

rest are quite small, and, the second season, there are very few large ones, even amongst the first berries. It is, therefore, not worthy of a place in the market garden.

THE PARRY is a fairly vigorous plant. Its berries are borne on long upright stalks, which stand stiffly above the leaves. On this account it appears to carry a heavier crop than it really does. It may, however, be called a productive berry. The fruit is large, smooth and rather attractive looking. It produces very few runners, however, and the rows, in consequence, soon become rather thin.

Among the list which we have put down as being discarded from the market plantation are the following: Ohio, Burt, Pineapple, Itasca, Cloud, Seneca Queen, Belmont, May King and Downing.

THE WOOLVERTON berry, which was on our list of distribution for a time, was originated by Mr. John Little, of Granton, Ont., and is considered by him one of his best seedlings. Mr. Crawford, of Ohio, has tested it and considers it a variety of great merit. The fruit is large, resembling the Bubach in form. Our plants of it failed to grow, and, therefore, we cannot report upon its merits.

MODERN FRUIT ROOMS.



THE most approved method is to have the building wholly above ground, and to double or treble the walls. In climates where the temperature does not go much below zero, a well-constructed double wall, double doors and double window sash would be quite safe. For greater security, supposing the walls to be wood, the inside faces of the double wall should be lined with felt. The roof should be also double, with provision for a ventilator if it should be found necessary to use one. This may not be required if windows are so arranged that there can be a current of air passed through now and then. Air should not be given except when the temperature outside equals that within; otherwise there will be a troublesome condensation of moisture, which is what we should try to avoid. The interior should have as many shelves as can be conveniently placed, on which the fruit is to be spread, and so arranged as to be easy of access for handling and observation. The fruit may be several courses thick on the shelves, even heaped, without injury, provided we secure the best conditions for preserving it; hay may be placed over the fruit if there is danger of frost penetrating, but this should be avoided, if possible, because a fruit house should be a show house equal to a greenhouse of pretty flowers; and, indeed, there are few more beautiful sights to which to invite friends than a well-ordered fruit house, with every variety on its own separate shelf, and presenting to the beholder the most glorious reasons for its existence.—*Ohio Farmer.*