equal to the best timothy, while it yields a much heavier crop on the same land. If the seed be allowed to ripen, the quality of the hay is not quite as good, and it of course is more exhausting to the soil. But in the latter case the hay is still of good quality and will be relished by all kinds of stock.

An excellent plan is, to plough the ground, and manure well, sow about the usual time for the spring grains, and cut about the middle of June. As soon as the crop is off, plough, manure, and sow as before. The second crop will have ample time to ripen its seed before the heavy frosts in the fall. By pursuing this plan, two heavy crops can be taken from the same land, and seed for next season secured. Two cuttings will give on good corn land, at least four tons per acre of good hay. One peck of seed per acre will do, but if double the quantity be used, the hay will be finer, and therefore preferable for ordinary feeding. If sown thick, weeds stand no chance at all—the millet entirely covering and monopolizing the ground.

Forage crops will be worth looking after this year, and we advise our farmer readers to try some millet. It is easily raised, and is most certainly a cheap crop for feeding. Try a patch of it.—*Plowman.*

☞ A subscriber living in Belvidere, Boone Co., Illinois, writes:—I am anxious to see dissertations on flax culture, as I think it is becoming an important staple. With the improvements which are and will be made in machinery, I hope to enjoy the luxury of a *real* linen shirt some day, and perhaps a set of tow bags to remind me of (if nothing more) the old fashioned days of domestic tranquility

My crop of flax last year consisted of three and one-half acres. My expenses were—

For seed	$9 00
Ploughing and sowing	7 00
Harvesting and threshing	8 00
Total cost	$47 00
I had 10 bushels seed per acre, $2.73	$96 25
Have about 5 tons straw, say $10	50 00
Total	$146 25
Cost	47 00
Net proceeds	$99 25

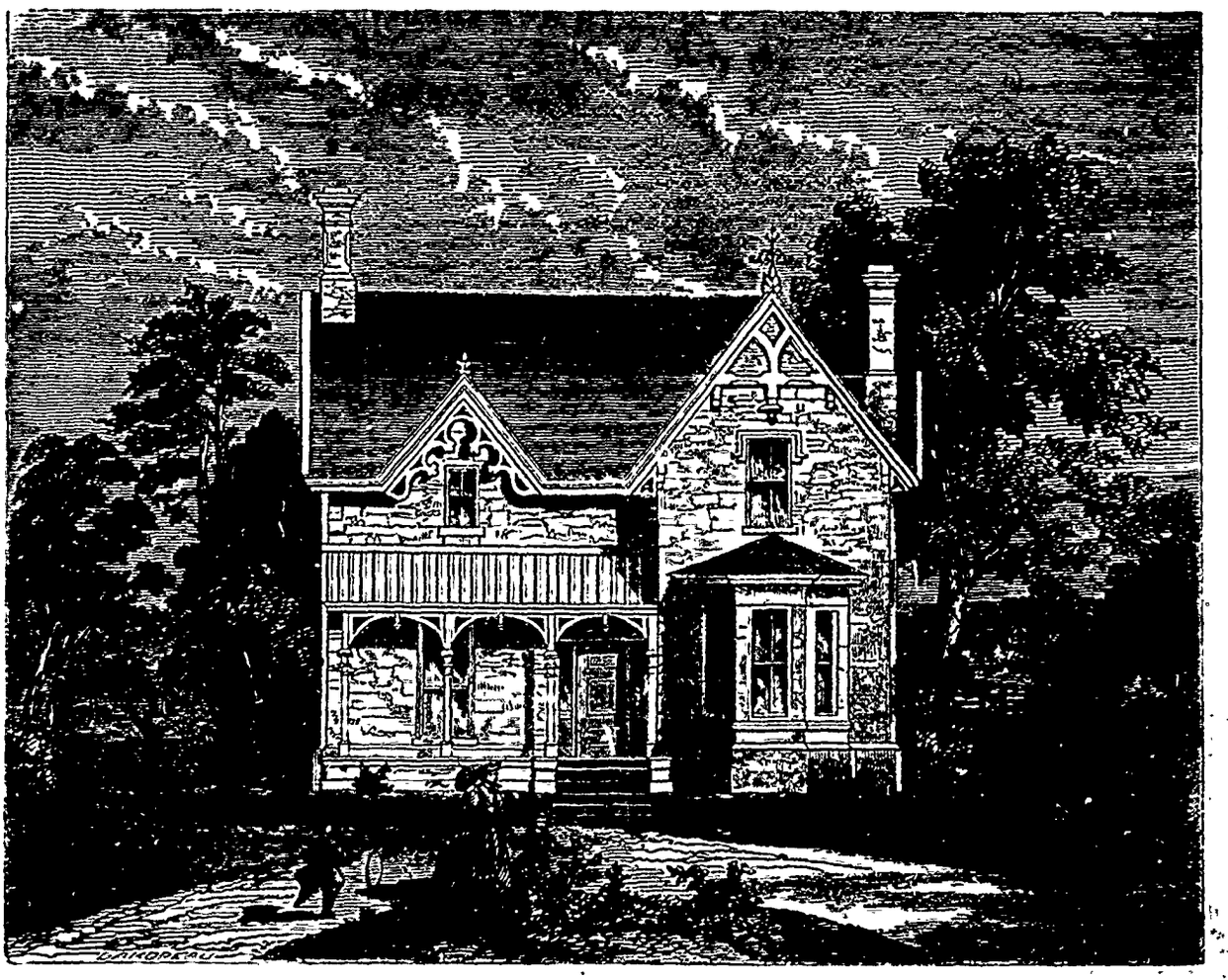
I have never realized that amount from wheat, corn, or oats in proportion. Expect to do much better this year both in seed and straw, by using land better adapted to its growth and in seeding.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Management of Pastures.—At a late meeting of the Wapping (Mass.) Farmer's Club, the neglect of home pastures was the subject of discussion. One thought no branch of farming was neglected so much as pasturing, and no part of the farm would produce greater profit. Farmers began to realize the importance of this, and great improvements had been made within a few years. He knew of a pasture which ten years ago, was valued at $10 per acre, but by cutting the brush, and sowing plaster and ashes, it is now valued at $40 per acre. Another pasture has been greatly improved by the application of ten bushels of ashes, eight bushels hen manure, and seven hundred pounds of plaster, thoroughly mixed, and sowed in May, on 14 acres, and the pasture would keep twice the number of cows it would before this method was adopted. It seems to be the general opinion that plaster was the principle renovator, but some thought the beneficial effects of plaster depended very much upon the soil. One member had applied it to a light stony soil with but little benefit, but on clay soil its effects were lasting. One stated an instance of plaster being sown on a clay side-hill, and the effect was perceptible at quite a distance for several years. —*Rural American.*

Rural Architecture.

Suburban Villa or Farm House.

The accompanying sketch is a study for a simple suburban or farm house of a moderate size, and can be built with either brick, wood or stone, without interfering with the design.



FRONT ELEVATION.

The best situation for a house of this style is an elevation with a southern aspect, but for country houses the design requires to be adapted to the location, as it is impracticable to make the natural scenery subservient to the architectural composition; but in all cases particular attention should be paid, in selecting a cheerful, airy situation, and one capable of perfect drainage.

The ground plan of the house is irregular, having a hall 7 feet wide running through the centr connecting with the kitchen, and having a door under the stair-landing leading to the back verandah. On the left of this hall is a large pantry 7 ft. x 10 ft., situated between the dining-room and kitchen, and connecting with the kitchen by a small door, so that articles can be brought from the kitchen to the dining-room without having to come through the hall. The dining-room on the same side is a commodious room 14 feet wide by 19 feet long, having a fire-place in the centre of one side, with the projection to the exterior, thus leaving more space in the room, and adding effect to the exterior. The window in the front will be a casement opening out on the verandah. On the right side of the hall is a parlour, or "library," and drawing-room, projecting 7 feet from the dining-room wall, and having a handsome bay window, with the ceiling the same height as the room ceiling, viz., 11.0 feet. The two rooms can be thrown into one by opening the sliding doors, thus getting a clear length of 37 feet. The windows on the right-hand side of these rooms are intended to open into a proposed green-house, which could be heated by using the flues of the main building. A green-house thus placed would add much to the beauty and comfort of the house. The kitchen at the rear is sufficiently large for the size of the house, viz., 17 feet wide by 18 feet long. It has a stair-way leading to the servants' rooms above, which can also be used for a back stairs to the main building, as the landing of the main stairs will be on a level with the servants rooms, with a door connecting with them. At the end of the kitchen is a pantry and scullery, with door entering the wood shed. The cellars will be under the kitchen, &c.

In the main building are five good sized, airy bedrooms, the ceiling in the centre being 10 ft. high, and the sides five feet six. There will be no dormer windows, as there are gables carried up with good-sized windows in them.

For cheapness, this house could be erected of red or white brick, with 11-inch hollow walls standing on stone foundations 16-inch thick, and the stone work carried 12 inches above the ground level, hammer-dressed and neatly pointed. Care should be taken to select the bricks of a uniform colour for the exterior,