A subsequent calculation gave the following figures in illustration of the way in which a single plant may multiply by seed; the dates are those when the plant in question was gathered:—

Black Mustard	8,000	Aug.	17.
Charlock	4,000	Sept.	18.
Shephard's Purse	4,500	"	9.
Fool's Parsley	6,000	Aug.	17.
Dandelion	2,040	Oct.	1.
May Weed	4,500	"	14.
Ox-eye Daisy	15,000	Sept.	18.
Burdock	24,520	Oct.	1.
Sowthistle	19,000	"	"
Groundsel	6,500	Sept.	12.
Musk Thistle	3,750	Oct.	12.
Corn Cockle	2,940	Sept.	3.
Red Poppy	50,000	Oct.	10.
Cleavers	1,100	Sept.	11.
Common Dock	13,000	"	15.
Dwarf Spurge	1,500	"	"
Common Thistle	25,000	"	"
Stinging Nettle	100,000	"	"
Foxglove	640,000	"	"

It may be remarked, in regard to several of the above produce, if neglected, a double, and it may be, a triple crop of seeds may occur each season, thus immensely increasing the mischief.

As some of our readers may be sceptical as to the propagation of the Common Thistle from seed, it will be interesting to give the results of Professor Buckman's experiments relating thereto. He sowed, on the 2nd September, 10 seeds which he had a few days previously collected. By the 21st of the month, the whole had come up.

At the first frost, the whole of the plants had apparently died, and so they were left to their fate. As spring came on, however, he observed that young buds were just appearing above the ground, and that buds had already formed which were destined to be the growing points of the plant.

The rate of the second year's growth is exceeding rapid. Thistle seeds may thus germinate every autumn; no sooner are they ripe than the wind carries them away far and near, and each seed may thus be the centre of a thriving colony, and all brought about so quietly that its very growth from seed is hardly suspected. We should attack, not by clean cutting, but by bruising them, and that as early as possible; and thus close depasturing in early spring with horses, oxen or sheep, aids greatly in diminishing the pest. Forking among grain is no bad method of attack; but the plough only divides the root stock into separate sets, and so multiplies the evil. It is thus clear that the thistle not only seeds, but as was fully expected, that its seeds have as large a germinating power as other kinds of seed, and the most effectual way of dealing with them, as with other weeds, is not to let them seed. They should *everywhere* be cut down before they get in bloom. The neglect of these precautions already threatens the most serious consequences to large areas of this and adjacent Provinces.

The principal cause of the prevalence of weeds is that their seeds are often thickly sown with grain and grasses, samples of which are always more or less impure, and subsequent neglect to extirpate weeds before their seeds mature. Professor Buckman, a few years since, took immense pains in detecting the amount of impurity in the various kinds of farm-seeds. He states that clover seed, as ordinarily sold in the market, contains from 7000 to 70,000 weed-seeds in an imperial pint; and if thirteen pints be sown per acre, from 21 to 174 seeds of weeds are thus sown on every square yard of ground! It will surprise many of our readers, who have not carefully thought on this important subject, that in a single pint of white clover, as offered for sale in the market, 120,000 weed seeds were found! "This, allowing 12 lbs. to an acre, would give to a square yard of ground a quantity more than sufficient to crop the soil; and if we consider that clovers are at best slow and shy growing plants, and that the weeds we have detected in this particular sample come to perfection so rapidly as not unfrequently to produce two crops of seed in the year, we need scarcely wonder that the land should so often be pronounced as "*clover sick*;" for while there is no denying the condition to which this designation has been given, yet our recent observations have led us to conclude that in cases of well prepared land in good condition for a clover crop, sown weeds—to say nothing of those previously in the soil as seeding on the land as the result of dirty farming—have been the *cause* of failure."

A pint of Red Clover was found to contain 16,969 seeds of weeds; Cow-grass Clover, 12,160; Italian Rye-grass, 2300; Cocksfoot,