

have attained a height necessary to form a plant of the height required, say two feet, the top can be pinched out which causes the plant to branch out and form a shapely plant. Plenty of water and a little liquid manure while growing in summer will help the plants considerably. Water can be gradually withheld in the autumn when the leaves show signs of decay, when the plants can be placed in a cool dry place, in a temperature of about 45°; very little, if any, water being required during the winter. In the spring the plants can be taken out, and some old earth taken from among the roots, repotted into the same, or perhaps a larger sized pot, as these plants require plenty of root room, a twelve inch pot or a small tub being none too large for a good healthy specimen; after repotting, water well once, introduce the plant into a higher temperature, and when established give plenty of water as before recommended. The plants will benefit if the young growth is pruned back in the fall, when the plants are dormant, to within a few buds of the older growth.

WM. HUNT, Hamilton.

Glen's Arborine.

SIR,—In the interests of fruit growers about here, I want to know whether Glen's Arborine is better than a mixture of soft soap and washing soda to prevent the round headed borer entering the trunk of trees? Also will it prevent sun scald, a trouble very common here? A great many agents are about selling this article.

W. J. WILSON, Castleton, Ont.

Glen's "Arborine" has never come under our notice. As I am not aware of its composition, it is impossible to give an opinion as to its relative efficacy compared with the mixture of soft soap and washing soda you refer to. If you can send me any particulars respecting this material, it might be possible to give you information on this subject. I might add that the substance sold under such and similar trade names can scarcely be more effective than the mixtures made from the authorized formulæ, and are frequently if not always to be found more expensive.

FRANK K. SHUTT.

Chemist, Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

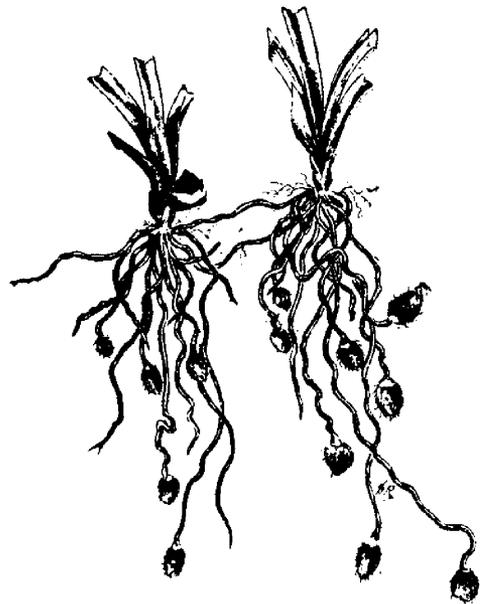
Nut Grass.

SIR,—Please inform me the best way to get rid of nut grass, and oblige

A. E. PARK, Cornwall.

Nut Grass (*Cyperus Esculentus*.)

In the common name of this plant we have a misnomer which is somewhat misleading and confusing. It would lead us to infer that this plant was a grass whereas, as can be seen from the botanical name, it really is a sedge. Its genuine name *Cyperus*, has some reference to Venus, the goddess of love. This form is not identical with the "Nut Grass" of the Southern



Nut-grass, showing the tubers.

FIG. 1733.

States, *Cyperus rotundus*, which is widely distributed throughout Europe and has been introduced to the various parts probably through ballast. Nut grass is usually found in low wet areas, and upon underdraining these lands, for the purpose of bringing them under cultivation, great difficulty is frequently experienced in eradicating it. Propagation is effected chiefly by means of underground stems, which bear numerous tubers about half-inch in length. These send up stems to the surface.