

Peach. The fruit in this case often helps, but everyone should study the characteristic appearance of the foliage, especially as described in 4 and 5 above. By careful comparison of diseased trees with healthy ones, a grower can learn more about the disease in half a day than any amount of printed descriptions can teach him. Most cases of Little Peach are easily identified with or without the fruit. Some cases, however, take a good deal of study. Frequently one is at a loss to know whether trees without fruit are attacked by Yellows or Little Peach, and sometimes it seems impossible to distinguish between them. But this need not be a cause of worry because trees attacked by either disease must be removed.

OTHER TROUBLES LIKELY TO BE CONFUSED WITH LITTLE PEACH AND YELLOWS.

(1) When root aphids (tiny, shining, black insects, found on the roots) attack a young tree they cause the foliage to turn reddish-yellow. Such attacks, however, can be fairly easily distinguished from Little Peach by the fact that the foliage in the former case shows the reddish-yellow color on the outer or terminal part of the trees first and the central part still remains green, while in the latter case the reverse of this happens. So far, however, as I know, there are very few examples of root aphid attacks in Ontario.

(2) Leaving the wire to which the tag was attached on young trees will girdle them and cause them to turn yellow.

(3) Borers at the base of trees frequently girdle them and cause the foliage to turn yellow.

(4) The foliage of trees turns yellow whenever there is lack of available plant food in the soil. This is nearly always the case in sod orchards and in poor soil that is not manured or fertilized in some way. Careful study of the leaves will show, however, that they lack several of the characteristics of Little Peach and also of Yellows.

(5) On trees that have been severely attacked by Leaf Curl and have lost most of their foliage, numerous concealed buds on the main branches will burst and form little rosettes of leaves. These leaves, however, are quite green and need not be mistaken for either Little Peach or Yellows, especially when one observes the traces of Leaf Curl still on the trees.

(6) Powdery Mildew often attacks the terminal leaves and gives them a peculiar rolled appearance, sometimes causing them to have a rosetted look. This should not confuse anyone if they examine the leaves and see the white, powdery substance formed by the Mildew. Wherever the Mildew works on the leaf, development is retarded and the leaf, in consequence of growth in other parts, becomes distorted.