

and fifteen bushels of seed. At the lowest average price which a good article would always command, the net profit, after paying all expenses, would be at least five pounds per acre. The seed and tow will, in most cases, cover the entire expense of managing the crop. Of late, when exchange on England averaged from twelve to sixteen per cent., an importing merchant inquired of the writer where he could purchase from fifteen to twenty tons of water-routed flax, which he was anxious to ship to Ireland, instead of paying such an enormous premium to Canadian brokers, for exchange. Of course the article could not be had, as there was none grown in the Colony of a quality adapted for exportation. He stated, that from late advices, he should judge that £15 per ton would be given. The foregoing fact is here mentioned, to show that large premiums ought to be given by Agricultural Societies, in order that the Canadian farmers might be induced to engage more generally in the cultivation of a crop, which, by proper attention, might be made to take an important rank among the staple exports of the country.

CORDAGE AND TWINE.

Mr. Fewster brought forward some splendid specimens of rope and twine, manufactured of hemp and flax the growth of this country. They were quite equal, in every respect, to the best quality of imported cordage, and doubtless can be afforded at as low a price as an article of a similar quality could be laid down for imported from England or the United States.

HEMP.

Of hemp, there was none exhibited in an unmanufactured state; nor is it likely there will be for a long time to come, unless larger premiums be awarded by Agricultural Societies than has yet been done. No country in the world is better adapted for the growth of hemp than a large portion of the vast country known as British North America. Even as far north as the territory bordering on the

Hudson Bay, and as far west as the borders of the rivers that empty into the north shore of Lake Superior, the very best qualities of hemp may be grown, for many years in succession, on the same land, without manure, and without any risk of damage from frosts or other agency. The hemp plant delights in a deep, rich, vegetable mould, such as is found bordering on rivers and small streams; and which, in fact, are too rich for wheat and other grain crops. It may also be cultivated upon rich uplands, but only as a rotation crop. On high land, unless the soil be exceedingly rich, a very heavy dressing of barn-yard manure must be applied for a hemp crop; which will be equal, if not superior to a summer fallow for wheat. Hemp when sown upon rich land, at the rate of two bushels per acre, will smother every description of weeds and grasses; and, as it feeds principally upon decomposed vegetable substances, it will, to a considerable extent, extract from the soil those properties which produce a gross and unhealthy appearance to the wheat plants, thus lessening the chance of rust, the great bane to the Canadian wheat grower. Hemp should be cut before any seeds are formed; and where this is not observed, they will remain in the ground, and grow the following year with the wheat or other crops succeeding it.

This may be made a very important crop to the Canadian farmer; and should be encouraged to as great an extent as possible, by every Agricultural Society. The Western District especially is peculiarly adapted for the extensive growth of this plant. A few experiments have been made in the Township of Dawn, and it is highly gratifying to state that the results have proved very satisfactory to the parties who made them. One party sowed, the past season, ten acres, and the average height of the crop was 7 feet. The late Col. DeLatre, of the neighbourhood of "THE FALLS," has