

past, on certain fields, it would be advisable to try a crop of flax.

Seed may usually be obtained at most of our cities and country villages. But sometimes it would be most convenient and economical for a few farmers to order a sufficient quantity for their own neighborhood from a distance.

If the soil is clean and in a good state of fertility, a crop of flax will pay as well as almost any crop of cereal grain; and more than that, a crop of flax will not deprive the soil of its grain-forming constituents, as a crop of grain would, because a crop of flax requires quite different elements of fertility from what is required in raising a crop of wheat, oats, or barley.

Clover and Timothy Seed,

Many farmers choose to sow their clover and timothy seed during this month. If the season proves to be just right, it is best to sow it now, even if it be sowed on the snow.

If it were sowed this month, and there should be a few warm days in April, and the seed should germinate, and after this there should be freezing weather, the young clover would be liable to be killed. I have always found it the safest way to procure the seed in good time, and sow it in April or May.

In some portions of the country, some farmers order a number of sacks of timothy seed from the Western States, and clover seed from those counties where it is raised in abundance. If this item of business be attended to in the month of March, seed may be ordered from a distance before it will be time to sow it.

Making Pork.

It will pay to make pork now, at the present prices of grain, about as well as it did when the price was only half as much per pound as it now is. Therefore, now is the best time to look around the town for a brood sow, or for a sow and pigs. One can make good pork of May pigs that were farrowed in March or April—if they are properly fed—will make heavier pork, which will usually command a higher price per hundred pounds.

Peas and Beans.

These crops are too much neglected in our grain-growing towns. Farmers are beginning to learn, in many sections of the country, that a crop of beans is one of the most profitable crops that can be raised, especially when it constitutes one of the crops in a rotation. In years past, beans

were raised only in small patches; but now it is no uncommon sight to meet with a large field of them.

Peas are being raised to a far greater extent than they once were, mostly for the purpose of fattening swine, or for giving them a good start early in the fall, before Indian corn has come to maturity.

Now is the most proper time to think about and decide whether it will not be best to obtain a few bushels of peas and beans to be sowed and planted, instead of some crop of cereal grain.

Care of Under-Drains.

These should all be examined, to see if the water is not doing damage to them in some way; and the outlets should be well cleared out, so that the water may have a free passage.

Early Plowing.


Many farmers plow sod ground in the latter part of March, for a crop of Indian corn. But sometimes it is bad policy, and sometimes it is good.

If the soil be deep and is covered with a clean clover and timothy sod, it will expedite the labors of the farm to start the plow in March for a crop of Indian corn. But if there should be blue grass, quack, Canada thistles, or any other such noxious plants in the soil, it would be best to defer plowing until the time for planting had arrived.

Spring Rye.

Every farmer should sow at least a rood or so of spring or winter rye, as both the grain and straw are excellent for many purposes. If the soil be dry and rich, sow in March or early in April.—S. EDWARDS TODD, in *Country Gentleman*.

CUTTING FIRE WOOD.

UTTING fire wood is a subject of economy to the farmer of no small importance. The best season for cutting fire wood is undoubtedly in the winter, when there is the least sap in the wood, and the most leisure time for the farmer to perform the same. How many farmers do we see who depend on drawing up a little green wood at a time, and chop a little stove wood in the morning, and a little more at night throughout the entire year! What a lack of economy in time and money such management shows! In haying and harvest, when the most hurrying time comes with the farmer, to have to leave more pressing business, and spend one hour in the best part of the day peck-