genial weather. In the warmer and more favored portions of the country this may have taken place. Their pruning must be deferred till flowering is over, after which they may be hard cut back if strong and vigorous. They can then be reduced within proper bounds. In the case of weakly specimens of Chimonanthus it is better to leave a sufficiency of wood to cover the nakedness of the walls. The pruning of Lonicera sempervirens and many Roses may be accomplished at once if they are perfectly hardy, making allowance for those roses which flower all along the wood of last year on the side shoots of the same. Lilacs, Guelder roses and Mock Oranges should receive the necessary pruning after they have finished flowering in summer."

A SMALL ICEHOUSE.

OW that we have found how important a feature of a fruit storage house cold air forms, every enterprising fruit grower will be interested in providing means for its production. By and by, when liquid air is a commercial article, no doubt we can do away with frozen water, but in the meantime it is important to lay in a supply of ice and this is usually the best month for storing it. Dierhold, in American Agriculturist, gives valuable hints intended for a cheap family ice house, but the principles are the same as for a larger one, so we give them place :

"So far as ice is concerned, the best economy is to use it in profusion. Have as much as you want, but cut and store the ice yourself, or buy it at wholesale in winter, when it is cheap. Every family that has room enough out of doors for a small icehouse will save money by building It should be as much a part of the estabone. lishment as the refrigerator in the kitchen. Ice melts faster in free air than in confined air, faster in water than in confined air and faster in the sun than in the shade. It will melt in any icehouse. It simply melts slowly in a good one and rapidly in a poor one. Reduced to its simple elements the success of an icehouse depends upon site, drainage, ventilation and construction. The best site for a family icehouse is some shady place under a tree, or the north side of a building which is also protected from the wind. Shade is of the first importance and shelter from the wind the next, so, if there is a choice, take the shady place. If a good position cannot be found, put it anywhere. The melting ice in the house causes a constant flow of water. If the soil on which the house is to stand is sandy or gravelly, and has a gentle slope, there is nothing to do but dig a cellar about two feet deep and fill it with stones. Cover the upper layers with small stones and sand. This will make the floor on which the ice is to rest. The water will escape easily through the sand and stones and there will be no chance for currents of air to flow upward into the house.

The tendency of the air in a badly made icehouse is always to flow through it. Therefore, while there must be drainage, there must also be an absence of inlets for air. If the soil is wet and not easily drained, the surface must be covered two feet thick with stones and the house placed on top of this. If this is done, the sides of the stone work must be made tight with mortar to prevent the entrance of air. If provision must be made for carrying off the water, the pipe must be trapped to prevent the air from entering the pipe and thus getting into the house.

A well drained foundation having been prepared, a wooden sill must be laid, on which the walls are to rest. On this sill will rest the uprights. These may be simply planks eight inches wide and two inches thick. They may be placed at intervals on the sill and held in place by a stringpiece on top. On the outside of the uprights may be nailed boards with battens or clapboards. On the inside they are simply boarded up with cheap stuff. The whole aim is to make a hollow wall. The space between