

and if found the galls should be chiseled off. The wounds should then be disinfected with a solution containing one ounce of mercuric chloride and one ounce of mercuric cyanide dissolved in four gallons of water. Then cover the wounds with a thick coating of Bordeaux paste. If the tree is badly affected it should be taken out, using fresh soil when replanting.

**Bacterial Gummosis**, *Bacterium cerasi* Griffin.—This disease attacks buds, branches and trunks producing a copious, yellow to amber colored gum. The bacteria are probably transmitted on pruning tools and enter at the wounds, spreading in the conducting tissues of the tree, being active during cool, moist weather. If the disease has not progressed too far it may be checked by cutting out the gum pockets and scraping the cankers so as to remove the affected darkened tissues. Disinfect the wounds with a solution of one ounce of mercuric chloride and one ounce of mercuric cyanide dissolved in four gallons of water. For the bud and twig form it is suggested that the diseased parts be pruned out. No further recommendations are available but studies are being made for more accurate diagnosis of a number of forms of gumming.

**Brown Rot**, *Sclerotinia* spp.—Brown rot is not often serious on peaches in California but may attack orchards in moist districts or near the coast. Occasionally it attacks blossoms causing them to turn brown and wither. Spurs or twigs may become infected and exude small amounts of gum. Ripening fruit and packed fruit is attacked and rots, becoming covered with grayish spores. The fungus remains alive in the dead twigs and mummified fruits. Where this disease is prevalent, spray with Bordeaux mixture 5-5-50 or liquid lime-sulfur, 6 gallons to 100 gallons of water, or its equivalent with dry lime-sulfur at the 'pink stage.' Pick off mummified fruits that are hanging to the tree and burn them.

**Leaf Curl**, *Taphrina deformans* (Fel.) Tul.—This is a common peach disease but is easily prevented. Young leaves show a red ruffled distortion and become markedly curled before they finally drop. Twigs and fruit may also become blistered and deformed. If the weather is moist and cool, spores continue to germinate and produce infections throughout the spring months causing further injury by a loss of leaves. Spraying either in the fall or spring before the buds open will control this disease. Use Bordeaux mixture 5-5-50 or lime-sulfur, at the rate of 6 gallons to 100 gallons of water, any time after the leaves have dropped in the fall up to the time the fruit buds begin to open in the spring.