the trainers, as in that case the work is trebled; the vines twisting and roping around each other. When they do become entangled in this manner, before tying up it is necessary to disentangle them—a tedious and delicate job, as they must not be broken, and are exceedingly brittle while young.

Select the thriftiest vines (two or three to a pole, as before explained,) and wind them two or three times round the nearest pole. This prevents crossing the vines on the hill, which would endanger their chafing each other. Care should be taken not to let the vines cross each other on the pole, as the upper would strangle the lower one. They are now fastened with a piece of yarn raveled from an old woolen stocking, the ends of which should be twisted, not tied, together. In putting the yarn around, it must be put below the second joint.

When the vines on the poles are about four feet high, gather all the surplus vines, twist them into a bunch, and bury them at the foot of the pole. Cutting is practiced by some, and pulling off by others, but the first bleeds the vines, and the latter might seriously injure the root.

When the vines are once all tied up, the labor of training is mostly done, but the yard requires attention every day for three or four weeks, in order to observe and tie up any vine which might have escaped from its fastening, or which, for any reason, refused to cling to the pole. Should the heads of the vines get broken off by hail or otherwise, after the surplus vines have been destroyed, cut off one of the uppermost arms and train the other round the pole, and it will soon become the main vine.

CULTIVATION.

As soon as the surplus vines have been destroyed, the plow should be started. In new yards we advise throwing a light furrow towards the hill the first plowing. Use a very short whiffletree, made on purpose, to avoid injury to the vines. Plow four furrows to a row each way of the yard; then clean up around the hill with the hoe, taking pains to keep the ground loose and free from weeds.

The second and third plowing is done with the cultivator, or double shovel plow, the latter time diagonally. The fourth plowing, throw the earth toward the hill with the hop plow, going four times through each way as at first, and finish with the hoe. Hilling is practiced by some, but in our judgment it is better not to hill much. There ought to be absolutely no weeds in the yard when this course of cultivation is completed, which should be before the “burr” sets, which, in this latitude, takes place about the 20th of July. After the first year, the earth should be thrown from the hill at the first plowing. Subsequent cultivation as above.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HARVEST.

During the spring and summer, the hop-grower, if just commencing the business, must make ample preparations for the harvest, as the