

selecting the site three points were kept in view, viz., suitability of soil and climate for growing trees; facilities for shipping stock; and the proximity of a temporary labour supply. The Saskatoon nursery is so situated that stock can be shipped by the Grand Trunk, Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways and serve all the country to the north of Saskatoon and the main lines and branches running east and west of Alberta and Manitoba, leaving the southern half of the provinces to be served by the Indian Head Nursery. Recipients of trees in the northern portion of the provinces are thus saved an appreciable amount for express charges.

The Saskatoon Nursery is operated on similar lines to the one at Indian Head under the direction of Mr. Norman M. Ross, Chief of the Tree Planting Division and the immediate supervision of the Superintendent, Mr. James MacLean. During the first four years of its existence no material was produced for distribution. This time was required to lay out the ground, erect buildings, prepare the soil for seed beds and establish the plantations necessary for the shelter of the nursery plots. In 1916 the first shipments were made to applicants and the number of trees sent out each year from the new nursery have been steadily increasing. In the spring of 1918 over one and one half million trees were distributed. The species included Manitoba maple, ash, Russian poplar, willow and Caranaga. Evergreens are not grown on the Saskatoon Nursery for distribution. At present all evergreen stock is sent out from the Indian Head Nursery. Later, when the newly established shelter belts on the Saskatoon Nursery can provide the necessary protection, the raising of these species may also be undertaken on this nursery.

As yet only a small part of this new nursery is being utilized for the growing of stock. As the demands increase the area will be enlarged. Those portions not best suited for the raising of young trees it is planned to utilize for permanent demonstration and experimental plantations, in the same manner as similar areas are being used on the Nursery at Indian Hed.—B. R. Morton.

A PINE-TREE AIN'T A MAPLE.

Old Crazy Pete he says to me,
"A pine-tree ain't a maple tree,

"A tamarack it ain't an oak."
"Of course," says I, "Now what's the joke?"

"Just this: At times a wife or boss
(They're much alike—it's hoss an' hoss)

"Expect an oak to be a pine—
Or so, at least, have all of mine."

"I guess that I don't follow you,"
Says I, "or what you're leadin' to."

"The oak is strong," he says. "It ain't
As soft as pine for takin' paint.

"For hardness maple sure is good,
But it don't give like other wood."

"Of course," says I, "they differ; each
Has its own value—even beech."

"Just so. The man who's built to lift
Ain't like to have no other gift.

"The man who's handy with his brain
Won't never bust no lawggin'-chain.

"The good provider may not lead
In table manners takin' feed.

"Whereas, upon the other hand,
The loafer's manners may be grand.

"I guess we all are just like these—
Have certain virtues, men an' trees.

"An' yet some women set an' bawl
Because their man ain't got 'em all.

"I guess they ought to just be glad
We had the virtues that we had

"An' not be sad because us folks
Ain't tamaracks as well as oaks."

By Douglas Malloch.

A special article written for the Forestry Journal by Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, of Glasgow, noted champion of the forestry movement in the British Isles, appears in the February issue of the Canadian Forestry Journal.