

these he showed the microbe of the blight, and stated that he had frequently inoculated healthy trees with it, thus introducing the blight. Thence in the young and succulent growth it would spread very rapidly throughout the trees until it reached those parts which are too dry and tough in texture to afford further development. Another common method of spreading the blight was by means of insects which carry the microbes from one blossom to another while they are gathering honey. Thus, while the bees are among our best friends, because without them a proper fertilization of the blossoms cannot be effected, and little fruit would grow to maturity, yet in the way described above they are the cause of more or less injury to our pear orchards.

The blossoms are usually the part first affected, for the microbe finds a most ready entrance into the cells of the trees through the nectar disk of the flower. Professor Beach has proved the correctness of this theory in an orchard arti-



FIG. 727.

CUT OF COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY, SENT BY THE INTRODUCER.