

leaves appear, and are usually overlooked until it is too late. Prevention of seeding, therefore, although a great deal may be accomplished in this way, will not of itself result in the complete extermination of weeds. The method is chiefly applicable to roadside and fence weeds where methods of cultivation would be impracticable—and farmers should not forget that roadsides and yards require attention as well as fields and gardens.

2. WEEDS SHOULD NOT BE SOWN.—In discussing "How Weeds Spread," mention was made of the dispersal and introduction of weeds by means of impure grain and garden seeds. It is very important that seed purchased should be as clean as possible, and the Dominion Seed Control Act was passed in order to protect the farmer. But the farmer is often to blame for purchasing impure seed because it is cheap.

Mention was made of the introduction of weeds by means of seeds in manure. The farmer should pay special attention to the manure-heaps, and the disposal of screenings, sweepings and other refuse likely to contain weed seeds.

3. WEED SEEDS ALREADY SHED OR SOWN SHOULD BE DESTROYED.—Seeds may be buried deeply by plowing so that they cannot get warmth and air enough for proper germination. If they do germinate the weak seedlings may not be able to reach the surface of the ground. Many seeds may be destroyed in this way; but some, such as those of Mustard, Wild Oats and Clover Dodder, will germinate if brought to the surface even after many years of burial. If long-lived seeds are buried they may cause injury to future crops.

Instead of trying to kill weed seeds—a most difficult task—it is often wise to encourage their growth by preparing a seed-bed suitable for their germination. When the plants are a few inches high they may be destroyed by harrowing or hoeing.

4. IF POSSIBLE, WEEDS SHOULD BE TOTALLY REMOVED.—If there are not many weeds, or should the area infested be small, the most complete eradi-