round the roots. If the roots are coarse and long cut back to about eighteen inches. Prune the top down to to two three buds. Fig. 67, from Bailey's " Pruning Book," illustrates the pruning of one type of two-year-old vine. The top should be cut at A and B, the upper roots trimmed off at C and D, and the main roots cut in from E to F. Hoed crops can be grown the first three years between the young vines and thorough cultivation given. By the late fall the young vine should have made a growth of three or
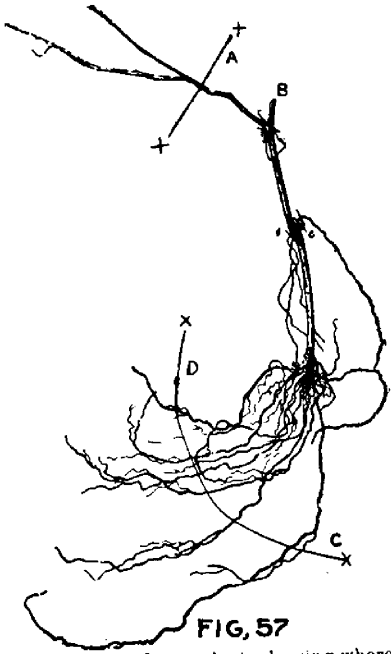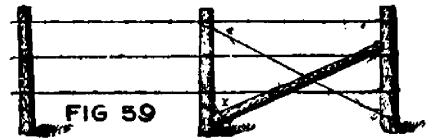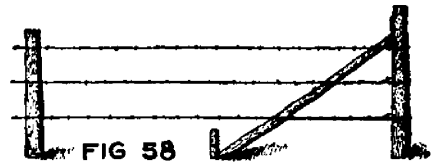

FIG, 57

Grape plant, showing where
it should be pruned.

four feet, and should then or in the spring be pruned to a single cane and that cane should be cut back to two or three buds. The trellis may be put up the second spring or left till the third. The young vine having got thoroughly established during the first summer will, under good conditions, make a vigorous growth the second year, not more than two canes being allowed to grow. We now come to the end of the second season,

the treatment up to this time being practically the same whatever style of trimming may be adopted.

THE TRELLIS.—Various kinds of trellises have been in vogue at different times, but we need only here consider the post and wire method. Cedar or chestnut posts should be used. These can be eight feet long, sharpened at one end and driven down

FIG 58

FIG 59

Bracing the end post. *BAILEY*

with heavy maul eighteen inches or two feet, This is the practice in the famous Chatauqua grape district. Or the posts may be nine feet long and a post augur used for the holes. which should be three feet deep. Two, three or four wires are used, according to the system of training. No. 12 wire is a suitable size, except in the two-wire trellis,
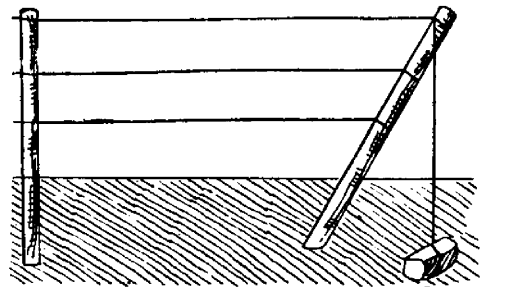

FIG 60   *STONE AND WIRE BRACE*
AFTER BAILEY

when No. 10 wire should be used for the upper wire and No. 12 for the lower. Figs. 58, 59 and 60 show different ways of bracing the end post, upon which the heavy strain comes. Of these Fig. 59 is decidedly the