

escape of smoke. The building is $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 7 feet high, and 4 feet wide. D D are connecting rods attached to the ventilators. The furnace can be built below the surface, on sloping ground. The amount of heat is great, and the thing to be observed closely is to admit plenty of cold air through the ventilators. The illustration, without going into details, gives enough to enable a good workman to construct a cheap and good evaporator that will do more than twice the work of some of the high-priced machines."—Farm and Fireside.

A writer in the California Fruit Grower says: "For sulphuring the fruit contained in a box 8 feet high by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, two heaping tablespoonfuls of powdered sulphur, sprinkled upon a live coal and burned on a pan set on the stove, with lower draft open and hood door closed, is sufficient. From twenty to thirty minutes is as long as the fruit should remain exposed to the sulphur fumes. Sulphuring preserves the bright rich color of apricots and peaches and the whiteness of apples and pears, but over-sulphured fruit retains a sulphur taste to an offensive degree."

Mr. Graham, of Belleville, says in a letter just received: "There are no fruit evaporators on a small scale made here. We have been selling one of American make, ranging from \$25 to \$50; but if the people of Ontario should need them in sufficient quantity, we could make them here at considerably reduced prices. My opinion is that such evaporators will not pay. It would be better for the neighbors to form a joint-stock company and purchase a steam evaporator. If there is a good locality in any section of Ontario where the farmers should desire such a one, I will be only too glad to build one myself, or build one for them."

Mr. A. M. Purdy, of Palmyra, N. Y., who has had some experience in this line, writes: "For sulphuring fruit, I use a long bleacher box that holds six bushel drawers, one following right after the other, and the pipe running into the smoke pipe of the evaporator, going out of the back end of the bleacher box, and a cup with sulphur constantly burning in the front end. Some persons burn the roll brimstone in the evaporators themselves."

We here give the drawing of the section and ground plan of Mr. Purdy's home-made evaporator.

I give a plan for a house costing about \$50.00 that I have had in use more or less for eight years. Fig. 432 shows the plan of the heating furnaces—the outer lines being the exterior of the house. D, D are the furnace doors, through which access is had to the furnaces, F, F, which are made of sheet iron, half round, and are each about ten feet long, and fifteen inches in diameter. The smoke and hot air passes through them, and through the horizontal pipes, P, P, which are about five inches in diameter, into the brick chimney, C, standing against the end of the building. There should be a register in the pipe next the chimney, to control the heat.