

best. Either of the others will, however, be satisfactory where the rows are not too long. The posts should be set about twenty-five or thirty feet apart, two or three vines between the posts.

TRAINING.—Four systems of training are practised among vineyardists, each of which has its warm advocates :

1. The horizontal arm and spur system.
2. The Kniffen system.
3. The high renewal.
4. The fan.



FIG. 62.

No hard and fast rules, however, can be laid down in this matter and various modifications of the many systems may be seen in all vineyards. "All intelligent pruning of the grape," says Bailey, "rests upon the fact that the fruit is borne in a few clusters near the base of the growing shoots of the season, and which spring from wood of last year's growth. A growing leafy branch of the grape vine is called a *shoot*; a ripened shoot is called a *cane*; a branch or trunk two or more years old is called an *arm*."

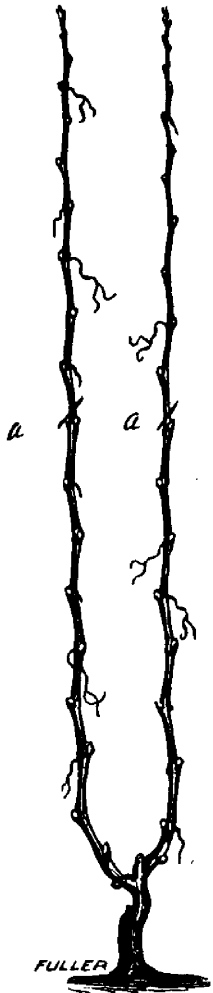


FIG 61

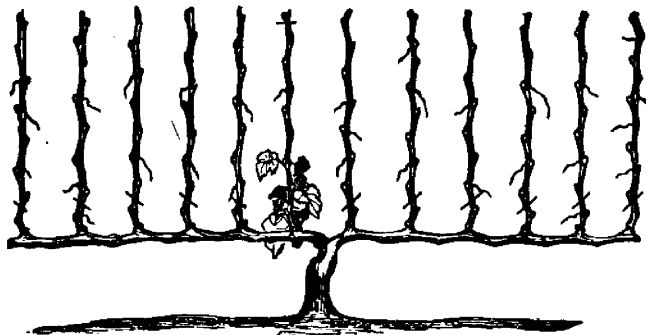


FIG 63 (FULLER)

The horizontal arm and spur method—called the *Fuller* system—is well suited for cold sections, where vines have to be laid down for the winter, and may be first dealt with. Fig. 61 represents the young vine at the end of the second season. The two canes are cut back at *a, a*, and bent down and covered for the winter, Fig. 62. In the spring the two arms are tied along the lower wire. A shoot will spring from each bud on

the canes, and at the end of the third season the vine will be as at Fig. 63. The vine is now pruned, the canes being cut back to a spur of two buds. As two bearing shoots will spring from each spur in the fourth season the arms may be slightly shortened so as to leave not more than five spurs on each arm. In the early summer any superfluous shoots that may have forced out from the trunk or arms, and all laterals or side shoots,