

has not been definitely proven. As no winter spores have yet been observed, it is believed that the threads of the fungus live over winter in the affected dormant tubers, and from these the following season make their way back to the stalks and leaves. It is probable that the soft rot of potatoes is mainly of bacterial origin.



COLORADO POTATO BEETLE (*L. pygmaea decem-lineata*, Say.)

Treatment: Spray with Bordeaux, every two weeks, beginning about July 10th, and continuing well into September; plant the more resistant varieties, and avoid wet soil, if possible.

EARLY BLIGHT (*Macrosporium solani*): Attacks early potatoes. The plants ripen prematurely, and the tubers are small. The affected leaves become gradually discolored; have many yellow areas, which are small



POTATO STALK WEEVIL. Larva, beetle, and pupa—enlarged.

CUCUMBER AND POTATO FLEA-BEETLE.

and circular, except where several have run together; and have a strong tendency to curl. During the later stages of the disease the leaves gradually become brown and shrivelled; and the stems become yellowish-