

cannot afford to adopt all the measures necessary, since the growers in the Interior do not have to fight brown-rot, thus having a great advantage in stone fruit production from the standpoint of commercial competition.

Shot-hole.

Various causes may result in "shot-hole," among them, spraying with a badly made or too strong fungicide. The form here referred to, however, is due to a fungus which kills small areas in the leaf. These fall out, producing a "shot-hole." If these are numerous, much of the value of the leaf is lost. Usually the disease is not severe enough to call for special treatment. If it is, give a dormant spray of lime-sulphur, and follow by sprayings of 2-3-40 Bordeaux mixture. If the fruit matures early it may be sufficient to do this after picking. If not, spray also after the fruit is set, as for brown-rot.



Shot-hole of cherry. Some of the attacked spots have fallen out; others are about to do so. (From Bull. 24, Dom. Exp. Farms.)

Gummosis.

The cell-walls of stone-fruit trees are very liable to undergo a change into a gummy substance which exudes at the surface. This formation of gum is known as gummosis. It may be the result of mechanical injury, of insect punctures or borings, of winter injury, or, more rarely, of fungus or bacterial infection. Gummings often follows brown-rot infection of the twigs. It may, however, be spontaneous, especially in trees that have made a forced growth, due to too much water or