

information and a spirit of improvement have arisen, and are spreading over the land; agricultural Societies are formed, or forming, in almost every County and Parish in the Province; Shows are held; improved stock, seeds and implements are sought after and appreciated; a much larger quantity of provisions is now raised in the country, to the exclusion of the imported wheat, flour, and meal, and the great truth is coming nearer and nearer to men's minds, that on the ability to furnish food to its inhabitants, on the substitution of an *improving*, for an *exhausting* system of husbandry, must depend the future prosperity, independence, and well-being of this country.

Respectfully submitted.

D. B. STEVENS, *Secretary*.
St. John, October 31. 1850.

R. JARDINE, *President*.

APPENDIX.

METHOD OF FLAX CULTIVATION.

From the Transactions of the New-York State Society, for 1849.

The importance of this crop to the farmer has just begun to be appreciated, and as it has some peculiarities in its culture, I shall give the results of my experience for the last seventeen years.

The soil best adapted to its culture is a rich loam, but it will succeed on almost any soil except sand, provided it be high or hilly land. It will not grow well on low lands, on borders of streams or rivers; it is there subject to mildew. The seed being small, it must not be placed deep in the ground. The ground should be well ploughed, harrowed before sowing, and very lightly harrowed or bushed after sowing. The earlier sown in spring after the ground is fit to work, the better. One bushel of seed to the acre is the best quantity to ensure a good yield of seed and lint. Flax succeeds best after such crops as have been cultivated the previous year, so as to destroy weeds. The ground cannot be too rich, but the manure should be applied with the crop of the previous year. A good mixture to sow with the Flax is one bushel each of plaster, salt, wood ashes and lime per acre.

The expense of a crop of Flax is about the same as Oats. Pulling costs \$3 per acre; thrashing and cleaning the seed, \$1; dew rotting the lint, \$1, and dressing at the mills, \$2, per 100 lbs. of Flax. The average quantity of Seed raised is eight bushels per acre, and the average quantity of Flax 250 lbs. per acre, although this has frequently been more than doubled both in seed and lint. The average price of Seed is \$1.25, and of Lint, 9½ cents per lb.

I have raised from ten acres up to fifty acres yearly. I copy from my book the results of one acre I surveyed in 1847, of about the average in yield and in price: Weight of flax and seed before thrashing, 3848 lbs.; weight of Flax, 2664; quantity of clean seed, 13 bushels, but when dressed, 348 lbs.

Lint sold for 10 cents. per lb.	\$34,80
13 bushels Seed,	16,27
14 bushels yellow Seed,	78
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	51,85
Expenses of seed, labour, &c.	14,75
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Profit,	\$37,10

WATER ROTTING.

There are two methods of rotting Flax, one by spreading it thinly and evenly on our meadows, which is called dew rotting. It is considered sufficiently rotted when, by rubbing the stem and breaking it with the hand, the lint easily separates from