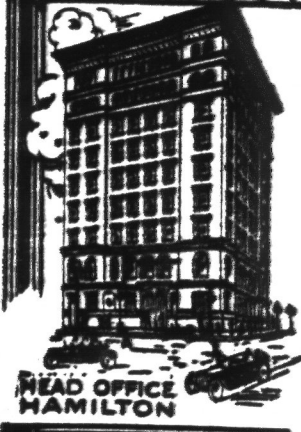


ESTABLISHED 1872



IF the average man would keep a detailed expense account for a month showing every trifling expenditure, he would find that without missing anything worth while, he could have made some very good deposits in the bank—safeguards for the future—material for business progress.

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FINISHING COCKERELS

It Does Not Pay to Raise and Sell Thin Chickens.

Wyandottes, Reds and Rocks Best for Fattening—Feed a Mixture of Ground Barley, Corn Meal, Ground Buckwheat and Shorts, Mixed With Sour Milk—Winter Rhubarb Growing.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The marketing of thin chickens is not conserving our meat supply, nor is it the most profitable method to the producers. Present prices of market poultry admits of the liberal use of feeds and the marketing of well-fleshed birds.

In most localities there is considerable variation in the prices paid for thin and finished chickens. The spread in prices varies from two to five cents per pound; in some instances much more. It can readily be seen that the producers' gain in price on the original weight of the bird should make a profit, above the cost of finishing, on the gain in weight.

Fatten the Heavier Breeds.

The best birds to flesh or fatten are those of the heavier breeds, such as Wyandottes, Reds and Rocks. The light breeds, such as Leghorns, seldom pay to fatten unless they are very thin in flesh.

The birds intended for fattening should be confined to a small pen or slatted coop. The process is not difficult if you will pay attention to a few points that are essential.

Do not feed the birds for the first day they are shut up. You should give them something to drink, but it is best to give no feed. Then feed very lightly for two or three days, and gradually increase the ration, being very careful not to overfeed. We usually start chickens on very finely ground grains at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce of grain per feed to each bird, feeding twice daily. This can be increased gradually to two or three times this amount. Generally the most profitable gains are made during the first fourteen to sixteen days' feeding. Such birds will not be excessively fat, but should be fat enough to cook and eat well. Some markets demand a fatter bird.

The most profitable gains are made on birds weighing from three and one-half to four and one-half pounds when put up to fatten.

Feed the Grain Finely Ground.

The grains fed should be finely ground, and, if at all possible, should be mixed with sour milk. Mix the feed to a consistency of a pancake batter. The more milk the chicken will take the better bird you will have in the end. Milk appears to have no good substitute for fattening chickens. If you cannot get milk then add ten to fifteen per cent. of meat meal to the ration and mix with water. The addition of a little green food daily will help matters. Many people get better results by feeding a little salt. About one-half pound to one hundred pounds of dry grain is sufficient. This mixes best by being dissolved in water and adding a little at each feed. Be careful not to use too much.

The best grains available now are a mixture of ground barley, cornmeal, finely ground buckwheat, and shorts. Oats are good if part of the brewers' grains. We have used with good results a mixture of two parts of ground barley, two parts cornmeal, and two parts shorts, mixed with twice the amount of sour milk. In general feed about one-third shorts and then whatever finely ground grains you may have about the farm.

Six Points Worth Remembering.

The birds must be healthy. The coop should be clean and free from vermin.

Do not feed the first day. Feed lightly the first few days. Never leave feed before the birds for more than fifteen minutes. If it is not all consumed remove what is left.

If at all possible mix the ground grains with sour milk.—W. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

How Winter Rhubarb is Produced.

In making a permanent business of rhubarb forcing, it is necessary, each year, to set out a new bed, as plants once forced are of no further value. In the spring large roots should be dug, split one bud sections and replaced in rich moist ground. During the growing season they are kept cultivated and free from weeds. In the fall they are covered with manure. Next spring a second bed is planted as before. That fall a large part of the first bed is taken up, leaving sufficient to replant another bed the next spring. The roots are taken up the last thing in the fall before the hard freezing weather comes and are placed in piles in a shed where they can easily be got at during the winter but will remain frozen. About December list take in a sufficient number of roots, place these bud side up on the floor of a warm cellar—about 68° or 70°—and cover with an inch of sand. Be sure to fill in all interspaces. Keep this sand moist. About a week later the buds will begin to swell and in from four to six weeks, depending upon the heat of the room—the cooler the place the slower growth starts—you should have rhubarb ready for market. After these roots are exhausted throw them away and put in more. If a constant supply is required make a new bed every two or three weeks during the winter. Be sure to keep all light dimmed. Put burlap or brown paper over the windows to get the bright pink color so much desired.—A. H. MacLennan, Ontario Vegetable Specialist, Toronto.

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- Handkerchiefs
- Ladies' Purses and Beads
- Ladies' Umbrellas
- Books
- Ladies' Underwear
- Children's Underwear
- Fancy Work
- Fancy Goods
- Notions
- Novelties
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- Fancy Soaps
- Stationery
- Rust Craft Gifts
- Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps
- Men's & Boys' Clothing
- Men's and Boys' Furnishings
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- Public Office
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- Children's Ready-to-wear
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- Electric Fixtures
- Ladies' Rest Room
- Ladies' Toilet

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- Baby Carriages, Etc.
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