water is obtainable from a large dam on the property. This dam gives a practically unlimited supply, a very important feature in the west where good water is often hard to obtain in any abundance. The land is bare of trees so that there is no natural protection, however this is not much of a drawback as the hardy varieties can be raised successfully without protection while the more tender varieties can be grown on the few acres which have been used during the past seasons on the Experimental Farm and which are well protected. In another year or two sufficient shelter will be provided on the new nursery from the trees planted in the spring of 1904.

In the spring of 1903 a start was made by breaking and backsetting about 30 acres. In 1904, although the soil had not really had sufficient cultivation (as in the Western climate freshly broken sod takes a considerable time to rot), about 12 acres of this ground were planted to permanent shelter and a few sown with seeds of ash and maple to obtain seedlings for distribution. Eight acres were allowed to lie fallow to bring it to a better state for sowing in the fall; the remainder of the cultivated ground being sown to grass for hay and oats for feed for the horses. During the summer of 1904 suitable buildings for the horses, implements and men necessary for the working of the place were erected and an additional 40 acres broken up and prepared for cropping in the following year. The 160 acres was fenced and the main roads and walks graded up and gravelled. The accompanying sketch plan shows how far the work had advanced by the fall of this year. The strip running along the east and part of the north boundaries will be a permanent belt, a similar strip will be planted on the other boundaries as the soil is brought to a fit state of cultivation. The plots for growing the broad leaf seedlings are narrow strips an acre in size, running north and south and will be separated by hedges of caragana which will not be allowed to grow more than six or seven feet high. These hedges will afford ample protection and prevent the snow from drifting off the ground in the winter. About 25 acres will be needed annually for growing hay and oats and any ground not otherwise utilized will be planted to permanent plantations to illustrate the growth of the different varieties, the best mixtures and the best distances apart to plant the trees. From such plantations as these it is hoped to obtain reliable data as to the cost of planting and maintaining a wood lot and the probable revenue which may be derived from the various methods of planting and the different kinds used.

At present about ten acres are occupied by buildings, yards, drives and ornamental grounds. Along the edges of the main drive and round the lawns about 6,000 hardy shrubs were planted this spring (1905), and some two acres in front of the residence