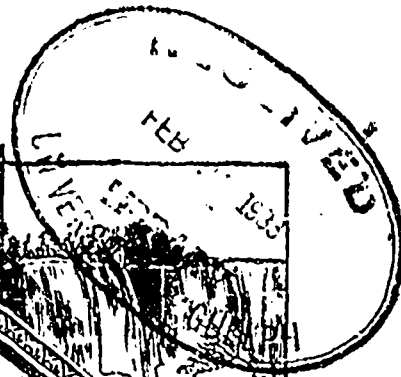


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AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

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WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1882.

TERMS: } ONE DOLLAR
Per Annum,
IN ADVANCE

POULTRY.

B. D. RED GAMES.

The accompanying engraving, by Ludlow, represents a grand trio of B. B. Red Games, owned by our friend, Mr. R. Twells, of Montmorenci, Ind., one of the most successful breeders of standard Games and Game Bantams in America. A careful examination of the premium lists of all our best Western exhibitions held the past five or six years will convince any one who may have a doubt as to the quality of his stock, as birds that are fit to win so many prizes, and with such high scores as Mr. T's, birds have reached, are not "picked up" every day, and it is mainly due to his skill in mating and breeding them that they have reached such a high degree of perfection. Friend Twells writes us that he has an unusually large lot of chicks this year, and that he is receiving and filling orders for them every day.

The Norwich Gazette advocates the organization of a permanent poultry association for that section. As the North Norwich Agricultural Society are entirely out of debt, and have fine exhibition grounds, they are asked to take hold of the enterprise.

Young chickens are sometimes troubled with a disease that for lack of a better name, we call indigestion. They lose their appetite, bask up behind, mope around and die. It is caused by feeding sour, uncooked food, lack of gravel and green food. The preventatives are obvious. Feed only cooked food, provide gravel and plenty of green food. Onion tops or lettuce chopped and mixed with the soft food is excellent for young chicks and turkeys. Sometimes a cure can be

effected in the early stages of this disease by giving a half teaspoonful of croton oil, or tincture of rhubarb, and then feeding for a few days on cooked rice or stale bread soaked in milk and seasoned with pepper. A little pulverized charcoal added to the food twice a week tends to keep the digestive organs of young fowls in good order.

Skimmed milk in any form is relished, and the fowls prefer it for drink before anything else, but when it is coagulated it is food and drink at the same time, and is greatly relished. During the hot months the fowls will almost subsist and lay on it alone. Since some kind of animal food is absolutely necessary for the good of fowls when in confinement, milk answers well, and also does well in the place of

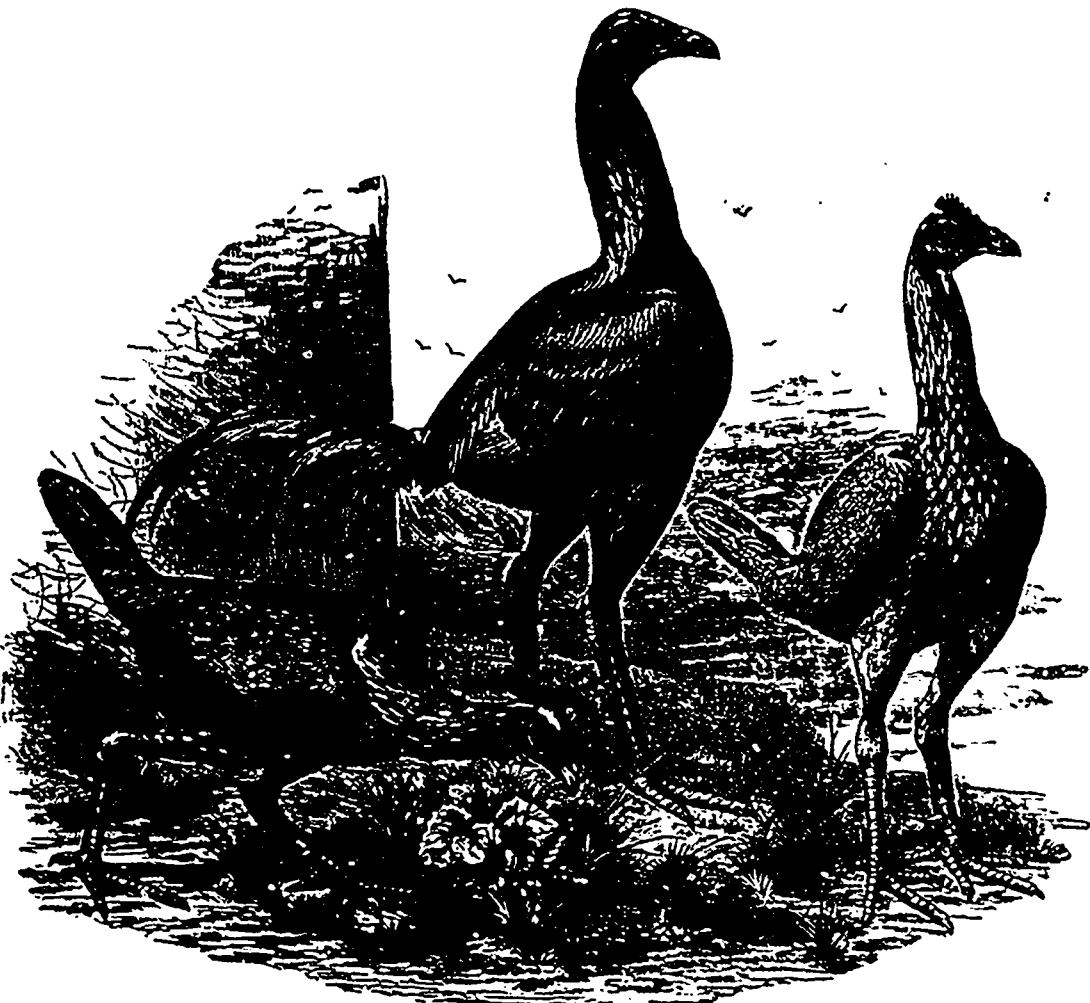
gard to its acidity. If too sour it causes indigestion and does more damage than good. It does no harm to be acid, but there is a degree beyond which it is not safe to put into the stomach of fowl or human being. The milk should not be so much curdled that the whey has separated, but should come from the dairy room in that state which exactly corresponds to the consistency of a perfect custard.

Then it is wholesome and forms an excellent diet for fowls in confinement.

With milk diet the birds can dispense with their animal food, and indeed I think it is better for them than meat. It is not so forcing, but forms a steady, thriving diet for laying hens. Corn is a staple grain, and must be furnished in quantities necessary, and according to the amount of smaller grain furnished. During the moulting season there is no food so good as whole wheat given once each day that they will consume at once. Fowls should be fed regularly. I give corn twice each day, morning and after noon, and the other food between, as time and convenience permit. I do not neglect the fowls for any length of time. In that case I should surely miss the regular supply of fresh eggs, which is the main object in keeping fowls.

In no case permit the fowls to become poor, or even thin in flesh. A poor hen will not lay; neither will one that is overburdened with fat produce any eggs. With some breeds this difficulty is to be

contended with, but seldom with the small ones. Only with the large, heavy Asiatics is the caution necessary. They are in habit slow and indolent, prone to fatten when full grown. For egg production these breeds should have a cross of Leghorn blood, when they make good fowls for the use of the common poultry keeper.



BLACK-BREASTED RED GAMES—Owned by R. Twells, Montmorenci, Ind.

FOOD FOR FOWLS.

Fowls may be kept with great profit in confinement, if judiciously fed. Their diet must be varied and changed often. When milk forms a portion of their daily rations, as well as vegetables, the fowls will always be found to be doing much better than when at large with scant food or none at all.

green food when that cannot be given with regularity. For young growing fowls it is the very best of food, making bone and muscle.

It is not suitable for ducks to paddle in, nor should common fowls be allowed to get into it and soil it. In feeding milk to young fowls in hot weather some judgment is necessary in re-