method is sometimes practised of separating the seed, called rippling; it is done by drawing the flax through upright pieces of iron or steel made taper and quite pointed, and fixed firmly into a thick plank, and placed so as to form a kind of comb, through which the bools cannot pass; the flax is drawn through and the heads fall off and are afterwards beaten and rubbed until the seed is separated. I think, where convenient, a common threshing machine would answer this purpose of threshing the bools very well; the chaff, after the seed is separated, should be taken care of; it is, when properly prepared, said to be better feed than thin oats; it makes excellent food for milch cows, when scalded, with a little bran and cut hay, or chaff. The threshing being done, the straw can be stacked away for future use, and if kept dry, it is said to improve by being kept over for one or two seasons. There is one word of advice I would suggest, and that is, to take care that your threshing floor be tight, or the seed will find its way through, like fine sand through the hour-glass.—And now, sir, this brings me to the subject of Hemp—in which I have had but very little experience—having grown but little myself and seen very little grown. The only crop I had any opportunity of observing, was grown on upland and contrary to the common opinion, that it must be grown on alluvial soil. It was sown broadcast, and, while young, kept clean by hoeing, and thinned out to about 15 inches apart; the plant soon takes possession of the ground and keeps down everything else.—As soon as the male plants were sufficiently mature, they were pulled, the seed-bearing plants being left until the seed was sufficiently ripe; it was then pulled and laid down for 2 or 3 days, then placed into stooks like corn, and when perfectly dry, was taken to the barn to be threshed; care should be taken, or much seed will be lost by shedding. The male plants may be known by their yellow color, the fading of the flowers and the yellow dust which flies off in great profusion when shaken. The seed sown was about 1½ bushels per acre. With regard to the preparation of the soil, it is essentially the same as for flax; it should be made fine by repeated ploughing and tillage, and if not rich must be made so—and the richer, the more plants it will sustain, consequently more seed should be sown. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, in an Essay on Hemp, says that the soil should be as carefully prepared as for flax. This too often neglected point cannot be attended to too much. Hemp is not so hardy a plant as flax, it should not be sown so early—as it will not bear frost; the middle of May will be soon enough; the best time is, if possible, just before a shower. The land should be rolled, and if the seed could be drilled, I think it would be an improvement, and with this I must conclude the subject of Hemp. It would be easy to enumerate other methods of cultivation of flax, but in a meeting like this, composed of farmers, each one may be supposed to know something appertaining to its culture, and some, I have no doubt, do know much more of it than myself. Before I conclude, I beg leave to remark that the increased demand for beef and mutton, has a particular bearing on the rotation I advocate; by it a great amount of food will be obtained. It may be the present prices for butcher's meat will be maintained, and although the Canadian farmer can neither grow turnips nor use them as the British farmer can—our long and cold winters prevent that,—yet they will be useful as an auxiliary. Cattle want something of a warmer and less watery nature, and we can supply that by the Indian corn and the flax seed, or exchange our flax seed for oil-cake, and a combination of these, with roots, will surely be a fattening food, and very largely increase the quality as well as the quantity of the farmer's best "friend," viz., his manure heap. When the farmer's object in growing flax, is solely for the seed, he sometimes practices what is technically called "stealing a crop;" this is often done in the state of Ohio, by sowing flax seed with barley, and, when at maturity, harvesting both together; and a writer in the *Norfolk Messenger*, and copied into the *Agriculurist*, recommends sowing flax seed with oats. But, sir, I do not approve of sowing flax seed with a grain crop, at least in this part of Canada, my greatest objection being the impossibility of using the straw as we now do, it would only be useful for bedding of horses or hogs; but if he wishes to do something in that "pilfering" way, I would advise him to get a piece of rich land, or made so, and sow carrots as early as possible, in rows about 28 inches apart, then sow flax seed broadcast over the whole and lightly roll it; the flax will come off in July and the carrots should be cleaned out and cultivated between the rows, and if the weather is seasonable, he will find his carrots do well and come off the latter end of October. Flax, in Flanders, is generally followed by a crop of white turnips the same year, the ground having a dressing of liquid manure given it.

N.B.—The amount of produce per acre is so connected with the preparation of the fibre, that I beg to leave that part of the question untouched at present. I trust some one, better qualified, will introduce the subject at an early day.

Communication.

STAMFORD, C. W., Sept. 24, 1854.

TO G. BUCKLAND, ESQ.

In the present number of the *Canadian Agriculturist* are some extracts from the Rev. Mr. Smith's pamphlet, in which he details his plan of growing each succeeding year a crop of wheat on the same land,—a great improvement on Tull,—who succeeded in raising sixteen bushels on one acre of land, one-fifth part of which only was in crop. Mr. Smith equally divides his half crop, half fallow, from which half his average yield is 34 bushels. Now, sir, I have been thinking if the Canadian farmer, who has allowed the pigeon weed or Canada thistle to eat out his crop, even after a summer fallow, was to adopt the system so successfully carried out at Low