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PRUNING AND PLANTING BERRIES

There are few hardy fruit plants so esteemed as the Raspberries.

as the plants are so easily killed by frost, no reason, where space is limited, why a plantation should be made in the garden of the beginner.

At the present period of the year, the pruned and thinned out old fruiting shoots may be cut off, and those that are retained. Had this been done some time since, it would have been better, but growers often put off till winter.

The beginner at this stage should learn to am I to prune my raspberries. I remember that one of the first things I did when I began to grow the canes in good time in the autumn, was to give them air free access to the young shoots, so as to bear fruit in the summer. I found that the raspberries it is necessary to prune all the canes (growth) in the past season. I found that the canes absolutely useless, and so I pruned them. I found that the canes were hindered from making progress of the new canes.

That the beginner may understand how to proceed with the pruning of the principal plant of one of the varieties of the raspberry is shown in the illustration. It represents the canes that have been cut off, and the son's crop of fruit and the new canes that are to provide next season's supply. The canes of the same plant with all the usual canes pruned or thinned out, and the new canes showing how drastic the pruning should be.

to thin out the weak and
of recent development, r
of the strongest for futur

of the most promising or canes to stakes or trellis for their support, and

the soft tips of the cane. For fruitfulness it is a good plan to manure to the plantation, putting this in to a depth of 3 inches. Use the fork too near the plants and damage may ensue.

The making of a new plantation of berries is a piece of work that has considerable interest to many gardeners in the first instance, to find out how berries are not very fastidious.

ly good ground. However, have good lasting manure. Raspberries delight and if the plantation be so be no disadvantage. When ters, deeply dig the soil. In the ground two spits deep dressing of manure as the Raspberries are propagator suckerlike growths. Some stronger in their growth for this reason I have portra ples of both. On the left a young cane of a dwarf- on the right is a good ex- ing variety, which reveal ter by the stoutness and canes. These are sucker g their way through the so from the old plants. In a berries many such sucker as the plants get estab should be removed with c injury to them and the ed as possible. The la creared at their roots by us taking good care to pres buds, which will be found the surface. By these canes will be ensured dur season.

October and March, although it is done, when the weather is ground free from frost, the various methods of planting, perhaps, the most popular. The feet apart, and the plants

secured with care to this. To plant in groups of three, ranging the groups 3 feet apart and 5 feet asunder. Stout stalks of the group, should be inserted deep into the support of the new canes, and be secured to the former.

Immediately after the new canes should be cut down to the level of the ground, so that the appearance of the specimens may be uniform.

4. On the left dwarf-growing cane, and on the right tall, sturdy cane, by cutting back the young strong growths are induced to grow from the base, and these must be cut off freely during the summer in the subsequent autumn they should be cut off and the canes tied; these will produce fruit in the following season.

Good varieties of raspberries are Superlative, Baumforth's, consfield and Prince of Automne, large almost black, low, free; and Orange d'Automne, fruit of an orange color.

The burning of garden
plan, both for the sake of