

quantity on the one-year-old portion at the top. Fig. 72 shows a similar type of fruiting wood in bloom. Here it will be noticed that the main stem of the branch, which is three-year-old wood, is practically barren, while an abundance of fruit is produced higher on the one and two-year-old wood. The portion at the left was cut from the other. Fig. 73 shows the same type of fruiting wood carrying its crop of fruit. The three-year-old portion of the branch is not shown in this case. It was practically barren of fruit.

### GOOSE BERRIES

The fruiting habit of the gooseberry is practically the same as the red currant. It produces the most and best of its fruit on short spurs on two and three-year-old wood, and a similar proportion from lateral buds on one-year-old wood. It



Fig. 74. American Gooseberry.

bears fruit on all wood except the very old. After the wood becomes three years old, its productive power is diminishing. Long one-year-old shoots, which grow from the centre of the bush, should be left to replace the older branches when they are removed. Each fruit spur bears a cluster of three or four buds, and on the one-year and two-year-old wood the fruit buds are usually borne singly in the axils of the thorns. Each bud produces from one to three or four fruits with as many leaves. The fruit buds in the dormant stage can usually be distinguished, as they are larger and plumper than the leaf-buds.

Fig. 74 shows the long shoot which grows from the centre of the bush, and which will, during its second season, throw out lateral branches to replace the older branches, which have been removed after their period of greatest productiveness.