



Fig. 12. Potato infected with *Fusarium* wilt. Note the discoloured vascular ring when a slice is cut off at the stem end. (After Circ. 4, Div. of Botany, Dom. Dept. of Agr.)

QUINCE.

FIRE-BLIGHT.

Quinces are liable to suffer severely from this disease. (See under "Apple.")

RASPBERRY.

ANTHRACNOSE (*Glæosporium cecetum*).

This attacks also the blackberry and loganberry, the symptoms being much the same in each case. The chief injury is done to the canes on which brown sunken spots appear. These are usually elongated in the direction of the stem and surrounded by a purplish area. In bad cases they become confluent, thus giving rise to areas of considerable size in which the tissues are destroyed, and seriously interfering with the functions of the stem. Spores are produced in the centre of these spots. The disease also causes a spotting of the leaves, which, however, is of trifling importance with us. In the Pacific Coast States a serious rotting of the fruit is also reported, but this has not been observed here.

Control.—As soon as the fruit has been picked the old canes should be cut out and burned. Badly affected young canes should be removed at the same time. Spraying is reported to have given good results in some cases, but has not been very extensively adopted. Resin Bordeaux mixture, 4-4-40 formula, should be used owing to the nature of the surface of the cane, to which the ordinary mixture does not adhere satisfactorily. Spray first before the buds burst, then when the young canes are about 6 inches high, and again just before blossoming-time.

CANE-BLIGHT (*Coniophyrium fuckelii*).

This is quite a serious disease on the Lower Mainland. It usually first attracts attention by the wilting of the cane at the time the fruit is maturing. In some