

fruit. It is a well-known fact that many injurious fungi produce winter spores, and though the leaves decay the spores do not. In early spring these will produce spores which will soon spread to the early leaves. The diseased fruit, plants and leaves, should be burned, not thrown on the manure pile, for then the spores will be able to survive the winter, and reproduce the disease the following season. Moreover, many fungi persist in the leaves as delicate threads, which develop rapidly in the spring and pro-

crop; but with the cooler weather of the last week of September and the first weeks of October, a decided change for the better has come over the crop, so that with careful handling fair results may be secured after all. According to a report issued by the Division of Vegetable Pathology at Washington shade is of very great importance in growing of celery free from this blight. When the soil is cool and moist, and the air humid, as at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the disease is unknown.

Experiments show that much advantage is derived if the rows are sprayed regularly every two weeks with ammonical carbonate of copper.

ASPARAGUS RUST.

From reports, and from observations made during a recent visit to the Niagara region, I am in a position to believe that the majority of asparagus beds of that district are in danger of being destroyed by the asparagus rust. At this season the black rust spots are plainly evident on the stems, branches and leaves, while the wilting and bleaching of the whole plant are still more plainly seen. Many of the owners are alarmed, and with the recent introduction of the asparagus beetles more than a few have decided to give up the culture entirely. This rust has done much mischief in many of the States, and a timely warning, I trust, will be appreciated.

Asparagus Rust (*Puccinia Asparagi*) is closely allied to the wheat rust, and like it produces several kinds of spores during the season, but unlike it forms all these different kinds of spores on the same plant. The early shoots of infested plants will bear yellow cluster cup-spores, and later shoots brown pustules of summer spores, followed later on by the black spots and streaks which are so common just now. The dark-brown spores which are set free from these spots are winter spores, and if left undisturbed will continue the crop of rust for next



FIG. 1944. FLEA BEETLE.

duce spores which are soon blown by the wind to the leaves where they germinate and produce disease.

It may safely be said that if all leaves, decaying fruits and diseased twigs be burned at the approach of winter the damage from fungous diseases would be lessened very materially.

THE CELERY BLIGHT.

Many celery plantations were seriously affected with a blight which caused the leaves to wilt and die. The pale spots increase in size and become yellow. It would appear that the celery which was most seriously attacked occupied high, dry land, fully exposed to the sun, and the plantations on low, moist grounds were exempt from the disease. During August and the greater part of September the rows of diseased celery showed very little growth, and every evidence pointed to a complete failure of the