Late fruit may be left, but never more than three eys to the Shoot, your pruneing always allways to be performed on last year's Shoots, the foregoing relate to Vines kept Low

Pruneing of Vines to be kept high

Leave but one Shoot on the Stalk the first pruneing let that be a long Shoot, & leave it 10 or 12 inches long, cut close beneath an eye, & destroy all the eys next the Stalk leaving only the two upper eys. At the Second pruneing leave two Shoots of the same length with 2 eys each. At the third pruneing 3 Shoots, & at the fourth if your ground be rich you may leave 4 or 5 Shoots afterwards the pruneing is to be managed as directed for low Vines In case of folding or doubling your twigs give them a half twist to prevent the Sap from deteriorating the fruit

Clipping or topping is only necessary when the Vines are of an exuberant growth it is intended to tend to the improvement of the fruit the rise of the Sap, wch otherwise would produce useless branches or Shoots this operation is to be performed from the 15 to the 30 of June by cutting all the Vine branches about 2 or 3 feet from their mother Stems, it fattens the remaining limbs & hastens the ripening of the fruit

Unleafing is to prevent off a part of the leaves, when the Summer heat has been moderate in order to facilitate the ripening of the fruit & should be done about the 1st of August but in warm Summers as a dry soil it is hurtfull, by exposing the fruit too much to the Sun

Supporting low Vines

Take Stakes of 5 or 6 feet long, & whilst the roots are bare drive them in 3 inches from the Stock then bind the Stump to it & return the earth after the 2 ploughing you bind all the Vine branches to the Stake about 2 feet from the ground

Supporting high Vines

High Vines yield more fruit & are less injured by Spring frosts, but the wine is not generally so good as from low Vines. To the high Vines you must have 3 Stakes to each Stock one near the Stock as in low Vines & two others at a convenient distance to bind the folds to, when you dont intend to make folds one Stake is sufficient it must be stout & 7 or 8 feet long, in all cases bind the Stalks firmly to the Stakes

Grafting

In the month of October you cut your Cyons, from the healthiest & strongest Shoots, & put them away well wraped up in earth, either into a Cellar or some other place where they will be secure from Cold & kept moist A Cyon is composed of a Vine twig, partly of last year, & partly of the present years Growth, the old wood 4 or 5 inches long, the younger part long enough to leave 2 eys above ground when the Stump is covered. Cut your Cyon very Slender 3 or 4 inches, in form of beak or bill, then wait 'till the water has ipsed from the part thus Cut. Lay bare your Stump 10 or 12 inches deep, & saw it off 6 inches below the ground, Cut it smooth, split it