

of, and the root, trunk, and main limbs of a resistant variety are used for the foundation of the tree, and some variety that may be capable of giving larger yields or is otherwise more desirable, but not so resistant to blight is grafted on to the more resistant stock.

A list of varieties and their susceptibility to blight is given below. This list is not absolute, but from observations made where the blight has been severe in British Columbia it is as accurate as is possible to make it.

(1.) Varieties not advisable to plant in districts where blight is found or may be serious:—

Transcendent Crabs.
Florence Crabs.
Spitzenberg.
Alexander.
Peewaukee.
King.
Beitlghelmer.

(2.) Varieties found seriously affected with blight in main limbs and body of trees as well as in smaller wood:—

Wealthy (suffer heavily in blossom also).
Wagener.
Baxter.
Winter Banana.

(3.) Varieties which suffer chiefly in blossom-spurs, twigs, and small branches (those marked * more seriously than others):—

*R.I. Greening (in spurs).
Ben Davis (moderate).
*Ortley.
Gano (moderate).
*Jonathan.
Rome Beauty.
*Ontario (in spurs).
*Grimes Golden (blossoms).
Baldwin.
Snow.
Hyslop Crab.

(4.) Varieties that have suffered only slightly from blight:—

Duchess.
McIntosh Red.
Delicious.
Winesap (Stayman).
Yellow Newtown (occasionally affected, as in (3)).
Canada Baldwin.
Canada Red.
Cox Orange.
New York Wine.
Northern Spy.
Winesap (Old).

Pears.—All varieties commonly grown and of commercial value are found more or less seriously affected in the large branches and trunks. There is, however, a good deal of variation, and often apparent immunity or very severe attacks, under apparently similar conditions.

SUMMARY.

- (1.) Discourage rapid growth in the trees. If necessary, put the orchard in sod, or modify cultural methods.
- (2.) Keep all suckers, water-sprouts, etc., off root and body of the tree.
- (3.) Keep aphides and other insects under control by spraying. Consult spray calendar.