

growth, and also require better diet, which last will however be compensated by the better prices obtainable in the market. We would, however, say unhesitatingly that we do not approve of custard, so much recommended by some who pass for authorities, as food for young chickens. We never found they were the better for it, expensive feeding as it is; and we have found chickens fed upon it sometimes refuse plain wholesome food, and ultimately to become disordered in the liver. For the sake of those who wish to try this diet, we may state that the custard is prepared by beating up an egg in about a quarter of a pint of milk, and putting it in a saucer on the top of a stove to set, when it may be chopped up and given to the chickens. At ordinary seasons, mixing all the food with plain milk and giving a little meat daily is infinitely more wholesome diet, and the only circumstances under which custard should be given are when valuable chicks show marked debility, or in January or February. At such times, if preferred, the chicks may be fed with it by candle-light about ten o'clock at night, when they will eat it greedily, while being given thus only, it will not cause them to refuse plain food during the day. Thus used, and thus alone, custard is of marked benefit in aiding the growth of early chickens; but its cost must confine it to 'fancy' or prize poultry. In the country, where milk is cheap, a good substitute for it may be found in curd, formed by adding a little alum to a quart of new milk, and squeezing the curd very tightly in a cloth, to make it as hard and dry as possible, in which state it is eagerly devoured by the chickens."

### Poultry St. ms.

**LARGE EGGS.**—J. W. Acres, Paris, Ont. informs us that he has lately received from Mr. H. M. Thomas, Brooklyn, a dozen remarkably fine Partridge Cochin eggs, the produce of birds imported from Mr. Tomlinson. He mentions the fact, in order that English breeders, who take the trouble to send to Canada really good stock, may receive credit for the same.

### SALES.

Mr. A. G. CAMPBELL, St. Hilaire, P. Q. sold to Mr. O. B. Hadwin, President New

England Poultry Club, Worcester, 11 game hens and 1 game cock. Of the latter Mr. Hadwin says, "He is in splendid condition and paces my lawn with his beautiful plumage. I never saw so much dignity in a bird." Also a trio to Mr. Lamb, Leicester.

Mr. J. W. ACRES, Ont., reports the following sales during the past month:— E. A. Noble, Detroit, Michigan, Two Buff Cochins, (imported) dark Brahma Cock (imported) and three hens.

### BREEDING GAME FOWLS.

(Concluded from page 183.)

The immense difference between spring hatched chickens and summer hatched chickens, even though from the same parents, is worthy of remark. Those hatched in the Spring (the proper time) running the right height on the leg, light and hard in flesh, with the right amount of bone; while those hatched in June or July run low on the leg, heavy and soft in flesh, and too small and weak in bone, and therefore, if such were matched to fight against birds bred at the right season, they would have to fight with much longer-reached and stronger and harder birds, though not at all heavier than themselves, and would consequently be easily beaten, even if equal in blood. I may here mention that I have had good broods in June and July, though not equal to the Spring birds.

Breeders for the pit generally allow three hens to a "stag" in breeding, and five hens to a full-grown cock. Some, however, prefer only two hens to the full-grown cock, or even one favorite hen to the favorite cock, only one hen is not enough; but two good hens are sufficient for the best cock, and I am convinced that the best Game chickens are bred from two first-rate hens put to a first-rate full-grown cock in a good grass run.

It should be recollected in breeding Game Fowls that the relationship as to blood stands as follows, viz:—

1st. Brown Reds, Dark Birchens, Dark Greys, and the Dark or Gipsey-faced Blacks, are all closely allied in blood, and are all dark-combed or dark-faced birds, and all from one origin, that of the Brown Reds, which is their original color.

2nd. That all the Red-eyed breeds are closely related, all originating from