

The Canadian Agriculturist and Journal of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada.

The Fortnightly publication of this Journal during the past three years not having been found in all respects so convenient or satisfactory as was anticipated, besides involving a greater amount of labor and expenditure than are compatible with the price at which it is issued, especially in view of the great rise in the price of printing paper, it has been decided, for the future, to publish it *Monthly*, commencing Jan. 1863.

The Journal will, however, suffer no diminution in value or interest, but rather the contrary. Each number will contain not less than 49 pages, illustrated with wood cuts. The Horticultural and Veterinary Departments, in particular, will be enlarged and improved; and the price will be *reduced*, when over 5 copies are taken, so as to encourage the formation of Clubs throughout the country.

The terms of subscription will be as follows: Single Copies 59 cents per annum each. Five to Twenty Copies, 10 per cent. discount. Twenty to Thirty-five Copies, 15 per cent. discount. Thirty-five to Fifty Copies, 20 per cent. discount. Fifty Copies and upwards, 25 per cent. discount allowed.

The Editorial Staff will consist of Professor Buckland, University College, Toronto; Hugh C. Thomson, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada; and Andrew Smith, Licentiate of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, and Consulting Surgeon to the Board of Agriculture.

All orders to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

I beg leave also to take advantage of this occasion to earnestly solicit from the farmers of the country, a greater amount of co-operation than has been heretofore given by them, in filling the pages of the Journal. Communications on any subject connected with Agricultural or Horticultural pursuits however brief or unstudied in composition, will always be thankfully accepted. A large number of contributions of this character, from many correspondents in different parts of the country, would be mutually advantageous to the writers and the readers of the Journal, and would add greatly to the general value and interest of the latter.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HUGH C. THOMSON,
Secretary Board of Agriculture.

NOXIOUS WEEDS.

MR. EDITOR,—Clean cultivation is impossible, however earnestly desired and pursued, while neighboring fields are left to multiply the most noxious weeds. In our own Township (York) a Bye-Law in existence some time ago seems to have become obsolete, as weeds abound to an alarming extent through the township, not only

on waste land partially cleared, but on farms and lots under ordinary cultivation. To every one engaged in Agriculture this is a nuisance which should be abated if possible by most stringent laws in every municipality throughout the Province or by Provincial statute. Besides the unsightly appearance which the existence of weeds (such as the CANADA THISTLE and PIGEON WEED) gives to the field, these fruits of indolence or neglect impose incalculable labor and loss upon the community. I know of one person who recently lost \$200 on the rent of a farm by such means. To accomplish deliverance from such a curse the remedy, to be at all effective, must be simultaneous and general. My attention has been particularly called to this subject by noticing in a late American paper the following measure passed at the late session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, viz.

"Hereafter any individual or corporation in the State allowing the Canada Thistle to ripen on his or their premises, shall be liable to a fine of ten Dollars, upon each complaint that is properly established; and any one who may fear the spread of the Canada Thistle upon his premises from the hands of his careless or thriftless neighbor, may, after five days notice, enter upon any lands where the thistle is found growing, cut it and claim pay for the labor and trouble."

The limitation with us should not be confined to the Canada Thistle, but should embrace Pigeon Weed or any other which might entail labor and loss upon the farmer. An evil of such magnitude might be more easily remedied by a Provincial Act (if no such act already exists) than by isolated and uncertain By-Laws of our Municipalities.

I am,
Yours, &c.

J. L.

York Township, 14th Dec., 1862.

[Our correspondent is quite right; the greatest hindrance to clean cultivation and improved farming is, without doubt, the multitudes of weeds which are too commonly to be seen on fields, and what are called gardens, as well as on the highways. We think that there exists a Provincial Statute on the subject. If not, such an Enactment as our correspondant refers to, passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, would, if properly applied, meet the difficulty. One would imagine that *self-interest alone* would supply a sufficient motive to persons to keep down weeds: experience unhappily shows the contrary. Hence the necessity of legislation in some form or other. We commend to the earnest attention of Agricultural Societies in particular, the subject of the above communication.—Eds.]