The spurs, however, cannot be depended upon for very long service. The best of these are one year old. To keep an annual supply of these one-year-old spurs a good supply of new twigs must be grown each year from twelve to eighteen inches in length. In most varieties these twigs will bear some fruit the following year and will also develop from axillary branch buds strong spurs that may be depended upon for the next year's erop. Nearly every cluster of buds will have one branch bud which may be depended upon to continue the growth of the twig.

Fig. 11 shows a branch of one, two and three-year-old wood of one of the Japanese varieties. It will be noted that the best buds are on the spurs on the three-year-old wood (A) and around the base of the one-year-old twigs (B). The two-year-old wood (C) in this ease is very short and bears very few buds. The stout round buds are fruit buds whereas small and pointed buds are leaf buds.



Fig. 15. Burbank.

Fig. 16. Burbank.

The manner of pruning this type of tree will differ from the Domestica on account of the different habit of growth. The principle of maintaining a supply of comparatively young wood for the production of fruit buds is, however, the same.

Fig. 12 shows a branch of two (A) and three-year-old wood (B) of the Domestica group with an abundance of fruit spurs along the length of the stem. The smaller twig (C) is one year old. In this case there is not so much difference in appearance between fruit and leaf buds, but a reference to Fig. 13 will show the abundance of bloom on these spurs. Position laterally rather than terminally is a fair indication of the denomination of the bud. Notice also the absence of bloom on the one-year wood (a). Fig. 13.

Figs. 14 and 15 show fruit spnrs up to three and four years old which are found growing on the main branch of a plum of the Japanese group and in the