

or no mildew on the gooseberries; and no damage by rain. Grapes badly injured, say 50 per cent., by the frost of the 28th ult. Apples and pears promise well, but plums very few.

J. A. Morton, Wingham: Strawberries had a three-fourth crop prior to late frost; the full effects of it are not yet visible; cherries one-half crop; currants three-fourth crop, slightly damaged by frost; raspberries not yet far enough advanced to form any accurate estimate. No rot as yet on cherry crop.

Middle Ontario.—T. H. Roe, Mitchell: Damage very considerable from frost last night (28th); grapes totally ruined; strawberry blossoms turning black.

J. D. Stewart, Russeldale: Up to the evening of the 28th, a full crop of every kind of fruit; the following morning, owing to the intense frost, the fruit outlook could scarcely be poorer, especially in strawberries, currants, gooseberries, cherries, plums, pears and grapes, the latter showing not a vestige of green. Prospects anything but encouraging.

A. D. McAllan, Goderich: (1) Strawberries 75; other small fruits 100; (2) No rot or mildew.

Thos. Beall, Lindsay: (1) We expect full crops; (2) No mildew; (3) 25 per cent at least of grape crop will be lost by frost on the 15th; (4) I fear very great injury from the rain.

W. S. Turner, Cornwall: (1) Strawberries 100, Currants and Raspberries 90; (3) Grapes slightly damaged.

A Good Ice House.—You should have about 50 tons to last six months, using 500 pounds a day. There will be some waste. A house 16 feet square and 10 feet high to eaves will hold about 50 tons. You can build above or below ground, but in either case secure dry foundation, weather boarded on outside and ceiled on inside, packed with sawdust between, with cement floor slightly concave and inclined to one side or end, and a shingle roof, makes a first-class ice house. The foundation must be air tight. Cover the floor with six inches of sawdust, make level on top and cover with boards placed an inch apart for drainage. Pack the ice a foot from the walls all around; build up as square and as solid as possible, filling up all cavities with broken ice. Pack in sawdust between ice and walls as you build up the ice. When filled, cover with a foot of sawdust. Put doors in each end of the gable for ventilation. The doors below should be double and filled with sawdust. Give plenty of ventilation above and none below. As ice is taken out be sure to keep the mass well packed—no cavities for air to penetrate. In such a house ice will keep with little waste, if the water is carried off as it forms.—Ex.

Pruning.—In the last report of the American Pomological Society, a writing on pruning protests against this dreadful violation of nature, maintaining that every branch cut off is an attack upon the vitality of the tree, and an injury to it. I have not the volume on hand to refer to. In a drier climate, trees may make less wood, but in this country, keeping wood-growth in check, by dis-budding, pinching off and removing superfluous wood is imperative to fruitfulness. I have had trees twenty years old, absolutely barren and worthless, until half or more than half of the wood was removed, that were thenceforward annual bearers. With fruit trees, the object sought is not timber or fire-wood, but fruit, and this can only be attained by limiting wood-growth.—CHARLES E. BROWN, Yarmouth, N.S.