grain. These plants had produced seed and appeared to be well adapted their new conditions. It is very abundant in the Territories where it spread with considerable rapidity.

It is a smooth annual, growing about two feet high with pointed oppo leaves which grow together at the base. Its flowers are pink and about half inch in diameter, giving place to seed pods within a fine angled calyx

As to methods of eradication it may be successfully combated by plant the land with some crop that requires much cultivation. Late summer fall or plowing the field just as the plant is in blossom and before the seed ripened, will also prove effectual. Should some plants appear the next seas they should be pulled from the crop while in bloom, when they are eas distinguishable.

The seeds are usually found in wheat and care should be taken to ens that seed grain is clear of it.

The seeds are twice as large as Wild Mustard and similar in shape a color. They may be distinguished from the seed of wild vetch which are ab the same size by a slightly roughened surface while the latter is smooth.

*Catchfly (*Silene noctiflora*). It is an annual, very leafy, and grows fr one to two feet high, with a few creamy, white flowers. It has a viscid sec tion all over its stem, often so profuse that the leaves and stem are cove with small insects entangled in it. The calyx have five awl-shaped teeth.

It seeds very abundantly and these are commonly found in grass and clo seed.

Time of flowering, July to September; time of seeding, July to October Rotation of crops with careful cultivation will easily dispose of it.

*Ragweed or Roman Wormwood (*Ambrosia artemisiaefolia*). Ragweed w its divided leaves and long spikes of flowers is becoming very common Ontario, and is doubtless known to most farmers. It is an annual and is universal weed of grain fields in some sections. It reappears frequently, lowing the grain crop, and is one of a very aggressive character.

This plant flowers from July to September and seeds from August November, an average plant producing about 5,000 seeds. It is dispersed wind and water, being borne long distances by freshets and is frequently fou as an impurity in clover seed, especially American Red Clover. Careful sel tion of seed is, therefore, an essential feature in the extermination of t weed. Special attention should be given to preventing the seed ripening. T ground should be cultivated at frequent intervals after harvest, until late the fall, then plow or rib up and follow with a hoed crop. When in grass over with a mower in September or October if the plants are likely to go seed.

Ragweed, when eaten by cows, gives bitterness to milk.

Vitality of buried seeds five years.

Dodder (*Cuscuta epithymum*). During the past year especially there been imported and distributed through this Province a comparatively n seed, known as dodder. Six species of dodder have been reported in Cana one on flax, two on clover and alfalfa, and the others on [illegible]onomic plan *Cuscuta epithymum* is, however, the only one that has yet proven its dangerous in Ontario.

Dodder is a plant that differs from the majority of plants in not bei able to draw its nourishment from either the soil or air, but belongs to parasites, or those plants which live upon the juices or reserve products other plants. It does not produce leaves, but masses of yellowish or redd stems which throw out haustoria (suckers) at points where they come in co tact with the stem of the clover, and by fixing these sucking discs into stems establishes a union which enables it to draw the juices of the clo

* Specified in Seed Control Act.