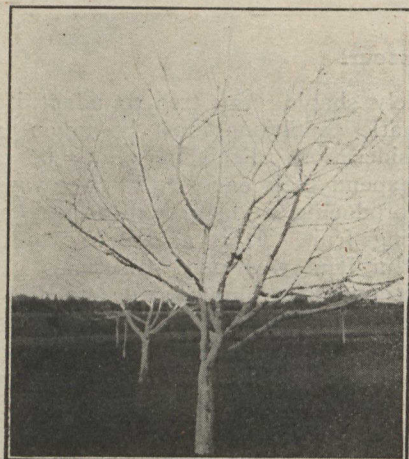


It should be borne in mind that different kinds of fruit trees endure different degrees of pruning and that they respond somewhat differently to the treatment. The cherry requires very little pruning. Its most active buds are the extremities of its twigs. If it is severely cut back, the inactive buds that remain may not start steadily into growth. The tree may even weaken and die from severe prun-



Tree Sprayed with Lime-Sulphur Wash
Showing White Appearance

ing. The cherry requires the least pruning of any of our orchard fruits.

On the other hand, the peach profits by severe pruning. It should be severely cut back in winter. It readily puts out new growth even from the bases of old limbs after cutting back. It has no "dormant" buds which may not be called into activity if occasion requires. Again, it should be particularly noted that the peach produces abundant fruit buds on the long whips of new growth at the periphery of the tree. This is opposed to the habit of the apple and of most other fruit trees, which produce buds only on short spurs in the body of the tree.

If a peach tree is cut back in winter so as to produce rank wood growth, it will still produce fruit buds along this new growth. If an apple tree were pruned back so as to secure equally luxuriant growth, this new growth would possess no fruit buds of its own, and by seizing the sap of the tree, these new whips would divert growth from the fruit spurs below and would also overshadow the latter by producing too much shade above.

(To be continued)

Fruits for Manitoba

The best varieties of fruits for planting in Manitoba are recommended by Mr. D. W. Buchanan, of St. Charles, Man., to be as follows:

Apples—Blushed Calville, Antisette, Duchess, Hibernial; hybrids—Transcendent, Virginian, Hyslop; plums—Atkin, Cheney, Mankato, selected native varieties; cherries—improved sand cherries;

strawberries—Bederwood, Wm. Belt, Dunlop, Splendid, Crescent, Warfield; red raspberries—Older; White currant—White Grape; red currants—Red Dutch, Raby Castle, Stewart, Pomona, Red Cross, North Star; black currants—Lee's Prolific; gooseberries—Houghton, Downing.

Raspberry Culture

N. E. Mallory, Blenheim, Ont.

A fertile, porous soil, with water within five or six feet of the surface, might be termed an ideal place for black-caps; yet, any good fertile soil that is well drained and contains a good amount of humus, properly prepared and cultivated, can be depended upon to produce abundantly.

The black-caps are largely surface feeders. The roots, therefore, should be trained out of the reach of the cultivator. This can to a large extent be accomplished by proper preparation and culture. Spread evenly from ten to twenty tons of stable manure per acre, preferably on a clover sod. Plow about six inches deep and prepare as for an ordinary crop.

Plant as early in spring as conditions will permit, setting in rows eight feet apart and four feet in the row, or five or six feet apart each way. The crown of the plant should not be set more than two inches deep with the roots spreading outward and downward. Pack the soil firmly against the roots but not directly over the buds. Give frequent cultivation until about the tenth of August, when three bushels of oats per acre should be sown for winter protection.

By the fall of the second year the roots in their search for plant food will

laterals back to about three inches. Cut out the old wood as soon as fruiting is over, thinning to four or five of the strongest canes to the hill.

Red raspberries should receive almost the same culture as black-caps. Plant one foot closer each way and five inches deep. Trim only in early spring, cutting the fruiting canes back to three feet.

Fruits for Saskatchewan

For Saskatchewan, fruits that have done well in some parts of the province and that reasonably may be expected to give satisfaction in most districts where fruit growing has been conducted, are recommended by Mr. Angus MacKay, Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Indian Head, as follows: Crabapples—Wild Siberian (*Pyrus baccata*), Silvia, Golden, Cavan, Aurora, Northern Queen, Novelty, Pioneer, Prince, Charles, Tony, plums—Aitken, Weaver, De Soto, Manitoba wild plum, Cheney, Carterson; cherries—Sand, Compass, Pin and Choke cherries.

The varieties of small fruits that may be planted, according to Mr. MacKay, are the following: Strawberries—Dunlop, South Dakota No. 1; South Dakota No. 2, Bisel, Daisy, Daniel Boone, Johnson's Early, St. Antoine, St. Joseph and Jean d'Arc; red raspberries—Dr. Reider, Marlboro, Cuthbert, Herbert, Miller, Turner, Mary, Garfield, Columbia, Palmer; yellow raspberries—Golden Queen, Caroline; black raspberries—Hilborn, Older; red currants—Red Dutch, Victoria, Raby Castle, Fay; white currants—White Cherry, White Imperial, White Grape, White Dutch; black currants—Lee's Prolific, Magnus, Climax, Black Naples; gooseberries—Houghton,



Picking Raspberries on Farm of Mr. N. E. Mallory, Blenheim, Ont.

be largely below the reach of the cultivator yet close to the surface. After this, manure can be applied with good results.

The first season, nip the tops off the new canes when eighteen inches high—the following year, when two and one-half feet high; in early spring cut the

Smith's Improved, Pale Red, Red Jacket, Carrie, Saunders, Downing, Edna, Companion, Industry.

On small home grounds, knapsack spray pumps may be used with advantage.