

### Feeding the Show Bird.

Leo J. Brosemer, writing on fitting birds for show, says under the sub-heading, The show bird's training table:

Always feed a variety of foods and often. The wet mash should be well made, mixed with skim milk. A crumbly mash will be relished for the early morning feed when quick digestion is wanted, this followed by a little grain later on throughout the day, varying the food from time to time and always being guided by the likes and dislikes of the fowls you are fitting. It will be a good plan to mix a small quantity of linseed meal with the mash feed of colored varieties, a little each day makes the feathers glossy and lustrous, and is also a good tonic for the system.

In addition to the regular diet of grains and soft feed, a little raw meat and ground bone will help keep their appetites on edge if not fed in excess. It keeps them vigorous and reddens their combs and wattles. Green food, such as sprouted oats, cabbage, turnips or mangolds, grit, bone and charcoal are also necessary to obtain that "bloom" on your show birds.

Each bird should be weighed once a week and the record kept. If for any cause your birds do not gain in weight rapidly enough, it will be found an advantage to add one-half teaspoonful of brown sugar (per bird) to the mash. This causes them to take on flesh more rapidly, but should be fed with care. Cornbread soaked in milk, or hard-boiled eggs will answer the purpose of meat and ground bone if your males show a tendency to develop too large combs and will not endanger the condition of the birds.

The breed of fowls best suited for any farm depends upon the purpose for which poultry is kept. If eggs are to be the sole end of profit, then get an egg-producing breed, and endeavor to get a good strain of that breed. If a fair egg-production, combined with good meat qualities, is desired, select the general-purpose fowl. On the average farm the general-purpose breeds may be found most satisfactory, and their absence of large combs, such as many of the egg breeds have, gives them the advantage in cold weather.

If for any reason the molt has been delayed until late, be sure to keep the fowls warm.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD

### Dynamiting Tree Sites.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On May 23rd, 1912, a demonstration on the use of a low-grade dynamite or stumping powder, was held on the Horticultural Experiment Station Farm at Jordan Harbor, Ont., for the purpose of subsoiling in an old apple orchard, making holes for the planting of trees, and for blasting old stumps.

The work was done by J. B. Moriarty, on behalf of the Canadian Explosives Ltd. For the subsoiling, we took a row of trees across the old orchard and put in three rows of charges—one row in the line of the trees, and one row on each side about fifteen feet from the line of trees. The holes were made by a pointed steel bar, and were made about thirty inches deep. There are augurs made for the purpose of making holes, but where the bar can be used the work is done much more quickly. Half-pound cartridges were cut in two for this work, and one piece was used in each hole, making the cost about six and a half cents including dynamite, explosive cap and fuse. For making holes for planting trees the same amount of explosive was used; the holes were made in the same manner and same depth.

Care must be taken in tamping the soil in the holes after the explosive has been placed. If there is not enough soil used or if it is not tamped enough, it will blow out a small hole and the desired end has not been accomplished; but when the work has been properly done, the soil will be loosened from one to two feet below the original hole, and loosened for a radius of from two to three feet, making it necessary to take out considerable of the subsoil and replace it with surface soil.

We have in this test eighteen trees planted on heavy soil, six apple, six pear, and six plum. Alongside of these, we have the same number planted in dug holes, and the same number autumn-planted in dug holes. The trees were procured from the same nursery and from the same row in that nursery. Cannot report any material difference in the season's growth, except that the autumn-planted trees started a little earlier in the spring and kept the lead all season.

The cost of material used in making holes for planting trees will be—dynamite, three and a half cents; fuse, two cents; cap, one cent; total, about six and a half cents per tree.

### BLASTING STUMP.

A green basswood stump about two feet in diameter was blown out and the job was complete. The augur was used in making the hole which was started back a little from the stump, and the hole put well down in the earth and well under the stump, and the clay or earth on top of dynamite was well tamped. The amount of explosive used on this stump was nine sticks, costing sixty-three cents; fuse, about three feet, costing two cents; cap, one cent; total cost, sixty-six cents and the work was complete.

The soil, where the explosive was used for planting trees, is clay with a very heavy, tough, red clay subsoil, and on examining the hole after the explosion, it was found to be well broken up and loosened, but to make it right to plant the trees it was necessary to throw out some of this red clay and fill in with surface soil. At the present time I am not prepared to say anything for or against the explosive as a means of subsoiling or for planting trees, but for clearing land of stumps it is excellent.

The dynamite used was a low grade about 20%, costing about \$7.00 per case of fifty pounds, fuse sixty cents per 100 feet, and caps \$1.00 per hundred.

Care must be used in the handling of this explosive, especially after the cap is in position.

A. D. HARKNESS  
Superintendent.

### Nova Scotia Regulates Nursery Trade.

The Government of Nova Scotia has passed a strict order-in-council under the provisions of the Injurious Pest and Plant Disease Act, 1911, practically excluding Canadian-grown nursery stock from importation into that Province until the nurseries from which it comes are, by competent officials, declared free from dangerous insect pests and plant diseases. Even then such stock can only be imported at certain places, certain times and subject to certain conditions. The new regulations apply only to interprovincial trade, international trade being under regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

We reprint the more important clauses, omitting No. 3, which refers to transportation companies:

2. No imported nursery stock shall be delivered to any importer or consignee within the Province of Nova Scotia unless the same is accompanied by a certificate signed by such Provincial Entomologist or other authorized Government officer as is approved by the Secretary for Agriculture that the nursery or other premises on which the same was grown was inspected within the period between the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of September next preceding the shipment thereof, and that said nursery or other premises were found to be apparently free from San Jose scale and such other plant diseases, insects and pests as have been declared to be injurious to vegetation by the Governor-in-Council under the provisions of "The Injurious Insect Pest and Plant Disease Act, 1911," provided that any importation of nursery stock which has complied with the Regulations of the Department of Agriculture of Canada shall be exempted from the provisions of these Regulations.

2. Every person who imports nursery stock shall give notice to the Provincial Entomologist, Agricultural College, Truro, within five days of giving the order for the same, and shall again notify the Provincial Entomologist on the arrival of the shipment in Nova Scotia. Notice shall also be given to the Provincial Entomologist by every common carrier, express company or other person, firm or corporation bringing nursery stock into Nova Scotia for delivery within the Province immediately such nursery stock is received. Such notice shall include the name of the consignor and consignee, the points of origin and destination, the name of the company or person carrying the nursery stock, as well as the nature, quantity and origin of the same.

5. (1) No nursery stock shall be brought into Nova Scotia for delivery within the Province except at or through the ports and during the periods respectively hereinafter mentioned; that is to say:

Middleton, Annapolis County, from March 15th to May 15th, and from October 7th to December 7th;

Truro, Colchester County, from March 15th to May 15th, and from October 7th to December 7th;

and at such other ports during such periods as may from time to time be prescribed by the Secretary for Agriculture.

The Secretary for Agriculture may prescribe, for the purposes of this Regulation, any port at which the use of a Dominion fumigation station is available:

(2) At the ports hereinbefore mentioned all importations of nursery stock shall be inspected and fumigated in the fumigation house provided for that purpose, and a certificate of fumigation

will be issued by the Provincial Entomologist.

(2) Importations by mail shall be subject to the same Regulations.

6. There shall be clearly marked or otherwise indicated on every package of nursery stock intended for delivery within the Province of Nova Scotia the port at or through which such nursery stock is to be brought, and all shipments of nursery stock shall be entirely at the risk of shippers or consignees, the Government assuming no responsibility whatever.

7. If, on inspection, nursery stock or other vegetation or vegetable matter is found to be infected with San Jose scale or any of the plant diseases, insects and pests as have been, or may hereafter be, declared to be injurious to vegetation by the Governor-in-Council, under the provisions of "The Injurious Insect Pest and Plant Disease Act, 1911," such nursery stock shall be destroyed to the extent deemed necessary by the Inspector, and in his presence, or, if required, by the consignee, shipped out of the Province at the expense of the consignee. All cases, packages and packing in which such nursery stock has been contained shall also be destroyed in the same manner.

### Seedling Apples and Crab.

R. A. Marrison, Frontenac Co., Ont., sends The Farmer's Advocate samples of a seedling crab apple which he has produced, and has named the "Phenomenal." The samples received are about double the size of ordinary crabs and some specimens still larger. One side is a light red, and the other yellow with light dots, but Mr. Marrison says with more sunshine the whole fruit would be red with streaks or splashes. Half a dozen of the specimens were turned over to one of our readers, a capable housekeeping expert, for trial, and her report is very favorable. The large size is regarded as a decided advantage, there being less waste of skin and core, which make up a great part of small varieties. Preserved or cooked with a syrup in the usual way, the texture or grain was fine, flavor rich and delicate, and the color of the preserve and jelly a clear golden, said to be superior to that of the



Two Standard Seedlings.

On the left a dessert apple, and on the right a winter variety called Frontenac. Reduced in each case to exactly one-half diameter of photographed specimen.

Transcendent or Hyslop. Several persons who sampled them on the table certify to the excellence of the quality as reported. The thinness of skin, where left on in the preserve, was also mentioned.

Mr. Marrison also sends The Farmer's Advocate samples of two others of his seedlings, a winter apple named "Frontenac," and a dessert apple, "Red Rose," neither of them, he explains, properly colored. The former should be nearly covered with red and darker streaks. The



The "Phenomenal" Crab.

Reproduced from a photograph of the largest and smallest crabs that grew on the tree in 1910. Reduced to exactly one-half diameter.