

LEAF-BLOTCH (*Aethlonema rose*).

This causes irregular black spots on the upper surface of the leaves, somewhat resembling those of apple-scab. Badly affected leaves turn yellow and fall prematurely.

Control.—The spraying recommended for mildew will help to keep off this disease also, but Bordeaux mixture is more effective.

STRAWBERRY.**LEAF-SPOT (*Mycosphaerella fragariae*).**

This disease, also commonly, but unfortunately, known as "rust," is the chief fungus trouble of this plant. It appears as spots on the leaves, at first bright reddish or purplish in colour. Later, these consist of an ashy-grey centre surrounded by a red or purple area. In severe attacks much of the leaf-surface may be destroyed and a large part of the leaf shrivel up. Summer spores are produced on the older central portions of the spots. From the hibernating mycelium in the old leaves another type of spore is produced which probably forms the source of the spring infection.

Control.—Pick off and burn any affected leaves at the time of setting out a new plantation. Mow closely and burn the leaves after the fruit is picked. If the disease has been at all bad. Spraying is of assistance in keeping the disease in check, but does not seem to be necessary, as a rule, where other precautions are observed and plantations are not allowed to remain too long.

TOMATO.**LEAF-SPOT (*Septoria lycopersici*).**

Appears as small pale spots on the leaves. When very numerous they cause the leaf to curl and shrivel up. It is rarely serious enough, however, in this Province to call for treatment.

BLOSSOM END OR POINT ROT.

This is one of the most serious diseases of the tomato. It affects the fruit only. The disease first appears as one or more water-soaked areas near the *style* or tip of the fruit, usually when the fruit is half-grown or more. The tissues in these water-soaked areas collapse and they then form flattened or sunken areas of a dark-green to black colour and of a hard, leathery texture. Various bacteria and fungi may gain entrance at these injured spots and produce a rot which rapidly destroys the whole fruit. The black velvety covering commonly seen on such spots is the spore stage of one of these fungi.

Control.—The exact cause of the disease is still obscure, and hence recommendations of a general nature are all that can be made. It seems pretty well established, however, that the first cause is not a parasite of any kind, although organisms may do much to hasten the final rotting. Plants that are much forced, especially in the earlier stages, are more susceptible. A check in the water-supply is liable to cause a serious development of the disease in such cases. On the other hand, excessive watering also predisposes the plant to the disease, especially on the heavier classes of soils. Heavy manuring with barnyard manure tends to increase the disease. Usually it is worst on light, sandy soils.

WESTERN BLIGHT.

This has been reported from various points in the Okanagan. Affected plants have a dwarfed, "bunchy" appearance and fail to mature fruit. The leaves turn yellow, or yellow mottled with purple; the veins turn purple and the leaves curl. The root system is stunted and the smaller root-fibres show evidence of injury.

Control.—There is evidence that the disease is due to a soil-fungus which gains entrance through injuries to the root made in transplanting. With the ordinary