

used for annually sown spring crops is an exceedingly bad weed, but the use of alsike containing fat-hen-seed in autumn-sown permanent-pasture mixtures will have very little, if any, deleterious effect on the future value of the pasture. One of the most important facts with regard to ox-eye daisy is that it is readily eaten by sheep and is almost always rejected by cattle even when feed is extremely scarce, and it is on the single point whether the land is to be utilized for sheep or cattle that will determine whether or not the sowing of small quantities of ox-eye as an impurity in the seed used will cause any appreciable harm.

EFFECT ON LAND USED FOR ALTERNATE CROPPING.

On land used for alternate cropping, and where the pastures are all of a temporary character, ox-eye daisy can never be looked upon as a serious weed. It is quite a shallow rooter, and the plants themselves are completely killed by ploughing. Of course, where it has been allowed to seed a good many new plants are liable to come up, but as on this type of country there is not a very long interval before the ground is broken up again the plants do not become sufficiently aggressive to cause much material harm. It would, however, be a good practice to graze sheep during the summer on any grass land containing ox-eye daisy that is to be broken up the following autumn. In this way the flowering and consequent production of seed will be reduced to a minimum. The same result may be secured by taking a hay crop off the land, followed by stocking with sheep. If the hay is cut very early in the season the ox-eye may frequently flower before the end of the summer, but the sheep will prevent any second flowering occurring.

EFFECT ON LAND USED FOR DAIRYING.

On dairying-land ox-eye daisy is a really serious weed, inasmuch as cattle will not touch it, and in eating down the other constituents of the pasture they improve the conditions for the ox-eye to spread, both by an increase in area occupied by the individual plants and the development of large quantities of seed. In time the carrying and money-earning capacity of the land for dairying is seriously interfered with. Under such circumstances, unless the ground can be profitably ploughed up and sown with a mixture containing a good proportion of clovers, heavy stocking with sheep will be the only remedy to adopt. In dairying-paddocks that are understocked the ox-eye is not nearly so likely to assume control, as the competition between it and the other constituents is much more evenly balanced than when the grass is eaten bare and the ox-eye left. Whenever ox-eye appears on dairying land sheep should be used to feed it down, and if this is done before the