

also quite subject to it. This disease is due to one of the low forms of fungus, known as a slime mould, which occurs as a slimy mass and gains access to the young roots causing the well-known malformations.

After the large club roots are formed, innumerable spores are produced and are set free by the rotting of the roots and are left in the soil, where they apparently remain indefinitely continuing the disease from year to year.

The only way to check the disease is by preventive methods, as remedies are unavailable after a crop is once infected. The best way is to follow a crop rotation in which none of the cruciferous plants, such as cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, or rape are grown on the ground for several years. If this is combined with clean cultivation, and no weeds are allowed to offer a host for the continuation of the fungus good results will follow.

It has been said that lime, used at the rate of 75 bushels to the acre, has been found effective in destroying the spores in the soil, but no reliable data upon this point are yet obtainable.

O. A. C., Guelph.

H. L. HUTT.

Blight of Geranium.

1267. Sir,—I send you in a box two leaves of Angels Trumpet and some Ivy-Leaved Geraniums which are affected with a blight which is new to me. Am usually very successful with plants, and can manage the living creatures but don't know what to do with this. Sent for Ghishurst Compound and sponged with it once, but don't think it will do for from the larger of my two plants it has cut off every leaf and bud. This house is stone and we have sixty-five plants, and I am trying to do a little business in the plant line, there being no greenhouse here.

Would you please tell me what this blight is, and how to manage it. C. M. HENNING.

Manitowaning. Manitoulin Island, Ontario.

The leaves of your Ivy-Leaved Geranium are affected with a *leaf-spot* fungus known as *Cercospora*.

In the line of treatment, you should pluck all the diseased leaves and burn them, then at intervals spray the remaining plants with

a dilute Bordeaux solution, made as follows: Dissolve 4 tablespoonsful of Copper Sulphate in 1 quart of hot water; also dissolve 4 tablespoonsful of fresh lime in 1 quart of hot water. Pour these solutions together into a pail containing 1½ gallons of water. This mixture, prepared in this way, loses its value in a few days, so new solutions should be made whenever the plants require to be sprayed.

O. A. C., Guelph.

W. LOCHHEAD.

Rose Buds Not Maturing.

1268. Sir, I have a Clothilde Soupert Rose which has had only one flower: buds form on it but do not mature. Is this for want of nourishment or too much or too little water? It is regularly watered, is healthy and free from insects. Do such plants need rest in winter?

Yours truly,

Simcoe.

WILLIE MURRAY.

As the rose plant in question appears to be in a healthy condition as far as its growth is concerned, the dry arid atmosphere of the house is probably the cause of the buds not maturing. Roses like a moist humid atmosphere to grow and flower in. Sprinkle or syringe the plant with clear tepid water two or three times a week, this will help it.

If the rose has flowered all the past summer and autumn, a rest will benefit it. This can be obtained by placing the plant in a cool temperature of about 40 degrees, and giving it only sufficient water to keep the soil barely moist. A month or two of this treatment will not injure the plant.

Roses, however, are not good house plants.

Hamilton.

W. HUNT.

Whale Oil Soap.

1269. Sir, Could you let me know where to write for whale oil soap for spraying, and at what price it can be obtained, and oblige.

Yours respectfully,

Olinda.

M. G. BREXER

Mr. J. J. Ward, of Consecon, Ont., manufactures whale oil soap, and would be glad to quote prices. Mr. G. E. Fisher, of Bur-