

Peach Leaf-curl (*Taphrina deformans*) is reported from Agassiz, Victoria, Hatzie, New Westminster, and found more or less all through the lower Mainland.

This disease is much more injurious some seasons than others, owing to differences in climatic conditions. It causes the leaves to become curled and misshapen, and later to fall off. When it is very severe, the fruit falls prematurely. Defoliated trees will usually put out new foliage, but too late to save the crop.

The No. 1 spraying mixture has been found to give good results, applied in early spring, before the buds swell. It is recommended to cut off and burn affected parts as soon as noticed.

Treatment.

The disease known as *Erysiphe robi* continues to be very destructive in Victoria and vicinity to raspberry canes, and in conjunction with root-borers has caused the loss of many "patches" of canes. A fungous disease of the fruit, causing it to turn hard when partly grown, is also reported from Duncan's. In both cases the best treatment for the fungous diseases is a free use of the Bordeaux mixture. Old canes should be cut out and burnt, as soon as fruiting is over. Spraying should commence in the spring as soon as growth commences, and be repeated at intervals of a week or ten days for three or four applications.

Diseased Raspberry Canes.

In setting out new plantations care should be taken to obtain plants free from disease, and cut them severely back when planting to obtain a vigorous growth of new canes the first season.

Two or three fungous diseases affecting potatoes are known by the common names of Potato Rot and Potato Blight.

The Early-Blight or Leaf-Spot disease (*Macrosporium solani*) appears in summer as small, brown, brittle spots scattered over the leaves. These spots gradually enlarge, and finally run together to form large brown patches, the intermediate tissues becoming yellowish or sickly green colour. The entire plant finally withers and dies long before the proper period, the tubers being small, generally less than half full size. The tubers do not rot. The spores of this disease winter over on the dead vines. The disease is usually confined to a few plants.

Potato Rot, &c.

The Downy Mildew or Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) generally appears later in the season, and is most destructive during moist, warm weather. At such times it spreads very rapidly, often entirely destroying the plants in a few days. The tubers are also commonly affected—rotting and giving off a foul smell.

Treatment.

Bordeaux mixture is a preventive of this disease, and several sprayings at short intervals should be given.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of seed tubers, the practice of planting small potatoes having apparently led to an increase of the early blight in some cases, probably from the use of seed grown from infected plants.

Tomato Rot (*Macrosporium tomato*) is reported from Armstrong and Duncan's, and known to occur in other districts. This fungous disease causes the blackish spots which form at the blossom end of the fruit and destroys the tissues, blackening the inside of the

Tomato Rot.

tomato, and often rendering the fruit worthless. It can be kept in check by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, but to apply this effectively plants require to be trained to stakes and pruned to a single stem. This method also lessens the liability to attack.

Potato Scab (*Ospora scabiei*) is reported from Sooke, Victoria, Ladner, and found in most parts of the Province. The fungus-producing scab in potatoes can usually be seen on partially grown tubers in the shape of fine white threads running over the

Potato Scab.

surface. It reproduces by means of spores. Repeated experiments have shown that if scabby potatoes are planted a scabby crop may be expected,