

WILL IT PAY TO SPRAY IN 1918.

(By G. E. Sanders, Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Annapolis Royal, N. S.)

The above question is agitating the minds of many apple growers at the present time.

The prospects are that some of the sections that Nova Scotia supplied with apples in 1917, will themselves have a moderate crop for their own use in 1918. It is more than probable that the major portion of this crop will be of poor quality if the season is in any way normal for the development of apple scab.

The paramount question in many minds is the question of price in 1918. Although we do not consider that the question of price for 1918 should be the dominant factor in influencing us to or not to spray in 1918, let us examine the point for what it is worth. What do we know about the 1918 price? In 1916 people expected normal prices for potatoes when they dug the crop, before the next spring many potatoes were sold for around \$8 per barrel. In 1917 people expected high prices for potatoes and many growers sold in the field for \$4 per barrel, today any quantity of potatoes can be bought for \$1.50 per barrel and less. In July 1917 many farmers cut their hay not expecting to be able to dispose of it in 1917-1918 for the cost of gathering. In November 1917 many lots of hay sold for \$7 per ton loose. Within the past week hay has sold from the barn in the same districts for \$19 per ton. In 1914 the general talk was "Apples will bring nothing yet we got fair prices." In 1915 the talk was even worse and we got better prices. In 1916 the talk was that apples

would scarcely be worth picking and we got better prices than ever. In 1917 many expected low prices for apples during the spring and summer but when the crop outside became known and outside buyers came to the country expectations were changed, everyone looked for higher prices. With strange buyers bidding against each other in new territory, for fruit, with which they were not familiar, prices were forced too high and apples were not consumed as they should have been early in the season. As Messrs. Carey and Vroom express it the price nailed the barrel too tightly to the warehouse floor, it prevented apples from moving and apples were consumed by the masses only and not by the classes. The result was, apples moving too late or out of season the year through, a glut at the end of the season and a slump in prices which is causing untold loss to both growers and speculators. What does anyone know as to the price of apples in 1918. We know the quality of apples consumed by a given number of people fluctuates most widely and is influenced almost wholly by price so we can rest assured that if the price is low, say one half that of October 1917, apples will be used as a food and not a luxury, that they will be consumed by the masses as well as the classes and the consumption will be enormous.

We expect that the quality of apples produced in many sections will be below normal. In order to keep well and sell best we must have our quality as high as possible. It has been amply demonstrated in the past that spraying and the growing of clean fruit pays even better in the years of large crops than in those of small crops for good quality apples have some chance of good prices in years

possibility, which every man must judge for himself, of our marketing part or all of our 1918 crop in our normal market, London. The most important consideration is the effect of spraying or not spraying on the crop of 1919. We know and are able to state definitely that in Nova Scotia the greatest benefit from spraying comes from increasing the crop the year following the application of the spray. If we are to get a good set of apples we must have strong fruit spurs and buds, to get them the leaves must be retained late the previous season and in order to get the leaves to stay on late, we must keep them free from fungus diseases by spraying. This is absolutely the most important consideration in spraying in Nova Scotia, and by neglecting spraying in 1918 we are, if the season is at all normal, insuring a smaller crop or a failure for 1919.

We know the demand and need for other foods than apples and all will make the greatest efforts to produce potatoes, beans, grain etc. We know that our apples if not sprayed will according to Prof. Blair's figures cost us about \$2.50 per barrel, tree run on the average. Spraying costs about 20 cents per barrel, would anyone put the difference in value between tree run sprayed apples and tree run unsprayed apples as low as eight per cent? We think not. The orchards of the Annapolis Valley have been termed by Prof. M. Cumming as the big permanent asset of the valley. We know that our orchards, taking the section as a whole, are probably in better shape than any others in America on account of ours, having been cared for during the past three years while other sections neglected their orchards to a greater or less extent. We expect to be paid for this care by having when peace is declared, orchards in good condition and producing good fruit. Can we afford to lose all of this advantage by neglect in 1918?

We must grow all of the grains and vegetables possible but for our economic future we must also keep our big prominent asset our apple orchards from depreciating. We do not want the same kind of a crop in 1919 that Ontario had in 1917. Apple scab and neglect of spraying in 1916 spoiled the Ontario apple crop in 1917.

YARMOUTH VOTES \$10,000 TO THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

At a meeting of the rate payers of the town of Yarmouth, held on Thursday evening, a vote of \$10,000 for the Patriotic fund for this year was authorized to be assessed and paid.

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GUARDING OUR SAVIOURS BIRTHPLACE.

London May 3.—From Bethlehem a youthful British soldier writes to a friend here:—"I am on guard at present and it is a great honor. I can tell you that I am guarding the birthplace and manger of our Lord. It is a wonderful place and I never thought when I used to read about it that one day I should stand and guard it. The birthplace is marked by a fourteen pointed silver star presented by the French government. The stable is hung with lamps from all different countries and they look beautiful—and I might add they are, a ways a light. The manger itself is cut in natural rock but marble has been put in to keep it in a good state of preservation."

PALE, LISTLESS GIRLS

Are in a Condition That May Lead to a Hopeless Decline

Perhaps you have noticed that your daughter in her "teens" has developed a fitful temper, is often restless and excitable without apparent cause. In that case remember that the march of years is leading her onto womanhood, and that at this time a great responsibility rests upon you as a mother. If your daughter is pale, complains of weakness and depression, feels tired out after little exertion; if she tells you of headaches and backaches or pain in the side do not disregard these warnings. Your daughter needs the help that only new, rich blood can give for she is anaemic—that is bloodless.

Should you notice any of these signs, lose no time, but procure for her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for her unhealthy girlhood is bound to lead to unhealthy womanhood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enrich the impoverished blood of girls and women, and by so doing they repair the waste and prevent disease. They give to sickly, drooping girls health, brightness and charm, with color in the cheeks, sparkling eyes, light step and high spirits. If your daughter shows any signs of anaemia insist that she begin today to cure herself by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Miss Grace E. Haskins, Latchford, Ont., says:—"It would be impossible for me to speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A few years ago my health was such that my parents were seriously alarmed. I was pale, listless and constantly tired."

ed. I suffered much from headaches, and my trouble was aggravated by a bad cough. I tried several medicines, but to no avail, and my friends thought I was in a decline. Then Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended and my mother got three boxes. They were the first medicine that really helped me, and a further supply was got and I continued taking them for several months until they completely cured me. Today, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I am as healthy as any girl in Northern Ontario, and I am giving my experience that other girls may benefit by it. You can get these pills through dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AMENDMENTS TO TEMPERANCE ACT

There were several amendments made by the local legislature to the Temperance Act. One of them increases the fine from \$50 and \$100 and \$200 for the first offence and imprisonment for the second offence. Another amendment gives the right of personal search without warrant where bootlegging is suspected. It will also be an offence to drink liquor publicly in a railway train.

The County vendor will be permitted to sell until March, 1919. The amendment proposed to permit druggists to sell six ounces of liquor was eliminated and another clause to permit veterinary surgeons to sell liquor was also disallowed.



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Good Health.

The governments of both Canada and the United States have stringent regulations regarding food adulterations. Makers are now forbidden to label an article "pure" that is not just as represented.

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