



Fig. 7. Powdery mildew on peach. Note the dwarfed condition of the foliage.

PEAR.

BACTERIAL OR FIRE BLIGHT. (*See under "Apple."*)

This disease is more severe and more difficult to control in most varieties of pears than in any but the most susceptible varieties of apples. It is necessary, therefore, to exercise the greatest vigilance where pears are concerned, and to keep at the work continuously as long as any blight remains.

SCAB (*Venturia pyrina*).

This disease is very similar in its nature to apple-scab, *which see*. The two fungi, however, although very closely related, are distinct, all attempts to produce pear-scab with the apple-scab fungus and vice versa having been unsuccessful.

Control.—As for apple-scab. Twig-infections are, however, more liable to occur, and the summer spores are more likely to retain their vitality over the winter. For these reasons the spraying with winter-strength lime-sulphur just before the buds burst is generally of more value than in the case of apple-scab.

PLUM.

BROWN-ROT (*Sclerotinia fructigena*).

This disease attacks all varieties of stone-fruits and is very destructive where the climate is at all wet during the summer months. The disease is best known on the fruit, and it is chiefly as a fruit-rot that it is of economic importance. Infections first show as circular brown spots gradually extending in size until the entire fruit is affected. The affected areas do not shrivel or become sunken for some time. Evidence of the nature of the disease is further afforded by the appearance of small