

prevent their being dragged by the cultivator or harrow to parts of the field not already infested. It spreads chiefly by the rootstocks as the plant rarely produces seeds freely. Where the conditions are favorable to the production of seeds, however, an average plant will produce about 160 seeds. These are poisonous to cattle and grow in rounded capsules with from three to four seeds in each. They are occasionally found as an impurity in cereal grains and are also carried from place to place by the agency of water.

It flowers from June to October and seeds from August to October.

This weed usually appears first in small patches and if taken in time may be treated successfully with little outlay.

Covering the plants with tar paper has been found effective as this will prevent the leaves developing, and the store of food in the net work of roots, which are frequently much larger than the stems above ground, becomes exhausted, and the plant dies.

Buckwheat sown on summer fallow and plowed under when coming into bloom, and followed by surface cultivation with broad share cultivator has given satisfactory results in instances known to the writer.

Spudding and forking out small patches when they first make their appearance is, however, the surest and safest method to adopt. The ground must be dug as deeply as the roots extend and all the roots must afterwards be raked off and burned. The success of such treatment depends entirely upon thoroughness and perseverance, as careless spudding will only tend to increase their vigor and aid in spreading the weed.

For general treatment of any considerable area the method outlined by Prof. Day may be followed.

The spread and propagation of all perennials is effected in much the same manner, consequently the same method of eradication will apply, although, if possible, greater thoroughness should be practiced in the treatment of this weed.