

this season it becomes a community problem, and it behoves every fruit-grower to make a thorough inspection of his orchard and cut out every visible sign of fire-blight. *Slipshod methods and poor work are the greatest menace to the grower and to his neighbours.* The occasional grower who endeavours to mislead Inspectors by improper cutting or covering up cankers with whitewash or paint is distinctly an enemy to the welfare of the fruit-growing community. It would not matter about himself, but his neighbors suffer from his neglect.

Nothing should be left undone to remove every canker in the district. The germs exist, in the dormant season, only in the cankers. If all cankers are cut out and burnt, the disease is wiped out.

METHODS OF CUTTING IN WINTER.

In removing small twigs and branches, cut at least 3 inches below the line of demarcation between the healthy and diseased area. Disinfect cuts with corrosive sublimate, 1 to 1,000.

Where cankers are on branches up to $\frac{1}{4}$ or 1 inch in diameter, it is usually best to cut off the branches, especially in trees over three years old. In order to cut the bark far enough away from the dead area in branches of this size, it is almost necessary to girdle the branch and so render it useless.

Cankers on large limbs can be taken out and the limbs saved by cutting the bark away to the sap-wood. Always cut the bark away at least 2 inches above and below the infection and at least an inch at the sides, making sure that you are back to healthy, sound tissue. Disinfect the wound with corrosive sublimate and paint it with white lead. In painting, have the paint thick enough so that it will not run down the tree.

In cutting away diseased water-sprouts and suckers from the root, always dig down and see that there is no infection at the root.

In case of any twigs, suckers, water-sprouts, etc., coming from big limbs being infected all the way to the base of the twig, but apparently not into the limb, it is always well to cut away the bark around the base and disinfect well, so that there is no danger of leaving any of the germs to carry the disease over.

Cankers on the roots are treated the same as those on the branches above ground. Wherever there have been any diseased suckers or water-sprouts at the base of the tree, the soil should be dug away and the roots examined for hold-over cankers.

In cutting out branches in the top of old trees, every effort should be made not to leave large stubs. Even if it is necessary to cut back another foot or so, it is better to bring the tree back to a lateral branch. This will tend to stop sucker-growth and make a better-shaped tree.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

Corrosive sublimate can be bought in tablet form from any drug-store, and the druggist will give the directions as to the necessary number of tablets and amount of water to use to make up a mixture of 1 part corrosive sublimate to 1,000 parts of water. This varies with the size of the tablets.

The solution should never be carried in a metal container; always use a glass one. One of the handiest ways of carrying and using this solution is to carry it in a small flask in the hip pocket. A small sponge can be carried in the left hand attached to a string on the wrist, so when necessary to use the hand it can be let hang from the wrist in easy reach when needed again. Keep the sponge thoroughly soaked in the solution and swab over the tools and each cut after making a cut. This solution is poison and should be kept out of reach of children and animals.

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF VARIETIES.

Observation shows that different varieties of trees vary to a marked degree in power of resistance to the attacks of blight. In some places this is taken advantage