

Time of seeding. July-September.

Dispersal—As an impurity in seed grain.

Remedy. It can generally be killed by mowing, but it is sometimes necessary to break up meadow or pasture land, as suggested in note to Mr. Rennie's method of cleaning land, and follow with a hoed crop. If this is well cared for, it will destroy all Cone-flowers.

OX-EYE DAISY, WHITE DAISY, WHITE WEED, OR POVERTY WEED (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.).

The Ox-eye Daisy is a weed naturalized from Europe, and is very closely related to the *Chrysanthemum* or national flower of Japan.

It is a perennial with short, thick rootstocks, possessed of much vitality. Very many stems spring from one root. It grows from 6 inches to 3 feet high. The leaves slightly clasp the stem, the lower ones narrow, long, and toothed along the edges, the upper ones small and without teeth. They are slightly aromatic, more perceptibly if bruised. The flowers are 1 to 2 inches broad, on long stalks, with from 20 to 30 white rays and bright yellow disc. The seed is about 1-12 in. long and angled, with alternate white and black longitudinal ribs. It has a short point but no puppus (Fig. 47). An average plant produces 7,500 seeds.

Time of flowering, June-August.

Time of seeding, June-September.

Dispersal—Chiefly in grass seeds and by birds.

Remedy. The Daisy is most troublesome in pastures, and can be got rid of only by breaking up the sod. It can be eradicated by the method outlined for Canada Thistle, or by seeding down to clover and plowing up after one crop has been cut and taken off. The clover should always be cut before the Ox-eye Daisy has had a chance to mature seed.

COMMON RAGWORT, TANSY RAGWORT, OR STAGGERWORT (*Senecio Jacobaea*, L.).

This plant has been sent to the Department on one or two occasions from the neighborhood of Guelph. It has probably been reported before as occurring in Ontario, since it is mentioned in the official list of the Toronto Educational Department Herbarium, but as it is not recorded, to our knowledge, in any other list, it is for all practical purposes a plant new to the Province.

This is the weed which has caused so much trouble in the Eastern Provinces. It is a very dangerous weed because, when eaten by cattle, it causes a curious and fatal disease of the liver (*Hepatica cirrhosa*). For this reason farmers should keep a sharp lookout for it, and destroy it whenever it appears. It is easily recognized being a large, conspicuous, strong growing plant, about 2 to 3 feet high. The flowers are in numerous heads in corymbose clusters, bright yellow in color and very showy. The root leaves are 6 to 8 inches long, petioled. Stem leaves sessile and clasping, all leaves dark green, deeply twice pinnatifid, the segments crowded and overlapping, crisped and waved.

Remedy. If they are not too numerous, grub out the plants, roots and all. If they are numerous, plow up the field and bring it under a short rotation of crops. If on land that cannot be broken up, cut the weed in time to prevent it from seeding for several successive years. Keep cattle off fields in which this weed is growing.

* "Farm Weeds of Canada." By George H. Clark and Dr. James Fletcher.