

## OBITUARY.

## MRS. ELIJAH NEARY

Mrs. Neary, wife of Mr. Elijah Neary of Greenwich passed to the Beyond on Thursday last, aged 72 years. The funeral services were held at the residence on Sunday afternoon conducted by Rev. F. J. Armitage, burial at the Oaks, Kentville. A number of floral offerings covered the casket coming from the members of the family and intimate friends.

Mrs. Neary was a daughter of the late Enoch Bishop of Greenwich Ridge and was married to Mr. Neary over a half century ago. About three years ago they celebrated their golden wedding. She was a woman most highly esteemed and leaves besides her family a large circle of friends.

The husband survives and two children, Mr. H. M. Neary and Mrs. Charles Forsythe both of Greenwich. She had been in poor health for years but her last sickness was of short duration. It was thought she was only suffering from her usual throat trouble but it was the heart that was affected and she died after but a few hours of suffering.

A rather peculiar incident was seen at the Oaks Cemetery on Sunday. The friends who laid the remains of Mr. J. Leander Neary in its last resting place immediately afterwards joined in the burial service of Mrs. Elijah Neary. There was 7 years difference in their age, they had died and were buried on the same days, were of the same name and related by marriage and each had been married fifty-three years.

## THE THIRD SPRAY

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

During the past winter we have repeatedly predicted that Ontario would have a light crop of fruit in 1917 and that there would be a chance for Nova Scotia to market a large portion of the 1917 crop locally, in markets that are normally supplied from Ontario, and that it would be good business for Nova Scotian growers to have their product well sprayed and of as high quality as possible for markets which are available.

Our prediction of a short crop in Ontario in 1917 was based on the fact that the blackspot or apple scab was so prevalent in 1916 that it infected the leaves early in the season and caused them to drop from two to four weeks earlier than normal. Our experiments in Nova Scotia have taught us that premature dropping of the leaves must result in a light bloom and a short crop the following year.

The first accurate information in regard to the Ontario crops now at hand. The Ontario apple blossom is going to be very light—the lightest in many years—and it is doubtful if the crop will be as large as last year.

We get a large measure of satisfaction from having predicted accurately last November the quantity of bloom and crop that Ontario would have in 1917. We based that prediction on the quantity of blackspot that was allowed to become prevalent in Ontario orchards in 1916 through lack of spraying. There is a lesson here that every apple grower must learn in order to be successful he must learn that spraying influences the quantity of apples produced the following year more than it does the quantity the current year. The quality of the 1917 crop depends on his spraying of 1917 but the quantity of the 1917 crop depends on his spraying of 1916. If we neglect our spraying this year we may, if blackspot is as common as usual, have the same report sent out for the condition of Nova Scotian orchards in 1918 as Ontario has this year, and for the same reason. It would seem good business for the Nova Scotia grower to have the quality of the fruit that this year is to be placed on the markets, normally supplied by the Ontario stock, as high as possible and also good business for him to have the quantity of apples produced in 1916 as large as possible, in other words it would seem good business for the grower to spray as usual this year.

The directions given for the Third Spray in Circular No. 8 of the Dominion Entomological Branch are as follows:

## TIME

When the blossoms fall.

## MATERIAL

Lime sulphur 1,000 sp. gr. or about 2 gals to 100 gals of water (1-50) adding powdered arsenate of lime 1-2 lbs to 100 gals.

## APPLICATION

Use 200 lbs pressure and a Calyx nozzle.

## PESTS DESTROYED

Apple scab, pit rot, codling moth, fruit worms, etc., if green apple bug is present, add nicotine sulphate, 1 pint to 100 gals, using a drive nozzle as in previous sprays. In spraying for green apple bug, clean cultivation should be practiced until July 7th and the trees banded with tanglefoot as recommended for the second spray.

We would warn growers to be most careful as to the strength of lime sulphur used in this spring, diluting the homemade material as indicated in page 10 of Circular No. 8 and also to reduce the quantity of arsenate of lime as indicated.

If it is proposed to use Bordeaux for the fourth spray and no apple scab is present in an orchard at the time of the blossoms falling it might be best to defer this spray for a few days, applying it from two to four days after the blossoms fall. This would enable the grower to defer the fourth spray in the same way, thus giving greater protection to the apples from fall fungus and reducing the amount of russetting. The longer the fourth of Bordeaux spray is deferred after the blossoms the less russetting will result for as the leaves are shed from the young and the skin becomes smooth and waxy the apple becomes less susceptible to Bordeaux injury or russetting.

Bordeaux should not be used for the fourth or calyx spray as it gives the maximum amount of russetting when used at this period.

Where the power sprayers have enough capacity the new spray guns in-

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roduced by the United Fruit Companies are giving the greatest satisfaction resulting in more thorough work, the saving of one man and greater speed. It would seem worth the while of growers investigating this spray gun to see if their pumps will handle it.

If you have not a copy of Circular No. 8, drop a card to G. E. Sanders, Annapolis Royal, N.S., for one.

## WHO WANTED AN ELECTION?

(St. John, N. B., Globe (Lib.) June 9)

Did Sir Robert Borden suggest the general election proposal in connection with the conscription bill, or was that suggestion a compromise to meet the expressed wishes of Sir Wilfrid Laurier? The answer is to be found in the published correspondence. The Telegraph in discussing the correspondence today, challenges the statement of the Globe that the Prime Minister's aim was first to get conscription, and says:

"Sir Robert Borden's proposal was that the military service bill be passed by a coalition government, but that a pledge should be given not to enforce it until after a general election; that Parliament should be dissolved; and the coalition government should seek a mandate from the people—before an attempt was made to enforce conscription."

This was undoubtedly Sir Robert Borden's proposal, contained in the document prepared by Sir Robert at Sir Wilfrid's request for presentation to

Sir Lomer Gouin, but it was a proposal made after a conference between the two leaders, of which Sir Robert Borden says:

"At our first interview you had expressed the opinion that compulsory service should not be enforced until it had been approved by a referendum or at a general election. It was for this reason that I submitted the further proposal on the 29th of May, which is described in the fourth paragraph of your letter."

This sentence furnishes proof, absolute and convincing, that the referendum and election suggestions came, not from Sir Robert Borden, but from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the offer Sir Robert Borden made of an election, after conscription had been carried through Parliament by the coalition, was made at the request of Sir Wilfrid and in the hope that it would induce him to join the government. The correspondence fully justifies the Globe's statement that "the Prime Minister's desire and purpose was first to get conscription." It does not justify the Telegraph's contention that "the very essence of the proposal was that the people should vote on conscription for or against." That was the Laurier demand, to which Borden assented in the vain hope of unity. It is well to keep the record clear.

## REVIEW OF BULLETIN NO. 429

For several years the New York Agricultural Experiment Station (Geneva) maintained a herd of milk goats and in Bulletin No. 529 announces the results of its studies upon these animals. The milk was used in many cases of poor nutrition of babies and infants, in almost every instance with good results and with remarkable benefit for some of the patients. It is for such use that the Station recommends the keeping of goats, for as a source of milk for ordinary consumption, only the very best producing does, which are uncommon, can be compared with cows for economy.

As the goats do not suffer from the tuberculosis, one source of danger to infants is avoided and the milk seems to be assimilated by many babies whose systems reject cows' milk or find it a source of trouble.

The bulletin gives a detailed statement of the food cost of the goat milk but it was found impossible to calculate accurately the other sources of expense. The average food cost of the milk produced by the herd in three years was 3.4 cents a quart, while the Jersey herd of the Station during the same period produced milk at a food cost of 0.2 cent a quart. The best doe in her best year produced milk at a cost of 1.72 cents a quart for food.

The bulletin, like all issued by the Station, will be sent free on request.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend