

CURL LEAF OF THE PEACH.

This has been proved to be the work of a parasitic fungus, working in the tissues of the leaf, on the shoots and in the buds.

In Oregon a thorough application of Spray No. 1, three or four weeks before the buds open in the spring, has been found an effectual preventative. During the summer, infected leaves and shoots should be cut off and burnt.

PEAR LEAF BLIGHT.

(*Entomosporium maculatum.*)

This is probably the most generally destructive fungus disease to which the pear is subject. It does not confine its attention to the foliage, but attacks also the stems and fruit. The latter is at first covered with reddish pimples, which finally become blackened and rough, and usually cause the pear to crack open in such a manner as to ruin the fruit.

REMEDIES.

Spray with Bordeaux Mixture (No. 4) in the manner recommended for apple scab, or the Carbonate of Copper Spray (No. 10.)

PLUM ROT.

(*Monilia fructigena*)

This is a fungous disease affecting plums, cherries and other stone fruits. The fruit at first turns brown in one or two spots, these gradually enlarge, until, finally, the whole becomes brown and rotten. The diseased fruit usually continues to hang upon the tree, gradually drying up.

TREATMENT.

Early in the winter pick off and burn all mummied plums, and follow this with Bordeaux Mixture. Spray first before the blossoms open, repeat when the fruit is well formed, and again two or three weeks later.

BLACK KNOT.

(*Flowrightia morbosa.*)

It is noticeable that Prof. Farlow, of Harvard University, has successfully used red oxide of iron with linseed oil as a paint to destroy black knot on plum trees. Would not a liberal dressing of copperas around our plum and cherry trees fortify them to some ex-

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