

## PRESERVATIVES FOR BOTTLED FRUIT.

### LIST OF FRUITS WITH THE NAMES OF PRESERVATIVES TO BE USED IN EACH CASE.

(Where two fluids are named either may be used, but the first named is preferred.)

Strawberries.—Solution No. 1, formalin.

Raspberries, Red.—No. 2, boric acid ; No. 1, formalin.

Raspberries, White.—No. 4, sulphurous acid ; No. 3, zinc chloride.

Raspberries, Black.—No. 2, boric acid.

Blackberries.—No. 2, boric acid ; No. 1, formalin.

Cherries, Red and Black.—No. 1, formalin ; No. 2, boric acid.

Cherries, White.—No. 4, sulphurous acid.

Currants, Red.—No. 1, formalin ; No. 2, boric acid.

Currants, White.—No. 4, sulphurous acid ; No. 3, zinc chloride.

Currants, Black.—No. 2, boric acid.

Gooseberries.—No. 1, formalin ; No. 2, boric acid.

Apples, Green and Russet.—No. 3, zinc chloride.

Apples, more or less Red.—No. 2, boric acid.

Apples, White and Yellow.—No. 4, sulphurous acid.

Pears, Russet.—No. 3, zinc chloride.

Pears, Green or Yellow.—No. 4, sulphurous acid.

Plums, dark colored varieties.—No. 1, formalin ; No. 2, boric acid.

Plums, Green or Yellow.—No. 4, sulphurous acid.

Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines or Quinces.—No. 4, sulphurous acid ; No. 3, zinc chloride.

Grapes, Red or Black.—No. 1, formalin ; No. 2, boric acid.

Grapes, Green or Yellow.—No. 4, sulphurous acid.

### A FRUIT-LADDER.



ANY farmer or bright farmer's boy who can handle a brace and bit can make a ladder which is almost necessary in picking fruit. Its manufacture is so simple that a glance at the illustration will suffice to show how it is done.

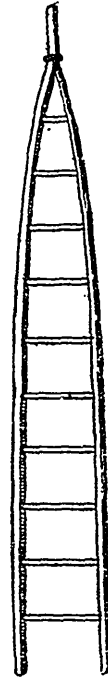


FIG. 1638.

Select a good straight cedar pole (cedar is very light, yet strong), peel it, and ring it near the small end or wrap it with strong galvanized wire. Line it off with a chalk line, and bore the holes for the rungs. Then rip it down to the ring; this must be done carefully. Complete the operation by making and fitting the rungs, using some tough wood, such as white oak. After it is finished give the whole ladder a soaking coat of linseed-oil, after which it can be painted if desired. This will make a light ladder which can be inserted between the limbs of fruit-trees and poked up under the trees where an ordinary ladder would be useless or would greatly injure the branches.

The cedar pole will make the lightest and best ladder of this sort, but if it is not convenient to procure a pole, two strips of tough white oak one and one half by three inches, bound and screwed together at the top, will serve as sides for the same. In either case edges should be rounded off, to prevent injury to limbs of trees against which the ladder may rest.—Farm and Fireside.