

well advanced and well loaded with fruit. Sometimes towards the end of the season it spreads rather rapidly, but as the plant by that time has set all the fruits the remaining length of the season will ripen, the effect is hardly detrimental, often helpful, by decreasing the foliage, thus exposing the fruit to sun and ripening it up more quickly.

BLIGHT (*Bacillus Solanacearum*), a bacterial disease, turning the stems and leaves brown and black. Less prevalent than the leaf spot. Both these diseases are referred to by the bulk of the growers as blight, no distinction being drawn between the two.

REMEDIES. As already stated these diseases have not been prevalent enough in the province to cause any alarm. Thorough cultivation inducing vigorous, healthy growing plants with frequent changes of the land will probably eliminate trouble from this source. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is recommended by plant pathologists, but is generally considered impracticable, owing to the labor necessary to do the work well. If resorted to it should be conducted as follows:—

1st. Spraying while the young plants are still in the seed bed a few days before transplanting.

2nd. Spraying, a week after the plants are set in the field.

3rd and 4th. Spraying at intervals of two weeks. If needed a fifth spraying two weeks later. The work should be done thoroughly, every leaf being covered with a fine mist. Spray while the plants are still healthy.

POINT ROT OR BLACK ROT OF TOMATO. It occurs on the green fruit at various stages of its development. The germs causing the disease often lodge at the blossom end of the fruit when it is very small. It begins as a sunken brown spot and gradually enlarges until the fruit is rendered worthless. The decayed spots are often roundish and covered with a dense black velvety growth (*Macrosporium tomato*) which was formerly thought to be the cause of the rot, which has since been proved to be only a saprophyte. This disease is met with in small quantities over the Province, is not serious, but is often confounded with anthracnose or the ripe rot of tomatoes. Dry weather and light soils with insufficient moisture supply favor the prevalence of Black Rot. Spraying will not control it. Thorough cultivation and change of land will help. Gather up all the diseased fruit and burn it.

ANTHRACNOSE—RIPE ROT (*Colletotrichum phomoides*). This disease is distinguished from black rot by the fact that it occurs on ripe or nearly ripe fruits, and produces a soft, rapid decay. It is greatly favored by damp, rainy weather. It is commonly met with, in a few cases causing considerable loss. It is more prevalent in varieties that grow a heavy, close vine and will be found among the crown fruits and those resting on the ground, the exclusion of light and air tending to conditions favoring its growth. The remedies suggested for black rot should be used in this case. When gathering the first pickings instead of leaving these anthracnose infested fruits where they lie they