

Easier to Operate than Any Other Car

YOU will not only find the I H-C auto buggy the easiest to drive, but it is so simple and easy to operate that your wife and children can use it with perfect safety. If you need to go to town or visit a neighbor it is always ready. No time is lost in hitching up.

The I H C Auto Buggy
will travel any road—over hills, through mud, snow, etc., at 1 to 20 miles an
hour. The large wheels protect you from jars when going over rocks, clods and
bumps. The solid rubber tires make punctures "blow-outs" and the resulting
delays impossible. They do not flatten out and loosen the dirt and gravel like
the inflated tires do. It's the "suction" tire cars that are doing nine-tenths of the
damage to the roads. You can use an I H C buggy when you would not dare to
take a horse out. It is never affected by the weather and it never gets tired.

For Business or Pleasure

it is the most sensible, serviceable vehicle. If your wife and children want to go to town or on a pleasure trip it doesn't mean taking a team from the work in the field if you own an I H C auto buggy. The International auto wagon has the same engine construction as the auto buggy. It will meet your requirements for a light delivery wagon. The full elliptic springs (36 inches long by 1 3-8 inches wide) and the long wheel base make it easy running and give it a stylish appearance. See your local dealer or write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for further information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA CHICAGO U S A



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good results in growing apples if he has not a good windbreak most all around his orchard. Part of this shelter could be made with cherry trees planted close together which would give good protection in fall and be a source of revenue at the same time.

The Yellow Bellflower also should be given more attention by growers. The tree will stand a good deal of pruning and if the fruit were thinned—a practice which must shortly come in vogue if we want to compete successfully—a fine size of fruit would reward the grower. There is no finer winter apple here than the Yellow Bellflower (Bishop's Pippin).

## Annapolis Valley East, N. S. Eunice Watts, A.R.H.S.

At one of Berwick Fruit Growers' meetings an unusual discussion took place in which a speaker advocated growing orchards in half sod and non-pruning in the raising of fruit for English markets. As an example he quoted the name of a well known Kings county man who leaves sod around the trees and cultivates a strip down the centre of the rows into which he puts fertilizer. This man sprays his trees but does not prune them. Growing apples by this method and gathering them early, the fruit is said to keep longer, and stand up well in the markets. The returns received from England were double those of his neighbors who sent by the same boat; for instance, his 88 barrels of Baldwins sold for 81 pounds (£81) while other men only received 10 or 12 shillings a barrel. The speaker said that he was growing apples for the money there was in them and he thought he would try a block of orchard in the sod plan. If the English people wanted crab apples he would grow them—but, when he wanted apples for himself he would grow them in the orthodox way!

One of the leading fruit men said that he thought that the man referred to had by his methods done great injury to the fruit industry. He could not account for the high prices, but he did know a man who shipped to the same firm as the "non-pruning" man and this grower received 32 shillings when other people were receiving 18 and 20 shillings. He thought that in the competition to get our fruit commission merchants resorted to different devices, and one method was to give a widely known grower big returns, so that when others heard of it, they would naturally ship to that firm which would make up for their loss by reversing their prices at a later date.

Orchardists are saving several dollars per ton, by co-operating in buying fertilizers.



