

duce good growth from the upper buds. In such a case it is better to select the strongest of the young shoots and make a fresh trunk. Figs. 28 and 29 will illustrate the point. The shortening in system has a tendency to produce a stocky growth with a greater amount of bearing wood. The shortening in, however, is in itself a thinning process, and when a comparatively small proportion of live buds remain after a severe winter, too much of the crop may be thus pruned off. After the trees attain a considerable size the practice is seldom followed, partly from the expense and partly because of the vigorous growth of the tree. As long as dead wood is removed and broken, and crowded limbs pruned out, the actual method of pruning is of far less importance than the

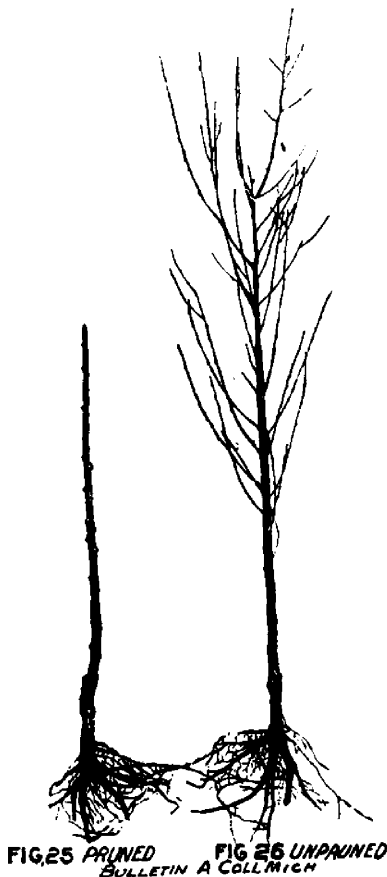


FIG. 25 PRUNED      FIG. 26 UNPRUNED  
BULLETIN A COLL. MICH.

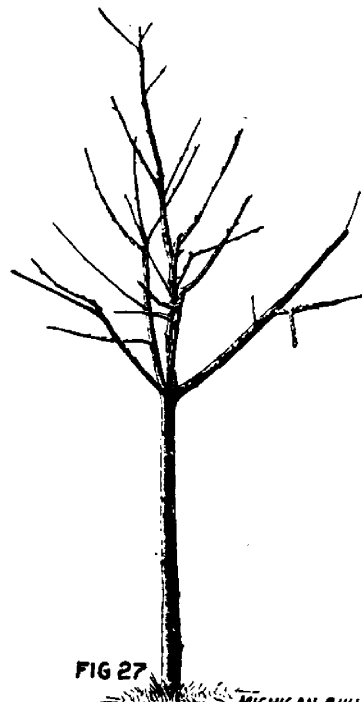


FIG 27  
MICHIGAN BULLETIN  
PRUNING AT END OF TWO YEARS.

proper manuring and cultivation of the orchard.

Fig. 30 is an example of the open-made tree, with branches following the natural growth.

In Fig. 31 is illustrated the system of pruning by shortening in. This forms a photograph of a three-year old tree of the variety Hyne's Surprise.

In Fig. 32 is seen a three-year old peach, taken on July 26th. These trees have also been regularly shortened in.

SOIL AND LOCATION.—Many of the remarks made under "General Principles" will hold good in the case of the peach, but proximity to a body of water is of more importance than the kind of exposure. The ameliorating influence of a large body of water is so great and, with the peach, a few degrees of winter temperature one way or the other is often so important a matter, that the point should be allowed great weight in the choice