

upon
l pro-
s of
ring
first

to produce a new shoot and, as before, each new cane from two to four clusters.

Fig. 6 presents a four-year-old vine during growth and fruitage-bearing nearly 10 pounds of grapes. The management of the vine, so far, has been "plain sailing"; but now things are becoming "complicated"—apparently. How shall we prune this four-year-old in order to maintain the Kniffin type? We will select a vigorous young cane from each arm just as near the heads of the vine as possible—as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 6. With four clips of the pruning shears, the entire old arms with all of their last season's bearing wood or canes are entirely removed. This leaves the vine, after our selected fruiting canes have been shortened back to 10 or 12 buds

each, as shown in Fig. 7. Many times a vigorous vine will produce, upon its fruiting canes, sublaterals or branches. I prefer to cut these back to one-bud spurs, rather than remove them entirely, as the buds at the base of these spurs, upon the main arm, are rarely so well developed as those upon the spurs. A number of these spurs are shown upon the fruiting canes in Fig. 7. These fruiting canes are now carefully lifted and securely tied to the wires, in the same manner as shown in Fig. 5.

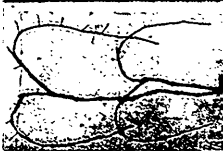


Fig. 6.—The Five Year Old Vine.

Fig. 7.—Ready for Business Again.

Fig. 8.—Crop of the Four Year Old.

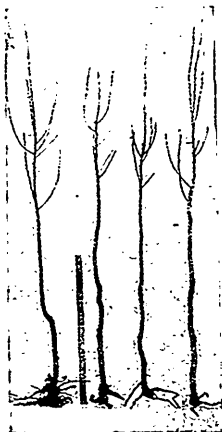


Fig. 9.—Trees Root-Pruned for Artificial Root Pressure.

Fig. 8 shows the same vine during its fifth season's fruitage. The foliage was, of course, removed to expose the clusters, 21 pounds of which I gathered from this vine immediately after the photograph was taken.

Subsequent prunings are practically the same as that of the fourth year—always selecting healthy, new canes as near the heads of the vine as possible, and slicing off all the remaining wood.

The Kniffin system is also known as the drooping system—the bearing canes being permitted to depend from the main arms.—F. H. BALLOU, in *The Rural New York*.

Fig. 6
Pruning after fruiting

Fig. 6
Crop of fruit

Fig. 7
Second pruning

The second season

The bare vine