

1. APPLE SPOT OR SCAB.—*Fusicladium dendriticum*.

This fungus attacks the leaves and fruit of the apple, causing the "spots" on the fruit. The vegetative portion of the fungus is chiefly around the edge of the spots where the spores are produced in great numbers.

2. LEAF SPOT.—*Entomosporium maculatum*.

This disease attacks the pear, causing the leaves to show reddish spots with small pimples in the centre. When the fruit is attacked it cracks and appears stunted.

3. BROWN ROT.—*Monilia fructigena*.

Attacks plums, cherries and peaches. The fruit affected becomes brownish at first, then shrivels and appears dried. In this condition it is termed "mummified" and is often seen upon the trees in that form. All "mummified" fruit should be gathered and burned, as they contain spores that will perpetuate the disease.

4. ANTHRACNOSE.—*Gloeosporium venetum*.

This fungus appears on the canes of raspberries as small round or oval patches, with a purple border, and sometimes upon the leaves as small yellowish spots with dark border. The affected canes should be cut out and destroyed by burning.

5. LEAF BLIGHT, OR SUNBURN.—*Sphaerella fragariae*.

This disease produces very conspicuous spots on the upper surface of the leaves of the strawberry. The spots are reddish at first, then the centre becomes somewhat grayish. Destroy by plowing up plants after first crop or prevent and check by Bordeaux spraying.

6. POWDERY MILDEW.—*Sphaerotheca mors uvae*.

This mildew is the well-known blight on the gooseberry. It thrives in a warm, dry atmosphere, and sometimes is very destructive. At first the berries are covered with a grayish substance, and later assume a brown color. Early spraying with Bordeaux mixture will prevent.

7. POTATO-BLIGHT.—*Phytophthora infestans*.

This fungus attacks the potato, commencing with the leaves and finally affecting the tubers.

8. BLACK-KNOT.—*Plowrightia morbosa*.

This fungus attacks plum and cherry trees. The name black-not describes it perfectly.

REMEDY. Cut out and burn every knot as soon as found, removing the branch two or three inches below the affected part. Make a thorough search for the knot after the leaves drop in the fall. Spray the trees with Bordeaux mixture to prevent new spores from becoming established.