

## LOGANBERRIES.

The culture of loganberries has not been extensive in British Columbia up to the present, but where they have been tried in favourable districts they are being successfully grown. They are produced in the States to the south of us, both for the fresh and dried products.

They have been found to do well on almost all types of soil, and are being grown successfully on the heavier types. The same general remarks re preparation of land as given above on strawberries are applicable here.

## PROPAGATION.

They can be propagated by tipping, layering, or by the use of cuttings. Tipping is generally practised as described below.

## PLANTING.

This is done in either the fall or spring, but spring planting is generally practised. Planting distances vary. As a rule, the rows are placed 8 feet apart and the plants 18 feet apart in the row. Posts are placed half way between the hills, and each post has two cross-pieces which are similar to those used for raspberries. The lower cross-piece is 35 inches from the ground, the second is 25 inches above the first. Four wires are strung instead of two, as in the case of the raspberries. Spreaders made of pieces of wood 22 inches long and 1 inch square, and notched 1 inch from each end, are placed along the upper and lower wires every 5 feet. The young canes are trained along the upper wires, the bearing canes along the lower wires. No. 12 galvanized wire is used.

## PRUNING.

The fruit is produced on one-year-old wood, so in pruning, all canes that have borne fruit are removed. This is usually done in the spring. Eight to ten new canes are left, and these are lowered from the top to the lower wires and tied to the spreaders. The canes are cut back, from 12 to 14 feet being left. All laterals are also removed.

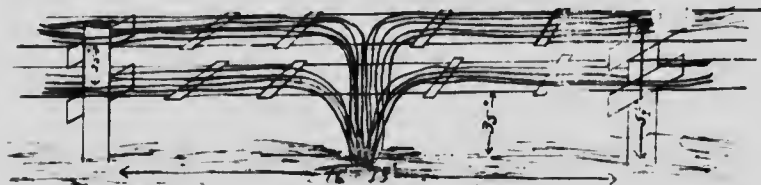


Fig. 2.—Method of training loganberries and Evergreen blackberries. Before pruning.

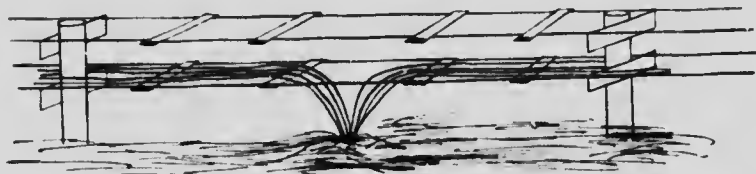


Fig. 3.—Bearing canes in position after pruning.