

## BLACK RASPBERRIES.

### Pruning.



LACK raspberries are usually headed back when from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 feet high. It is important that this heading-in be done about as soon as the canes reach the desired height rather than to leave them until considerably higher and then to cut them off to the required point, for the laterals then start low and the bush becomes stout and self-supporting. It is a very general mistake to head back raspberries too late or too high, causing the laterals to start nearer the top of the cane and thereby making it top-heavy. Fig. 000 is a good cane, and Fig. 000 shows several undesirable canes. The laterals are cut back the following spring to a length of 12 to 18 inches, the same as blackberries are. This treatment also applies to the purple-cane varieties, like Shaffer, but not to the reds, for these are rarely headed-in at all.

The red raspberries are very seldom evaporated, and only the Cuthbert is used for that purpose, so far as I know. The red berries generally pay better when given to the open market. Of the purple berries, only the Shaffer is dried in Western New York, and it is doubtful if it is profitable when thus handled, for it loses too much in drying, and the market for dried red and purple berries is very small.

There are really only two important varieties in the evaporating industry in Western New York, the Ohio and the Gregg.

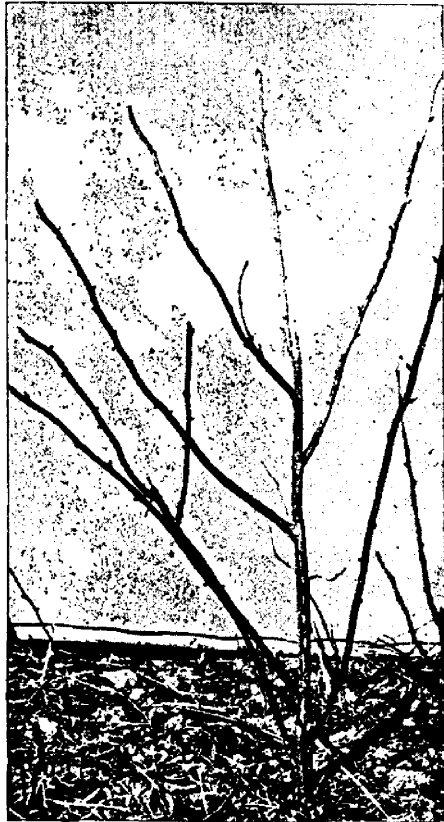


FIG. 901.—A GOOD CANE WITH LOW LATERALS.

### Yield of Raspberries.

How much will an acre of raspberries produce, taking the average of three crops? Opinions differ widely. We could begin with zero on the one hand, and rise to 6,000 quarts. In an inquiry made here in 1893, the average of 58