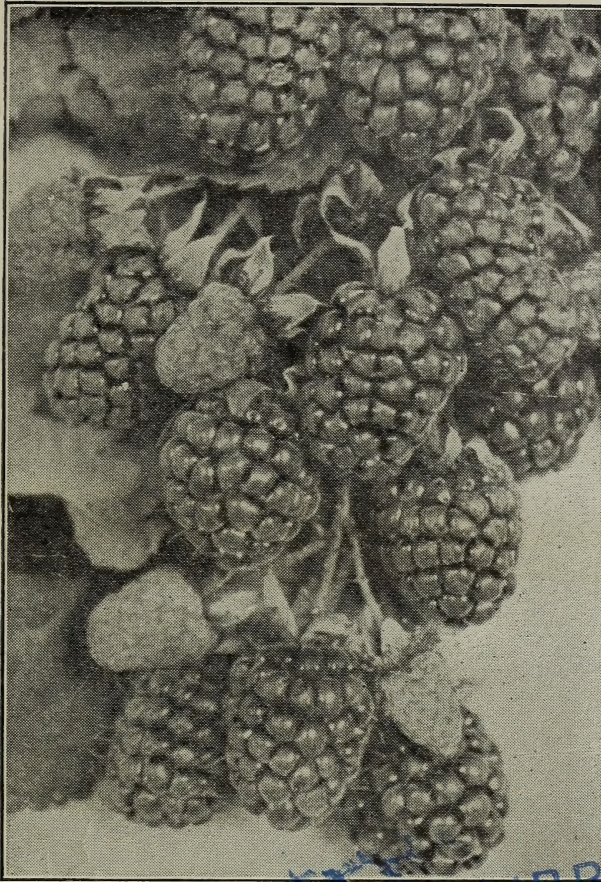


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LOGANBERRIES ARE ALWAYS IN DEMAND

LOGANBERRIES

The Loganberry, the result of a cross between the California Dewberry (*Rubus Ursinus*) and the Red Antwerp Raspberry (*Rubus Iraeus*) secured by Judge J. H. Logan in 1881, is a berry uniting the forms and characteristics of raspberry and blackberry. It stands alone as a fresh fruit and possesses merits of the highest order for pies, shortcake or jellies. Alone or combined with strawberries it makes a most delicious jam. The fruit has the appearance and color of a very large raspberry and blackberry combined. A single vine will often yield 100 boxes of fruit. The vine is of a trailing nature and should be trellised.

For a small garden a few vines can be trellised on any kind of lath or wire between posts or individual posts with arms to support the vine. For commercial planting the best method has been to plant five feet apart in rows six feet apart running two wires on posts the length of row. Wires should be two and three feet from the ground respectively.

Vines as they grow should be intertwined on the wires. The old canes die after fruiting season and can be easily cut with shears into short lengths so that they will fall from the trellis, when they can be plowed under or raked up and burned.

Loganberries do well in locations suitable for Red Raspberries and if the soil is rich and well drained a vine will retain vigor and bear well under ordinary care for many years. In localities where irrigation is practiced care should be exercised that the soil does not become deficient in air or humus. In cold climates the vines should be laid and mulched.

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