

BEET.**LEAF-SPOT (*Cercospora beticola*).**

Affects the leaves, appearing as small, circular brown spots, surrounded by a purplish zone. Later the centre of the spot falls out, leaving a hole. These spots may be so numerous as to seriously damage the leaf. It is rarely, however, serious enough to call for treatment. If it is, Bordeaux mixture may be used as a preventive.

BLACKBERRY.**CROWN-GALL.**

This may form typical galls at or below the level of the ground. In such cases there is no treatment except grubbing out and burning the affected plants. Another form of the disease appears on the canes, the Snyder variety being especially susceptible. Irregular excrescences break out on them, several times the diameter of the cane in thickness and extending for several inches. A succession of these may occur along the cane, possibly resulting from internal spreading of the disease from centres of infection. Affected canes should be cut out and burned.

LEAF-SPOT (*Septoria rubi*).

Appears as small brownish spots on the leaves, which, however, are rarely numerous enough to cause serious injury or to call for treatment. Bordeaux mixture is an effective preventive if it is found necessary to take measures against it.

ANTHRACNOSE.

This is identical with anthracnose of the raspberry, *which see*.

CELERY.**LATE BLIGHT (*Septoria petrosclini* var. *apit*).**

This disease is quite serious in the Armstrong District, especially on low-lying land subject to floods, and in wet seasons. The disease on the leaves forms irregular spots, usually angular from being limited by the veins. They are yellowish to rusty brown in colour, with a darker border, and often run together to form large patches, so that the entire leaf may be killed. In the spots tiny jet-black points may be found. Each of these is a spore-chamber in which a large number of thread-like spores is produced. In addition to destroying the leaves of the growing plant, the fungus may continue its work in storage, producing extensive rotting of the leaves. It also attacks the "seeds," and is probably carried over from season to season in this way, seedlings from such seeds furnishing a primary infection from which the disease may spread in the seed-bed.

Control.—Collect as far as possible and burn refuse from a diseased crop. Select clean soil for a seed-bed. Spray with Bordeaux mixture as soon as the seedlings are up, and repeat weekly until transplanted. Continue in the field if necessary. It is best not to store attacked plants. If this is unavoidable the attacked leaves should be first stripped off. The cellar must be cool and well ventilated.

EARLY BLIGHT (*Cercospora apit*).

Much like the last in general appearance, but the fungus shows different characteristics under a lens. Not so common and destructive with us as the last, and not causing the storage rot. The treatment given above will also control this disease.

HEART-ROT.

The inner parts of the blanched plant become affected with a soft pale-brown rot. Apparently similar to the bacterial soft-rot which attacks so many vegetables. Due partly to excess of moisture. Plants should not be earthed up when wet. If boards are used for blanching, an interval of several days should be allowed to elapse from first putting them up until they are finally closed up. This allows some of the excess of moisture to escape.