"6. Quite a few cankers start at pruning wounds.

"7. By far the greatest proportion of cankers are formed on the limbs at the bases of dead twigs. There is presumably a fungus concerned here which, after establishing itself in the dead twig, runs back into the larger limb and there starts a canker."

Field observations, however, made by the writers incline them to think that heavy pruning and heavy fertilizing, in combination with wet weather early in the growing season, may also have much effect in inducing the formation of cankers.

Means of Control.—Mr. W. A. McCubbin, after conducting many experiments on the healing of Peach Cankers, makes the following recommendation in regard to their prevention and control: Removal of the dead twigs from the main limbs, since it is found that these twigs are the starting points of the disease in such a large number of cases; destruction of Brown Rot mummies; painting of all the larger pruning wounds; removal of small limbs showing cankers, and the treatment of cankers on trunk or large limbs by cleaning out the cankers immediately after rain when the bark and gum are soft, and disinfecting the wounds with formalin diluted one to ten, or corrosive sublimate, one in a thousand, and coating them with lead paint free from turpentine.

The field observations of the writers recorded above indicate that care should be taken not to over prune or over fertilize peach trees, as such treatment apparently

tends to induce the formation of cankers.

<sup>\*</sup>Bull. 24, Dominion Department of Agriculture. "Fruit Tree Diseases of Southern Ontario."