

Frankville

A number of the young people from here attended the Social held at Easton Corners, on Tuesday eve.

Mr and Mrs Burnham of Brockville were guests of Mrs M. Livingstone on last week.

Walter Oliver, of Cobalt is spending his holidays with his parents Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Oliver. Mrs. Oliver went to Ottawa on Thursday to be with her mother who is very ill.

Mr R. J. Latimer of Montreal, spent the past week with his cousin Jas. Mitchell, and returned on Monday to his home.

Miss Fenton, teacher, accompanied Miss Foster, teacher of Leehighs, to her home at Newbliss, and spent the week end.

Mr David Dowdley of Gananoque spent last week visiting his brother Thomas, and other friends.

Mr Lahey, manager of Merchants Bank has been transferred. Mr Ferity being appointed manager.

The Annual Garden Party will be held on Parsonage Lawn, June 29th.

A number of schools are combining to hold a school picnic in Sopers grove June 28th.

Mrs M. Livingston spent the week end with friends in Smiths Falls.

Mrs W. D. Livingston spent a few days last week with Mrs Curtis of Delta.

A large number attended the funeral on Sunday of the late Jas. L. Gallagher, interment was made in Harlem.

Mr A. Coad of Brockville visited his brother Joseph, last Saturday.

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BEST LITTERING TIME

Have the Young Pigs Arrive in April or October.

June and December the Months for Mating—Give the Sow Good Farrowing Quarters—Care of Milk in Hot Weather.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Now is the time to start and get ready for the fall litter of pigs. Any females of breeding age should be bred as soon as possible in order that they may farrow before the cold weather of winter sets in. The gestation period of the sow is sixteen weeks and consequently, if the sows are to farrow before winter, it is necessary that they be bred soon. For the average farmer the best time to have the sows farrow is in April and October. When the pigs are born in April they are given a chance to get a good start before the hot weather comes. When the litter comes in the fall, say October or early November, the young pigs are given a chance to get out into the fields and get exercise, which gives them an early start before they are put into the closer confinement of winter quarters.

For those contemplating breeding sows for fall litters, always pick the strongest and most typy on hand. Always use the best individuals to be had, particularly those exhibiting a good matronly appearance as shown by the number of teats.

Plenty of exercise while the sows are pregnant is very essential, and a good way for the sows to gain this is to allow them the freedom of the fields after the grain has been cut and taken off. As the time for farrowing approaches, closer watch must be kept on the sow in pig, and a few days, say two weeks before her time is up she should be brought in and introduced to her new quarters. She need not necessarily be kept in there all the time, but she should receive a little grain at the outset with plenty of water and some feed of a laxative nature to prevent constipation, which is the bane of hog raisers. By judicious feeding of the sow previous to farrowing the owner will have the sow in good physical condition and the pigs will come strong and healthy, and there will be lots of milk for the youngsters when they arrive.

As for farrowing quarters any good warm box-stall, free from draughts and dampness, is a good place. The quarters should be dry and clean. Some people advocate little bedding for the sow while the pigs are young, claiming that the youngsters are liable to get buried in the straw and the sow is liable to lie on them. A good remedy for this would be to use cut straw where possible. However, if the cut straw is out of the question, it may be just as well not to be too liberal with the long straw. The farmer must use his own judgment when emergencies arise, always being careful to do the best thing for the mother and family.

—J. C. McBeath, O. A. College, Guelph.

Hot Weather Suggestions on the Care of Milk.

It is one of the anomalies of life that the sources of our greatest pleasures and greatest means of food, may also be sources of life's greatest pains and most harm. Milk is a case in point. Milk is the best source of life's greatest need—proper and sufficient food. It may also be a cause of the destruction of life, because it may become the home or feeding ground of those death-dealing organisms which are now recognized as the cause of practically all deaths, except those due to accident or old age.

Fortunately we have discovered comparatively simple methods of combating the effects of what are called pathogenic (disease-producing) bacteria. These may be stated in a few short rules as follows:

1. Milk which is consumed in a raw condition must be drawn only from cows which are healthy. Milk given from cows which are sick, which are not good-doers, and especially milk from cows with a cough, must be pasteurized.

2. As soon as the milk is drawn from the cow, it should be cooled to 50 degrees F. or lower, and be kept at that temperature until consumed. This makes an unfavorable condition for the germs to grow in.

3. All pails, strainers, dippers, milk bottles, pitchers, etc., which come in contact with the milk, must be thoroughly washed and preferably sterilized, or be rinsed after washing in a chlorine solution, which has been found to be one of the best germicides.

4. Milk should not be exposed to the air any longer than absolutely necessary, as this seeds the milk with a fresh lot of germs. This means that the pail of milk in a closed vessel should not be in an open dish.

5. "Left over" milk from meals should not be put into the general supply, as this causes the whole lot to spoil.

6. "Left over" milk from the sick room should be pasteurized or destroyed, as it may spread disease.

7. Milk at all times and in all places should be kept clean and cool. —H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

A regular supply of salt will be found helpful in promoting thrift in live stock.

If pasture is provided for pigs, it will require less meal for a pound of gain.

Mares previous to foaling will perform a good deal of work if they are carefully handled and the result will be stronger foals than with idle mares.

COWS IN HOT WEATHER

Shade and an Abundance of Water Are Necessary.

Trees in the Pasture a Boon—Some Cows Drink 20 Gallons of Water a Day at High Milk Flow—Fly Remedies—Lice on Hogs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

During the extremely hot weather, cows and calves frequently suffer, sometimes needlessly, from three things—effects of high temperature, lack of water, and from torment by flies.

A great mistake was made in the older parts of Ontario when practically all the trees were cut down, thus leaving no shade for cattle and other live stock. This is being remedied to some extent by the planting of trees along roadsides, lanes, and line fences where the trees will not interfere with the crops. But it takes a long time for trees to grow into a size which will provide much shade.

When the late Prof. Brown was in charge of the O. A. College farm and live stock, he planted small groves of trees on various parts of the College farm, and no more pleasant sight may be seen than that of the College herd lying in the shade among these trees on a hot day. These groves make the fields where located rather awkward to work, but the cattle certainly enjoy themselves among the trees. On a live stock and dairy farm, while it may not be advisable to plant trees in the middle of a field, it certainly will pay to have them in as many places as possible, where they do not interfere with the working of the land. They, of course, must be protected when young, from injury by the stock, but this can be done without too much expense.

In the meantime, on dairy farms where no shade is available in the regular pasture field, sometimes a wood-lot can be utilized for the stock during the heat of the day, though they may damage the young trees to some extent. Another plan is to keep the cattle in a darkened stable for part of the day. This means a good deal of extra labor cleaning the stable, and keeping the cows clean, and under present labor conditions may not be practicable on many farms. However, where there is the necessary labor available and particularly where cows are receiving soiling or silage feed to supplement the pasture, the feeding in the stable may well take place during the day, and the cows be kept inside while it is very hot. This plan also reduces worry from flies, when the windows are covered to make the stable dark.

Cows frequently suffer from lack of sufficient water. As a boy, the writer remembers driving cattle to "Big Creek" in Brant County during dry spells. The cows were nearly famished when they reached the "Creek" and would drink until they looked like bursting. But, by the time they reached home, after walking for a mile-and-a-half over a dusty road, the cattle were nearly as thirsty as ever.

The only safe source of a sure water supply is a deep well, driven or bored, and having the water pumped by windmill or other sources of power, with a storage tank for emergencies. There is no part of Ontario in which an abundance of water cannot be obtained, if we go deep enough to tap the hidden sources of supply. In some districts, more particularly in the natural gas regions, the water may be salt or sulphur, in which cases, large tanks or cisterns for storing rainwater may be necessary, but this is unusual.

No matter how it is obtained, the owner of dairy stock, more especially of cows milking, must supply a large amount of water, else the stock will suffer, which means lessened milk supply, and small cheques from the creamery, cheeseery, condensery, or city dealer. Milk consists of about 87½ per cent. water, and this water must come from the drink and feed of the cow. A cow giving 10 lbs. (10 gallons) of milk daily, will drink over 200 lbs. (20 gallons) of water in a day. Cows giving less milk will drink in proportion. Give the cows plenty of water. Young cattle, calves, and hogs, also need plenty of clean water in hot weather.

There are several good fly remedies on the market. Where there is not time to make one, the purchase of a patent fly-killer or repellent, is advisable. These are usually applied daily, or twice a day with a small hand sprayer. The expense is not great and the freedom from worry by both cow and milker is worth the money.

A home-made remedy may consist of one-half gallon fish oil, or any old grease, one-half pint coal oil, and four tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid, cresol, etc. Mix thoroughly. This will be sufficient for twenty-five cows and may be applied with a brush or cloth. If there is no rain it will keep the flies off for several days. Milkers must be careful not to get this on the hands, nor allow hairs to drop into the milk pail, as it will taint the milk. It is safer to apply after milking.—H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Lice Add to Cost of Pork Production. According to tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md., lice add a cent a pound to the cost of pork production. Two lots of hogs of ten each as nearly equal as to the quality of the animals as possible were used in the tests. The two lots were managed and fed in the same way except that one lot was treated for the prevention of lice. In the other the lice were allowed to have their way. At the end of the fattening period it was found that the hogs infested with lice cost a cent a pound more to fatten than those which were not.

Those Boyhood Friends of Mine

(Crawf C. Slack)

Though the silent years have winged away, my heart it treasures still, The boyhood friends it learned to love 'way back in Farmersville, In thinking backwards o'er the past, of all its passing joys, Life's happiest time was spent back there a playing with the boys, I wish that I could go back to that hallowed spot and stay, That the years ago I could backward turn and again be a boy at play, Back to that kindred, loved retreat, and nature's sweet confine, To the primitive wood, and field and stream and those boyhood friends of mine.

That the gladsome days could return to me and their joys be still my own Could they take my cares and bury them deep somewhere in the sea unknown,

Could I wonder again to the front-fence gate where the sugar maples swayed, And enter the door with its foot-worn step and the room where the children played

That room which echoed with laughter and song with its fire place open wide, Where hearts were light, and where pulses beat with the health of the countryside,

Turn back Oh Time, for just a day, to the hours of a life divine, To that loved retreat, and the play-ground sweet and those boyhood friends of mine.

We may wander near and afar at will and possess estates of worth, But dear to the heart is that humble cot the place of our youth and birth, Bring back, Oh Time the gladsome hours those hours which knew no care, Let me put my worries away at night as I did my toys back there.

Come back to me Oh laughter and song, come back just for a day And make me a bare-foot car-free lad let me scamper away and play With bat and ball or with shiny stick with bait and with hook and line Let me go down to the old mill stream with those boyhood friends of mine.

Tittle-Tattle Tillie-Town

(Crawf C. Slack)

You will find this little talking town almost everywhere, And a squad of talking Tillies who are always living there You will find them wearing short-skirts and the male kind wearing pants Talking Granddads, talking granmas, talking sisters, cousins, aunts, They seem to know the pedigree of folks from very youth, And what they don't they guess at and then tell it for the truth, They're as poisonous as a cobra from its very head to tail, But the female talking Tillie is more deadly than the male.

They're a curious composition made of envy and conceit, And their ruling characteristic is the practise, of deceit, They are sly and they're suspicious with their pointing finger long, And the gift of woeful prophecy you'll find among them strong, They never make mistakes themselves, That is which they can see, They lack the most essential thing and that is charity, They run the school of scandal and their students never fail, But the Tillie in the short-skirt is more deadly than the male,

They're mostly members of the sneak and smell society You'll sometimes find them singing psalms this is for policy, Unknown to them is reason to tolerance they're blind, Their object seeming is to mar the good in human kind, Sometimes they are fat and frisky, sometimes socialable and lean, But whether male or female They're the meanest of the mean, When suspicion points to scandal they throw up their hands and wail, But the female talking Tillie is more deadly than the male,

The Tittle-Tattle Tillies have a circle all their own They will whisper to the near-bys and they'll call the rest by phone, They will surmise then summerize until they think they know, Then tattle it about and say, "Don't say I told you so" Unconscience they of saddened hearts, or reputations mared, They heed not virtue's helpless call for honor no regard, The ruthless Tittle-Tattle of those Tillies turn us pale, And the Tillie clad in short-skirts has more venom than male,

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10.30 a.m.— 7.00 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.

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Christ Church, Athens— 8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.

10 a. m. Sunday School

11 a. m. Annual Masonic Service Special music

Trinity Church, Oak Leaf— 2.15 p. m. Sunday School

3 p. m. Evening Prayer.

St. Paul's, Delta— 9.30 a. m. Sunday School

7.30 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

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