Peach Blight, *Coryneum beijerinckii* Oud.—This has been a common disease in the interior valleys of California but may be readily controlled. The fungus causing the trouble is active in the winter, attacking buds and twigs. In the spring the spores may infect new leaves and sometimes the fruit. Buds are infected, and later gum and dead areas appear in the twigs, frequently resulting in girdling and the loss of much fruiting wood. Red spots may also appear in the fruit when infected. Spraying with Bordeaux 5–5–50, or with liquid lime-sulfur, 6 gallons to 100 gallons of water, or its equivalent in dry lime-sulfur, in the fall between November 1 and December 15, will effectively control this disease.

Peach Mildew, *Sphaerotheca pannosa* var. *persicae* (Wallr.) Lev.—Peach mildew is becoming more prevalent in certain districts. White powdery patches appear on young leaves, twigs and fruit. The fungus affects the epidermal tissues and checks their growth. The whitish patches on the fruit later turn brown and result in flattened areas. Definite control measures have not been determined but it is suggested that sulfur dust be applied in the early summer at the first indication of the disease in the district and that applications be repeated if necessary.

Peach Rust, *Tranzschelia punctata* (Pers.) Arth.—Peach rust has recently appeared, causing serious loss in certain districts of California. It attacks principally the mid-summer clingstone peaches but has also been found on other varieties. There are three places of infection, namely, new twigs, leaves and fruits. Spores infect the current season twigs in the fall. Bark pustules appear the following spring and give off spores to infect surrounding leaves and young fruits. Yellow angular spots appear in the leaves and dark pitted areas are formed on the fruit. Spraying with liquid lime-sulfur, 6 gallons to 100 gallons water, or its equivalent in dry lime-sulfur, early in the fall (October 15–November 1) will control this disease. If the disease appears in the leaves in early summer the fruit infection may be prevented by spraying as soon as possible with liquid lime-sulfur 1 gallon to 100 gallons of water. A stronger spray will be injurious to the foliage.

Oak Root Fungus, *Armillaria mellea* (Vahl.) Quel.—This is a root disease which spreads underground. Affected trees may fail gradually or die suddenly, at any season of the year. By removing the bark from near the crown of the tree the yellowish-white, fan-shaped mycelium of the fungus which is responsible for the wood decay may be observed. The disease spreads mainly by underground, slender,