

and the vines are thrifty, a light mulching of barnyard manure or dressing of wood ashes every third or fourth year will be sufficient to keep the vines healthy and vigorous.

PRUNING AND STYLE OF TRAINING.

Pruning is an art that cannot well be taught by theory. Nearly every vigneron has a way of his own, and which he esteems the best. Experience alone will enable one to judge of the capabilities of the vines, and what amount of treatment they require, but it must always be borne in mind—*the cultivator must have the mastery of them, and hold them in complete subjection.* My method of training is as follows, which I consider the best because of its simplicity and its efficiency, and because it can be executed speedily and without undue exertion or worry:—Cut the vine back, when planting, to two or three eyes; allow two only to grow the first year, tying them to light stakes. Again cut the canes back when the leaves fall, leaving three eyes on each. Erect a trellis the following spring five feet high of cedar posts, four or six inches in diameter, with scantlings $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 3 in.; one about one foot from the ground and the other on top of the posts, with four light upright scantlings or small cedars to the panel, placed at equal distances apart, and so as to have the vine in the centre of each panel. Wire trellising is continually going out of repair in this climate, owing to the expansion and contraction of the wire with heat and cold. When the buds shove out half an inch, select four of the strongest and allow them only to grow, rubbing off all the others, *Never leave more than one strong bud at each joint; rub off all the others.* Train two of the lower canes horizontally to the lower bar of the trellis for permanent canes, and the other two, each to one of the centre poles. Cut off any fruit that may appear the second year, and stop all laterals at the first joint, and the second laterals at the first or second joint. Never break off the laterals entirely, as the manner of many is. The second laterals should be allowed to grow on the varieties that suffer most from the thrip, so that a supply of fresh leaves will