ment for the good of their country, who, if constantly shut out from any opportunity of doing so, are discouraged and disgusted, and their usefulness lost to their countrymen. If individuals are not disposed, or do not find it convenient to give much of their time or talents to the public, they may at least allow others to do so. We are aware that it may not be convenient to many to give much of their time to the public, but it would not require to give so much as would be injurious to do what we propose to the Committees of Agricultural Societies. All we desire is, that the late law may prove as beneficial to the country as its framers, no doubt, expected it to be. All depends, however, on the conduct of those who have the management of the funds committed to their disposal, and they will, undoubtedly, be answerable, or rather be chargeable for the consequences of the failure of the operation of the Agricultural Bill, should it not be productive of general improvement, which it is possible for it to produce, if judiciously put in operation. It is not by making rules for the parishes and publishing them on paper that will have effect, unless efforts are made to put their rules in practice, otherwise they may not be even heard of by the farmers for whose benefit they are intended. We beg to offer, to the disposal of the County of Montreal Agricultural Society, without any charge, twenty-five copies of our Agricultural Journal, to be distributed by them to farmers in the country who do not take any other agricultural paper. We should give double the number in the French language, but do not publish in French this year, though we expect to see it in that language in the next year. We make this contribution to the Society, that farmers who do not receive an agricultural paper may have one without any charge.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF THE FLAX CROP.

The following directions have been carefully arranged from the mass of information obtained by the "Society for the Promotion and Improvement of the Growth of Flax in Ireland," and their agriculturists, during their four years' experience in the improved system of management. By this system Irish flax has been produced, which brought, in some cases, the high prices of £90 to £140 per ton :—

SOIL AND ROTATION.

By attention and careful cultivation, good flax may be grown on various soils ; but some are much better adapted for it than others. The best is a sound, dry, deep loam, with a clay subsoil. It is very desirable that the land should be properly drained, and subsoiled ; as, when it is saturated with either underground or surface water, good flax cannot be expected.

Without method, there cannot be success,—different soils require a difference of rotation. In the best soils of Flanders, flax is grown in the third year of a seven-course rotation, or the fifth year of a ten-course rotation.

It is not considered generally advisable to grow flax more frequently than once in the ten years.* In Belgium, it invariably follows a corn crop,—generally oats ; and, in this country, where oats is such a principal crop, the same system might be profitably pursued ; but it must be understood, that it is only after oats following a green crop or old lea, and never after two or three succeeding crops of oats, which bad practice still prevails in some districts. It is a very general error, among farmers, to consider it necessary, that flax should follow a potatoe crop. Except on very poor soils, a better crop will be produced after grain, and the double benefit of the grain and flax secured. If old lea be broken up, and potatoes planted, a very fine crop of flax may be obtained in the following year.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

One of the points of the greatest importance in the culture of flax, is, by thorough-draining, and by careful and repeated cleansing of the land from weeds, to render it of the finest, deepest, and cleanest nature. This will make room for the roots to penetrate, which they will often do, to a depth equal to one-half of the length of the stem above ground.

After wheat, one ploughing may be sufficient on light friable loam, but two are better ; and, on stiff soils, three are advisable,—one in Autumn and two in Spring, so as to be ready for sowing in the first or second week of April. Much will, of course, depend on the nature of the soil, and the knowledge and experience of the farmer. The land should be so drained and subsoiled, that it can be sown in flats, which will give more evenly, and much better crops. But, until the system of thorough draining be general, it will be necessary, after oats, to plough early in Autumn. Throw the land into ridges, that it may receive the frost and air; and make surface drains to carry off the rains of Winter. Plough and harrow very early in Spring ; and again a month after, to bring the land into good tilth, and

* The following rotation, which would bring flax once in ten years, has been proposed :—*First year, potatoes* ; second, barley, laid down with grasses ; third year, cut for soiling ; fourth year, pasture ; fifth year, flax ; or the one-half might be better in flax, the other in oats, so that, with the return of the rotation, which would be in five years, the flax could be put on the ground which, in the last rotatory course, was under corn, throwing a range of ten years between the flax crops coming into the same ground.

A gentleman of much practical knowledge recommends the following as being the most profitable :—1. *Oats after* grass and clover. 2. Flax pulled in August ; then ploughed and harrow in, two cwt. guano and two cwt. gypsum ; then sown with rape. 3. Potatoes or turnips, well manured. 4. Wheat, and sown in Spring, with clover and rye-grass. 5. Hay and clover. 6. Grazing. 7. Oats. 8. Flax and Winter vetches ; guano, as before-mentioned. 9. Turnips, well manured. 10. Barley, sown with rye-grass and clover. 11. Clover and hay. 12. Grazing. 13. Oats.