

unite and form somewhat lengthened spots, the centres of which are sunken with a well raised border. The growing fungus does not extend deeply into the tissues, although the central area is depressed; but the affected parts rupture and spores are produced

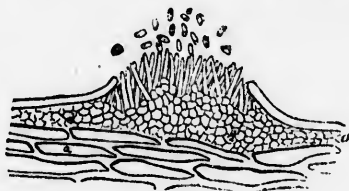


Fig. 7.

on the ends of mycelial threads; these drop off and form new centres of the disease. (See. fig. 7). On the leaves it produces minute brownish spots of lighter color in the centre and raised borders surrounding the whole.

When the berries become affected, they show brownish or blackish specks with a more or less circular outline; the centres of these become gray, and surrounding this sometimes a conspicuous red ring appears with a dark border on the outside of it. This presents

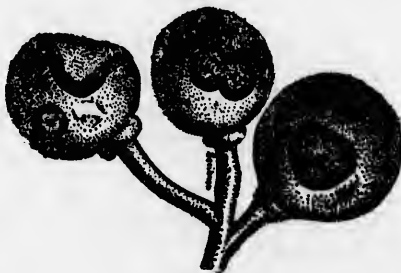


Fig. 8.

such a characteristic appearance, that the term "Bird's-eye Rot," (See fig. 8) has been applied to the disease. Berries attacked do not wither or turn brown as those referred to in "Black Rot" and "Brown Rot"; but the portion affected becomes somewhat wrinkled, and the berries assume an irregular shape. The spores of this seem to live during the winter upon the diseased portions of fruit, leaves or shoots.

REMEDIES. Sulphur has given good results. But it would be a great improvement to spray the canes with a solution of copper