

The Athens Reporter

ISSUED WEEKLY

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C. G. Young, Editor and Proprietor.

Portland Village buys a chemical Fire Appliance

Trustees Make Outlay of \$2,100 in This Connection.

NEWS NOTES OF DISTRICT

Ladies' Aid of Union Church Near Tilley Holds An Entertainment.

Portland, Feb. 16.—The trustees of the police village of Portland have purchased a chemical fire engine as a protection to village property against fire. The new outfit cost \$2,100.

E. Kernan, of Phillipsville, is doing a big business with his new sawing outfit, cutting wood for the farmers.

Farmers and lumbermen are held up by the poor condition of the sleighing.

Henry Howe, who has been seriously ill for some time, is not likely to recover.

The ice harvesters are operating on full time since the recent thaw.

Earl Bolton has started sawing lumber at his mill with Mr. Phillips, of Pembroke, as sawyer. There is a good supply of logs coming in and also a large quantity of heading.

The young people of the Methodist church gave a bean supper on Saturday evening last in the basement of the church, which was quite largely attended.

The members of the Orange order held a ball on Friday evening last in their hall. It was largely patronized. Music was furnished by the Portland orchestra, the proceeds amounting to over \$60.

E. Bell, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, will give a dance and supper in his hall on Friday night next. Good music will be furnished.

The Ladies' Guild of Emmanuel church will hold its next meeting at the home of Mrs. W. H. Bolton on Tuesday evening.

The February meeting of the Women's Auxiliary was held at the home of the Misses Donovan. There were 19 members present. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. W. Myers, showed that the pledge money had been received and that there was cash on hand to meet all present expenses. Mrs. Oscar Bolton read a selection from the study book, "The New Comer". After the business meeting a quilt was quilted for the Deaneys bales and clothing made for the pupil of the auxiliary is supporting. Both bales will be packed next month at the home of the president, Mrs. W. H. Bolton.

VAN ALLANS CORNERS

Van Allan's Corners, Feb. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Basil MacNillage, Melvin and Minnie MacNillage spent Sunday at Heckston with Miss Ina Hess.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McRae and Helen Thompson, of South Mountain, spent Sunday with their parents here.

Miss Georgina Morris spent last week at Millar's Corners with her sister, Mrs. B. Simzer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Christie and Laura Dillabough, of Bedford, were recent guests of A. Selleck.

Miss Janey McRae is spending several months in South Mountain.

A number from here were in Spencerville on Sunday to attend the funeral of Robert Small, of Groveton.

Mrs. W. Cater and Albert were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Stoman at Shanly.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hunter, of Spencerville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Cummings.

Norman Wilson, of Heckston, spent Sunday with friends here.

Motor cars are running on the Prescott-Ottawa highway since the recent thaw.

George Spero, of Maynard, spent several days with his aunt, Miss M. Spero.

Harry Knapp, of Groveton, was here the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Cummings entertained a number of friends to a pleasantly arranged dance party on Friday evening.

To Beer or Not to Beer.

(Crawf. Slack.)

"Fanatic faith once wedded fast, will hug some falsehood to the last."

Away back in the years of good-fellowship and neighborly good will, when the people did not quarrel with one another about morals, when "Holy Willies" did not seek to jail Rummy Rubes, I belonged to a party known as "The Reformers". They were not moral reformers by any means. As a member of that party I never made any pretensions as a moral purifier; had I been so inclined I would have taken up the study of self-reformation and started at my own door-step and brushed that up first. I have often wondered why some of these 20th century purifiers have not taken this up, but of course that would be minding their own business and not at all in keeping with the present day Putitans.

The party of Reformers which I was hooked up with was a political party. The birth of this once strong party is ancient history. At its head from time to time as leaders it has had some remarkable men, men of clear vision who have penetrated into the future and pointed the direct way, that is, from my point of view. The fundamental principles of this party was liberty and equal rights for all. It was founded to loosen the fetters of autocratic tyranny; it stood for religious, domestic and political freedom. I have never departed from its divine principles nor left the party, but seemingly the party has left me, as there are very few of the old traditional die-hard fossils like myself left, in the Province of Ontario at least, but it is something to know that they are very numerous in the Province of Quebec. There they have domestic freedom, there the old traditions are strong, there you will find the real Canada.

At this hour in looking back over this party and their regime I find very little dissension throughout the land, but instead a prosperous and contented people. But in Ontario, traitors to the cause have arisen, unscrupulous persons posing as statesmen and leaders, who were at heart but petty politicians, have for pure personal gain and the plaudits of fanatics nearly wrecked the sublime and worthy structure of true Liberalism, which will require years to re-construct; but mark you it shall be rebuilt, for the foundation on which it was established is too strong, too potent and essential for the well-being of this great Canada of ours.

Though petty political leaders who through the love of power and position, and the plaudits of a thoughtless and careless rabble, who have no to-day? Dissension in the home; dissension broadcast throughout the land; dissension in the Provincial government, all over a glass of beer. It is too trivial a matter for the Nail-keg Club to discuss at the corner grocery, but to think of ministers of the Gospel, ministers of the Crown, quarrelling over a petty glass of beer; men at the head of affairs, of supposed intellect, this is great citizenship, great statesmanship.

Seek not to obliterate the sun, because of foul weeds growing. There are other things of more importance to the Province of Ontario than a few foul weeds. The members of the Provincial Government have my sympathy and endorsement. By all means say it with beer. Were I a member of that Government I would vote to make a glass of beer that strong that even the smell of it would chase a pole cat from the swamp.

What this country needs is more liberty, but less people who take liberties with our liberty. More men who will accept personal responsibility and fewer women who check their kids at the play rooms; more "daddies" and "mummies" and fewer nurse girls. Less greed for wealth and position and expensive clubs with secret lockers, and more consideration for the commonality who are not financiers. The temperance legislation most needed in Canada at this hour, is that which is framed around the mother's knee, in the home. What the Province of Ontario needs is more model mothers to mould men and less Raney ruling.

Let The Reporter Do Your printing

E. TAYLOR

Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Leeds

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 48, Athens, P.O.

Scott & Hewitt

Wellington Street, Athens

GARAGE SERVICE STATION

Genuine Ford and Chevrolet PARTS
Battery Charging a Specialty

HANDLING LAYING HENS

Feeding and Housing Must Both Be Considered.

Give the Birds a Good Run—Dry Mash Hoppers Save Waste—Suggested Ration—Forage Crops—Don'ts for the Layers.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Following are results of experiments carried on by the writer when connected with the Agricultural Experiment Station for Vancouver Island, Sidney, B.C.

The house in which the birds are kept is provided with a water-proof roof and a floor that is always dry. In preparing the house for the new flock of pullets, everything movable is taken out, cleaned, and then saturated with a mixture of equal parts of creosote and coal oil. The interior of the house is well scraped and swept clean of any foreign material. A coating of lime-wash is then applied, and the movable equipment replaced after the lime-washing has been done. When everything is dry, a 6-inch layer of dry straw is placed on the floor. The house is now ready for the five-month-old pullets, and care is taken to see that only strong, vigorous birds are permitted to occupy house space.

The runs provide ten square yards of surface for one bird. They are in graded growing and exercise space. Late-leaving, deciduous trees only are used about poultry yards. The confining windbreaks are located far enough away from the poultry yards and buildings to permit of maximum sunlight entering all space occupied by the birds.

Feeding.

A dry mash hopper of such construction as will prevent waste is supplied with the following mash mixture:

Wheat bran.....	400 pounds.
Ground oats.....	300 "
Beef scrap.....	200 "
What shorts.....	200 "
Corn meal.....	100 "
Fine salt.....	4 "

This mixture is always available for the birds. The whole grain ration is composed of two parts wheat, one part cracked corn, and one part oats, by weight. This is fed on the floor of the house morning and evening, in the daily proportion of five pounds per fifty birds, during the late autumn and winter. When a supply of skim milk is available, the birds are given all they will take, and the beef scrap is reduced one-half. Shell, grit, and charcoal are always before the birds, being supplied in small metal hoppers which are conveniently placed.

Forage Crops for Poultry.

Small areas of kale, chard, and alfalfa were grown to be used as green feed for poultry. The chard was relished to a greater extent than the other green feeds. Green alfalfa was most useful during its season from May to November. For winter green feed, kale and mangels were used. For little chicks, chickweed was supplied during the first ten days, then lettuce and chard. A supply of clean water is always available for all the poultry; it is given in fountains placed thirty inches above the floor and surrounded by the narrowest possible platform on which the birds may stand to drink. This method has proved very satisfactory, as it prevents the birds from working dirt and foreign matter into the receptacles.

The laying houses are kept thoroughly clean. Dropping boards are scraped and sanded every morning. All litter and dust is removed every three weeks, the house swept out, and fresh litter again placed on the floor. The perches are sprayed with a creosote and coal oil mixture in equal parts, every three weeks. During the winter period a dust box four feet square and ten inches deep is provided. The birds are always given the freedom of an outside run, no matter what the weather is. The drawer type of trap nest is used, the birds readily becoming used to its action. Broody hens are confined in slat-bottom crates for the necessary period required for the change of their opinion on the subject.

Don'ts for the Layers.

Don't put pullets into an unclean house.

Don't waste time on unthrifty, deformed, or ailing birds; get an axe and a block of wood.

Don't neglect to clean the dropping boards daily.

Don't forget to clean the house and provide new, clean litter every three weeks.

Don't neglect to keep the dry mash hopper filled with a mash made from clean, wholesome grain, and meat products.

Don't waste your time with wet mash; feed everything dry.

Don't neglect the drink; supply abundant water and milk.

Don't neglect the supply of shell, grit, and charcoal.

Don't waste time and money feeding tonics; well-cared-for poultry do not need nor are they benefited by such a practice.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture.

Select Sires to Give Balance.

If the dairy herd is made up of low testers and poor producers, a bull from good producing and high testing ancestry should be chosen. If the females are too leggy, select a male that is compact and close to the ground. If the sow is rough in the shoulder and short in the side, select a boar with compact, well-muscled shoulder and with length and scale.

TREATING RINGWORM

A Parasite Skin Disease Affecting Calves.

Easily Spread by Contact—Symptoms Described—Treatment Recommended—Strict Isolation of Affected Animals Necessary.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The term "Ringworm" is applied to a skin disease of animals which is caused by a parasite of a fungus nature, and the disease results only by an animal becoming affected with this parasitic fungus or ringworm parasite.

The vitality of the ringworm parasite is very great, and often, after removal from an animal, it will live and remain active for a great length of time in a stable.

Ringworm may be conveyed or spread either by direct contact with affected animals, or indirectly by various intermediate agencies, such as infected bedding, blankets, curry combs and brushes, which have been in use.

Calves and young cattle are most commonly affected, although they are more especially when kept confined in close, damp, winter quarters, which are predisposing factors.

Adult cattle and horses are less commonly affected, although they are also liable to be attacked.

On certain premises, where ringworm occurs among calves, the parasite may remain on the walls, stalls, posts of the building and fences, and the disease may be continued on the premises and conveyed to the calves from year to year, each winter.

Symptoms of Ringworm.

The parasites attack and destroy the hair, so that the disease becomes manifested by the formation of circular bare patches of skin. The affected parts of the skin become scaly in appearance and encrusted with scabs of a silvery gray color, and when the scabs are removed a raw bleeding surface is exposed.

Among yearlings and calves the disease occurs most frequently, and is noticed to affect the regions around the eyes, ears, neck and shoulders, and, in some cases in calves, may chiefly affect the skin around the mouth and lips.

In horses, ringworm is chiefly seen affecting foals and young horses, and, in them, is noticed to more often affect the upper parts of the body, such as over the shoulders, the back, loins and croup, and along the side of the neck and head.

Ringworm is also transmissible from affected animals to human beings, so that a person should guard against this possibility.

Treatment of Ringworm.

Animals affected with ringworm should be separated from non-affected animals until they have been cured from the disease, in order to prevent its spread.

The first steps in treatment should be to remove all of the bedding and litter from the stalls each day, and have it burnt and replaced with fresh clean bedding. The curry combs, brushes, blankets and other articles in use with affected animals should be disinfected either by boiling or soaking in a strong antiseptic solution, such as a 3% solution of carbolic acid or creolin, made by adding three parts of the drug to 100 parts of warm water.

Stables occupied by the affected animals should be cleaned and disinfected with lime-wash and carbolic acid. If these precautions are followed out, the affected animals can then be readily cured of the disease by thoroughly washing the affected parts with warm water and soap to remove all the encrusted scabs and matted hair. The hair around the margins of the affected parts should be closely clipped. After washing the affected parts, they should be allowed to dry, and then dressed with tincture of iodine. In using the tincture of iodine, it should be mixed in an equal amount of clean water and applied to the affected parts once a day by means of a small brush, or a cotton swab, until all of the affected parts are completely coated over. The iodine treatment should be applied daily until all of the affected parts are healed.

Another good preparation for the treatment of ringworm is a mixture composed of equal parts of tincture of iodine, carbolic acid and water, and which is applied in the same manner as the iodine itself.

Another useful remedy for the treatment of ringworm is sulphur ointment. This is made by mixing one part of sulphur and two parts of lard together, to form an ointment. The ointment is then smeared over the affected parts each day until a cure is effected.

While the affected animals are under treatment they should be kept separate from non-affected animals on the premises until they are completely cured of the disease.—C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V., Ont. Vet. College, Guelph.

When horses went out of fashion in some parts of the country, they took horse sense with them.

It isn't always necessary to rebuild a farm home to make it more attractive. Paint and shrubbery will work wonders.

A good farm paper is a cheap and effective correspondence school of agriculture. You can get more genuine good for your money in subscribing to a worthy agricultural paper than anywhere else in the world.



Jack is Twenty-One To-day

JACK is twenty-one to-day. But he has more than a man's years to his credit. He has one thousand dollars in the bank.

It has grown with a practical mother's love, from the initial deposit of one dollar on the first Birthday twenty years ago.

Youth and age alike bear witness to the value of steadily building a Savings Bank Account. Your child as a depositor, will attain a higher standing in the community, family, or, most important, in his own estimation. Open a savings account for the child.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

ATHENS BRANCH—W. A. Johnson, Manager

Athens Reporter

A good Advertising Medium

The Main Street Blacksmith Shop

Horse Shoeing given Special Attention.

Repairing of all kinds quickly and neatly done.

We Specialize in all kinds of Rubber Tire work. Steel Tired Wheels made into Rubber Tired.

JAMES HUDSON

PROPRIETOR.

The Five Tube NEUTRODYNE

A Remarkable Receiving Set at a reasonable cost, that assures you clarity of tone, volume and distance.

Three vernier dials for selectivity and logging stations.

Handsome mahogany finished cabinet, 29 inches long and 12 inches high.

"A" and "B" Batteries.

2 sets of head phones.

Multiple plug with which four sets of phones may be used.

New Model N. E. Peanut Tubes, Antenna Wire, Ground and Lead-in Wire, Lightning Arrester and Insulators.

The consistent performance of this set is due to its careful construction, Bakelite panel, low loss condensers, tuned radio frequency coils, matched transformers and tested parts.

A Neutrodyne Complete for \$125.00.

We also have a wonderful little three tube set, panel 7 by 18 inches, vernier dial control, complete in every way, for \$75.00.

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