

wood was now made for comparison with that of the diseased wood. The results follow :—

Wood of Crawford's Early.	Restored.	Diseased.
Ferric oxide.....	0.52	1.45
Calcium oxide.....	54.52	64.23
Magnesium oxide.....	7.58	10.28
Phosphoric acid.....	11.37	8.37
Potassium oxide.....	26.01	15.67
	<hr/> 100.00	<hr/> 100.00

This comparison shows the same deficiency of potash and excess of lime in the diseased, as previously noted, and what is of great significance, that the excess of lime in the one and deficiency of potash in the other, or the decrease of lime in the healthy and the corresponding increase of potash, stand about in the relation of equivalent value. Other analyses fully confirmed these results, and the final conclusions reached were, that, since in the diseased condition there was always an excess of lime and deficiency of potash, and as the relations of these could be changed by conditions of treatment causing increase of potash and decrease of lime, together with the promotion of a healthy organism, that, so far as chemical data could determine, the disease was caused by, or at least associated with, imperfect nutrition.

At this stage, it became most important to determine the relation of the reserve material to these various changes, and in order to arrive at a clear understanding of this, we must discuss the various external and internal indications of disease.

Among the external features which characterize the disease in peaches, we must take into consideration the formation of the fruit, the formation of the wood, the color of the bark and the color and size of the foliage.

The color of the bark is one of the first symptoms to develop. Instead of retaining the natural, reddish hue which all healthy trees possess until well advanced in years, the bark turns dark and has the external appearance of drying up. As the tree becomes more involved in disease, the foliage begins to show indications of the fact. The normal size of the leaf is from 15 to 18 cm. in length. The color is a rich leaf green. The outline is somewhat wavy, but the surface is uniform and not depressed by irregular curlings. As the disease advances, however, the leaves