to dry either flax or seed, as that will prove ruinous.

Watering, or Soaking.—This operation should be done in May or June, as it requires less time in the water, and the water being warm, the fermentation soon takes place, and, as a consequence, the wood inside the fibre is the more rapidly decomposed, a pond of river water, sufficient to hold whatever flax is to be steeped, should be collected, but water containing mineral substances, should always be avoided, and care taken not to let any fresh water into the pond or pit, or any out of it, until the flax that has been binged is lifted; being carefully placed under water for 10 to 15 days, and covered over closely with boards or grass-sods, in order to prevent the fresh air from affecting the fermentation; it must be, after the first week, frequently examined to see that it has not undergone more fermentation than sufficient to cause the wood to separate from the fibre,

Now, if persons who publish pamphlets on the subject would say that this part of the process in the management of the plant, not the growing, deserves serious consideration, those who know the value of the fibre would believe they had some knowledge of the subject they profess to know, in my opinion the secret in producing strong and good fine flax entirely depends on the management in this stage of the process—and Messrs. Herdman and Co's experiments are a proof of it; and if there be a lottery in the growing of it to perfection, the experienced and skillful farmer has in this stage an opportunity of showing himself able to arrive at perfection, and to find out where he may place his hand to have a prize; however, nothing but practical experience and proper instructions will enable those unacquainted with the process to become master of what I consider the most important part or finish in the management.

After being 8 or 10 days in the water it is necessary to take out a handful and examine it; try with the fingers if the wood breaks short, and if the fibre will leave the stalk without breaking, or if you can release 4 or 5 inches of the wood from the middle of the stalk without tearing the fibre, and such wood be free, or has none of the fibre adhering to it, you may then remove it from the pond; but as it frequently happens that a rapid change takes place when fermentation is over, it should be tried as I describe every four or five hours; it should be carefully lifted with the hand to avoid tossing, and placed on the ends when out two or three hours, in order to let the rotten water run from the stalks previous to being spread.

Grassing or Spreading.—For this operation new-mowed meadow or clean pasture-ground is requisite; the flax should be spread thin and equal, and when on the grass it requires to be once or twice turned, as that will prevent the sun from acting too much on what is exposed to its scorching rays; if it happens to be showery weather so much the better. I am no advocate for the very dry or hot weather for this process. To know when it is ready for lifting, a few stalks rubbed in the hand, when dry from the root to the top, will tell; if the wood breaks quite short, and separates from the fibre, leaving it free like a narrow ribband, it has got sufficient of grass; another proof of its being ready for lifting is, a number of stalks can be observed resembling a bow and string, the fibre quite separated from the wood or stalks as they lay on the grass.

Rolling.—When in the mill it is opened out and separated into small handfuls to feed the rollers; by this process the wood inside the fibre is broken into ¼ or ⅛ of an inch; there are 5 rollers about 18 inches or 2 feet in circumference, one in the centre, which turns the two above and two below; the flax being put in at the upper part of the centre rollers is drawn round, under the two upper rolls, which are