

would be advocates of this ploughing to make an experiment in deep ploughing, while crossing their fallows in July.

*Underdraining* such portions of the fallows as are subject to a redundancy of water in the fall and spring, would be an improvement that would pay a heavy *bonus* upon invested capital and skill; and at no season of the year can this labour be done to greater advantage than this. The drains should be carried to the depth of thirty inches, and the materials employed in their construction may be cedars, stones, or brushwood, as would best suit the views and circumstances of the operator.

*Stones* should be removed off the fallows, and all other obstacles that might be impediments to clean and neat culture.

*The long manure* in the barn-yard, that is not required or fit for the fallows, should be well turned in the yard, or drawn into the field where it may be required for use, and thrown up into large heaps to ferment; it would add greatly to the value of such manure, if layers of alluvial soil were laid through the heaps, which would not only improve the quality of both barn-yard manure and the mould, but would to a very great extent increase the amount of manure, which may truly be said to be the farmer's mine, if skilfully applied to the soil.

*Canada thistles*, and other noxious weeds, should be exterminated; and to do this effectually, on land that has been improvidently cultivated for a series of years, will require a large degree of skill and patience. On many farms, there are only patches of those pests to the cultivator, and in such instances there need be but little trouble in getting rid of the evil. The most simple and effectual plan is

to plough those patches as deep as the strength of the team will allow, as often as once per fortnight, during the months of June, July, and August, and if time would admit, more frequent ploughings would do no harm; wherever this plan is practised, the Canada thistle plants will be thoroughly eradicated. Where only a few plants are to be found, those may be removed directly after a heavy fall of rain, by pulling them up with a pair of forceps, or with the hand covered with a leather glove. But where whole fields, farms, and neighbourhoods are covered with this troublesome weed, it is a most difficult business to cultivate the land with any satisfaction, as it is almost a hopeless task to get rid of the pest, unless a united effort be made by every cultivator whose farm is in the least infested with it.— In fact, nothing short of a vigorous and united effort, and a thorough system of culture will exterminate Canada thistles when they have full possession of the soil. This however can be accomplished only by a better system of husbandry than is to be met with in any part of Canada. The leading features of this system is clean and deep ploughing, rowing, and horse-hoeing every crop grown upon the farm, except clover. The particular crops grown, and the rotation practiced may to a great extent be governed by the quality and richness of the soil, but so far as noxious weeds are concerned this is a matter of no importance. It is useless to multiply suggestions upon this branch of improvements, as but few if any are prepared to practice what have already been urged upon their attention. One thing is certain, that no system of husbandry can long be profitably carried on, unless a part of the system be calculated to destroy the weeds, which are injurious to agriculture. This fact should be borne