

place, and depriving them of a portion, and often a large portion, of that aliment which was destined for them, and hence exhausting the soil, as the roots of most weeds are much stronger, and extend more in the soil than the roots of useful plants. Wild mustard is particularly prevalent in this country, as in most other countries, and it is almost impossible to extirpate it. It comes up so abundantly in grain crops in Canada, that in pulling it out, as much harm is often done to the crop as there would be by letting it remain. Thistles, though very plenty, are not so injurious as some other weeds, as they may be weeded out, and by seeding down in grass they do not often remain after being cut at the proper season for one or two years. They can readily be banished from land under grass by cutting at the proper season.

THE OX-EYE DAISY is a most useless and troublesome weed, that has increased astonishingly in the neighbourhood of Montreal, within the last few years. We do not know a worse weed or one so difficult to get rid of. Having once appeared in a field, it soon spreads and takes exclusive possession, unless weeded out. Indeed we believe there is no remedy against it except by tilling and cropping the land; and when again laid down it soon appears. A very heavy crop of clover might, perhaps, check it, though we have our doubts of it. We have seen newly laid down land full of it—we would suppose from seed carried in some way to the field. Two or three years ago there was not one to be seen upon the farm we occupy, but this year there is not a field that has not some. There does not appear any remedy for this troublesome weed but careful tillage.

About this time is the most suitable for cutting thistles, and other weeds, growing on pastures, roads, and waste places, and if there was more attention paid to this most necessary duty, we would have much less weeds. Public works that have much waste land, are sure

to grow abundance of weeds, and if not cut down before they mature their seed, they will scatter them far and wide over the country, as we know they have done. The turnpike roads should also, as an example to others, have all the weeds upon them cut down in proper time. If the seed is perfectly formed before cut down, unless they are burned, the seed will ripen and scatter about as much as if perfectly ripe before cut. It is therefore necessary that weeds should be cut down when the seed is forming, or perhaps previously would be better. These matters, trifling as they appear, have more influence on improvement than is imagined.

The Lower Canada Agricultural Society owe their acknowledgments to the Catholic Clergy of Eastern Canada, for the support and aid they have afforded them, and for the valuable correspondence of many of them, on subjects connected with Agricultural improvement. The Society set a high value on communications from these reverend gentlemen, knowing that they are well acquainted with the state of husbandry throughout the country, and the best means for its amelioration, and that the information given may be relied upon, and the suggestions offered, acted upon without hesitation. We would respectfully invite such communications, and any suggestions which may be offered to promote the objects of the Society, shall obtain the most particular attention.

It will give the Society great confidence to know that the Catholic Clergy concur in their views, and co-operate with them in their endeavours to promote the improvement and prosperity of Canadian Agriculture.

MILCH COWS, after calving, frequently have the udders hard, and do not give the milk freely. When that is the case, frequent and clean milking, with constant rubbing the udder with the hand and luke-warm-water, will remove the flag or hardness in the cow's udder. Should it still remain, rub with an ointment composed of elder leaves boiled in lard. All farmers