

CORN-EAR WORM: Sometimes found feeding on the fruit of tomato. (For description of larva, see insects affecting corn.)

FLEA-BEETLES (*Epitrix cucumeris*): This is the same flea-beetle that causes injury to the potato. It riddles the leaves of the tomato with little holes, and injures the portion of the leaf.

For further description of this pest and treatment, see insects affecting the potato.

(Fungi.)

BLACK ROT (*Macrosporium tomato*): This fungus produces roundish, black velvety areas on the fruit of the tomato. The spores are many-celled, and sooty-colored, and are borne on threads covering the diseased spots. Sometimes the leaves and stems are also affected.

Treatment: Spray with Bordeaux, beginning when the flowers open, and repeat at intervals of ten days or two weeks.



CUT WORMS (*Agrotis ypsilon*). After Riley.

BLIGHT (*Bacillus solanacearum*): This is a bacterial disease and causes the death of the leaves. The bundles of the potatoes and stems become brown or black. The disease is apparently spread to some extent by insects.

Treatment: Keep potato beetles and flea-beetles in check with Bordeaux and Paris green.

LEAF SPOT (*Septoria lycopersici*): Attacks the leaves, stem, and sometimes the fruit. Angular spots containing minute black fruits appear on the leaves and do considerable injury.

Treatment: Spray with Bordeaux a week after transplanting, and again at intervals of two weeks.

SCAB (*Cladosporium fulvum*): Olive-brown, felt-like areas occur on the under side of the leaves and brown discolorations on the upper surface. In severe cases the leaves turn black, shrivel up, and die. Tawny-colored, two-celled spores are produced on the clustered stalks of the fungus of the under surface.

Treatment: Spray with Bordeaux early and repeat at intervals of ten days or two weeks.