

To prevent it seeding, frequent cutting is effective. It should be cut young, as the seed, though not mature, is capable of germination. Rotation with cultivated crops may be used with this as with other annuals.

WILD CARROT (*Daucus Carota*). Wild carrot is a biennial which grows from three to four feet high and has a bristly stem and much divided leaves, like the cultivated carrot. The ends of the branches bear white flowers, which appear from June to September and they are followed by contracted, cup-shaped clusters of burr-like seeds. These seeds are readily attached to passing animals and are distributed in that way, or they often remain undisturbed until winter and are then blown across the snow. They are frequently found in poorly cleaned grass and clover seed. The seeds are covered with a hard, spiny coat which resists the weather and may lie dormant in the soil for several years without losing their vitality.

As the root is a biennial, prevention of seeding for two seasons would eradicate it. As the plant sends out flowers from the base after haying, a single cutting would not prevent seeding, and it should be mowed again before the second blooms are matured enough to form seeds. They will continue to branch from the base after each cutting until finally exhausted, so that the first mowing will often appear to increase rather than diminish their numbers. The root may be cut off with a spud some distance below the surface of the ground, a process that usually kills it at once.

When a field becomes badly infested, it should be plowed and cultivated and a hoed crop grown thereon.

CINQUEFOIL (*Potentilla Norvegica*). This weed is commonly found in meadows and is a general indication that the land needs enriching. The seeds resemble timothy somewhat and are frequently found in timothy and red-top seed. It has bright yellow blossoms, leaves three-parted, and the whole plant has a dark green, hairy appearance. The small yellow flowers are borne in clusters at the ends of the branches. It has a somewhat deep, rough perennial root-stock, and spreads by runners as well as by seeds. It belongs to the same family as the strawberry and its leaves are very similar to the strawberry leaf.

An application of manure or fertilizers, or a shorter rotation of crops will be found useful where cinquefoil is frequent, as it may easily be smothered out by the growth of forage plants.

TOAD FLAX, BUTTER AND EGGS (*Linaria vulgaris*). This weed was doubtless introduced into Canada as a garden flower. The toad flax is a perennial and is propagated both by its seed and by its creeping rootstocks. It inclines to form a large patch and so far as it extends, takes almost exclusive possession of the soil.

The plant grows to a height of one to two feet, and has dense clusters of showy, yellow flowers at the top of the stem. These are succeeded by pods divided into two cavities, which are filled with light, winged seeds easily carried by the wind.

Thorough cultivation is the only treatment which is likely to be effective, as the roots are very numerous and persistent.

***BINDWEED (*Convolvulus arvensis*).** This perennial has earned the name of being one of the worst, if not the worst weed, to eradicate that has yet been introduced into the Province. Its tough, curling stems grow several feet in length and wind themselves around the plants, partially choking them and hindering their growth. Underground it has extensive, creeping roots, or stems, which often descend so deeply into the soil as to be beyond the reach of ordinary tillage implements. Any pieces of these roots will produce new plants, so that to prevent them spreading, great care should be exercised to

* Specified in Seed Control Act.