

after his retirement, and many named varieties resulted. The Morden Research Station at Morden, Manitoba, has also selected some good sandcherries, and several private individuals have made selections over the years.

Descriptions of some of the principal varieties, beginning with a group which originated at the South Dakota Experiment Station at Brookings, are as follows:

**Sioux:** This was one of Hansen's early originations back in 1902. It has fruits to  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch in size, of good quality, and ripens early.

**Oahe:** Selected at Brookings in 1937. It also has  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch, good quality fruit, a little earlier than Sioux.

**Amber:** A yellow-skinned fruit,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter. Earlier than Oahe, it ripens in July.

**Teepee:** A seedling of Sioux, selected in 1937;  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch in size.

**Ruby:** With  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch fruit; has red flesh. (Most varieties have green flesh.)

**Wampum:** Early ripening (August 1),  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch fruit.

**CP-64:** Large fruit,  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch in diameter.

Varieties introduced in Canada are as follows:

**Advance:** Selected by Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Saskatchewan, in 1929. Medium to large fruit.

**Black Beauty:** Selected by C. F. Chipman, Winnipeg, Manitoba;  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch fruit, good quality.

**Brooks:** Selected at the Horticultural Station, Brooks, Alberta, in 1934. Egg-shaped fruit. One of the largest fruited selections, to nearly one inch in diameter.

**Mando:** Selected at the Experimental Station at Morden in 1931;  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch fruit.

**Manmoor:** Selected at the Experimental Station at Morden in 1929;  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch

fruit. It seems to be one of the hardest, good quality sandcherries with me.

**Leafland:** Selected by the writer over 20 years ago;  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, good fruit. Pit rather large. One of the hardest.

There are other varieties classed as sandcherries, but known to be hybrids. Their fruit are not large enough to be put in the category of what are known as "cherry plums." One of the best known of these is the Honeywood sandcherry, selected by A. J. Porter at Parkside, Saskatchewan. It has  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch fruit, is very hardy, and easily grown. **Manorette:** Selected by Percy H. Wright of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. A seedling of Manor cherry plum. Said to be one of the best in flavor, it has been too late to ripen here.

Professor Hansen also did extensive work crossing the Western sandcherry with the Burbank Japanese plum and the Chinese apricot-plum, *prunus simoni*, to produce "cherry-plums"; but this is a subject for another day.

**Growing Small Fruits in the Home Garden.** 1970. By J. W. Courier, C. C. Zych and M. C. Shurtleff. Circ. 935, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Although directed mainly at gardeners in Illinois, this excellent bulletin will be helpful to gardeners in all temperate areas. All cultural practices needed to successfully grow strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, currants, gooseberries, and grapes are described in detail.

A number of line drawings are used effectively to illustrate training and pruning of the different fruits. And an excellent list of references will undoubtedly prove very helpful.