

FUNGUS DISEASES AFFECTING THE PEAR.

PEAR SCAB (*Venturia pirina*). This fungus is very closely related to the Apple Scab. It is one of the two common diseases in Ontario that cause cracking of the fruit. It may be distinguished from Pear-leaf Scald by the absence of the reddish brown coloration which is conspicuous in spots of the Pear-leaf Scald. The habits of this fungus are much the same as Apple Scab and the same treatment is recommended.

PEAR BLIGHT (*Bacillus amylovorus*). This fungus attacks Pears, Apples, and allied fruit-trees. It attacks and rapidly destroys blossoms, young fruit, young twigs, and the disease often runs down the living bark, killing some of the larger branches. The disease, however, varies greatly in severity. The blossoms are first attacked just when the flower-clusters are about to open; they turn black and dry up as if they had been killed by frost. The disease frequently spreads from tree to tree with great rapidity, the spores being carried from flower to flower by insects. The black appearance of the attacked parts is very characteristic. The remedy is to cut out and burn immediately the affected branches as soon as possible after the disease appears, removing the branch some inches below where the disease can be seen.

PEAR-LEAF SCALD (*Entomosporium maculatum*). This very destructive fungus attacks both leaves and fruit of the Pear; sometimes entirely destroying the foliage. Small pustules appear whose average size is a little less than 1-10 of an inch; these consist of circular spots projecting slightly from the surface of the fruit and leaf and are dark reddish-brown in color. Upon the surface of these may be seen small whitish colored spots which are dotted with black spots irregularly over the surface. Like the Scab, it causes cracking of the fruit. The fungus hibernates on the bark of the host. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture holds the disease in check; the first spraying should be applied, using a very dilute solution, as the leaves are expanding. Clean culture is also recommended.

PEAR-LEAF SPOT (*Septoria piricola*). This is a very common disease of Pear leaves. It appears as distinct circular, oval or subangular greyish spots surrounded by a purplish or reddish border, giving the spots a characteristic appearance. The size varies somewhat, but as a rule they are rather less than 1-10 of an inch in diameter. The spots on the under side of the leaves are brown surrounded by a darker ring. The treatment of Pear-leaf Scald is recommended for Pear-leaf Spot.

The Leaf Rust (*Gymnosporangium*) of the Apple sometimes attacks the Pear and injures it to some extent. The Brown Rot (*Sclerotinia fructigena*) of the Plum is occasionally found on the fruit of the Pear.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE PLUM.

The caterpillars of a number of moths and a few butterflies feed upon the leaves of Plum-trees, such as the large and handsome Plum-tree Sphinx (*Sphinx drupiferarum*), several Dagger-moths (*Acronycta*), and