

should be made to determine whether root, crown, or serious trunk-infection exist. The condition of the foliage is often of value in indicating the presence of such cases, while proper inspection of the parts below ground is difficult or impossible after the ground freezes. Trees which are to be taken out should be marked at this stage in order that work may not subsequently be wasted on them. The cutting-out of the cankers is best done when the leaves are off, as they can then be seen better. The dead leaves often persist for a considerable time on the blighted twigs, and if the work is begun as soon as the leaves fall, these persistent ones facilitate the finding of some of the blight. The extent of injury which makes it preferable to take a tree out rather than to treat it depends very largely upon the grower himself. If sufficient skilled work can be spent on them, bad cases of body-blight and even of root-blight may be saved. Even trees completely girdled may have the diseased parts cut away and the means for sap-flow re-established by bridge-grafts. In this connection, however, it is to be noted that unsuccessful work is just so much labour thrown away, and it is probably best for the average grower not to attempt to treat any cases of the disease at or below the ground-line, but to take out the tree. When cutting during very cold weather some growers have considered it unnecessary to disinfect the cuts. This, however, cannot be recommended, as it is not free from risk. It is quite true that trees in the dormant condition are much less susceptible to infection, but the blight bacillus can survive without serious injury temperatures as low as 40° Fahr. The only permissible exception would be when the temperature is so low as to solidify the aqueous solution of corrosive sublimate before it can be applied, and even in such cases it would probably be wise to go over these wounds subsequently with a disinfectant. Even if every care is exercised, it is not sufficient to do thorough work and then leave it. No blight-cutter is expert enough to remove, at one cutting, every case of "hold-over" in an orchard of any size, if the blight has been at all severe. The grower should go over his trees at intervals, when the light is good, in order to detect and remove anything that has been missed. This is especially necessary after the sap has begun to flow, as missed "hold-overs" or imperfect work may often be revealed at this time by their moist appearance. A very careful inspection should be made just before blossoming-time, as much blossom-infection may be saved by the detection of an active canker at this time. A careful watch should also be kept for the first appearance of blossom-blight. If this should occur in spots, it is often possible to trace the infection to some centrally placed "hold-over" which has been missed. The removal of this may still prevent some infection. Where there is only a little blossom-blight it may be removed by cutting off the infected spurs, but for this to be successful it is essential that the disease should not have passed beyond the spur into the branch bearing it, or, if so, that the limits of the infection be accurately determined and the cut made accordingly. It very frequently happens, also, that the disease dies out in the blossom, or the spur, without extending farther. For these reasons, if blossom-infection is at all abundant, it is best to leave it for the time being, watch it very closely, and cut out at once any infection that begins to "move." Twig-blight should also be cut out as it appears. Where the work in the dormant season has been thorough, the extent of blossom and twig infection should not be too great to permit of its prompt removal. Where, for any reason, however, the infections are very numerous, many of them may dry up and apparently die out before they can be attended to. The question now is, whether, especially if the season has reached late summer, such dried-up infections may be left until the clean-up in the dormant season. There is no doubt that successful results have been obtained in certain districts in certain seasons by so doing, and with greater economy since the pressure of work is greater at this time, and the loss of fruit from working in the trees at this time may be considerable. More care is also necessary over the work, and there is greater wastage of tree-tissue than in work done during the dormant season. At the same time, especially in irrigated districts, there is a danger of many apparently dried-up infections starting