

New Silks

FOR EARLY FALL

Our showing of the new guaranteed Swiss Silks is very attractive. The qualities are much superior and the prices are at a very marked reduction.

SWISS PAILETTES
in black, navy, brown and gray.

DUCHESS SATIN
in apricot, helio, old rose and buffalo.

WASH SATINS
in nugget, yama, bisque, white, tomato, blue and pink.

ALL-SILK TRICOULETTES
in navy, black, bisque, tomato.

In the Men's Store

Borsalino and King Hats

English Gabardine
All-weather Coats

Stanfield's Unshrinkable
Underwear

Ballantyne's
Knitted Garments

Arrow Shirts and Collars

20th Century Clothing

The new ready-to-put-on garments are now here and are the finest samples of high-grade tailoring we have ever shown.

A. Brown & Co.

"THE STORE THAT SATISFIES"

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 producer's 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 but 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 hull is sifted out, as are also ground 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.—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 in 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 1st 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.

Washington Lodge A. F. & A. M., Petrolia, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its dedication on Friday, Oct. 7th.

Geo. Lee, sr., McGillivray Township farmer, who died on July 21, left an estate valued at \$37,648.40.

Rev. S. F. Robinson, rector of the Church of England in Strathroy, has been superannuated, and will live in London. He has been 50 years in the ministry.

Men reap what he sows—unless he happens to be an amateur gardener.

The place to buy, when you get your money back if not suited.—Swift's.

Why will young men and boys make general nuisances of themselves by using profane and indecent language in public places? There is nothing smart about it, it serves no good purpose, and is extremely offensive to those who are compelled to listen to it. Better quit it, boys.

J. H. Humphries, Watford