

180



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Modern and Ancient CHAPTER 2

THE UNDERWOOD was an original Typewriter, radical in design.

THE NEW principle met with instant popularity. For years other makers fought against the innovation. They died hard, but the demand for visible writing could not be successfully combated.

B UT YOU cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, and they could not successfully incorporate the new principle into their antique machines.

I N THE attempt they sacrificed the mechanical excellence resulting from 20 years' experience, and at the same time fell far short of the Underwood Standard.

A LL TYPEWRITERS now manufactured are visible writers. There have been a score of near-Underwoods placed on the market during the past three or four years.

> United Typewriter Co. Limited TORONTO

parts of the continent is inferior looking. a number of the illustrations being quite in-distinct. The New Brunswick Government should use better paper.

"Spraying Experiments with Peaches" is the title of Bulletin No. 236, by Maurice A. Blake and Arthur J. Farley of the New Jer-sey Agricultural Experiment Station. It sets out some valuable information dealing with the control of peach scab and brown

"Orchard Spraying Demonstrations" are described in Bulletin No. 189, by W. W. Bonns, B. S., of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. It contains a discussion of spraying experiments in the past, the problem of "spray injury" or "Bor-deaux Injury" and the substitution of limesulphur preparations for Bordeaux as fung-icide. Directions are given for the prep-aration of stock solutions of lime-sulphur and for their dilution for use. A discussion of proper time and methods is included. This bulletin costs 10c.

Advice on "The Purchase and Home Mix-ing of Fertilizers" is given in circular No. 12, by F. W. Taylor, of the New Hamp-shire Experiment Station. The subjects dealt with include how to interpret a fer-tilizer guarantee, high-grade versus lowgrade fertilizers, advantages of home mixing fertilizers, directions for home mixing and fertilizer formulas for different crops.

"Horticultural Information, How to OLtain It" is the title of circular No. 11, by D. S. Pickett, of the New Hampshire Station. It gives a list of leading books and bulletins dealing with fruit culture, vege-table gardening, floriculture and green-house management and landscape gardening. The New Hampshire College of Agri-culture is also issuing bulletin No. 151 being its 21st and 22nd Annual Reports.

Harvesting Raspberries

Chas. F. Sprott, Burnaby Lake, B. C.

In harvesting the raspberry, too much care cannot be given to make the package attractive. The crates should have the name of the grower and his address printed on them, if possible.

If the crate be clean and the boxes well filled with sound ripe fruit, the grower will find that his fruit will always sell, probably before the day's shipment arrives in town the dealer will have orders booked ahead. In all likelihood the fruit will command a higher price than that of other people, who do not take any particular care. As soon as the fruit is finished, clean up the patch. cutting out all useless wood, new and old, and burning it at once.

Nova Scotia Apple Imports

The total apple export from Halifax dur-ing the season of 1910-1911 was 246, 513 bar-rels, 885 half barrels, and 3,161 boxes, equal in all to 248,009 barrels. In addition to this there was an estimated local consump-tion of 75,000 barrels making a total out-

tion of 75,000 barrels making a total out-put of 323,009 barrels for the past season. Of the apples exported, 10,948 barrels went to Newfoundland, 1,324 to the West Indies; 2181 barrels, 396 half barrels and 562 boxes to South Africa. The rest found a market in Great Britain. London took 209,472 barrels; Liverpool, 20,223, and Bristol, 2365.

During the last three years the output has been: — 1908-09, 710,733 barrels, 2547 half barrels, 3052 boxes; 1909-10, 832,207 barrels, 628 half barrels, 4,885 boxes; 1910-11, 321,513 barrels, 885 half barrels, 3161 boxes.