

by the red-eyed hens, and produce the reddest birds; white eggs by the black-eyed hens, and the yellowish and yellowish-brown eggs by the yellow or daws-eyed hens. These last are the worst eggs. For stock, choose red-eyed and black-eyed Game-fowls, of the very best shape, feather and blood.

A dry soil and situation should be chosen for breeding, not cold, nor too high, and never in the least damp. Wet and damp injures fowl more than anything. The run should be sheltered from the north, and have sheds for shelter from the rains, from all quarters, and a little cover for shelter from the sun. A quarter of an acre, at least, is requisite for a good run, with grass, light gravel, coarse sand, and running water.

Young chickens should be cooped with the hen for the first twenty days, and then be let out to run about with her in fine dry weather, avoiding wet days, and heavy dew, during which they should be kept in or near the sheds, and on dry, coarse sand or gravel. The April showers are not at all hurtful to them, if not too wet or heavy. The perches should never be higher than 7 feet for Game fowls, and young chickens should not perch too early for fear of crooked breasts, as they are soft-boned. Young chickens should sleep on clean straw, in pens, or in a clean large hamper, till of age to perch. The greatest cleanliness must prevail everywhere, of course. Unspurred old hens are the best mothers. Game hens are excellent mothers. One level range of the perches is the best arrangement. Perches should be smooth and round, and of the proper size for the feet. Poultry-houses and runs should never be too much crowded.

Game hens average twenty days in hatching, and from their hot blood often hatch at the end of nineteen days, in warm weather. Red wheat and dry stale bread crumbs, are the best food for young chickens; for fowls, barley in winter, and oats, peas, rye, and buckwheat at other times. Grass and clean water are great necessities. Young chickens must have no damp food at all. Game are very hardy, and being hot in blood, stand dry cold well.—*Newmarket, in Journal of Horticulture.*

In purchasing Buff Cochins bear in mind that a clear, even buff, without pencilling of black in the neck and body, is essential to a first-class bird.

## Dogs.

### BITCHES IN PUP.

Bitches in pup ought to be well fed, and suffered to run at large; and I am rather of opinion that by hunting them occasionally, or rather, by letting them see game while in this state, does not "set the young back any." Every one is aware of the sympathy between the mother and the unborn fetus; and I, for one, do rather think it of use.

Few bitches can rear more than six pups—many only four—and do them justice. Cull out, therefore, the ill-colored, ugly-marked bitches first; and if you find too many left, after a few days you must exercise your judgment on the dogs. I don't like, however, this wholesale murdering, and prefer, by extra feeding while suckling, and afterwards, to make up for pulling the mother down, which having to nurse six or seven pups does terribly. My idea always is in the matter, that the pup I drown is to be, or rather would be, the best in the litter. It is humbug, I know, but cannot help it. At that age, all else but color and markings is a lottery. Oft have I seen the poor, miserable little one turn out not only the best, but the biggest dog; therefore I recommend the keeping of as many as possible.

Let the bitch have a warm kennel, with plenty of straw and shavings, or shavings alone. Let her be loose, free to go or come. Feed well with boiled oatmeal in preference to cornmeal, mixed in good rich broth, just lukewarm, twice a day. About the ninth day the pups begin to see, and at a month old they will lap milk. This they ought to be encouraged to do as soon as possible; it saves the mother vastly. At six weeks, or at most seven, they are fit to wean.

### FEEDING PUPS AND WEANING.

Feed them entirely on bread and milk boiled together to pulp; shut them in a warm place—the spare stall of a stable, boarded up at the end. Examine them to see whether they are lousy, as they almost always are. A decoction of tobacco water kills them off. Rub the bitch's teats with warm vinegar twice a day till they are dried up. If this be not done, there is great danger of their