

that there is a great destruction by the hoe, which will explain much of the discrepancy in this case. What, however, becomes of the 18 000,000 seeds of flax which are common—of the 6,000,000 seeds of oats which are sometimes sown per acre? There is no destruction by the hoe in either instance here. A single ear of oat may contain 100 grains—a single plant will generally include half a dozen ears, but if 6,000,000 plants should yield as much as this implies, they would produce 100 loads of grain. Instead of 600 seeds a piece, they yield but half a dozen each to produce an ordinary crop of oats. It is plain that five-sixths of the seed, or of the plants that they produce, are killed in the cultivation of the crop; and the proportion is vastly greater than this in the case of other plants. What is the ordinary seeding of the clover crop? Eight pounds of red clover, four of white clover, and four of trefoil may be sown—that is at least 6,000,000 seeds per acre—a seed on every inch of land—but instead of 144, are there generally half a dozen plants on every square foot of the clover field?

There are about 25,000 seeds of sainfoin in a pound of 'rough' seed,

as it is called, and it weighs some 20 lbs. per bushel, four bushels in an ordinary seeding, and forty contain 2,000, 100 seeds, or fifty per square foot of land. This is the number, too, of seeds in an ordinary seeding of vetches. It is manifest that in both these cases there is an enormous destruction either of young plants or seed, and these are the two great divisions under which the causes of this anomaly must be classed: faults of seed and sowing, and faults of cultivation. We are enabled, by the assistance of Messrs. Rendle, of Plymouth, to lay before them the following answers to the question—how many seeds to the pound?

Name.	No. of Seeds.	No. of lbs per lb. per bus.
Wheat,	10,500	58 to 64
Barley,	15,400	48 to 56
Oats,	20,000	38 to 42
Rye,	23,000	56 to 60
Canary Grass,	54,000	
Buckwheat,	25,000	48 to 56
Turnip, (Rendle's Swede)	155,000	50 to 56
" (Crimish Holdfast)	235,000	"
" (Orange Jelly),	233,000	"
Cabbage, (Cutch Drumhead)	128,000	56
" (Drumhead Savoy),	117,000	50 to 56
Clover, (Red),	249,600	60
" (White),	686,400	69 to 62
Rye grass, (Perennial),	314,000	20 to 28
" (Italian),	272,000	13 to 18
Sweet Vernal Grass,	232,000	8

—*Idem.*

Rural Architecture.

In a progressive and enlightened age like this, it is somewhat astonishing that so little effort has been made to improve and beautify the homes of the rural population.

The associations connected with childhood have an important bearing on the conduct of the man, and the recollections of youth from the most agreeable pictures that are impressed on the tables of memory.

The scenes of our childhood, the hopes of our youth, and the aspirations of our manhood come crowding to the mere mention of home. In infancy, consciousness first dawned upon the beauty of nature beneath the grateful shade of its trees, and their memory in after life acts as an incentive to noble action.

There are but few eyes whose will not brighten, and whose pulse will not quicken as the reminiscences of past happy days are brought to mind.

"How dear to my heart are the scenes
of my childhood,

As fond recollection presents them to
view:

The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled
wild wood,

And every loved spot which my infancy
knew.

"The wide-spreading pond, the mill
that stood by it,

The bridge and the rock where the
cataract fell,

The cot of my father, the dairy house
nigh it,

And e'en the rude bucket which hung
in the well."

With associations similar to these, and with sufficient wealth at their command, a large portion of the citizens of our prosperous country are content to dwell in houses but little if any better than those constructed by the first settlers of our soil; and there to bring up and educate the children, who are to