

The Athens Reporter

ISSUED WEEKLY

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C. G. Young, Editor and Proprietor.

Literary Society Formed in School at Mallorytown

Charlie Mallory is President of the Organization.

Miss Hazel Young and J. H. Harvey Are United in Marriage at Lyndhurst.

Mallorytown, Jan. 13.—A meeting was held in room IV. of the Mallorytown Continuation school for the purpose of organizing a Literary Society. The following officers were elected: Honorary president, Miss F. Mallory; president, Charles Mallory; vice-president, Ruth Weeks; recording secretary, Thelma Chick; corresponding secretary, Lydia Hutchison; treasurer, Ethel Poole; editor, Donald Mallory; assistant editor, Walter Johnson; reporter, George MacDonald; room representatives, IV. class, Marjorie MacDonald; I. form, Jean Gibson; II. form, Rosa Barrett; III. form, Mary Bolgar; IV. form, Lawrence Guild.

NEW BOYNE

New Boyne, Jan. 12.—The many friends of Robert Hanna are sorry to hear of his serious illness.

John Flynn, who has been quite ill at his home here, is recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlowe Imerson and son, Cleland, spent Sunday as the guests of Harlowe friends.

Mrs. Joel Halladay and son, Lester, spent a week as the guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Margaret Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rogers spent Sunday evening as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Clarke, Lombardy.

Dr. R. H. Preston, Newboro, is visiting his brother, Joseph Preston, who is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Chant, Chantry, spent Sunday at the latter's home here.

Miss Esther Preston, Smiths Falls, and Miss Vida Webster, Lansdowne, have returned after spending the holidays at their respective homes.

Colds and the gripe are quite prevalent in this district.

Miss Mary Lyons and Miss Tena Drummond, both of Brockville, spent Christmas at the former's home here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gillespie and daughter, Beryl, spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gillespie.

Donald and Sinclair Peat, Athens, spent a few days as the guests of their mother, Mrs. James Joynt.

Mrs. Rachel Joynt, who has been ill for some time, shows but slight improvement.

Mrs. Willie Lyons has returned from Kingston, where she was receiving treatment.

Charles Price has returned after attending the dairymen's convention at Cornwall.

Miss Gertrude Wood has returned to Gananoque to resume her studies in the High school after having spent the holidays at her home here.

The L.O. Lodge of this district will hold their annual meeting in the Orange hall here on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Margaret Rogers received the sad news of the death of her uncle, James Smith, of Fallbrook, on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Jehn Wood is at present visiting her daughter, Mrs. Andrew Chant, Chantry.

Mrs. Ernest Willis spent one day last week the guest of her niece, Mrs. William Riley.

BELL'S

Bell's, Jan. 17.—Fire totally destroyed two large frame barns, silo, horse barn, carriage house and large shed, together with a season's crops, also a quantity of machinery and fowl at the farm of Wesley Tackahery. The fire was caused by a lantern in some way. Insurance but partially covers the loss. The cows and horses found shelter in Harold Richards' barn, which will be used until spring.

George Rowsome has had a radio installed.

Mrs. Covers, Carleton Place, was a guest of her sister, Mrs. David Thom, sr., last week.

Mrs. Harold Richards spent Tuesday with Mrs. Richard Hinton, Rock-spring.

ALGONQUIN

Algonquin, Jan. 13.—The regular meeting of the Women's Institute was held on Thursday evening, January 8, at the home of Mrs. M. Francis. There was a good attendance. Mrs. W. J. Dawson, first vice-president, presided. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. A number of letters were read from those who were sent flowers and fruit at Christmas, and other correspondence was received. The book committee presented three books. It was decided to have a banquet on January 20 at the home of G. Seelye, for the members and their families. The roll call was responded to by "My Pet Hobby". There was a contest of home made oatmeal cookies. Miss Mildred Throop received first prize, and the president received the second prize. The meeting closed with the National Anthem. The next meeting is to be held at Mrs. H. Joynt's.

The Ladies' Aid and Women's Missionary Society held a union meeting at the parsonage Wednesday afternoon, January 7. The Ladies' Aid served tea from 6 to 8 o'clock to a large number. During the evening there were games, singing and music and all thoroughly enjoyed the evening.

Mrs. Victor Mathie and children, who have spent the past few months in Ottawa, returned home on Wednesday last.

A. Bardford, of Sault Ste. Marie, is visiting his brother, H. Bradford.

Mrs. Harold Dawson and daughter, Juanita, is visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Fraser, Prescott.

LANSDOWNE

Lansdowne, Jan. 14.—Sandy McDonald has sold his farm to his brother, Charles McDonald.

Mr. Curran, of the Bank of Montreal staff, has been transferred to Kingston and A. Palmer, of Bobcaygeon, has taken his place.

Alphonsus Lynch, who spent a few months with relatives, returned on Friday to Schenectady.

Mrs. Sandy McDonald was in Brockville on Saturday for the day.

Clarence Nelson returned to New York last week. Mrs. Nelson will follow later.

The grist mill is in operation under the management of Fred Young.

Michael Kennedy and daughter, Miss Bella Kennedy, Phillipsville, spent the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lappan.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tedford were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Tedford.

The annual meeting of the Lansdowne Agricultural Society will be held in the town hall on Saturday, January 17.

Mrs. G. F. Deane was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baile, Young Mills.

Garnet Sheppard has accepted a position in Carleton Place.

Miss Irene Graham left last week for Cobourg to enter the General hospital there as a nurse-in-training.

Miss Hattie Cochrane, Auburn, N.Y., is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. B. Cochrane, and other friends.

Mrs. Rebecca McKay is moving into the residence of the late Mrs. Erastus Warren.

The farmers are busily engaged in hauling wood, as the sleighing is so good.

FRANKVILLE

Frankville, Jan. 13.—The Ladies' Aid met at L. Coad's on Wednesday last and an enjoyable time was spent.

Mrs. W. Reynolds, who is in a hospital in Smiths Falls, is not doing as well as her friends would wish.

Parker Richards has disposed of his saw mill to R. Running, Smiths Falls.

Mrs. M. Hanton, who has been ill with la gripe for some time, is able to be around again.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society was held in the Foresters' hall on Saturday afternoon. A good crowd was in attendance.

George Hill is confined to his bed through illness.

Miss Gertie Stacey, who has been ill for a week or more, was able to return to the Athens high school.

The Tuxis Boys presented a concert in the Methodist church on Friday night and a good debate was included in the programme.

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THE INTERNAL PARASITE

Causes About Fifty Per Cent. of All Poultry Disease

How They Weaken the System—The Lye Treatment Is Best—Tapeworm Troubles—Good Feed for Poultry—The Farm Water Supply.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Internal parasites are responsible either directly or indirectly for fifty per cent. of the poultry losses. This means that millions of dollars are lost each year through the presence of these undesirable creatures.

How Parasites Weaken the System.

Frequently autopsies of healthy birds reveal the presence of a considerable number of intestinal worms which have apparently, up to the time, not caused the bird any great physical harm. In many cases, however, birds become thin, emaciated and finally die. Heavily infested birds are much more susceptible to other diseases, as fowl cholera, tuberculosis, and roup. Practically all the nematodes infesting poultry have no intermediate host. Eggs passed with the droppings develop quickly if the soil of the poultry yard and the weather are favorable into the larval stage. The infective larvae are picked up by the same or other birds of the flock, and finally develop within the intestinal tract, into mature worms. The cycle goes on, more worms, more eggs, more worms, unless the poultry owner wakes up and decides to destroy the parasites that take his profits. The destruction of the parasite is easy.

The Lye Treatment Is Best.

A teaspoonful of concentrated lye mixed with each four quarts of grain, and cooked slowly for two hours and allowed to cool. The birds are given their ordinary feed one morning, and then nothing else until the next morning, when they are given as much of the lye mixture as they will eat. See that the water pan is filled. This treatment should be given twice during the summer. A four-week interval between treatments is essential. Then removal of the birds to clean runs.

How to Deal With Tapeworms.

Cestodes or tapeworm infesting fowl differ from the nematodes or round worms in that they require an intermediate host to carry on their life cycle. It has been demonstrated that the various species of snails, slugs, worms and flies that may be found about poultry plants are intermediate hosts of the tapeworms that infest chickens. These white, ribbon like, segmented worms can be successfully combated with the lye treatment as given for round worms.

Sanitary precautions and rational treatment of the soil in the poultry runs is very essential in keeping tapeworm under control. Concentrated lye is cheap and effective. Why permit your poultry to continue as a convenient host to profit reducing parasites. The chickens cannot get rid of their tormentors unless you help them.—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, O. A. C., Guelph.

GREEN FEED FOR POULTRY.

The Best Hatches Are Generally Due to the Vitamines In Grass, Cabbage, Sprouted Oats, Etc.

The old-time poultry man knew that it was necessary for the breeding birds to get outdoors during the hatching egg production season, if the results were to be really favorable. Why the outdoor life made the difference he did not know, but we have learned since that the outdoor life had little to do with the hatchability of the eggs. The success was due to what the hen ate while free outdoors. Green grass and clover, cabbage, lettuce, kale, sprouted oats carry the fat soluble Vitamine D, which is essential for fertility and hatchability of the egg and the utilization in the body of phosphates of lime, so essential in bones. The fat soluble Vitamine A is also present in all green feeds, and to a lesser extent in turnips, mangels, and rutabagas. The use of green feed in some form is absolutely essential if the hatchability of the egg and the vigor of the chick is to reach a high standard. Many poor hatches in late winter and early spring are due to the breeding stock not receiving the vitamine carrying green feeds. Sprout oats and let them grow four inches high before feeding. Stock the feed storage cellar or pits with turnips, mangels and cabbage, and let the breeding stock have all such green feed as they care to consume.—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, O. A. C., Guelph.

Chicken Lice and Mites.

The presence of lice and mites indicates indifference, or too much don't care. Lice and mites lower the vitality of the birds, making them more susceptible to colds, roup and other diseases. Mites are killed by spraying the house inside, paying particular attention to the roosts and nesting boxes, saturating well with an oily fluid. A mixture of kerosene and spent oil from the auto crank case does very well and is not expensive. For lice use sodium fluoride—one ounce to a gallon of warm water. Dip the chickens, saturating feathers and skin. Do this on a warm bright day. During cold weather use the sodium fluoride as a dusting powder, placing small quantities at the points most frequented.—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, Ontario Agricultural College.

THE FEEDING OF LAMBS

How to Raise Sheep From Day of Birth.

Mother's Milk the Best Food—When and How to Feed Grain—Causes for Failure With Lambs—Reasons for Success.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Mother's milk is the first and best food for lambs. If this is not available, then the milk of goats or cows may be used. If the ewe or mother sheep has been well fed on oats, bran, clover and few roots for at least a month before the birth of the lamb, there is little likelihood of a milk shortage for one lamb. Lambs that have unkind mothers usually need some assistance to obtain nourishment. The mother sheep can be held by hand or tied with a halter while the lamb nurses. This is usually not necessary for more than two or three days. The transfer of lambs from one ewe to another can be made at birth or while the lamb is still very young by fooling the ewe, who by the way depends largely on the sense of smell to identify her offspring. Should a ewe have but one lamb, a day old, and it is desired to have her feed a second one, rub the two lambs together until they have the same smell and then test the ewe's ability to identify. If a ewe loses her lamb and it is desired to have her adopt and feed another one, such can be done by removing the skin from the dead lamb and placing such on the back of the lamb that it is desired she should adopt. This must, of course, be done in a comparatively short time; but cutting a slit in each corner of the pelt through which the legs of the living lamb may be passed, it is easy to keep the skin in place for a few days. Twin lambs frequently do not get sufficient milk for best development, and again the strong lamb will get more than its share. Close attention is necessary to make such adjustment as will insure the lambs getting a fair share. When lambs are not getting all the milk that they need from their mothers, provision should be made to supplement such by teaching the lambs to drink cows' milk from bottle or pan.

Grain Feeding.

When the lambs are two or three weeks old they will start nibbling at grain, hay or grass. At this time, they should be encouraged to feed by way of placing choice bits of fodder and grain in a small feed trough where they can reach it without being disturbed by the older sheep. Bran, ground oats, cracked corn and oil cake meal are very desirable concentrates for lambs. Fresh water and salt should always be available in the pens, yards or pasture. The amount of grain to feed will depend largely upon the use that it is desired to make of the lambs. Lambs for the "hot house lamb" trade require liberal grain feeding, while those for breeding, or ordinary markets should be limited within the bounds of profitable feeding. With lambs for exhibition, costs are sometimes of secondary importance, and the grain feeding is more liberal than it is with the lambs of the breeding or market type. Lambs that are grain fed from the beginning will reach market weight six or eight weeks earlier than those not receiving grain until the commencement of the fattening period. When grain feeding is too liberal either before or after weaning, the lambs will depend upon the grain feeds, and not eat as much grass or other roughage as is in keeping with profitable feeding. The amount of grain to feed must be determined by the age of the lamb, the purpose for which it is being reared, and the coarse feeds available. Grain feeding from the time that the lambs begin to feed is a profitable practice if the amount of grain fed per day does not reduce the lamb's appetite for grass and other coarse feeds. During the fattening period, the quantity of grain fed per lamb should generally not exceed one and a half pounds per day if the pasture is to be profitable. Good pasture grass, clovers, or rape should be supplied liberally to all lambs intended for the ordinary market or breeding. With hot house lambs, the coarse food is limited, grains and milk are largely depended on for rapid gains.

Causes of Failure in Lamb Feeding.

- 1. Ewes not properly fed during pregnancy or after.
2. No supplementary feeds for the lambs.
3. Failure to properly dock and alter lambs.
4. No provisions against failure of pastures.
5. No protection from other stock.
6. Pastures infested with eggs or larvae of stomach worm.
7. Failure to dip and destroy ticks and lice.
8. Failure to clip wool from inner thighs and under.
9. Using poor scrub stock.
Reasons for Success.
1. Proper care and liberal feeding to ewe and lamb.
2. Supplementary feeding ample.
3. Wool removed from vicinity of udder.
4. Ticks destroyed or prevented.
5. Using good vigorous stock of desirable type.
6. Ample supply of green forage.
7. Pastures and yards kept free of eggs or larvae of stomach worms injurious to sheep and lambs.
8. Protection provided against fly nuisance.
9. Docking and altering performed at proper time.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

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