

Seperton

Several from here are attending the demonstration at Gananoque. Mr J. Martin Detroit is a visitor at the home of J. Frye. Mrs W. H. Irwin, who has been ill for the past three weeks is recovering. Mr W. Jonnston, Hamilton recently visited at the home of C. M. Singleton. Haying in this section is about completed and grain is also being harvested.

For Sale—Portland Cement, Lime, Paristone, Pulp Plaster and Asbestos Plaster.
Athens Lumber Yard

Wednesday Half Holiday

We, Merchants of Athens, hereby agree to close our places of business on Wednesday afternoon during the months of July and August during the season of 1921, at 12.30 p. m and to remain closed until the following morning.

D. L. Jonnston, C. F. Yates, J. S. Thompson, H. H. Arnold, G. W. Beach, Geo. Judson, A. M. Eaton, Norton G. Scott, Earl Construction Co. H. R. Knowlton, E. J. Purcell, The Merchants Bank of Canada, The Standard Bank of Canada, A. R. Brown, S. Aboud, G. L. McLean.

Notice re Poultry

Live Poultry Bought everyday at McLean's Grocery, Main St. and also on the truck by Mr Netterfied Moors, Highest prices will be paid. G. D. McLean, Athens

NOTICE

Clerk's Notice of First Posting of Voters' List

Voters' List 1921 Municipality of Athens Ontario, County of Leeds

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 9 of the Ontario Voter's List Act the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Athens on the 6th day of July 1921 and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceeding to have any errors or omissions corrected, by law.

G. W. Lee, Clerk of the Village of Athens, Dated this 6th day of July, 1921.

NOTICE

Clerk's Notice of First Posting of Voters' List

Voters' List, Municipality of Township of Ross, Yonge and Escott, COUNTY OF LEEDS

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 9 of the Ontario Voters' List Act the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Athens on the 6th day of July, 1921, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceeding to have any errors or omissions corrected, by law.

R. E. Cornell, Clerk of the Village of Athens, Dated this 6th day of July, 1921.

DEAN'S DAIRY COLUMN

Three Big Questions Answered for Milk Dealers.

Shall I Sell Milk or Cream?—Should Cows Be Fed on Turnips?—How to Pack Butter for Keeping.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)
Shall I sell milk or cream? This will be determined to a large extent by the character of the farming operations. If the need for direct, quick cash in largest amount is great, then selling milk will best "fill the bill." On the other hand, if the dairy farmer can afford to wait for the slower returns from cream and live stock, and particularly if he desires to improve or maintain soil fertility, then selling cream is to be recommended. Nearness to market is another factor. Where the dairyman is near a small town and has the time to "peddle" milk, he can make more money out of his cows than by any other system. At ten to twelve cents a quart, a good cow will return from \$250 to \$300 per year for her milk. When this is compared with \$100 to \$150 per cow, where cream is sold, or milk sent to a cheese factory or condensery, we see that a decided money advantage there is in selling milk to customers direct.
But this plan robs the young things on the farm—often the farmer's own children—of needed milk supply, hence many farmers are content with less ready cash in order to have better and more live stock, and consequently richer soil, which, after all, is the basis of good farming.—H. H. D.

Should Cows Be Fed Turnips?

This is an old question about which considerable difference of opinion exists. If my reader is Scotch, he or she will likely answer the question by saying, "Yes," as Scotchmen, turnips, and good farming are three things usually found together on farms in Ontario. There was a time when butter buyers were not so particular about the flavor of butter as they are at present. It is common to hear women purchasers on city markets, say to farm butter-makers, "Your butter is turnipy," which is sufficient to cause a loss of the sale. Creamerymen object very strongly to "turnip cream." While it is doubtless true that some careful feeders are able to feed quite large quantities of turnips to cows giving milk, without causing any serious trouble, there is always danger, which can best be avoided by not feeding these to milking cows. If they are grown on the dairy farm they are best fed to dry cows, fattening cattle, young stock, pigs, etc. However, if they are fed in the stable where cows are milking, and more especially where the root house opens into the stable and where the turnips are pulped in the stable or in a feed-room adjoining, the odor of the turnips fills the air, which is carried into the milk pail at the time of milking, and thus the milk, cream, and butter become tainted from the stable air, even though the milk cows may not be fed any of the turnips.
The safest plan is not to grow turnips on a dairy farm. Grow mangels, or sugar beets, and corn for silage. These crops will give as good returns as turnips, are no more expensive to grow, and are much safer. "Safety First" is a good motto on a dairy farm.—H. H. D.

How to Pack Butter for Keeping.

The first point to observe in the packing of butter, in order to have it keep well for winter use, is to have good butter. The best butter for packing is usually made in the months of June and September. It is preferably made from comparatively sweet cream which has been pasteurized. However, on the farm pasteurization is not commonly followed, hence the butter should be made when the weather is comparatively cool, and the cream should be churned before it becomes very sour. In fact, the sweeter the cream the more likely it is to produce good keeping quality in the butter, so long as there is sufficient acid on the cream to give good churning results.
The cream should be churned in the usual way, except that the butter may be washed once with brine, which is made by dissolving salt in water, instead of using water at both washings. Salt at the usual rate, but not over one ounce of salt per pound of butter, because salt does not preserve butter, as is commonly supposed, except in a minor degree. It is a mistake, however, to add so much salt that the fine flavor of the butter is covered up.
Having worked the butter as usual, pack it firmly into crocks, tins or boxes. If unparaffined wooden packages are used, these should be soaked several days in salt water to prevent "woody" flavor in the butter. A better plan is to coat the inside of the tub or box with hot wax, then line with heavy parchment paper, before packing the butter. Glazed crocks which are clean need no lining.
When the package is full, preferably all from one churning, smooth the top of the butter, cover with parchment paper or a clean cotton cloth, then the heavy brown paper over the top and place in a cool cellar, or in cold-storage. Sometimes a salt paste is put on top of the cloth or paper, and this is kept moist by sprinkling on water from time to time. This excludes the air and helps to keep the butter.
We recommend packing the butter in solid form which is to be kept for some time, rather than holding it in prints, even though these may be submerged in brine.—H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

FEED LAYING PULLETS

They Need Extra Food to Keep Laying.

Wheat and Corn Preferred by Poultry—Give Them Plenty of Green Food—Beet Growers Can Make Good Syrup.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)
A pullet requires more feed than a hen, if it is intended that the pullet shall produce eggs. A bird to lay well must have a surplus of feed over and above body maintenance. The excess of feed above body maintenance goes either towards growth, fat, or egg production. Why the pullet requires more feed than the hen is because her growth is usually not complete when she begins laying.
Poultry prefer wheat and corn to almost any other grain, but a lot depends on what they were fed when growing. Certain feeds they never have seen they do not relish, usually, when first fed. Hence one person's hens eat oats or barley much better than their neighbor's. The available grain feeds on the farm are corn, buckwheat, barley, and oats. Good wheat cannot be used. The non-milling wheat, such as that which is sprouted, or very small, may be used up to twenty-five per cent. of the ration.
Poultry feeds are divided into two classes: one, whole or scratch grains, commonly called scratch feed; and the other, ground grains, commonly called mash.
Scratch feeds are generally fed night and morning, and are scattered in straw in order to induce the birds to scratch or take exercise. A mixture of two or more kinds of grain usually gives better results than one single grain, largely because individual birds' appetites vary from day to day. A good mixture for the winter month might contain as much as fifty per cent. good corn, either whole or cracked; if corn could not be had, and the birds were accustomed to eating buckwheat, the buckwheat would answer nearly as well, or one could use twenty-five per cent. buckwheat and twenty-five per cent. corn. To the corn or buckwheat could be added twenty-five per cent. of barley, ten per cent. of wheat screenings, and fifteen per cent. of good oats. If one was obliged to do so, almost any of the grains could be fed alone with the exception of oats. There is too much hull or husk on oats to use entirely as a single feed.
At present for a mash feed we are using the standard hog feed. If the ground grains are to be fed moist or mixed with cooked household refuse then the mixture should be one that will mix to a crumbly state, but if fed dry in an open hopper the above is not so important.
The mash feed is the one where the animal meals are generally given. The amounts vary from ten to twenty per cent. of the mixture. The animal meals used are commonly high grade tankage and beef scrap. Where one has plenty of skim milk or buttermilk the other animal feeds are unnecessary. Some use green cut bone; cooked refuse meat, such as livers, lights, beef heads, etc.
A very good mash can be made of one part each by measure of shorts, barley meal, and ground oats. Corn meal could be used in the place of the barley or with it. If one is short of green food or roots, it would be well to add one part of bran. Perhaps the simplest mash to feed from an open hopper is rolled or crushed oats. We have used this, when the birds had milk to drink, for a number of years with excellent results.
Laying hens require plenty of green feed. This green, succulent feed, is very important. Too much grain and no green food at times is very dangerous. Cabbage is one of the best green feeds. Roots are very good, but clover leaves should be within reach as well as the roots. Sprouted oats are used to a large extent on poultry farms. When the birds get accustomed to a green and succulent food it is generally wise to give them all they will eat. A pen of fifteen pullets will eat a fair-sized head of cabbage almost every day, or one hundred hens will eat a peck of sprouted oats day after day.
Keep your pen sweet and clean, but not drafty. Give the hens plenty to eat, and some variety to the feeds. If you are regular in feeding and kill in your manner, the hens usually respond with very fair egg production.
Grit and shell should always be within easy access.—W. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Early After-Harvest Cultivation.

"A stitch in time saves nine." In the case of weeds prompt and thorough after-harvest cultivation prevents many thousands of weeds from developing seeds, and thus saves hours of tedious labor the succeeding season. Early after-harvest cultivation is one of the best ways to destroy annual and winter annual weeds, such as False Flax, Corn Cockle, Wild Buckwheat, Pigweed, Ball Mustard, Wormseed Mustard and Annual Sow Thistle. Plough shallow, not more than three or four inches deep, immediately after harvest, and harrow and cultivate frequently. By the shallow ploughing the weed seeds are kept near the surface and by the frequent stirring of the soil they are made to sprout, and having sprouted they are easily destroyed by further cultivation.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

One and a half oz. of formalin in 15 1/2 oz. of water fed at the rate of one teaspoonful per pint of milk, is a good remedy in the case of diarrhoea in calves.

Precautions Against Bovine Tuberculosis

A few years ago the United States breeders of pure-bred cattle, recognizing the necessity of more effective measures for the control of tuberculosis, arranged a conference with officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, the result of which was the adoption of what is known as the Accredited Herd Plan, meaning that the herd had been thoroughly tested and found entirely free from any symptoms of tuberculosis. The plan proved so successful over a thousand herds being accredited in a brief period, that a decision was arrived at to adopt the system in Canada. Regulations were promulgated which came into force in September, 1919, and have proved gratifyingly successful, a number of herds having been accredited while many others are under test. There is now an agreement between this country and the United States that cattle from accredited herds may enter either way without detention or test. Under the Municipal Tuberculosis Order, passed at Ottawa some years ago, and the more recently adopted Accredited Herd Plan, compensation is paid for animals officially slaughtered and the owners are permitted under regulation to realize whatever they can from the sale of the carcass.

Catarrh

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and Blood Purifier. By cleansing the blood and building up the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE restores normal conditions and allows nature to do its work. All Druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co. Toledo, Ohio.

Mrs Bert Hayes, accompanied by Mrs James Hanna motored to Grenville recently to visit the former's Brother and latter's daughter Rev and Mrs Glenn Sherman. During their absence they attended the Sessions of the Baptist Association

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Charles H. Hitchcock*

at Vanleek Hill where Mr Sherman was ordained as a minister of the Baptist Church.

Hospital for Sick Children
COLLEGE ST., TORONTO.

Great Provincial Charity Makes Christmas Appeal to Friends of Childhood.

Dear Mr. Editor:

The most vital fact in public health service throughout the province is, as you know, the tremendous strides made in child welfare work. Modern science is harking back to the ancient proverb that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." It has been the privilege of the Hospital for Sick Children—the greatest institution of its kind upon the continent—to find that ounce of prevention.
In bygone days dependence was put more largely in medicines. Nowadays there is a closer partnership between the pediatrician and Dame Nature. Since the erection of our Baby's Ward and the establishment of well babies' clinics the infant mortality in Toronto alone has been reduced from 155 to 82 per thousand. Further statistics which might be given would merely corroborate the actual life-saving value of the Hospital's work. And it is unnecessary to explain to you that the information as to the researches which make such a record possible is at once communicated to the Health Officers and practicing physicians throughout Ontario.
Consequently the Hospital has a very true claim upon the Christmas-time generosity of every friend of little children. An institution which is securing the new-born child twice the chance, not merely of good health, but of life itself, is entitled to the abundant support of the public.
During the past financial year, revenue from all sources fell one hundred dollars a day behind necessary expenditures.
It has always been the ambition of the Hospital for Sick Children to gain not only the support but the sympathy of the people of Toronto, and so to-day, with a debt exceeding \$150,000, it appeals to your readers to help along with some gift, whether it be great or small. A contribution of \$2,000 from an individual or a society gives the privilege of naming a cot for all time; a donation of 25 cents will run the whole Hospital for half a minute. Between these two amounts there is surely some sum which can be sent by everybody to the secretary-treasurer at 65 College street, Toronto, as a token of interest in a charity whose field is as large as this province. The Hospital for Sick Children is one of the largest and most highly regarded in the world. It is an institution in which the people of Ontario may take legitimate pride, for it is through their generosity that success has been possible.
Two hundred and fifty children, pale of cheek or with twisted limbs, will be the immediate beneficiaries of the Yuletide remembrances of your readers. Thousands more throughout the coming year will benefit by their kindnesses.

IRVING H. ROBERTSON,
Chairman of Appeal Committee.

The following summer service is now in effect giving, excellent train connections, to Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Intermediate Points, also to Western Canada, Pacific and Atlantic Coast Points.

BEAUMONT S. CORNELL
M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

53 James St. E. Brockville
Evenings 7-8 Afternoons 1-4
By Appointment Phone 870

DR. PAUL
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN
Post Graduate New York Lying-in Hospital and other New York Hospitals.

Office and Residence in the home formerly occupied by Mrs. Norman Brown, Reid St., Athens.

EATON—The Auctioneer

Sales conducted any place in Leeds County at reasonable rates. Farmers' Sales and Real Estate a Specialty. Write or call on
A. M. EATON ATHENS, ONT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R.V.

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LOCAL TIME-TABLE TO AND FROM BROCKVILLE

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Departures	Arrivals
7.10 A. M.	11.50 A. M.
3.15 P. M.	12.15 P. M.
5.05 P. M.	7.05 P. M.

SUNDAY SERVICE

Departures	Arrivals
7.10 P. M.	8.10 P. M.

For rates and particulars apply to, GEO. E. McGLADE, City Passenger Agent
A. J. POTVIN, City Ticket Agent
52 King St. West, Cor. Court House Ave Brockville, Ontario Phones 14 and 530

The Churches

Methodist Church
Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister

10.30 a.m.—
7.30 p.m.—
Sunday School—
1.30 p.m.—Catechism Class.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cottage Prayer Meeting Monday at 7.30 p.m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

PARISH OF Lansdowne Rear

Rev. V. O. Boyle, M.A., Rector

Christ Church, Athens—

8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

Trinity Church, Oak Leaf—

10.30 a. m. Sunday school
11.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
St. Paul's, Delta—

1.30 p. m. Sunday School
2.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

Baptist Church
R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

Plum Hollow—

Sunday School 10.30
Morning Service 11 A. M.
Athens—
11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
Evening Service—7.30
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.

IMERSON—The Auctioneer

Write or Phone early for dates or call the Reporter and arrange for your Sale.
H. W. IMERSON, Auctioneer

Don't Miss This ExtraSpecial Picture



RUDOLPH CHRISTIAN and GLADYS WALTON IN "THE SECRET GIFT" UNIVERSAL

Town Hall, Athens, Satur'd'y July 16

Are Your Eyes Right?

If you do not have eye comfort, make an early visit to our "Optical Parlor"
We have the most Scientific Equipment for Eye Sight Testing, backed by years of successful experience.
We can assure you of a Prompt, Courteous and most Expert Service.

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