

claimed that, although a good deal of labour is entailed in carrying it out, the treatment practically eliminates the disease for at least three years. If such is the case the cost naturally amounts to very little.

Another useful check for black-spot is Bordeaux mixture at the rate of 4-4-40, but this spray is by no means a cure, nor is it a preventive for the disease.

Spraying with lime-sulphur, 1 in 125, after the florescent period, is also a preventive, provided it is followed later by a solution of increasing strength as the growth of the vine becomes stronger. The strength of the mixture should gradually rise until 1 in 80 is reached. It is not advisable to have it higher, as otherwise the spray tends to burn the vines severely.

GRAPE-ROT (*BOTRYTIS CINEREA*).

Thin-skinned grapes often rot when the weather is damp and rainy at the time of ripening, and particularly so if the vineyard is in a low situation. This is due to a fungus, *Botrytis cinerea*. This fungus also affects the wine which is made from affected grapes, causing the disease called "casse." The best cure for the disease is to strip the leaves *below* the bunch a few days before picking the grapes. This allows a free current of air, and more heat is reflected from the soil, the action of both factors helping the maturation of the fruit. This disease is sometimes known as grey-rot.

BLACK-ROT (*PHOMA NIRCOLAE*).

Black-rot is first seen on the berries as a bluish-red spot, which increases in size and eventually surrounds the whole fruit. After this stage it becomes red-brown and soft, and the berries will dry in three or four days, the colour becoming nearly black and the skin adhering to the pips, while the whole surface is covered with small prominent brown spots. These latter make their first appearance when the fruit is gradually drying.

The disease appears to develop easily in low and very damp situations, particularly with varieties of grapes of a very juicy nature. The best means of coping with this trouble is to spray with Bordeaux mixture, 3-3-50, taking care that the spray thoroughly covers the vine. If the mixture is applied four or five times in the season the disease will be entirely overcome.