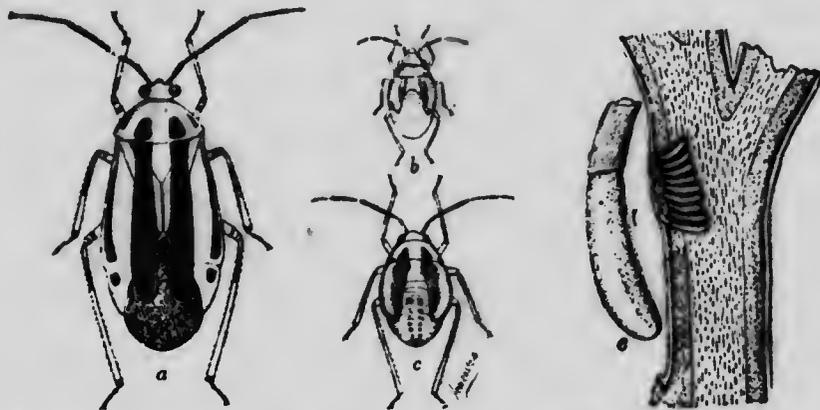


brown and dry. It is believed that flea-beetles are responsible to some extent for the spread of the disease.

Treatment: Spray with Bordeaux and Paris green when the plants are three or four inches high, and repeat every two weeks through June and July. This treatment will control both the fungus and the flea-beetles.



FOUR-LINED LEAF BUG. (*Pezomachus lineatus*, Fab). a. adult; b., c. immature. Luggar. Eggs after Slingerland.

DRY ROT (*Fusarium oxysporum*): This disease produces a wilt of the stalks, and a rot of the tuber, characterized by a blackening of the ring of fibres and an end-rot. These injuries usually follow the blight; and the rotting is frequently in market potatoes, which may appear quite sound on the outside, but on cutting them open show black or brown spots or parts of rings.

Treatment: By spraying to prevent Blight, and selecting seed potatoes carefully, the injuries may be reduced.

WET ROT (*Bacillus* sp.): A common bacterial disease of potatoes, producing soft rot.

Radish.

(Insects.)

RADISH-MAGGOT (*Phorbia brassicæ*): These are the same maggots that work in Cabbage roots, and for further information concerning appearance and life-history of this insect, see insects affecting the cabbage.

Remedies: Sprinkle carbolic acid emulsion solution along the rows about once a week; light frames, two or three feet high, enclosed on all sides with cheese cloth, placed over the beds; dust white hellebore along the rows once a week; slight applications of nitrate of soda between the rows. (See Onion Maggot.)