-supposing the fibre in all cases to be equally good. If well retted, 100 lbs. of flax straw will produce from 18 to 22 lbs. of flax, according to the quality of straw. In Canada there would be no want of good running water for the purpose, though in both Provinces it is the process of dewreving which is adopted-that is, spreading out the flax thinly on the ground, and leaving it for a considerable time to be damped by the dew and rain, and have the influence of the weather, until the fibre separates freely from the stalk; the grass is allowed to grow up amongst it for a fortnight, and it is then turned and left for another fortnight. But flax is cultivated in Canada in small patches, and merely for home use. Were it cultivated for export, there is nothing to prevent the adoption of the proper system of retting. The machinery for preparing for market is what we very much require to encourage its cultivation. The expense of export would not be a great barrier to its growth, because a great weight and value for a large sum of money could be packed in a small compass, and even $\pounds 2$ 10s. per ton, if it cost so much, would not be a very large item in £65, which is perhaps about the average price.

The subjects I have mentioned here appear to me to be those which were most prominently engaging the attention of the agricultural public in the old country-viz., the draining of land and the increased knowledge of its good offect; the forcing of cattle to early maturity, by the increased growth of succulent food and the use of linseed, &c.; the use of various descriptions of portable manures, and the means being taken to provide a supply of them; the adoption of novel methods for increasing the quantity of breadstuffs and of flesh-meat; and the extension of the growth of flax and flax-seeds, and improvements in the method of preparing both for market.

With regard to seed wheat, of which we require a change in Canada very much, that called Payne's Defiance seemed to be highly esteemed; the ears are very large, and it grows to a great height. It is this description which Mr. Mechi has chiefly on his farm at Tiptree, in Essex. On a late occasion, when he had 300 visitors to view his farm, some of them who went to explore a field of his (sown with this species) were at once "shut out of view by the waving and luxuriant mass of vegetation."

With regard to new implements of husbandry,

worthy of very particular attention, or in any way better than those which we have ourselves .-Fowler's draining plough, worked by steam, and which drains land four feet with ease, if it be free from stone, is attracting a good deal of attention; but, in fact, the best reaping and mowing machines, And many other implements, were from this side of the water.

For the Agriculturist. INORGANIC & PROXIMATE ORGANIC ANALYSIS OF PLANTS AND THEIR USES. BY J. H. SALISBURY, M. D., NEW YORK.

Vegeto-chemical analysis are instituted for the purpose of ascertaining, either quantitatively or qualitatively the proximate and ultimate organio and inorganic constituents of the whole plant and its several parts. It is requisite, in studying the physiology of plants, that equal attention be paid to these three kinds of analysis, for there is a great distinction between the chemistry of inorganic and organic bodies; that, in the former case, the determination of the proximate principles can be inferred from that of the ultimate constituents, while, in the latter case, no such rule holds good. Hence, these methods of analysis must be conducted separately and distinctly. In the examination of any given plant, special attention should be directed to the per centage of inorganic matter, organic matter, and water, in the different proximate organs, as the root, stem, leaves, &c. separately and in the whole plant. This gives us not only the per centage of water, dry matter and inorganic matter in the whole plant, but also the per centage of these in the several organs individually.

To illustrate its practical bearing, suppose the plant in view is one commonly cultivated for food-for instance, maize. We determine in a fresh plant, when ripe, the aggregate amount of water, dry matter and inorganic matter which that plant contains. Suppose the average of each plant to be one pound, consequently one hundred plants would amount to one hundred pounds. These one hundred plants or one hundred pounds contain of water 15 lbs.; organic matter, 81 lbs.; inorganic matter, 4 lbs. Suppose one acre of land to produce six tons of plants, which is a fair yield, these six tons would contain, of water, 1,800 lbs.; organic matter, 9,710 lbs.; inorganic matter, 480 lbs. The per centage their name is legion; but I did not see many of inorganic matter interests us particularly in