

for three or four times. He says the curculio will not go near the Paris Green, and consequently the fruit will be saved from the insect.

The same treatment will save the most delicate apples from being pierced by insects that destroy so many of them, and other fruit in the same manner.

And then after the insect season is past, there is plenty of time for rain to wash all the Paris Green off the fruit. The quantity is so small that in any case it would do no harm, as one dessert spoonful will do several trees.

I thought the experiment was worth knowing. With kindest wishes, I have the honor to be,

Yours faithfully, B. ALLEN.

THE CULTIVATION OF HOPS.

DEAR SIR,—Will you please let me know through your valuable *Horticulturist* something on the planting and cultivation of hops? I have a piece of very heavy clay land, sloping towards the west. Would it be suitable for hops? How are they propagated? What will it cost per acre for plants? How are they set out and trained? What kind of manure is best? The soil is strong.

Yours etc.,

W. H. HODGES.

Ops, March, 4th., 1886.

LOCATION.

In the selection of a site for the hop-yard it is very important that one be chosen where there is a free circulation of air and full exposure to the sun. Low and damp locations are to be avoided, for the reason that the hop-vine is subject to be attacked by a vegetable fungus known as *the mould*, which flourishes in wet seasons and damp locations. Dryness checks the growth of this fungus, hence the importance of a free circulation of air and sunlight.

SOIL.

As the roots of the hop-vine are liable to suffer from drought it is important that there be a good depth of soil, and that it be abundantly supplied with vegetable matter. Hence in preparing the ground, it should be deeply and thoroughly sub-soil ploughed. Again, the hop plant is very sensitive to super-abundance of water in the ground, so that in soils not naturally underdrained it will be necessary to thoroughly underdrain the hop-yard. Strong, rich land, having a very considerable depth of soil and thoroughly drained, is an essential requisite to success.

PLANTING.

The usual distance in this country is seven feet apart each way, which gives 888 hills to the acre. One strong healthy plant is sufficient to each hill, but planters usually set two or three to guard against failures from any cause. The roots should be spread out, covered with fine mould, pressed firmly about them. In England the hills are raised, but in our climate level culture is the rule. As the hop is dioecious it is necessary to have a number of male plants distributed through the plantation. Some planters say that half a dozen to the acre is sufficient, others set three times that number. The best plants are those that have been bedded in the previous spring and made a season's growth.

CULTIVATION.

The hops will require to be supplied with poles, two to the hill, tapered to a point at the bottom, and about twenty feet in length. These can be thrust into holes made with a crowbar a foot apart and with the tops inclined from each other. Two shoots may be trained to each pole, fastening them with woollen yarn as they require, because of its elasticity. The ground will require to be kept perfectly clean and mellow with