

## RED RASPBERRIES

Red raspberries bear their fruit in loose clusters and singly from the axils of the leaves on the short laterals of the current season's growth. This growth is borne on one-year-old canes. Raspberry canes usually grow straight, although sometimes they throw off one, two or a number of branches. Some growers advocate pinching back at the top when it has reached the height of three or four feet to induce branching. It is questionable if this operation is advisable, as the laterals produced cannot possibly be the most vigorous, and may easily succumb to the rigors of winter. Canes allowed to grow straight, and cut back in the spring, will bear all the fruit they can mature.

Fig. 56 shows a branched cane in the dormant stage. The buds shown here are those which produce the laterals on which the fruit is borne.

Fig. 57 is an upright unbranched cane with its crop of fruit. All the laterals here are of the current season's growth, and the fruit is borne at their terminals in clusters and singly, and also to a lesser extent, in the axils of the leaves. Fruiting wood of this nature has served its purpose after one crop has been picked, and must be removed. Another cane will grow up from the roots the same season to replace it.

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## BLACK RASPBERRIES

The black raspberries have the same fruiting habits as the reds, but are much stronger growers.

Fig. 58 shows the cane in the dormant season. The pruning practice has been to cut off the cane when it has reached the desired height. This has caused it to throw out laterals. When this is done early enough in the season, the laterals will make a strong growth and develop vigorous buds. These in turn produce laterals the following spring on which is produced the season's crop. The fruit is borne in clusters at the extremities, and singly in the axils of the leaves on short sub-laterals. Each lateral comes from single buds as seen in this illustration.

In Fig. 59 the manner of fruit production is distinctly shown. All the buds on the lateral branches have produced fruiting wood right back to the main cane as well as the buds along the stem of the cane. In the dormant season, or very early in the spring, the laterals of the last season's growth may be pruned back leaving only a sufficient number to produce fruit in quantity. The whole cane after once fruiting, is of no more value. The new growths which have come up during the season and been pinched back in midsummer, will fill the place and produce a crop the next season.

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## BLACKBERRIES

The blackberries bear their fruit in clusters at the ends of short sub-laterals of the current year's growth, and also to a small extent in the axils of the leaves. In Fig. 60 is shown the method of pinching back the single cane during the growing season, in order to cause it to branch. When the cane has reached the desired height, it is pinched back, and then two, and sometimes as many as four or five lateral branches spring out from the buds below. In this case, two laterals only develop, but one of these was pinched back a second time, causing it to branch. The buds which are borne in the axils of the leaves will give rise to short sub-laterals the following season, and on these the crop is produced.