grounds. only are ne or the Loudon Reider is ut not as w berry. Kenyon, lad, Ship-Caroline,

NDFD 1866

varieties, planting. ic and is eserving, mproved ries, Mr. ess with as they e always

nd Gregg,

rarieties.

rown. been kinds which being uding

housthese rand Some and has the rost. ipen two was veeks

OI eties ands of seedling trees are also being grown. A few of the varieties that have shown the greatest thorough preparation hardiness, such as Duchess and Hibernal apples of the soil, firm plantand several of the hybrid apples, such as Whitney, ing of the trees, and Martha, Transcendent and Prolific, are being thorough cultivation of propagated for sale. All these apples and crabs the plantation after it are grafted on roots of the hardy Russian crab is planted. If the cult-known as pyrus baccata. This gives them a ivation is continued hardy root system which will stand any degree of for about three years, frost we are likely to have, even with bare ground.

Mr. Buchanan strongly advises planting only branchy enough to small trees, which are grafted on these hardy shade the ground and roots. The trees should be trimmed even, so as so consume for themto branch from near the ground, as shown in the selves all the moisture illustrations. A long, bare trunk should al- they require. wavs be avoided. That is why the tree fruits brought in from the East and the United States, he says, are useless here. They are too large, are trimmed up too high, and are grafted on tender every chance of living. root stocks. The seeds for growing apple stocks for grafting are usually purchased in the open market, or are procured by washing out the pumice from the cider mills. The sticks or roots does not know a better obtained from such seed are therefore usually tender. In our trying climate large trees should never be planted, and the purchaser should always know what class of root stocks have been in South Alberta today which never have received used upon which the named variety he is getting a drop of water from artificial sources, either has been grafted.

The whole secret is ivation is continued the trees become

Your correspondent

This is very misleadway to grow his trees

than to bother with watering them. There are many thousands of trees growing way of frost during the winter. irrigation or otherwise, and the sooner "one who

knows" every body else knows it, the better.

I cannot place too much stress upon this, because only too many in the country have this idea, and it is utterly wrong.

four feet. were all seedlings when planted.

trees in the valleys." more than on the windswept as the level lands, and the latter usually have better soil.

natural

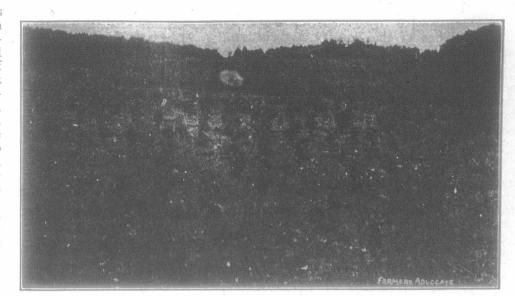
The Buchanan nurseries are located on the necessary for success is about the only thing that is true in the whole article. That is perfectly true, it is a most important thing, indeed, but it is only one point of importance.

Such trees should not be too large, not over six to eight feet to get the best results, and they should be branchy and taken from the open ground. Half the branches should be removed to balance the top growth with the mutilated root system. The top should not be cut off. This applies of course only to deciduous trees such as are usually found in the river bottoms, and which I suppose are meant in this case.

And I am afraid there is a reason against our "enjoying the delicious stuff called maple augar." At least when we do so, it will not be because we have just made it freshly from sap from our own sugar maple trees, grown on our own farms.

The elevation will forever cut us off from that. Not that the sugar maple will not grow in some districts, but it never will be size enough, or vigorous enough in our time.

And the only drawback, he says, to growing trees is the dry weather. I think I have cleared that point up, but it may be interesting to your readers to know that our trees actually winter better in the dry years than they did during the the first frost comes in the fall and therefore well



APPLE TREES IN NURSERY ROWS.

able to resist whatever fortune may send in the

ARCH. MITCHELL, Forest Plantation Inspector.

POULTRY

The Incubator Problem.

The man with an incubator is or should be thinking about getting it in chape for operating. Many of these artificial incubation. There are so many small plantations have matters to be looked after in running an incuabout 90 per cent bater and to much detail to be learned by experof the trees liv- ience that even the oldest poultry man is still ing after two acquiring knowledge on artificial incubation. years, with an In this connection any person who har handled average height of an incubator can help or be helped by others, who They have had a little experience, although an incubator is a simple machine, and the directions given-with it are easily followed. Much of the trouble Then he says of handling an incubator is with the eggs, or the it is no trouble condition of the stock from which the eggs are "transplant taken rather than with the machine.

the val-Why in germed eggs, eggs unfit for hatching, can be hatthe valleys any ched by natural when not by artificial means, and more than on the for this reason, the eggs for the incubator should level land? The be laid by as robust, vigorous a flock as it is possvalleys are usu- ible to keep. Many poultry men have found it alally as dry and most impossible to get a high average of fertile eggs from hens kept inside, while with hens which spend most of their time in the open air much better results are obtained.

Nature obviously is very kind to the hen tribe, The statement as she provides fine weather, fresh air, vigor and that sufficient of vitality at a season of the year when the hen insoil stinctively wants to set. We would like all our being retained on readers who have had anything to do with incuplanted trees is suggestions if they have any difficulties.



APPLE TREE IN BLOOM.

CRESDENT STRAWBERRIES AND DR. REIDR RASPBERRIES AT THE BUCHANAN NURSERIES. the roots of trans-

Assiniboine river a few miles west of Winnipeg. The electric street car from the city, runs through the property which is situated on either side of the Portage Avenue road. The portion of the property under cultivation for the nursery is on the river bank a quarter of a mile from the road. Persons interested in either fruits, shrubs, trees or flowers, should visit the nurseries when in the city and they will be made welcome.

Just as Easy to Grow Trees.

Editor Farmer's Advocate:

In your issue January 10, on page 49, you have a short paragraph on "Trees in Southern Alberta," over the signature "one who knows." Will you kindly allow me a few words in reply, as the statements may be somewhat misleading

to your readers. First.vour correspondent says that it is no easy thing to start young trees on the prairie. This is utterly wrong, and it is time that every settler coming into the country should know it, especially

in the dryer parts of Southern Alberta. The Forestry Branch has many plantations in South Alberta and those who are careful to follow the instructions given them, have no wet ones. They are ripe and not sappy when difficulty in starting their trees.