that is destroyed by the disease, and the tree affected survives the repeated attacks from year to year, until eventually it may become so impoverished from having its young growth annually killed that it will cease to be profitable and so call for removal. The disease, too, may find suitable conditions in the apple tree for its continued development, and in such cases we get its gradual spread in the limbs and trunk in canker form, until eventually the tree succumbs. (Fig. 36.) With the pear, on the other hand, as already stated, the disease when once it gains entrance spreads rapidly; it may destroy a tree in one season, and usually three years is the limit of life of a tree after it has once contracted the disease. (Figs. 7, 25, 26, 27.)

I.—The Disease in the Twig.

This phase of the disease is known as twig blight, or fire blight; the latter because a tree so affected looks as if it had been scorched by fire.

Fig. 6. Detail from tree shown in Fig. 5. (Note the dead, shrivelled leaves.)

It may occur in blossom twigs, foliage twigs, water-sprouts and suckers. The blossoms and leaves of affected twigs become discoloured, turning light or dark brown, sometimes red, shrivel up and die, and remain attached to the twig sometimes throughout the winter. (Figs. 5, 6, 8, 9.)

This discolouration and death of the leaves and blossoms occurs comparatively suddenly, and may occur at any time from May to September. The suddenness of its appearance is somewhat disconcerting to the fruit grower who may walk through his orchard one day and find his trees looking apparently all right, but in visiting them again a few days later he finds many blossoms and leaves dry, brown and shrivelled. This