

The Athens Reporter Splendid Record

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 C. G. Young, Editor and Proprietor.

Play Presented by
 Amateurs of North
 Augusta is Popular

"Home Ties" Well Received on
 Second Appearance.

North Augusta, March 21.—The Women's Institute drama, "Home Ties", was presented by the North Augusta young people in the Masonic hall, for the second time, on Friday evening last before a large and enthusiastic audience.

The story of the play, which was exceedingly well put on, brought out in an interesting way, the oft-repeated story of the innocent country girl, attracted by the pleasures and gaiety of city life, and how the home ties and the loving care of her rural friends, together with a little strategy on the part of the latter, drew her back to her country home and a lasting happiness with the young farmer whom she really loved.

The players were so well suited to the parts taken that it would be difficult to choose between them. John Kirby, as Martin Winn, the father, whose own past experiences in the city had embittered his life, and Mrs. George Love, as his maiden sister and the guardian of his home, were excellent. Miss Emma Steacy as Martin's daughter, and Morton Steacy as her prosperous young farmer lover, were in their usual good form, while Miss Agnes Chant, the girl friend from the city, and Robert Buchanan as the dashing young man from New York, looked and acted their parts well. Mrs. John Kirby, the widow with no end of ailments, whose counterpart it is not difficult to find in any rural community, was inimitable, while last but not least, Alfred Welling, as the umbrella mender, desperately in love with the widow, and Miss Jean Kennedy, as "Lindy Jane", the colored "help", brought down the house at every appearance.

Songs between acts were pleasingly rendered by Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Gabriel, John Kirby, Miss Kennedy and Clifton Splane and Glen McVaugh, with instrumental music by Mrs. Walker, Miss Gabriel and Mrs. McVaugh.

Much credit is due to the committee in charge, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. William Warren and Mrs. George Love, and especially to Mrs. Claude Ferguson, whose untiring efforts went a long way to making the play the wonderful success that it has been.

ADDISON

Addison, March 23.—With a view to allowing all members of the Addison Women's Institute the privilege of viewing the "better livestock" train at Athens, on Wednesday March 25, the executive has decided to hold the regular monthly meeting in the church hall on Thursday, March 26, at 2 o'clock p.m., instead of on Wednesday. The committee in charge of that meeting is composed of Mrs. Delmar Kilborn, Mrs. Percival Empey and Mrs. Claude Moulton. The roll call subject is "House-cleaning Hints." Splendid papers are to be given on "Furnishing and Decorating the Farm Home", and "Work as a Moral Obligation". Any member having flower seeds which she would like to exchange for others, is requested to bring them. Also all books belonging to the travelling library are to be returned. Every woman of the community is earnestly requested to attend whether a member or not.

The Mission Circle met in the church on Sunday afternoon, with 14 members present. Plans and preparations are being made for the Easter meeting.

Made in Season by
 Caintown Factory

Average Selling Price for Cheese
 Was 16.2 Cents.

Caintown, March 19.—Caintown Union cheese factory is re-opening on Monday, March 23, for the season. Clifford Morris is the maker for another year. The cheese from Caintown factory went first grade last year. The average price per ton for the season was \$28.25; the average selling price 16.2c.

Miss Nora Dowseley spent Wednesday in Brockville. Mrs. Sanford Darling and children spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Dickey.

The Mallorytown League was entertained by the Caintown League last Thursday evening.

The Misses Evelyn and Marion Ferguson spent Saturday in Brockville.

Donald Morris spent a day in Caintown recently.

Wilfrid Dickey has returned home from Ottawa.

Frank Andress is again a patient in a Brockville hospital.

ALGONQUIN

Women's Institute at Algonquin
 Holds An Interesting
 Debate.

Algonquin, March 19.—The Women's Institute held an open meeting at the home of Mrs. H. Latimer on Tuesday evening, March 17. There were about 75 present. Mrs. Seeley, president, occupied the chair. After the minutes and correspondence had been read, Mrs. Walker presented six books to the members who had birthdays during the month. Three new members were added to the roll and the roll call was responded to by hat speeches. There was a button contest, Mrs. Latimer winning the prize. The most important feature of evening was the debate, "Resolved, that the pioneer women was of more benefit to the home and community than the modern woman". Miss Joynt and Mrs. H. Walker took the affirmative and Miss Conlon and Mrs. Latimer the negative. The judges decided in favor of the affirmative. Mrs. W. Throop sang a solo which was enjoyed by all. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. Leslie's.

Miss Lucy Earl returned home on Friday from Prescott where she spent the past two months with her mother, who is ill.

Mrs. Rachel Irvine and Mrs. F. Steacy were renewing acquaintanceships in the village this past week before leaving for Stratford on Monday.

The Ladies' Aid is holding a sugar social at the home of D. Mathie on Tuesday evening, March 24. The following Friday evening the Women's Institute will have a sugar social at the same home.

FAIRFIELD

Fairfield, March 18.—On Friday of last week the Women's Institute held a social evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Corr. The first contest was a well studied feature of the evening's entertainment, the prize going to Miss Enid Manhard. Though the weather was unfavorable there was a large attendance and all present had a most enjoyable time. A vote of thanks was extended to the host and hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Young, Brockville, spent Sunday with E. P. Johns and family.

Congratulations are due Miss Enid Manhard, A.L.C.M., on the success of her primary pupils at the recent examination held in Brockville of the London (England) College of Music, Miss Muriel Yates passing first class and Miss Lila Towsley taking honors.

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 The Reporter
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Will be pleased to attend Auction Sales anywhere in Leeds County—other Counties on request. Specialty—Farm Stock and Implements. Terms moderate. Orders will receive prompt attention. Phone 43, Athens, P.O.

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Genuine Ford and Chevrolet
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TREAT ALFALFA SEED

Nitro Culture Inoculation Will
 Give Good Results.

When to Apply the Culture—What It Means to a Crop—Sowing Alfalfa Alone in July—How to Kill Field Bindweed.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

To get the best returns from the alfalfa crop the alfalfa seed should be inoculated a few hours before sowing with the alfalfa nitro culture.

When inoculated seed is sown the bacteria which constitute the culture are in position to enter the young roots of the alfalfa as they develop. On entering the roots the bacteria multiply and produce the characteristic nodules (little swellings) on the roots. The action of the bacteria when growing in the roots is to enable the plant to utilize the atmospheric nitrogen as a source of food supply. No plants other than the legumes, (i.e., alfalfa, clovers, peas and beans) can do this, and those plants cannot do it without the light bacteria being present in the roots. Different species of bacteria are necessary for the different species of legumes.

What the Culture Means to a Crop.

Inoculation of alfalfa seed often means the difference between a good, vigorous, growthy crop and a poor, spindly light crop. Alfalfa nitro culture (price 50c.) may be obtained on application to the Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Extract from a letter received from C. R. Worthington, Comox, British Columbia:

"The inoculated portion of my alfalfa crop has flourished exceedingly and is making most luxuriant growth, crowding out the weeds, and showing splendid color. The uninoculated portion in a more luxuriant growth, and the few plants left were small and very pale. In fact, I have now ploughed them up. I may say that about the time I sowed mine a good many neighbors did the same, but they did not inoculate. Their plots this spring, without exception, are a pitiful spectacle—weeds with a few sickly alfalfa plants left."

Sowing Alfalfa Alone on Summer Fallow in July.

In experiments conducted at the Agricultural College at Guelph, it has been found that excellent results have been obtained from sowing alfalfa alone on a summer fallow in the month of July. When sown at that time on a moist soil, germination is rapid, and the plants are enabled to make a good growth before winter. There is not apt to be a prolonged drought after July. By this method, weeds are unable to produce seed in the autumn and the alfalfa has an excellent opportunity to get well established.—D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

How to Kill Bindweed.

Get on the field just as soon as the land is dry enough to permit of cultivation. Do not give the bindweed a chance to make any early spring growth. If the field is in sod, plow fall it will not be necessary to plow again this spring. Cultivate every week or ten days with a cultivator with broad points, that will cut all the plants off an inch or two below the ground without bringing the creeping root-stalks to the surface. Continue cultivation until the 24th of May or 1st of June. Then plant corn in hills 42 inches apart each way so that it can be cultivated both ways. As soon as the corn is up, cultivate it with a corn cultivator at least every two weeks, often if possible. Just as soon as the corn is cut plow out the stalks and cultivate every ten days or two weeks with the broad-shared cultivator. It is very important to cultivate again as soon after the corn is cut as possible, so that the bindweed will not have a chance to get started into growth.

The last thing in the fall rib up the land into drills, and allow to stand over winter. The frost in all probability will render material assistance in the eradication. The following spring start cultivation with the broad-shared cultivator as soon as you can get on the land. Repeat frequently enough to prevent the bindweed making any growth above the ground, until the first or middle of June. Then sow pasture rape (Dwarf Essex variety) or turnips, in drills 26 to 30 inches apart, at the rate of about 1½ pounds per acre. As soon as the crop is up, cultivate every week or ten days until it occupies all the ground and makes further cultivation impossible. If the bindweed should get started in the rows, hoe it out as completely as possible. This, however, should not be necessary if the previous cultivation has been frequent and thorough. This plan requires two years to complete, but it is worth doing.—J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Line-Breeding.

Line-breeding consists in following a single line down, breeding a sire or dam to the progeny and such closely related individuals as brother and sister and cousins. It is inbreeding along a certain line. The objections to it are that it intensifies any defects in the blood of the family that is inbred. The value of it is that it intensifies any good traits also. If, by selection, the bad traits can be minimized, while the good are perpetuated and made more prominent, line, or inbreeding, is a valuable means of improvement. If proper selections are not made, however, in breeding will get the upper hand and spoil the progeny of line-bred animals. Line-breeding is practised by skillful breeders, and is one of the chief means of securing improvement in a flock or herd.

RAISING THE PIGS RIGHT

How to Get a Fair Profit Out
 of Swine.

Avoid Extremes of Heat and Sun—Using the Self-feeder—A Corrective for Winter Use—Farm Bookkeeping—Roughage: Have It Good.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Swine are profitable when given abundant sunshine and exercise, fed on well selected feeds, gently handled, given proper sanitation and housing, kept free from worms and lice, and protected against cholera and other diseases. Much can happen a pig between birth and old age, but it is an easy animal to keep in the straight and narrow path leading to successful and profitable development if you go the right way about it.

Pigs frequently suffer more from the heat of the sun during the summer than they do from the cold of the winter period. If possible, make full use of any available shade trees when making your plans for swine pastures, feed lots or colony house locations.

The Self-feeder for Pigs.

Young pigs having access to a self-feeder may neglect the pasture portion of their rations, so must be watched from time to time. The self-feeder can be used with mature breeding stock, providing the ration given is bulky and contains such roughage as ground alfalfa. Mature breeding stock are apt to become too fat if given the freedom of helping themselves. The self-feeder is intended as an aid to feeding operations during the grazing season, and as such, it will reduce the labor requirement of feeding over fifty per cent.

Corrective for Winter Use.

The use of a suitable corrective is strongly recommended by all successful swine feeders. One that is low in cost and fully efficient, and easy to prepare may be provided as follows:

- 100 pounds of ground-lime stone or slacked lime.
- 100 pounds of hard wood ashes or root cellar soil to which 10 pounds of bone flour has been added.
- 200 pounds of charcoal.
- 50 pounds of salt.
- 20 pounds of sulphur.
- 2 pounds of iron sulphate.

Mix all the dry material together excepting the iron sulphate. When all are mixed, dissolve the iron sulphate in a gallon of hot water and sprinkle over the entire mass. Shovel over a few times, and then store in sacks or barrels for use as wanted.

Pigs should be given free access to a feeder or box containing the above mixture.—L. Stevenson, O.A.C., Guelph.

Farm Bookkeeping.

Two dairy farms were selected for a study of the cost of producing milk. It was found that on one the cost of production was \$1.65 per hundredweight of milk; on the other farm the cost was \$6 per hundredweight.

If both these farms were selling milk at \$2.50 per hundredweight, what would you say about the comparative prosperity of the two farms?

It is quite usual to see two farms side by side, one of which appears prosperous while the other seems to be slowly going down. It doesn't mean that one farmer is a workaholic while the other is lazy, not at all. We have all seen hard-working farmers who have failed to make a success. We explain it by saying he had poor luck, or things somehow seemed to go against him.

After all brain is about as important as muscle, if not more so, in this farming business. And a farmer can work as profitably at his desk as he can in the field.

That is why it pays a farmer to be educated. It is a matter of money returns whether the farmer really knows how to keep his books or not.

It takes only a few minutes to jot down items of hours spent on various crops in a time-book, once or twice a week. And items of expense can be entered in a column as they occur, to be distributed at leisure in winter evenings. The date of sale and the price received are more than mere items of curiosity to be remembered for awhile then forgotten.

Really there is no excuse for a farmer not knowing his production costs. And it should be considered as much of a sign of poor farming as the growth of weeds along the roadside or the tumbling of fences.

Roughage—Have It Good.

A good cow must be capable of handling large amounts of roughage. Provided with plenty of high quality forage she will produce much more economically than when fed grain to balance poor hay and stover.

Silage added to a ration has been found to reduce the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk from twenty-five to seventy-five cents. In an American experiment, twelve cows were divided into two groups. One group received silage and legume hay, the other the same roughage allowance with grain in addition. The second group produced more milk but the first one did very well and easily excelled the first from the standpoint of economical production.

These facts are not meant to indicate that it does not pay to feed grain but to show the importance of plenty of good roughage.

The World's Biggest Hog.

New Zealand has produced the biggest hog on record. "Billy, the World's Wonder Pig," as the animal is advertised, is a two-year-old Tamworth-Berkshire cross, weight, 1,058 pounds; height, 3 feet 9 inches; length, 8 feet 9 inches; girth, 6 feet, and he is still growing.

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