

capable of killing the tree. The summer cutting should therefore consist of weekly inspections (daily where possible), and everything cut out that threatens to do serious damage to the tree. In all cases, whether infected with blight or not, all suckers, water-sprouts, fruit-sprurs, and twigs of any kind should be kept off the root, trunk, and lower part of the main branches of the tree. These are all a constant source of danger, for one infection low down on the main branch or on the trunk may mean the loss of the whole branch or tree. Suckers from the root should never be allowed to grow, for it is through these that the blight is carried to the roots of the tree, and once the roots are infected the tree's chances of life are very small.

Much damage can be done in summer cutting if the cutters are not competent and careful. The writer has seen many instances where more blight has been spread by careless cutting than any other factor. Failure to disinfect the tools and cuts after each cut is responsible for a great deal of blight. Disinfection is very important and should never be omitted. Climbing the trees and bruising the bark should always be avoided. In blighted trees this method of getting up in the trees to reach the upper twigs and branches has been responsible for the loss of many trees that could easily have been saved. After a rain the exudation is washed down from the top of the tree and the bark is often covered with germs all the way to the ground. In such cases all that is necessary to start an infection is to bruise the bark, and this can hardly be avoided when trees are climbed by a pruner with shoes on. The infections caused in this way are usually low down on the main limbs and capable of doing more damage than several twig-infections in the top of the tree.

DISTANCE TO CUT.

This will vary with the variety, season, and age of the tree. Usually, if the cuts are made a foot below any sign of infection, there is not much danger of the blight continuing on the same branch unless there is a later infection, but the writer has seen cases where the cuts were made over 2 feet below where there seemed to be any infection (the cuts were well disinfected), and the blight continued to run. The susceptibility of the variety has much to do with this. On young, fast-growing Transcendent crabs it seems almost impossible to stop the blight during the early part of the summer without cutting down the whole tree. Spitzenburg, Wealthy, Alexander, and young Wageners are all difficult to handle in the early part of the summer, and cuts should be made 18 inches or 2 feet below any sign of infection where the blight appears to be travelling rapidly. No hard-and-fast rules can be laid down for the summer cutting, as much depends on the season and severity of attack. No matter how far back the cuts are made, stubs should be avoided as much as possible and ragged cuts should never be made. In order to get the best results with the smallest waste of tree, close observation and good judgment is essential in summer cutting. One must be interested in the work being done or poor results usually follow.

Scalping or cutting the bark out to the sap-wood where cankers are found is sometimes practised. In the early part of the summer, up to the middle of July, this is a very doubtful practice, as few people go back far enough from the diseased area. It is better to cut off all the branch or wait until the canker shows some line of demarcation between the healthy and diseased area and then cut several inches beyond this.

Gather and burn all prunings immediately after cutting.

CUTTING IN THE DORMANT SEASON.

As the blight-germs are carried over in the diseased areas and the infection is carried to the blossoms from the exudate coming from these, a systematic and thorough cutting must be done in the dormant season for the control of blight. At