

selection of good trees, that of a proper site well prepared is next in importance.

In preparing for the reception of trees on land where the subsoil is loose and sandy, it is considered advisable to pave the bottom of the hole with some large flat stones to prevent any tap-roots from forcing their way into the sand where they would soon perish,—and the tree eventually.

3rd. *Plant with great care.*—In this particular grievous mistakes are made, holes are made, not sufficiently large to spread out the roots which have to be doubled up to get them in, and therefore have no chance to perform their office of obtaining the required elements to support the tree when first planted. Neither is enough care observed as to the depth the tree should be planted, which should be the same as when growing in the nursery, and this may be ascertained by noticing the bark which will be of a different color where it has been exposed to the air to that which has been covered with earth. When the nurseryman has covered the roots with “puddle,” as suggested in the pamphlet, and which is an excellent way to protect them from the action of the air during the process of removal, enough of this may be washed off the stem to discover the different appearance of the bark and know the depth at which the tree should be planted.

To plant trees expeditiously and properly, two persons should be engaged, one to hold the tree in its place, and the other to arrange the roots and fill in the soil compactly amongst them, filling up all the spaces carefully, (J. of A. page 89). In my opinion the trees should not be fastened to the stakes at the time of planting, because if so, and they are firmly tied to them, the earth will settle and the trees will not go with it but will be hung to the stakes and the roots will lose their contact with the soil. If the right kind of trees are planted, stakes will scarcely be necessary at all, except to tie the branches to, to prevent their being broken off by the snow. But the trees, if not tied to stakes should be closely watched, and if moved by the wind and holes formed at the base of the stem which would admit the air, they should be firmly trodden into place and the holes filled with earth.

I do not believe in watering if it can possibly be avoided. A good soaking when planted may be all right if the soil is very dry, but after that the mulching of the surface and lining the hole with wet sods to retain the moisture, as recom-

mended, will be far better than continuous watering. I never saw any good results from it, however dry the weather may have been.

G. MOORE.

## The Poultry-Yard.

### FEEDING FOWLS FOR EGGS.

This is the season when many are desirous of knowing how to feed their fowls with the idea of getting the best results for egg production, so I propose to give the different methods of some of the best breeders of poultry in the United States, believing that there will be information enough to suit almost any one who raises fowls and keeps them for winter laying.

First is Mr. Hunter's way, the Editor of *Farm Poultry*. He says: Five mornings in the week we feed a mash made of about one third cooked vegetables mashed fine, or of cut clover cooked by being brought to a boiling heat in water, an equal amount of boiling hot water added, a heaping teaspoonful of salt to a bucketful; a heaping teaspoonful of Sheridan's Condition Powder, two days, then cayenne pepper one day. Condition powder two days, then powdered charcoal one; and into this stir mixed meal until the mash is as stiff as a strong arm can make it. This mixed meal consists of one part each, corn meal, fine middlings, bran, and ground oats, and animal meal. A scoop or dipper of each being dipped in turn into a bag, and poured into the meal barrel from which it is dipped into the mash.

We consider the thorough mixing of these meals an essential point in making a good mash. When he has cut bone, fresh bone enough and in abundance, he omits the animal meal from the mixture; ordinarily, he has only about half rations of cut bone to go round, so uses regularly half the amount of animal meal to make up the deficiency. An excellent mixed meal is germ-meal, made by the American Cereal Co., Akron, Ohio, and consists of equal parts corn, oats, barley and wheat ground up together and kiln-dried before bagging for shipment. We consider that it is not quite nitrogenous enough, so add from a quarter (in winter) to a third (in summer) of bran or shorts to it. As it is not always easy to get the germ-meal of the grain dealers he