

becomes lighter in colour, and consequently more conspicuous. Growth of the fungus proceeds in a radiate manner, so that invariably in old cankers there are present numerous crevices, arranged in zones, which have been formed as successive layers around the canker. These render the canker conspicuous and readily discernible; further, they serve as quite a good character to separate black-rot cankers from those formed by other diseases (Fig. 2). Cankers may continue



FIG. 1. BLACK-ROT CANKERS ON PEAR-BRANCH: POINT OF ENTRY THROUGH DEAD FRUIT-SPUR. NATURAL SIZE.

[Photo by W. D. Reid.

FIG. 2. BLACK-ROT CANKER ON ONE-YEAR LATERAL OF PEAR: POINT OF ENTRY THROUGH DEAD LEAF-BUDS. NATURAL SIZE.

Note the concentric cracks characteristic of black-rot canker.

[Photo by G. H. Cunningham.