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Commercial Display Advertising—Rate of application at Office of publication. C. G. Young, Editor and Proprietor

Newboro Hockeyists Close Season with Brilliant Victory

Wins in Succession is Eleven Year's Record.

Newboro, March 16.-Newboro hoc key team wound up a very successful hockey season on Friday night at Kingston when they defeated the fast Sunbury team, champions of Frontenac county hockey league, by the score of 4 to 1, at the Jock Harty arena. The team motored to the city and took with them a large number of supporters. The game was attended by over 500 spectators, who gave their lungs plenty of exercise in cheering for their favorites. Joe Smith, of Kingston, was referee and he gave exkingston, was referee and he gave ex-cellent satisfaction. The game was clean, only four penaties being hand-ed out and these were for minor offences. The artificial ice was new to the Newboro team and during the first period they did not seem to get going, but as the game progressed they found their stride and near the end seemed right at home. They all played well and, though somewhat out of condition due to no practice, a good of condition due to no practice, a good of condition due to no practice, a good pace was set throughout and they were far superior to their opponents in every department and gave Turner, in goal for Sunbury, a very busy night. Had it not been for his excellent work in goal, the score would have been larger. Lake, in goal for Newboro, also showed up well, but did not have as much to do as Turner as he was well protected by McCarthy and Williams on the defence. They blocked effectively and had the Sunbury players shooting from outside and Lake found these shots easy to handle, alfound these shots easy to handle, although he was fooled by the lone tally that Sunbury got. McCarthy showed some fast skating and easily outskated his opponents on many rushes down the ice, but Turner was the stumbling block and he could not stumbling block and he could not score. Williams never played better, both defensively and on the attack, and was a great source of worry to Sunbury when he was near their goal. He scored one goal and had an assist to his credit. Hull, at centre, was on the job all the time and his smooth stickhandling won for him many rounds of applause. He scored three goals. Lake, on right wing, put up his usual hard game and was the best man on the ice until kneeked art is his usual hard game and was the best man on the ice until knocked out in the second period when he was tripped and landed on his head and arm against the boards. It was some minutes before he was revived and he did not come on again until the last meriod, but his left hand was swellen route. period, but his left hand was swollen and he was unable to work effectively. Taylor, at left wing, gave Lake a close second and worked hard throughout the game. He played his position well and he did some wonderful stick-handling. Although he did not tally, he gave two passes to Hull which resulted in scores. For Sunbury, Turner was the pick. The Patterson brothers were also good and made a hard raise. period, but his left hand was swollen was the pick. The Patterson brothers were also good and made a hard pair to pass. Berry, at right wing, is a fast skater and nice stick-handler, but he found it hard to get through to score. Steacy, of Sceley's Bay, was also used for part of the game and while on the ice played well but he was watched too closely and could not go far. His past performances against the locals in their games with Seeley's Bay were not forgotten and he was not given much leeway. He played his usual clean game and worked hard. The Sunbury team showed themselves real sports, admitted that the better team won and every player, headed by the manager, went to the dressing room after the game and congratulated the winners.

This game was the eleventh straight victory for the Newbenters.

congratulated the winners.

This game was the eleventh straight victory for the Newboro team this year, as they met only one defeat and that in Westport on January 1, when they were without the services of P. Lake on the line, and W. Lake in goal, and without any practice. The Westport sextette then managed to squeeze out a 4 to 3 victory. They have scored 51 goals to their opponents' 19, and have won the Gray Cup, the Leeds County Hockey League trophy; the Stewart Cup, emblematic of the Leeds county championship, and defeated the winners of the Frontenac County League. They will now hang up their skates for the season and look forward to more successes for next year. The Westport team issued a challenge to the winners of the Sun-

The Atherns Reputrier

ISSUED WEEKLY

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Brady.
G. S. Wrathall was called to Perth on Sunday of last week owing to the severe illness of his sister. She was taken to Ottawa on Monday and on Friday last underwent a critical operation in a hospital of that city. Her

eration in a hospital of that city. Her condition, though still very serious, shows improvement and there is hope for her recovery. Mr. Wrathall arrived home on Saturday.

Miss Lillian Landon, who has been visiting in Brockville for the past two weeks, arrived home on Wednesday. Henry Bishop and John Brady have received the contract for building a number of skiffs and trapping boats, and are busy at present erecting same

and are busy at present erecting same from their best models.

Michael Murphy, who has been ill with la grippe for the past week, is recovering

Dr. R. B. King, B. F. Bolton and L. J. Williams motored to Kingston on

Monday.

Mrs. James Nolan, of Brockville, who spent the past two weeks here, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Felix McNally, left for her home on Satur-

McNally, left for her home on Saturday.

Miss Thelma Owens, of the public school staff here, spent the week-end at her home in Forfar.

Mrs. B. Tett and young son, John, are visiting in town, the guests of her brother-in-law, J. P. Tett.

The many friends here of Talmadge Stone, Forfar, were sorry to hear of his unfortunate accident while sawing wood at his home on Wednesday last. He was, with others, shoving up wood to a circular saw and his left hand came in contact with the saw, the ends of two fingers being severed.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKenzie, of

Toronto, who spent the past two months here, the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Lyons, returned on Tuesday.

Rev. A. C. Brown, who spent the past six months on a mission at Philliphyse Our seturned home at

Phillipsburg, Que., returned home Thursday.

Mrs. Daniel Derrig and daughter,

Mary Gertrude, are spending a few days here, the guests of her mother, Mrs. C. McCarthy.

DELTA

Delta, March 11.-At their home in Delta on March 5 Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Hanna celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Sixteen of their im-mediate relatives shared with them in the day's festivities. Messages of congratulation and gifts from friends far and near were received by them

In the evening the members of the adult Bible class of the Methodist church, of which Mr. Hanna is teacher, surprised them by gathering at their home and, after an address of appre

nome and, after an address of appreciation read by the pastor, the super-intendent of the Sunday school presented them with a purse of gold.

Mr. Hanna was born near Delta, on May 27, 1849, and Mrs. Hanna, whose maiden name was Mary E. Bowser, was also how near Delta, on November was also born near Delta on Novemb 30, 1852. Forty years ago Mr. Hanna entered the ministry of the Methodisi church and six years ago he retired on account of failing health and settl-ed in Delta among friends and asso-

ronto

Their friends wish Mr. and Mrs. Hanna many years of continued health and usefulness.

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HERNIA IN YOUNG PIGS

Single Scrotal Rupture Common Among the Males.

What Is Known As the Covered Method of Castration Described Recommended - Mouldy Creamery Butter-Control Black Scurf of Potatoes,

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Scrotal Hernia, or rupture behind, is of a very common occurrence in young male pigs. It-may affect one or both sides of the scrotum. Single, or one-sided rupture is, however, the one which is most commonly seen. It may be present at birth or make its appearance soon after, and usually before castration. When it occurs after castration it is often the result of a poor method of operating. The presence of rupture in pigs is always plainly noticeable by a tumor-like enlargement of the scrotum and increased bulging of the parts behind, larger than is natural. Treatment.

The best and most successful means of remedying this derect in pigs is by the covered method of castration. In performing this operation the pig should be so secured and held that its hind parts are kept at a much higher level. This can be done by holding the pig up by the hind legs with the head downwards. This allows the bowels to recede out of the bag, or scrotum, into the belly. The scrotum should be washed off clean with soap and warm water and the skin then painted with a little that was a fedling.

and the skin then painted with a little tiacture of iodine.

An incision, two or three inches long, is then made with, a sharp knife just through the skin down to the inner covering sac, which contains the testicle. This inner sac is easily recognizable by its smooth, shiny appearance. The inner sac is not cut into but is left intact, covering the testicle. Through the incision in the skin, the testicle in its covering sac is drawn out as far as possible. Care is taken to see that the howel Care is taken to see that the bowel Care is taken to see that the bowel is not drawn out, but kept confined inside. As soon as this is assured, a string, or ligature, is tied tightly around the coverings and the cord of the testicle, as high up as possible. The needle threaded with the ligature should also be passed through The needle threaded with the ligature should also be passed through the cord and its covering, and the ligature tied tightly around, thus securing it against the possibility of slipping off. The testicle and its covering sac are then removed by cutting through the cord about half an inch below the place where the ligature is tied. The opening in the scrotum can then be partly closed by ture is tied. The opening in the scrotum can then be partly closed by putting a stitch or two through the skin. The operation is then completed and the pig may then be let go. As a rule, little attention is afterwards required, other than placing on light diet for that day.—C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V., Ont. Vet. College, Guelph.

Moldy Creamery Butter. Moldy Creamery Butter.

Where cream has been pasteurized, moldiness of butter is almost always due to surface contaminations which take place after the butter has been removed from the churn. The air during the summer is always a potential source of infection, loaded as it is, depending on the surroundings, with a larger or smaller number of it is, depending on the surroundings, with a larger or smaller number of mold spores. Untreated or inefficiently treated print wrappers and box liners are frequently the cause. Infection has also been traced in some cases to the unparaffined and untreated wood of the boxes in which the butter prints are stored. Walls and cellings of the box storage space above some creameries, due to the above some creameries, due to the warm andmoist conditions which prevail during the summer, are frequently green with molds, from which crop after crop of ripened spores becomes scattered around. Until such time as buttermakers

take complete and thorough steps to destroy mold spores, which otherwise destroy moid spores, which otherwise would come in close contact with butter surfaces, moidiness of butter will continue to occur.—D. H. Jones, O.A. College, Guelph.

Control of Rhizoctonia or Black Scurf of Potatoes.

of Potatoes.

Experiments have been conducted for four years with the object of determining if the amount of black scurf or rhizoctonia can be reduced by selecting tubers free from the characteristic little black lumps or sclerotia, and if treating them with corrosive sublimate and what strengths of corrosive sublimate, and what immersion, gives the best results, in the control of the disease. From results on these experiments we recommend immersion of seed tubers before they are cut in corrosive sublimate of a strength of one part by weight to one thousand of water for two hours. This treatment also controls potato scab.—J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Featherless Hens.

Featherless Hens.

Hens may lose their neck feathers from a variety of causes. Either mites, change in feed, or individual cussedness may cause feathers to be removed from the neck. If caused by a change of fed you can rectify this condition. If it is a case of feather pulling this may be overcome by giving the bird more range and a little more animal protein in the ration. If it is a case of mites you should purchase an ointment consista little more animal protein in the ration. If it is a case of mites you should purchase an ointment consisting of five parts of vaseline and one part of oil of caraway. This material should be thoroughly rubbed on the parts affected. This treatment should be repeated in three or four days until the mites have disappeared.

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 is 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 Mary Washington have recently come into prominences partly on account of vigor but more for their comparative resistance to rust. Comparing the two, Washington is the more rust resistance and Mary Washington the more vigorous. The parentage of both is very similar, and the varieties themselves 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, productiveness, etc. An asparagus bed should last fifteen years at least so that even a small percentage of inferior plants would mean a considerable loss in returns. Fifty per cent of the plants returns. Fifty per cent, of the plants is not too many to discard at planting time. Use only the crowns or plants which have thick, vigorous roots and show a few large buds in a single cluster. Discard all that roots and show a rew large buds an a single cluster. Discard all that have thin, weak roots and many sm. I buds. Such-crowns are apt to make a large number of small shoots. Be Generous in Seeding.

If possible grow your own plants from seed and grow plenty of plants so that you can discard freely as noted. One year old plants are pre-ferable to two year old. 7,260 plants are required to set an acre plants are required to set an acreplanted 4 feet x 18 inches. Many growers prefer a wider distance of planting. Allowing for fair germination of seed and rigid selection of roots, from 1 to 1½ pounds of seed should give the above number of plants. Sow thinly, in rows 30 inches to 26 inches apprent to the well-present to the plants. to 36 inches apart, in rich well-pre-pared soil as early in the spring as pared soil as early in the spri the soil can be easily worked.

Soil and Manuring. A rich well-drained deep sandy A rich well-drained deep sandy loam is best 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 furface. A little soil is covered over the plants at first. Subsequent cultivations will level the surface. No shoots should be taken off a young shoots should be taken off a young patch until the third season and care should be observed every season that plants are not exhausted by too late cutting.—O. J. Robb, Hort. Ex. Station, Vineland Station.

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. Some growers might question the advisability of thinning plums, and there are sea-sons, of course, when the price of this fruit is so low that obviously thinning would not pay. Such seasons, however, cannot be fore-casted, and it would seem wise, therefore, to take the chance and thin the fruit if the set is very heavy. In thinning apples, do the work 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 underside of the branch can usually be removed to advantage. Remove all injured 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 visable. See that sufficient is re-

moved.

Peaches should be spaced about Peaches should be spaced about four inches apart. Again do 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 no more than touch each other.—E. F. Paimer, Hort. Exp. Station, Vine-land Station.

Co-operation.

Co-operation.

In co-operation lies the solution of the farmer's problem. They should be co-workers, not competitors. In helping each other they will help themselves. If our farmers will get together, work together, and play together they soon can be in a position to receive their just compensation along with the producers of other world commodities, and that happy day will be hastened when farm life will offer all the pleasures and rewards that so justly belong to the most essential workers in the world.

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