

**The Athens Reporter**

ISSUED WEEKLY  
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**Cards of Thanks and In Memoriam**—50c Commercial Display Advertising—Rate on application at Office of publication.

C. G. Young, Editor and Proprietor

**JUNETOWN**

Junetown, April 14.—Miss Mary Purvis is in Brockville visiting her sister, Mrs. A. N. Earl.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hagerman, of Athens, and Mr. and Mrs. William J. Ferguson, Crystal City, Man., were visitors at W. H. Ferguson's on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ferguson spent Thursday in Brockville.  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. Claude Purvis and children were in Lansdowne a day last week visiting W. H. Foley.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ferguson and children, Mildred and Lorne, were week-end visitors at Eli Tennant's.  
 Miss Gertrude Scott, Purvis Street, and Miss Phyllis Tennant and Willie Purvis, Brockville, are at their homes here for the week-end.

Miss Maggie Scott, of the Bank of Toronto staff, Toronto, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Scott.

Misses Maggie and Edna Scott, of Lansdowne, were called home on Saturday owing to the illness of their mother, Mrs. Scott.

Alfred Ferguson, Brockville, spent the week-end at his home here.  
 Mrs. Evelyn Kelly, Mallorytown, is here nursing Mrs. George Scott, who is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Graham spent Thursday in Brockville.  
 Mr. and Mrs. John A. Herbison, of Watertown, N.Y., were calling on friends here on Saturday.

A number from here attended the funeral of James Tennant at Caintown on Sunday.

A number from here attended the funeral at the Union Church, Tilley, of Benjamin Warren, whose death occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Raymond White, Caintown, on Sunday last.

Purvis Earl, Brockville, is spending the Easter holidays with his cousin, William M. Purvis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ferguson, who have been spending some time with relatives here last yesterday to visit friends in Brockville.  
 Miss Lily Morris, Athens, is visiting at Robert Fortune's.

**SOUTH AUGUSTA**

South Augusta, April 16.—Miss Florence Read is spending the Easter holidays with Mr. and Mrs. George Gardiner, Easton's Corners.

Miss Bessie Ross is staying in Brockville with her sister, Mrs. Corbett, who underwent an operation recently.

Miss Helen Ferguson, Kingston, spent the week-end at her home here. On her return she was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Robert Ferguson, who spent a few days with her.

Albert Ferguson, Garretton, is spending a week with his daughter, Mrs. Robert Ferguson.

Miss E. Peepes, Brockville, spent a few days last week at Robert Ferguson's.

Hilliard Walker is visiting his father, John Walker.  
 Bethel Sunday school will re-open on May 3.

**TIMELY FARM TOPICS**

Items of Interest and Value for the Leeds County Farmer

**Junior Farmers' Improvement Association Formed in the Delta District**

**Pure Bred Boar Club to be Organized**

A meeting attended by twenty-four men living in the Delta District, interested in the formation of an Association for the mutual benefit, socially, as well as in a business way, met at the home of Chalmers Singleton, Soperton, on Thursday Evening, April 16th. Mr. Wm. Morris acted as chairman and Stuart Singleton, Secretary, protem, and after the Agricultural Representative had outlined the aims and objects of an Association of this kind and enumerated the benefits which could be derived, it was moved, seconded and carried unanimously that an Association known as, The Delta Junior Farmers' Improvement Association, be organized. The election of Officers was then proceeded with and the Officers elected as follows:—

President, Stuart Singleton, Soperton, R. R. 1; Vice-Pres., Lloyd Warren, Soperton, R. R. 1; Sec.-Treas., Clarence Morris, Delta. Committee of Management—Geo. Sheridan, Jack Greenham, Chas. Howard, Lloyd Warren, Soperton; Albert Gile Harlem, Auditors Lloyd Green, Wallace Johnson Soperton.

**To Form Boar Club.**

At the conclusion of the election of Officers, Mr. Neff introduced the idea of the formation of a pure-bred Boar Club for the District, and this met with such approval that at a not far distant date the Live Stock Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture will be asked to loan a good Yorkshire Boar to be placed at the disposal of the men in the District. The regulations in connection with the organization of a Club of this kind are simple. It being required only that at least ten men guarantee twenty or more sows to be used in connection with the Club. This number was guaranteed by those present at the meeting and it was felt that many more men would be willing to become members and Mr. Neff was asked to arrange for the formation of a Club as soon as possible.

The matter of the Profit Competitions for Junior Farmers under the ages of twenty-six was outlined by Mr. Neff and several entries were received in the Acre Profit Competition with Oats and Potatoes, Feeding Hogs for Profit and Dairy Profit Competition. The prize for the winners in these various competitions is a two weeks Short Course at the Kemptville Agricultural School with free board and Railway Fare. In the Acre Profit Competition the prize is given to the boy securing the largest profit in producing an acre of oats or potatoes; in the feeding hogs for profit the boy securing the greatest profit from feeding four hogs up to seven months of age, secures a two weeks Short Course and the same applies to the young man securing the highest profit received from a Dairy cow during a period of seven months. The latter Competition is open to cows of any age which have previously not been entered in the Record of Performance or any similar contest. Contestants will

be permitted to enter more than one animal and to discard the less promising individuals during the season but individual records must be kept of each animal. Samples of milk are taken three times a month and at the end of each month samples are tested for butterfat.

It was decided by the J. F. I. A. to hold Regular meetings the first Monday of each month either at some member's home or at some meeting place in Delta to be arranged by the Executive. The Membership of the Association is left open to anyone who wishes to become a member, the annual Membership Fee being One Dollar.

**DEVELOP BACON TRADE**

**DISTRIBUTION OF BOARS IS PROVING A POPULAR POLICY.**

Good Progress is Being Made in Ontario and This Article Contains Some Information Necessary for Success.

(Agriculture, Toronto.)  
 (Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture.)  
 One hundred and fifty pure-bred boars of bacon type have been doing their share to push Ontario over the top as a bacon producing province. These boars have been bred during the past year over 7,500 sows, and the progeny are now being marketed. Loaned by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, they have been placed with farmers clubs in twenty-eight counties of the province.

This work which was started a little over two years ago has gone ahead by leaps and bounds. In order that a community may obtain the use of one of these boars, at least ten farmers owning twenty or more breeding sows must organize themselves into a club. They then appoint a caretaker for the boar at a salary agreeable to all parties, and set a service fee to be charged out of which the caretaker receives his pay. Upon making application to the Ontario Live Stock Branch, and with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, a bacon type boar of the breed desired by the club, is supplied free of charge.

**Age of Boar for Service.**

The age at which a young boar may be first used depends largely upon his development. Some boars may be used to a few sows when not more than seven months old without apparent injury. As a rule, it is safer not to use a boar before he is eight months old, and to use him as sparingly as possible until he is a year old. No hard and fast rule can be laid down, and the owner must use his judgment in the matter. Excessive use when young is likely to shorten the period of a boar's usefulness and since a boar will usually leave the best pigs after he reaches maturity, the importance of saving him while he is young, will be readily appreciated. Some good breeders will not allow more than one service a day with intervals of one or two days a week without being used in the case of valuable boars. This is a matter which can be regulated better in large herds, where several stock boars are kept, than it can where only one boar is kept and where outside sows are admitted. The owner of a boar under the last-named conditions will require to exercise all his ingenuity to prevent his boar from being used too freely during certain seasons of the year. In no case should more than one service to a sow be permitted, and the boar should not be allowed to run with sows to which he is to be bred. Excessive use is likely to result in small weak litters, and the aim should be to save the boar as much as possible. It is not good to use a boar immediately after he has been fed.

If the boar is shipped some distance and arrives excited and tired, he should be fed very lightly at first, and not used for several weeks after his arrival.

**Importance of Exercise.**

Probably nothing is more essential to the health and vigor of an animal than exercise. In summer it is usually a comparatively simple matter to provide exercise in a paddock or pasture lot, but in winter it is more difficult. A roomy pen should be provided with a sheltered outside yard. When practicable, it is a good plan to feed the boar outdoors at some distance from his sleeping quarters, thus compelling him to take exercise in walking back and forth between his pen and feeding place. Icy ground is the greatest drawback to this method, but this can be overcome by littering the walk with some straw horse manure. Sometimes the boar can be fed in a well-littered barnyard, which makes a very good arrangement when practicable.

**Feeding the Service Boar.**

It requires good judgment to keep a boar in the best possible condition. Extremes are to be avoided. The over-fat boar does not make a satisfactory sire as a rule, and a half-starved boar cannot transmit vigor

and constitution to his progeny, to the same degree that he would if properly managed. To get the best results the boar should be in fair flesh. A reasonable amount of fat on his bones will do him no harm if he gets sufficient exercise.

An exclusive meal ration will not give good results, especially if the ration is made up of corn. It is true that corn can be fed to a boar without injuring him, but it must be fed in the right way. Corn is fattening, but its exclusive use is debilitating, and the feeder must combine something with it to get good results. Equal parts ground oats and wheat middlings make a first-class meal ration when corn is not used. It gives sufficient bulk, and is nutritious without being heating or too fattening. Ground oats, middlings, or bran may be used singly to dilute corn or other heavy meal; in fact, a very great variety of grains may be fed so long as the feeder used judgment. Supplemental Feeds.

But a boar needs something besides grain and meal to be in his best condition. Skim milk and buttermilk are excellent, and will give good results with meal even if nothing else is used. In winter roots of any kind are much relished. They have a cooling, laxative effect, preventing constipation and keeping the animal thrifty and vigorous. If roots are not available, alfalfa hay of fine quality or even red clover may be used to give bulk to the ration. Some feed the alfalfa hay dry in racks, and others prefer to cut it.

**At Lambing Time.**

Cleanliness and gentle treatment are two important things to keep in mind at this particular time. The hand and arm of the attendant should be first washed adding a little disinfectant such as carbolic acid or one of the coal tar dips to the water, then smeared with vaseline or linseed oil, and the hand gently inserted into the vagina. The object should be to ascertain whether or not the lamb is coming; in the proper position, that is head and front feet first. If the presentations appear normal then it is a question of aiding delivery by gently pulling on the front feet of the lamb. At such times the inside passage of the ewe should be well lubricated with linseed oil which tends to soften the vagina and allow it to stretch. Unless the case is a very severe one it will usually yield to the treatment. Under conditions where the lamb is not coming in the proper position, then the case is a much more difficult one to handle. The lamb may be coming front feet first with the head turned back, or again the hind end may come first. In any case it will be necessary to correct the position of the lamb; it requires considerable patience and very gentle handling to do this in order to prevent injury to both lamb and mother. When the lamb has been put in the right position the ewe may be able to deliver it herself, but if weak and unable to do so help may be given. A lump of pure hog's lard inserted into the womb of the ewe after difficult parturition will be very beneficial in healing it in case it has been injured in any way. If she is weak and exhausted give a stimulant to revive her. If the case has been a severe one it might be advisable to flush the ewe for two or three days by means of a rubber tube attached to a funnel using some coal tar disinfectant or boric acid in warm water.

**Use of Marl.**

Marl is a good form of lime for the soil that needs lime. Two to three tons per acre of air-dried marl will not be too much. Broadcast the ploughed land and harrow in. It is always best, however, to have marl sampled and analyzed before using. Marl, on air-drying it, readily crumbles, falling into a more or less fine powder which is easily distributed on the land.

**Points for the Lambing Season.**

Just at this season of the year it may not be out of place to mention some important considerations which must be given at the lambing season because after all the success or failure of the lamb crop determined largely the profit for the year.

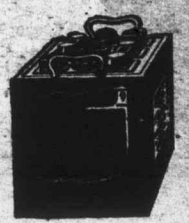
It is absolutely necessary for the attendant to be on hand frequently both day and night. The loss of not a few lambs, and in some cases both mother and lambs, can be avoided by prompt action on the part of the one in charge. A week or two before the ewes are due to lamb all the dung locks and dirty, straggling wool on the hindquarters of the sheep should be cut away with the ordinary sheep shears. It will be necessary to handle them carefully at this time otherwise considerable injury might result to the heavy in-lamb ewe. The removal of this superfluous wool will mean that the young lamb will be able to nurse with less difficulty, it will lessen the danger of wool balls in the stomach of the nursing lamb, and the ewe will be much cleaner at lambing time. The ewe about to lamb can be properly cared for to much better advantage when separated from the main flock. Provision should be made for a few small pens on the warmest side of the sheep house for this purpose.

No one has ever been able to develop a system whereby poultry could be made profitable by keeping the flock in a mite-infested house.

The man who loses his temper and abuses the animals has no right to have live stock under his care.

A garden that produces only one crop and idles away half of the growing season does only half of its duty

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**PHILCO**  
 DIAMOND & GRID  
 BATTERIES  
 HERE



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**RENNIE'S SWEDE TURNIPS**

FOR a bumper crop of Swede Turnips for stock feeding in Fall and Winter, sow Rennie's specially selected Northern grown Seed.

Rennie's Swede Turnip Seed is carefully tested for germination and purity, and will yield heavy and profitable crops.

We highly recommend the following leading varieties

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- RENNIE'S JUMBO — Crimson top
- RENNIE'S DERBY — Bronze Green top
- RENNIE'S PRIZE — Purple top
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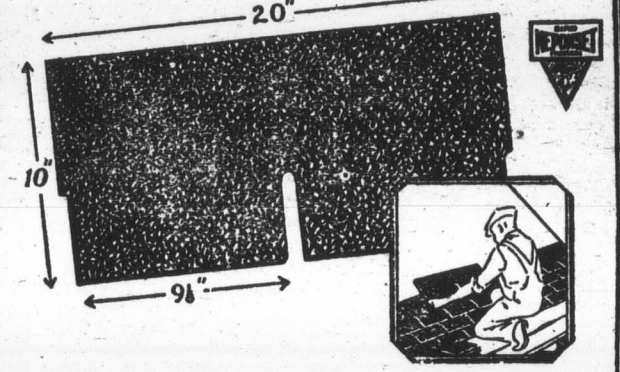
Order Rennie's Swede Turnip Seeds through your local Dealer or direct from

THE **RENNIE COMPANY**  
 WILLIAM RENNIE LIMITED  
 Cor. ADELAIDE and JARVIS Streets  
 TORONTO

If you cannot obtain locally, please write us, giving your Dealer's address. Rennie's Seed Annual—the most complete Canadian Seed Catalogue—free on request.

**Advertise in the Reporter**

**BIRD'S ROOFS**



**CANADIAN Twin Shingles**

Bird's Canadian Twin Shingle is an attractive long wearing shingle with an even slate surface of natural red, green or blue-black.

1. Size 20" x 10". A double shingle that covers twice the area of ordinary shingles—saves labor and nails.
2. Weight 200 lbs. to the square. A durable, handsome, and economical roof.
3. Spark-proof and waterproof—with a smooth and unusually even surface.
4. The "cut-out" is arched at the top which gives a distinctive appearance.

Bird's Canadian Twin Shingles are made by Bird & Son Limited (Est. 1795), manufacturers of Bird's Art Craft Roll Roofing, Faroid Roofing, Neponset Black Building Paper and Combination Wall Board. There's a Bird's product for every sort of building.

We are Headquarters for Bird's roofings, building paper and wall board.

**The Earl Construction Co.**

**THE FOREST**

SHALL WE CROP IT  
 AND CONSERVE OUR FOREST CAPITAL  
 STABILIZE INDUSTRY  
 ENSURE FUTURE PROSPERITY; or

SHALL WE MINE IT  
 AND DEplete OUR FOREST CAPITAL  
 UNDERMINE INDUSTRY  
 MENACE FUTURE PROSPERITY

National Interest and National Security demand the Treatment of our Forest Resource as a Crop

THE OBSTACLE to proper treatment is FIRE

THE CAUSE of fire is CARELESSNESS

THE CURE of carelessness is AROUSED PUBLIC OPINION

WE MUST ALL PLAY OUR PART

HON. CHARLES STEWART, Minister of the Interior