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Markdale Branch:  
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MASTER FOUR 24-3

**The Ideal Car for Personal Transportation**

THE professional man, the salesman who carries samples, the contractor, the business man, the ladies who drive—in fact, anyone who requires the means for personal transportation, will favor this new 4-passenger Master Four Coupe.

The Master Four valve-in-head motor, with four valves a day in and day out gives the gasoline mileage is very high. Unique, however, yet in appearance, is the shape of this car. It is typically American. Four-Wheel Brakes as standard equipment, provide quicker navigation of congested traffic.

A short, easily radiates easy parking. Although ideally suited for personal transportation, the car has ample room for four. Seats for small parcels and for luggage, provided by a compartment immediately behind the driver and a larger compartment in the rear of the body.

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Gorgeous spectacle portraying the might, romance and grandeur of the British Empire known to the ingenuity of man.

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Thousands of west bound travelers say they wouldn't have missed that cool, long sound sleep and restful night in the steamer. Steamer "SEANDOEE" — "CITY OF ERIE" — "CITY OF BUFFALO". Daily, May 1st November 15th

Leave Buffalo 6:00 P.M. Eastern 7:00 P.M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P.M. Arrive at Put-in-Bay 10:30 P.M. Connections for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Ask your ticket agent or tourist agency for ticket via C & B Line. New tourist Auto-connection for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and other points. Ask your ticket agent or tourist agency for ticket via C & B Line. Send for free excellent purple chart of the Great Lakes "Scouts" and 32-page booklet. The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Co. Cleveland, Ohio

**GROWING ASPARAGUS**

A Vegetable That Grows More In Favor Every Year

The Best Varieties—Make Careful Selection—Sow Generously + Soil and Manuring—Thinning Orchard Fruits, Worth While.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Many inquiries have been received with reference to the culture of asparagus. The following paragraphs answer briefly the questions usually asked. Further information will gladly be given on request.

**Varieties.** Reading Giant, Palmetto, Giant Argenteuil are commonly grown good varieties. Washington and Marj Washington have recently come into prominence, partly on account of vigor but more for their comparative resistance to rust. Comparing the two, Washington is the more rust-resistant and Marj Washington the more vigorous. The plants of both are very similar in the varieties that represent many years of careful breeding and selection not only for vigor and rust resistance but also for other qualities necessary in a commercial asparagus.

**Selection of Plants.** Careful selection of plants is probably of greater importance even than variety. There is considerable variation in plants within any one variety, as to vigor, productivity, etc. An average plant should last fifteen years at least so that even a small percentage of inferior plants would mean a considerable loss.

**Soil and Manuring.** A job well suited to asparagus. Heavy applications of manure supplemented with commercial fertilizers are required to secure maximum yields. In planting, the young plants are set in deep furrows so that the crowns are 6 inches below the surface. The soil is well taken care of in the cut surface of the action next to the bark. The upper end of the scion is then inserted in the bark above in precisely the same manner, and both ends fastened firmly. In position by driving a small finishing nail about three-quarters of an inch long through the bark of each end, through the wood of the stem, and into the wood of the tree. Scions may be placed about two inches apart around the circumference of the tree, and when all have been inserted the slits in the bark and the margins of the girdle should be covered with melted grafting wax. Apple wax is quite suitable with a small paint-brush. The wax should be kept hot enough to injure the growing tissue. An oil heater or a spirit lamp is satisfactory for this purpose if a regular grafting outfit is not available. Horticultural Dept. O. A. College Guelph.

**Preservation of the Blister.**

With some men the green blinder is ready for the field in five years, while others require 10 years. A canvas cover large enough to protect the machine from sun and rain should be put over the grain binder equipment. At the close of the harvest season the harvester is to be cleaned thoroughly and all moving parts oiled. The machine should be stored through winter in the twine stable, and so arranged. The knife should be taken out, dried and wiped over with a cloth soaked in oil, and then put away. The canvas conveyor should be thoroughly dried, rolled up and put away in dry storage. The blinder should be packed away in the barn and protected out of the way. Do not let the scions dry out in a bin riot. A few poles would be cheaper and would serve the hens just as well.

**THINNING ORCHARD FRUITS.**

Specific Advice As to How This Work May Be Best Done

**Apples, pears, plums and peaches can all be thinned to advantage when the crop is heavy.** Small groves might question the advisability of thinning plums, and there are reasons, of course, when the price of this fruit is so low that obviously thinning would not pay. Such seasons, however, cannot be foreseen, and it would seem wise, therefore, to take the chance and thin the fruit when the crop is very heavy. This work should be done the week when the young fruits are about the size of walnuts. Generally leave only one fruit to a spur and spaced about 4 to 6 inches apart. All fruits will be removed from some spurs. All of the fruits on the undersides of the branch can usually be removed to advantage. Remove the small, immature fruits, leaving only perfect specimens. Pears should be thinned about the same as apples. The inclination of the average worker will be to leave twice as much fruit as is advisable. See that sufficient is removed.

Peaches should be spaced about four inches apart. When doing the work while the fruit is quite small, as otherwise an unnecessary drain is put upon the tree. Plums should be thinned out sufficiently so that at maturity individual fruits will not be more than touch each other. E. F. Palmer, Hort. Expt. Station, Vincennes.

**Co-operation.** In co-operation with the solution of this problem, it should be noted that co-workers are not competitors. In helping each other they will help themselves. Our farmers will get together, work together, and play together, they soon can be in position to receive their just compensation along with the producers of other products. And when the world does what we believe it should, when farm life will offer all the pleasures and rewards that so justly belong to the most essential workers in the world.

**Give 'em air!** One authority estimates a thousand pounds of heat require 3,101 cubic feet of air a day.

The Pennsylvania legislature enacted a law in 1923 which went into effect September 27, 1923. This law provides that no condemned, concentrated, or evaporated skim milk in hermetically sealed cans may be sold unless the can contains not less than 6 pounds net weight and is properly labeled.

**Cow testing separates the good from the poor and lays the foundation for a good herd.**

Sows that habitually starve their pigs should be discarded and none of their descendants kept in the breeding herd.

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We have the latest and most approved apparatus for accurate eye testing

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**HOW TO BRIDGE GRAFT**

Saving Young Fruit Trees Girdled by Rabbits.

It is Best Done in the Spring. The Mode Described—Preservation of the Binder—Teeth Till the Age of Sheep—Collar Sores.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A great deal of damage was done last winter by rabbits girdling the bark on fruit trees. In many cases, the girdled area extends from a few inches above, the ground up from twelve to sixteen inches, but in other cases the girdled area is only a few inches in width. Where the girdled area is not over ten inches in width and the trees are over two inches in diameter the injury may be repaired by connecting the two margins of the bark with two scions of the same kind but not necessarily of the same variety. This process is called bridge grafting, because the scions serve as a bridge to conduct the plant food across the injured area.

**The World's Best Done in the Spring.**

Bridge grafting may be done in the spring just before or when sap begins to flow, and continued until the leaves are half grown if the scions are dormant. The scions should be well-grown healthy shoots of the past season's growth. These should be cut when completely dormant and stored in damp sand or sawdust until required for use. When ready to graft take a sharp knife and straighten the margin of the girdle after which a bit of wood is cut from a well-grown healthy shoot of the past season's growth. These should be cut when completely dormant and stored in damp sand or sawdust until required for use. When ready to graft take a sharp knife and straighten the margin of the girdle after which a bit of wood is cut from a well-grown healthy shoot of the past season's growth. These should be cut when completely dormant and stored in damp sand or sawdust until required for use. 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