

By Mr. McEwen:

Q. You have no special way of treating it, then?

A. No; none so far, but we are experimenting with it at the central farm. There is the patch in the arboretum, and the one in the orchard, which Mr. Macoun is experimenting with. He covered it up deeply with salt, but the quantity required made the remedy more expensive than anyone could apply on a large area, and also rendered the land useless for a time.

Q. If you were to put enough salt on the ground to cover the weed, would it kill it?

A. I think so.

Q. Would it not come up somewhere else outside?

A. If the root stocks had run out beyond the patch; but you could extend the salt.

Q. And keep extending the salt?

A. Yes; but no further growth of root stocks could be made, unless there were leaves. Any plant which is prevented from forming leaves, must die of starvation. The idea of using salt is to destroy the whole of the leaf surface until the root system is so exhausted that it cannot throw out any more shoots.

By Mr. McEwen:

Q. But apparently the roots will creep to some extent before you have salted everywhere. After you have salted in every place you have seen it, it will come out some place else?

A. Well, no; the roots cannot keep growing unless they have been filled with strength from the leaves. What are usually called roots of this plant are underground stems, and these are only so persistent because they are filled with a large supply of nourishment, which is taken in by the leaves, and, unless there are healthy leaves on the plant, it cannot form root stocks.

Q. But suppose a field of say ten acres, it would be almost utterly impossible to salt it, in order to kill off these weeds. Unless there is some other way, it would not be practicable, but of course on a small patch—

A. Quite so. That is why I said I had no practical remedy yet.

Q. A man who had his place covered with it, would have to have some other way of dealing with it, or it would not be practicable?

A. Quite so. Like many introduced plants, it causes no trouble in England. It grows in every part of the south of England, and never causes any trouble.

Q. I understand it was imported here for grass purposes in the first place?

A. It may have been, but I had not heard of that before; it would not make a very good crop.

Q. You get plenty of it?

A. Well, hardly, if you were growing it as a crop.

LAWN GRASSES AND MANURES.

By Mr. Ross (Ontario):

Q. How would you renew a lawn that had been planted for say ten years and had got tired, as it were, and was not doing very well, without breaking it up.

A. The soil conditions would probably be the chief trouble, because the land should not become exhausted for a lawn, unless there was some reason for it in the way of soil or drainage. Grass on lawns will sometimes get thin if the soil is too wet or it is too much shaded, and moss will come in it. But on land that seems as if the conditions were satisfactory, raking heavily in the spring and sowing a little Kentucky blue grass and white clover would be the best way to renew it. A little white clover is a good addition, unless it is preferred to have all grass. It forms a thick heavy