

strength and fineness of wool seem to be best combined.

That paper contains all the material facts that I desire to bring before the Society for their consideration, and for such discussion as it may probably lead to. I imagine that the subject is one of considerable importance, and that upon careful examination it will be found well deserving of the attention of the practical farmers of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

A Thousand Weeds at one Pull.

A single pigweed (*Chenopodium album*.) if left undisturbed, will ripen more than ten thousand seeds, each capable of producing a successor. The seeds of the dock, sometimes number over thirteen thousand on a single plant, and the toad flax (*Linaria vulgaris*) leaves provision for more than forty-five thousand plants the following year. Burdock will multiply twenty one thousand fold, and the common stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) ripens one hundred thousand seeds. Scarcely a weed comes to maturity without scattering from one thousand or more seeds to injure crops and annoy the cultivator. This is not mere guess work, for painstaking investigators have actually counted and calculated the increase. A single pull at the commencement of the season, will destroy the whole progeny.

It should be remembered that seeds mature sufficiently to vegetate before they are perfectly dry; and again, that the seeds are ripe on one part of the plant while there are flowers on another. Hence it is not safe to wait till the flowers are gone before pulling up weeds. Attack them before they blossom. Pull them up, or, if annuals, cut them off when quite green; and spread them in the sun to die. He who allows the weeds to grow in his potato field until he harvests the crop, is quite sure to sow many millions of seeds for next year's trouble.

This much for annual and biennial weeds. Perennials, like the dock, daisy and the thistle, should be treated with greater vigor. Cutting off the tops once will not suffice. Digging them up one by one, root and branch, is the only effectual remedy. Where they have invaded a whole field, plow up the land in the Fall, leaving many of the roots exposed to the action of the frost. Plow again in the Spring, taking pains to pick out and carry off every root that appears. Devote the soil to some hoed crop, and let it be repeatedly and thoroughly cultivated through the Summer, waging war upon the pests without any relenting. If they are cut off below ground several times in the Summer, they will grow weaker at every decapitation. The leaves being the lungs of plants, are essential to their breathing, and if this important operation be stopped, they must soon give up the ghost. Remember

every extermination of a weed this year, is the death of a thousand of the future crops.—*American Agriculturist*.

ROMAN OATS ON ENGLISH FARMS.—In a field on the farm occupied by Mr. Binks, at Pepper-moor, near A'lwick, some ancient components long existed which tradition ascribed to the Romans. The lapse of time and the spirit of agricultural improvement gradually obliterated almost every trace of them; and about a year ago the last of the whins, which time out of mind had covered the ground where the Roman legionaries had trodden, were cut down, and the land plowed and sown with barley. When the barley was ready for the sickle, Mr. Binks was astonished to observe several heads of strange looking oats among it. Some of them were unusually tall and strong, with long branching stemlets, while others had globular heads resembling the seed of the onion. Mr. Bink collected no less than 75 varieties never seen in the district before. He has sown the seed, and intends to exhibit a collection of them at the next show at A'lwick Horticultural Society. The place, it has been conjectured, has been a cavalry camp and the oats, which were perhaps ripened under other skies, after lying covered with the debris of the camps for probably 1,500 years, will again shoot into cereal beauty, and may add once more permanent varieties to the stock of the English farmer.—*London Globe*.

LAW TO PROTECT FAIRS.—The Legislature Ohio has passed the following enactment:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person to exhibit or show any natural or artificial curiosities for any price or gain, or set up to let or use for profit any swing, revolving swing, flying horses, whirligigs, witwain one-fourth of a mile of the ground of any agricultural society in it is situated while the fair of such society is being held therein, unless such person shall first have obtained the written permission of the board of such agricultural society to make such exhibition.

"That if any person shall violate the provision of this act, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars; and all moneys derived from the violation of this act shall be appropriated to the support of common schools."

The Management of Swine.

The following remarks were made by Stearn at the Farmers' Club of Framlingham Eng., April 22nd. We copy from *Gardener's Chronicle*:—

I have had experience in management of