

(2) The appearance on the trunk and main branches of upright, tufted growths composed of small, slender shoots with narrow, pointed, yellowish leaves. These wiry, bushy growths are by no means always present, especially in the early stages of the disease.

(3) The premature bursting of buds in the axils of the leaves that should remain unopened until next year.

(4) In well-advanced stages of the disease the leaves become a sickly, yellow color, roll upwards somewhat, and droop. In early stages, however, the foliage is a rich green and looks perfectly healthy, so that were it not for the characteristic appearance of the fruit one would not suspect the presence of the disease.

SYMPTOMS OF LITTLE PEACH.

(1) As the name indicates, the fruit is usually considerably smaller than normal, though sometimes the difference in size is not very great. Unlike Yellows, however, it does not ripen prematurely, nor have the red mottled appearance outside or the streaking inside and the abnormal reddening around the pit. On the contrary, it ripens from one to several weeks later than usual, and has the color of a healthy peach both outside and inside. The flavor may be poor, as in the case of Yellows, or it may be fairly good, differing but little, if any, from that of healthy peaches.

(2) The wiry, bushy, vertical outgrowths of shoots, with small, narrow, sickly, yellow leaves found frequently on the trunks and lower main branches of trees attacked by Yellows, are very seldom seen in the case of Little Peach.

(3) Just as in the case of Yellows, there is not uncommonly a considerable amount of premature bursting of buds in the axils of the leaves, and some pushing of concealed buds on the main branches, such buds, however, not growing out into the bushy growths referred to above.

(4) The leaves in the lower and central parts of diseased trees regularly assume a sickly, yellowish or reddish-yellow color while those further out on the tree remain green. As the disease advances the yellowish coloring of the leaves gradually extends outward to the tip of the branches, and in severe cases the whole of the foliage becomes affected in this way.

(5) The leaves, especially in the inner and lower parts of the tree, commonly roll somewhat upwards, then by the gradual bending of the midrib droop, so that they appear to be curling downwards around the branch or twig. This gives a clustered appearance to the leaves on many branches and twigs, and when accompanied by the sickly yellow appearance or cast of the inner foliage is an excellent means of identification.

Note.—While the *fruit* is chiefly relied upon for the identification of Yellows, it is the **FOLIAGE** that must be our guide in identifying Little