

### Rose Mildew.

**750.** SIR,—I take the liberty to enclose herewith a few rose leaves. They are losing their color and curling up just as if it were from drouth, but I think the trouble is from some parasite; if so, I shall esteem it a favor if you give me a cure. Please do not wait to reply through the HORTICULTURIST, as my bushes might be spoiled by the time the next number will be issued. General Jac. and others of my best roses seem most affected.

R. CUNNINGHAM, *Guelph.*

(Reply by Mr. John Craig, Ottawa)

Your letter of the 20th inst. is received, and with it samples of rose foliage affected with a fungous disease. I have examined these carefully, and believe the foliage to be affected with the common form of rose mildew, viz., *Sphaerotheca pannosa*. This is a very troublesome disease; especially in greenhouses, but there conditions are such that it can be controlled more completely than when the plants are grown out-of-doors. The principal remedy, and one which has been generally considered satisfactory, is to apply the fumes of sulphur; but out-of-doors this is impracticable, and I would, therefore, recommend either of the following fungicides: Copper sulphate, quarter of an ounce to five gallons of water; or ammonical copper carbonate, quarter of an ounce to five gallons of water. I would spray the plants immediately with either of these mixtures. You will probably be able to get the copper sulphate more readily than the ammonical copper carbonate. On account of the disease having such a foothold, three or four applications at intervals of five or six days will be necessary to arrest it.

### \* Open Letters. \*

#### Best and Cheapest Way of Keeping Parsley Out-of-Doors During Winter.

(Answer to A. M. Wilcocks, of Richmond, Que.)

In the first place, it may be well to state that parsley is a biennial plant belonging to the botanical family of *Umbelliferae*. It, therefore, takes two years to complete its life cycle. Ordinarily, or under favorable conditions, we would expect it to live over winter, and produce its seed the second year in the same way as the parsnip and carrot. In the colder portions of Canada, however, the plant is frequently killed during the first winter, and especially is this the case when the seed is sown upon light sandy soil, but if sown on good rich loam and in such a situation as is likely to be covered by early autumn snows, and also well protected throughout the winter, it is not usually winter killed. Therefore, in sheltered gardens little protection will be needed, as a rule, to carry it through the second year. Where protection is necessary, I would suggest mulching on either sides of the rows with forest leaves or straw after the ground has become stiffened by the first frost. A frame made of boards would be of assistance and use in holding the leaves or straw near the row, and preventing it from blowing away.

JOHN CRAIG, *Horticulturist.*