

The Athens Reporter

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C. G. Young, Editor and Proprietor

Soperton Factory Adopts Co-Operative Plan

W. A. Berney Will Again be in Charge of Manufacturing.

NEWS OF THE VILLAGE

C. B. Howard and Family Move From Charleston to Soperton Farm.

Soperton, April 2.—A meeting of the patrons of Thousand Island cheese factory No. 2 was held in the factory here recently. A very satisfactory report of last year's business was given. Operations for the season of 1925 will be carried on precisely the same as last year by the proprietors, Davison & Berney, with W. A. Berney as cheesemaker.

The agricultural live stock train, which made a stop at Delta, was well patronized by the surrounding community. The exhibits and lectures were very instructive and the specimens of horses and cattle were of a class rarely seen in these parts.

George Sheridan is arriving home to-day after a four weeks' sojourn in the Brockville General hospital, following an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. W. J. Birch, of Delta, was a visitor at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. R. Sheridan, for a few days last week.

Mrs. F. Goodbody, of Brockville, called on Soperton friends this week. C. B. Howard and family, of Charleston, have just moved to their new farm recently acquired from T. J. Frye, of Delta. Mr. Howard intended moving about March 1, but was detained owing to serious illness in the family.

W. W. Berney was a Brockville visitor on Saturday last.

LOMBARDY

Lombardy, March 31.—The esteem in which the late John M. Joynt was held was testified by the largely-attended funeral held on the 21st inst. The deceased was ill only a couple of days. All that medical aid could do was done for him, but of no avail. He was a man of genuine worth, a great neighbor and a good friend and will be sadly missed by his relatives and neighbors. His wife died three years ago.

Mrs. Dudley Joynt has been in Perth for the past few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peppelwell the latter having been seriously ill.

Work has started on the provincial highway.

The executors of the estate of the late John M. Joynt will hold an auction sale on Wednesday, April 8, of the farm, farm stock, etc.

Miss Stella Kennedy, Phillipsville, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Kelly.

Very few of the farmers have made much syrup as yet.

The condition of James Kingan, who is in St. Francis' Hospital, Smith's Falls, is quite serious.

Hugh Kelly is ill at the home of his son, E. J. Kelly.

Mr. and Mrs. Ormond Joynt left last week to reside in the West.

The directors of Lombardy fair held a meeting on Saturday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hughes have moved from Smith's Falls to their farm near here.

Red Lips, Reddened Ears, Red Nostrils and Blue or Brown Lidded Eyes

New York, March 31.—Skirts above knees and even more facial makeup than heretofore with eye lashes curled and ears painted red, are the latest fashions decreed for women by Paris leaders, according to reports from style salons.

Word that Parisian women are wearing their skirts above their knees was brought back by women returning yesterday on the steamship Olympic.

Some of the women passengers on the steamer wore skirts reaching only to their knees but this, even, was a modification of the Paris style.

Increase in facial makeup was described by Miss Nina Baldwin beauty operator speaking before the master hair dressers association convention. The new Paris makeup she said includes in addition to bright red lips reddened ears and nostrils and blue or brown-lidded eyes.

Paris beauty experts also are giving special attention to eye lashes which are now made to curl, she said.

Mrs. S. Nancey, a little woman 102 years old, of San Pedro, Calif., was hailed into police court there charged with illegal possession of liquor. "I have been drinking liquor all my life and I don't intend to stop now," she told the court.

Care of Strawberry Plantation.

The care of the strawberry plantation during the fall months will determine very largely the size of the crop next year. Clean tillage should be maintained. It is especially important to keep down the perennial weeds, such as plantain and dock.

Let The Reporter Do Your printing

THE SPLICING OF ROPE

MAY SAVE THE FARMER MUCH TIME AND TROUBLE.

Rope is Made of Cotton, Hemp, Jute and Flax—Strength of Manila Rope—Short, Long and Side Splices—Rope Halters Are the Strongest.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Rope for stock halters, hay fork and grain siling equipment, the tying of animals or materials, holsters or holding is used on every farmstead. A knowledge that will enable the farm boy to tie quickly the various knots and hitches will save much time and reduce the possibility of accident on all operations where rope is used. The ability to quickly splice a broken hay fork rope at the time when it is most needed will save hay, time and trouble.

Rope Material. Rope is made of various materials such as cotton, hemp, manilla fibre, jute and flax. The rope most frequently used on the farm is made from hemp imported from Manila. Common rope is generally composed of three or four strands. The four-strand rope is stronger than the three-strand of equal diameter.

The safe load for the various diameters of manilla (three-strand) rope is about one-sixth of the actual breaking load. For three-strand manilla rope of one inch diameter the safe load is under 1,000 pounds, while the breaking load is nearly 6,500 pounds. Half-inch rope should not be subjected to a load greater than 230 pounds if it is to last and give service.

The breaking strength of half-inch manilla rope is 1,620 pounds. A three-quarter inch rope can be expected to carry 525 pounds as a safe load, or 3,600 pounds with very great risk to both material and operator. Rope should not be used over small pulleys or runs if it is to last and give good service. Many of the hay fork pulleys used are less than eight inches in diameter, and are very hard on the rope, causing heavy strain, wear and early destruction. Tar applications to rope, while increasing the rope's resistance to weathering, reduces the strength about twenty-five per cent. Rope should be kept dry.

The Short Splice. The short splice is of great service. It is quickly made and strong. The weaving of the strands of two three-strand ropes together in the form of a splice increases the diameter at the point of repair to the extent of making this type of splice objectionable if the rope is to be run over pulleys. To make a short splice, unravel the ends of the two pieces of rope that it is desired to splice or fifteen inches if the rope is one inch in diameter, or less if working on a smaller rope.

After unravelling wrap the ends of the strands to prevent them unwinding. Bring the strands together by trying by pairs with an overhead knot the strands from opposite ends of the ropes being joined by the splice. This done, the work is completed by weaving the strands into the rope in both directions, using a fid or a tapered and pointed wooden pin to open the strands. The free ends are passed under every other strand for a distance of six or eight inches each way from the centre of the splice. This done the remaining ends of strands are cut off and the work completed.

The Long Splice. This type of splice is used where it is desired to make a union of two pieces of rope and still retain nearly the same diameter at the splice. A long splice in a three-strand rope will be composed of not more than four strands at any one point, and the length of the union is very much greater than in the short splice. To make a long splice count off sixteen turns from the ends to be spliced and mark by tying with a strong twine. Unlay the rope ends down to the point of tying and force the ends together to begin the splice. Develop it further by unlaying one strand from each rope end and filling in with one of the loose strands. This accomplished, three of the loose strands will be much shorter than formerly, and the ends can be woven into the rope as with the short splice and the union developed. The strand ends can then be cut off and tucked in out of the way, leaving a long smooth splice.

The Side Splice. The side splice is frequently useful where it is desired to join two ropes of the same or different sizes. It is extensively used in halter making. This splice should always be made so that the pull is in the same direction as the spliced in rope strands.

Rope Halters. Rope halters of various types and sizes can be easily made by any handy farm boy. The rope halter has the advantage of greater strength over halters made from leather or cotton web. The cost of the home-made rope halter is very low—the purchase cost of the rope—the work of making is done on wet or stormy days.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

SELECTING DAIRY COW

TEMPERAMENT, FEED CAPACITY, CONSTITUTION AND VIGOR.

These Are the Points Which Should Receive Attention and This Article Tells What to Look For Under Each of These Heads.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

When a man is in need of dairy cows and goes out to search for animals that are likely to be profitable to him there are a number of things to be kept in mind. A cow is a cow, but comparatively few are real high producing profitable cows. The purchaser should depend on his own judgment, and not on statements of owners unless such statements are backed up, by carefully kept records of production.

Cows with "dairy temperament" have thin necks, sharp withers, prominent vertebrae, hips and pin bones; thin incurving thighs and a general body conformation that is wedge-shaped no matter from what angle it is viewed. Dairy temperament is also associated with alertness, marked activity, and lack of all coarseness in the individual.

Cows with "feed capacity" show plenty of room or middle for the storage of feed. They are long and deep between the shoulder and the hip, long faces, wide foreheads, broad muzzle, and large jaw with full well-developed salivary glands.

Cows with "constitution and vigor" are wide through the heart region, have a big strong heart, a strong circulation of blood to all parts of the body. This condition is usually reflected in the healthy condition of the hair, oily secretions of the hide and well-developed, prominent veins on the under side of the abdomen and on the udder, face and neck. Constitution and vigor is also shown in large bright eyes, large nostrils and a general alertness.

Cows with "well-developed milk organs" can boast of the following characteristics: Udder well attached to the body and not pendulous.

Udder tissue pliable and soft to the touch, free from coarseness, hard areas or lumps.

Udder of good size, extended well forward and high up behind.

Large veins running from the anterior attachment forward and well along the abdomen.

The skin covering the udder is soft and pliable, teats are of a good size to fill the hand and are evenly placed.

Don't forget the producing dairyman is not likely to sell his best cows. Those that have faults are most likely to be offered for sale. If you can see her milked so much the better.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

High and Low Testing Milk Compared With Mixed Milk.

The question has been raised as to whether milk with varying fat content when mixed, as is done at the cheese factory, would give results that average between high and low testing lots made up separately, as is done with experimental testing.

Four tests were made by dividing lots of milk as delivered to the O.A.C. Dairy Department from farms surrounding Guelph, between two vats, one of which tested high in fat and the other comparatively low. Each vat contained 450 pounds of milk. From each 150 pounds were taken and mixed in a third vat. Altogether 1,200 pounds of milk were used in each lot. The average percentages of fat in the milk were 3.85, 3.27 and 3.55. The yields of cheese per 1,000 pounds of milk were, respectively 102.6, 94.63 and 97.60. The theoretical yield of the mixed milk is 98.61 pounds of cheese which difference is accounted for by differences in moisture content of the cheese, difference in shrinkage and in losses due to handling the milk, curd and cheese. The average scores of the cheese were 88.43, 86.61 and 88.74 respectively for high, low and mixed lots, indicating that in the opinion of the expert judge there was not much difference in the quality of the cheese.

Conclusion.—These tests show that mixed lots of milk containing varying percentages of fat are likely to yield cheese averaging fairly closely to what would be obtained if the lots were made separately into cheese.

Sweet Clover Butter. The tests made in butter-making during 1924 with milk from cows pasturing on sweet clover was conducted with milk from farms where sweet clover was the only pasture. The butter was made in small lots in the Farm Dairy at the O. A. College and was scored by the Official Butter Grader for the Province. As in other years no flavor could be detected in the milk, cream or butter which might be attributed to sweet clover feeding. Five lots of butter were made altogether, one from raw cream churned sweet, one from raw cream ripened with a culture, one ripened without culture, one from pasteurized cream to which culture was added and then ripened. These conditions cover practically all that are likely to be met with on the farm or at the creamery. The butter was held in cold storage for two months before it was judged, in order to allow any flavors to develop that might be present. Sweet clover is a valuable pasture crop on dairy farms and should not be condemned by cheese or butter manufacturers.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

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