


STOCKS FOR BUDDING.

 **CHERRIES** are generally worked on Mazzard stocks. All varieties are readily worked upon it. When dwarf trees are desired the Mahaleb is used as a stock. This stock, which is imported, is adapted to heavy clay soils. *Prunus Pennsylvania* and *Prunus pumila* have been used to some extent. The former is the common wild red, pin or bird cherry; the latter the dwarf or sand cherry. Cherry stocks are worked both by budding or grafting. Budding is the common method. The stocks should be in condition to work the season they are transplanted, the second summer from the seed. Any that are too small for working may be allowed to stand until the following year. In the West, where great hardiness is required, the varieties are crown-grafted on Mazzard stocks in winter. Yearling stocks are used and the scions are from six to ten inches long. When planted, only the top bud should be left above the ground. The scions produce trees on their own roots.

The budding season for pears usually begins late in July or early in August in the North. If the stocks are small they may stand over winter and be budded the second year. Pear trees do not succeed well when root grafted, except when a long scion is used for the purpose of securing own-rooted trees. Dormant buds of the pear may be used upon large stocks early in spring, as upon the apple, and buds may be kept upon ice for use in early summer. Pears are dwarfed by budding them upon the quince. The Angers quince is the best stock. The pear can also be grown upon the apple, thorn and Mountain ash.

Plums are worked in various ways, but ordinary shield-budding is usually employed in late summer or early fall, as for peaches and cherries. In the

North and East the common plum is usually worked upon stocks of the same species. The Horse plum is a common stock. St. Julien and Black Damas are French stocks in common use. The Myrobolan is much used in California for standards, but in the East it makes dwarf trees. Plums are sometimes worked upon peach, almond and apricot stocks, according to locality. Japanese plums are worked upon peach, common plum or natives, preferably Marianna. *Prunus Simoni* works upon peach, common plum, Myrobolan and Marianna.

The peach is perhaps the easiest to propagate of all northern fruit trees. Peach trees are always shield-budded. Grafting can be done, but as budding is so easily performed, there is no occasion for it. The peach shoots are so pithy that in making scions it is well to leave a portion of the old wood upon the lower end to give the scion strength. Peaches are nearly always worked upon peaches in this country. Plums are occasionally employed for damp and strong soils. Myrobolan is sometimes used, but it cannot be recommended. All plums dwarf the peach more or less. The hard-shell almond is a good stock for very light and dry soils. The Peento and similar peaches are worked upon common peach stocks.

Apple stocks are either grafted or budded. Root-grafting is the most common, especially in the West where long scions are used in order to secure own-rooted trees. Budding is gaining in favor eastward and southward. It is performed during August and early September in the Northern States, or may be begun on strong stocks in July by using buds which have been kept on ice. Stocks should be strong enough to be budded the year they are transplanted. — Prof. Bailey in *American Gardening*.