

# MEN WANTED TO WORK ON FARMS

City and Town Men and Others not at Present Employed at Farming!

## Are You Willing to Work on Farms

for varying periods during this season? If so, you are asked to register your names either with Local Bureaus organized by National Service Leagues, by Boards of Trade or other bodies or with

### THE FARM LABOUR EXCHANGE at Halifax

When writing state  
**When can you begin work**  
**How many weeks can you work**  
**What experience you have had in farm and other manual work**  
**What wages you will expect**

Many men are planning to spend their holidays on farms this summer, but do not know where they are needed. Perhaps we can help you. **PLEASE REGISTER PROMPTLY.**

**Secretary of INDUSTRIES & IMMIGRATION,**  
P. O. Box 680, Halifax, N. S.



KENTVILLE PLANING MILL.

## Notice to the Public

As I have installed some machinery, I will be prepared to do all kinds of Mill Work, **Planing & Ripping done at short notice.**

Will manufacture **Doors, Sashes, Window Frames, Mouldings, Sheathing, Flooring, Gutters**

### CECIL A. MARGESON

Brook St., Kentville. — P. O. Box 162

# ANSCO CAMERAS & SPEEDEX FILM



**WATCH-LIKE** in its accuracy and unusually attractive in appearance, the Anso Vest-Pocket Camera makes a distinctive gift.

It is so small and light you can carry it with you always, as you do your watch. It gets into action quickly and takes pictures that make fine enlargements.

Come in and let us tell you about the exclusive features of Anso Cameras which make picture taking so easy and so certain. Prices range from \$2 to \$55.

Clark's Drug-Store

**BUFF LEGHORNS**  
Eggs for Hatching, 15 for \$1.00 now. Anytime in June all right for these to come off. G. M. Peck, Box 194, Wolfville.

couch \$4; 1 cot and mattress \$3; Apply to Mrs. John Chees, Webster Street, Kentville.  
**APPRENTICE WANTED**—To learn Machinists Trade. Apply at once at Lloyd Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Kentville, N. S.

## The Second Spray

(Written by G. E. Sanders and W. H. Brittain at the request of the United Fruit Companies.)

Throughout the Valley, growers on the whole, are taking better care of their orchards than for the past three years. The man who grows No. 3's this year will therefore have a little trouble, to say the least, in finding a market for his fruit.

It seems probable in view of the efficient organization for the marketing of apples the growers may look for their returns in 1917-18 to at least clear expenses and perhaps pay substantial profits. But whatever happens the Annapolis growers are going to have their orchards in excellent condition for crops in 1918 and 1919, while the competitors of Nova Scotia are going to have an immense amount of neglected orchard on their hands when the markets open again, orchard that cannot be brought to full bearing for two or three years at least. Nova Scotian growers on the whole are realizing that their duty and their opportunity will be to supply the markets to a greater extent than ever before from Nova Scotian orchards for three or four years at least after conditions become normal again, and are taking measures to prevent their orchards from deteriorating.

In the control of the biting insects the second spray, or that applied immediately before the blossoms, is the most important. In the control of the green apple bug it is also the most important and, depending on the season, it may or may not be the most important in the control of fungus diseases.

The directions given in Circular No. 8 of the Dominion Entomologist Branch are as follows:

### SECOND SPRAY

#### TIME

When blossom buds are showing pink. For canker worm apply slightly earlier; for green apple bug leave until just before the blossoms open.

#### MATERIAL

Lime sulphur 1,007 sp. gr., or about 2 1-3 gals to 100 gals of water (1-43), adding powdered arsenate of lime 2 lbs to 100 gals water.

#### APPLICATION

Drench thoroughly at 200 lbs pressure using a Drive nozzle.

#### PESTS DESTROYED

Apple scab, budmoth, brown-tail moth, canker worm fruit worms, etc. If green apple bug or green aphid are present add nicotine sulphate, 3-4 pint to 100 gallons, making sure that every insect is covered with spray. For very severe infestations of green apple bug the trees must be banded with tree tangle-foot before spraying and kept clean cultivated until July 7th.

If the first spray has been applied the best results will be obtained by leaving this spray until just before the blossoms open. If the first spray has been omitted, this spray should be applied 3 to 5 days before the blossoms open.

If green apple bug is the major pest in an orchard, the poison and the fungicide should be added about one fourth weaker and three or four times as much of the dilute spray used as is ordinarily applied, making sure that every chink and crevice about the blossoms and fruit spurs is dripping wet.

#### BURNING BY THE SPRAY

"What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander", does not apply to apple trees. The susceptibility to injury from spray depends on a number of factors. Trees that are highly cultivated and highly fertilized will stand stronger spraying material without injury than those in sod or poorly fertilized. Some varieties such as McIntosh Red and Gravenstein, will stand stronger spraying material than others, such as Ben Davis. A tree that has few apples on will apparently show less leaf injury than one that is heavily loaded. Spraying after a period of dark weather will usually result in more injury than spraying after a period of bright, sunny weather. Spraying when the trees are wet or damp from rain or dew will result in more injury than when the trees are dry.

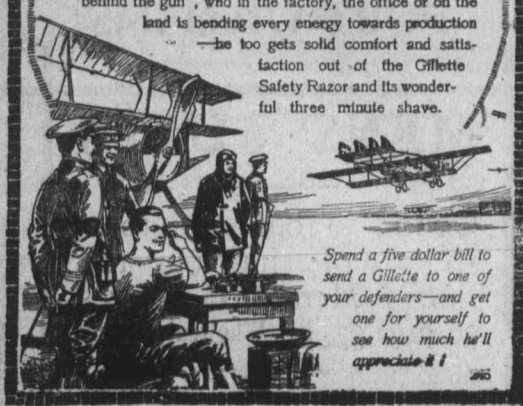
In spraying we must remember that last season many varieties, such as Ben Davis, which had not been sprayed developed marked burning of the leaves which was down to "spray injury" until it was found that the trees had not been sprayed at all and that poor cultivation and fertilizing are as often the cause of leaf burning as spraying. The

## Relaxing the Tension with a Good Gillette Shave

A day a-wing over enemy lines—scouting, observing, fighting, dodging shells and machine-gun bullets—is a nervous strain that has no precedent and probably no equal. When our airmen alight at last, after flights an eagle might envy, they certainly do enjoy the refreshing relaxation of a cool, smooth Gillette shave.

Nor is this appreciation of the Gillette Safety Razor limited to our airmen, or even to our own British armies. Every service has its own tense moments, hours or days, with its welcome intervals of relaxation when the Gillette is a friend indeed. Keen, compact, always ready for action, the Gillette Safety Razor is treasured in tens of thousands of kits on every fighting line on land and sea—and by no means least in the land of its birth, with the forces of our newest Ally.

Nor does its service end here, for "the man behind the man behind the gun", who in the factory, the office or on the land is bending every energy towards production—he too gets solid comfort and satisfaction out of the Gillette Safety Razor and its wonderful three minute shave.



Spent a five dollar bill to send a Gillette to one of your defenders—and get one for yourself to see how much he'll appreciate it!

The lime sulphur arsenate of lime combination as recommended is the safest and best material that we know of at this time we are hoping to find a better material later on.

#### SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS

**BORDEAUX 4-4-40** or 10-10-100 may be used for this spray. If prepared or hydrated lime is used a pound or so of excess should be added and the final mixture tested with litmus paper (which can be procured from any druggist) and lime added till the solution turns the paper blue. In adding the hydrated lime to the tank full of copper sulphate solution the agitator should be started before the lime powder is poured in for the faster the mixture is being stirred when 2 ingredients are combining and the better will be the resulting Bordeaux.

The essentials in making this type of Bordeaux are: Stir rapidly while the materials are combining and add lime till the solution turns litmus paper blue. Almost any poison may be used with Bordeaux but arsenate of lime is the cheapest poison available in the Annapolis Valley and is perfectly satisfactory.

Nicotine sulphate may be added to Bordeaux but when the Bordeaux is used for green apple bug spraying it should be very dilute, say 7-7-100 or 3-3-40.

From 5 to 12 per cent of slight rusting will result from the use of Bordeaux for the second spray and it reduces the value of the poison used with it by almost one half. In spite of these drawbacks it may prove the best material in many seasons for this spray.

**LEAD ARSENATE**, double strength, or 12 pounds of paste lead arsenate to 100 gals of water with no fungicide. Experiments in Maine and Nova Scotia have demonstrated the high fungicidal value of arsenate of lead. We would not advocate anyone relying on this to control fungus in all seasons but we have great hopes that it will prove of value. When canker worms or other insects are very bad we should advise the application of this material in preference to the other sprays. For those who are inclined to experiment we would advise one tank of this material at 12 lbs of paste or 6 lbs of dry lead arsenate to 100 gallons of water.

Soluble sulphur, 1 lb to 40 gals, and arsenate of lime 1-2 lb to 40 gals, to which 2 lbs of hydrated or slaked lime is added. This combination is one of the most rapid killers known and has up to the present proved safe for one

application but should not be used where soluble sulphur was used for the first spray. The arsenate of lime may be reduced as indicated with soluble sulphur on account of sodium present hastening the action of the poison. We would not advocate a person using more than one tank of the combination in an orchard until it has been demonstrated safe under all conditions, as it has for one application only, under the few conditions where it was used in the past.

The fact that this combination costs less than 1-2 a cent per gallon complete while lime sulphur arsenate of lime costs almost 1 cent per gallon and arsenate of lead lime sulphur costs more than 1 cent per gallon shows us the advisability of testing this material under all conditions in a small way.

#### NOTES

Get litmus paper for testing Bordeaux and add lime until it turns the paper blue.

Measure your spray tank so as to be sure that you are not using your spray too strong.

If you have not a copy of Circular No. 8, write to G. E. Sanders, Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Annapolis Royal, N. S., for one.

#### SANTOS DUMONT INVENTS

Powerful Seaplane for Fighting Submarines

PARIS, June 4—Santos Dumont, the pioneer Brazilian aviator, has invented a powerful type of seaplane for fighting submarines, according to a Turin despatch to the Petit Journal. The despatch says that the new machine will be manufactured in the United States and supplied to all the Allies.

#### GERMAN STEAMER WANDERS

Into German Mine Field Near the Baltic

COPENHAGEN, June 4—A steamer flying the German flag wandered into the mine field which the Germans have laid south of the Danish Islands to close the entrances to the Baltic sea to Entente submarines. The steamer, which was of about 1800 tons, was destroyed, but the crew was rescued by one of the German warships constantly on guard in the vicinity.

#### THE CASE FOR CONSCRIPTION

It is better to have universal service than to have universal disaster.