

ally, a 100 per cent. kill should be obtained after three or four years' treatment.

The plots of standing plants which were treated with sodium chlorate in the same way as those in which the plants were cut showed that growth was checked, but very few plants were killed.

Best Method

Although no definite recommendation can be given from the experimental work carried out, it appears that the most practical method of dealing with this weed would be to cut the plants before flowering and treat them with a mixture of sodium chlorate 1 part and ground limestone 10 parts immediately after cutting. This should be followed by another dressing in early February. In early March the areas should be burnt to clean up the dead and dry foliage, and sown with grass seed together with basic slag at 3 cwt. per acre.

Spraying is not practical, as water is often difficult to obtain and to transport on the steep country where *eupatorium* usually grows.



Left.—A dead root killed by dusting sodium-lime mixture after cutting. Right.—A partially-killed root after treating as mentioned.

On many areas where *eupatorium* thrives, soil fertility is so low that it would be difficult for grass seed to establish. Consequently, if a fairly tight sward cannot be obtained, *eupatorium* will no doubt continue to ap-

pear, thus necessitating continuous treatment with sodium chlorate or pulling to keep this weed in check.

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