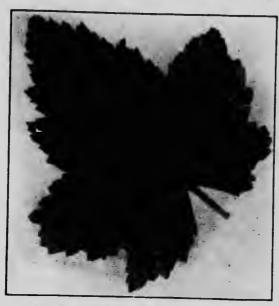
CURRANT LEAF-SPOT (Septoria ribis).—This disease attacks the various kinds of currants and gooseberries, and seems to be quite common throughout the Province. As it, like the one mentioned above, causes spots on the leaves and when very severe in its attack causes them to turn a sickly yellow color and drop, much after the manner of the Anthracnose, it is very easy to confuse the two diseases. A microscopic examination, however, shows that the spores are very different in appearance. Moreover the spots caused by Anthracnose are, as a rule, brown throughout, while those caused by the Leaf-spot have usually white or grayish-white centres and brown borders.

Means of Control.—Some tests with lime-sulphur made by the writer show that the disease can be prevented by spraying. For best results at least four applications should be given. The first before the buds burst, using lime-sulphur specific gravity strength 1.030 (commercial 1 gallon diluted to 9 or 10); the second just before



the ble

Fig. 19.—Currant Leaf-spot. (Original.)

the blossoms appear, specific gravity 1.010 (commercial diluted 1 gallon to 30); the third soon after the fruit is set, specific gravity 1.009 (commercial 1 gallon to 33 to 35); and the fourth as soon as possible after the fruit is picked, using a slightly more diluted strength. Bordeaux mixture instead of lime-sulphur has also been used satisfactorily to control the disease.

THE CHIEF INSECT PESTS OF CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

L. CAESAR, PROVINCIAL ENTOMOLOGIST.

THE IMPORTED CURRANT WORM OR CURRANT SAWFLY (Pteronus ribesii).—The most common and destructive insect attacking both currants and gooseberries in Ontario is the Imported Currant Worm or, as it is commonly called, the Currant Sawfly. The larvæ are greenish caterpillars almost three-quarters of an inch long when full grown and with black heads and many black spots over the body. The adults are four-winged insects known as Sawflies. The female is about the size of a house fly and has a black head and conspicuous honey-colored body; the male is smaller and blackish. Adults appear soon after the leaves come out and lay eggs