

as are also the ornamental trees and shrubs, with the exception of the Junipers and Retinosporas, the foliage of which was injured considerably.

An unusual injury occurred in the nursery among the young apple trees, as the bark of many of them was badly split within a foot of the ground. The trees grew until very late last autumn and the snow fell early on the unfrozen ground when the young trees were well charged with sap. The cause of the splitting was probably due to the fact that the snow prevented the frost from reaching the lower part of the trunk until very cold weather came and then the severe frost caused the bark to burst.

The trees sprayed with the lime mixture last autumn for the Oyster-shell Bark Louse are already looking much brighter than those not sprayed and large numbers of scales have dropped from the trees and the remaining ones appear quite loose and will doubtless be washed off by rain within a few days.

The clover in the orchards which came through the winter in good condition is already beginning to grow. In one part of the orchard it has already been ploughed under and the land will be re-seeded with it later on. It is the intention again this year, as during the past three years, instead of ploughing under the clover and cultivating the soil, to cut it from time to time during the summer and leave it on the ground.

This system, however, is not recommended where the soil becomes dry and where the trees are liable to suffer from drought.

Visitors to the Central Experimental Farm are often surprised at the number and variety of the trees and shrubs used for hedge purposes, and they manifest much interest in them by asking questions regarding the the best varieties to plant and the methods of growing them. Examples of one hundred species and varieties are now growing

side by side in hedges fifty feet in length and ten feet apart, which present a fine appearance in summer when in full leaf.

The methods to be adopted in growing a hedge successfully are simple, but should be followed if a compact and regular hedge is to be obtained. The young trees or shrubs should be planted in good soil, and if it is not good it should be removed and better earth brought in its place. Young stock from one to two feet in height, should be planted and all cut back to an even height of from twelve to fifteen inches. Evergreens should be procured as compact as possible at the base, for if they are loose and the foliage wanting, it takes them a long time to thicken. The roots should not become dry from the time the shrubs are dug until they are replanted in the hedge-row. Planting is done by opening a trench about a foot wide and placing the hedge plants fifteen to eighteen inches apart in a single row. The trench should be filled with good soil pressed firmly against the roots. Afterwards the surface soil should be kept loose for about two feet on each side of the hedge throughout the summer, and every following season. If the trees and shrubs are cut back when planted they will need no further clipping the first season, but, after that, hedges of most deciduous trees and shrubs require to be clipped twice a year, in the latter part of June and again in August. Regular pruning from the beginning is very essential to successful hedge growing.

The following trees and shrubs, after seven years' test, have proven among the most satisfactory for hedge purposes of all those yet tested at the Central Experimental Farm :

*Ligustrum Amurense* (Amur privet).—This is the only privet yet tested at Ottawa which has proven perfectly hardy. As the privet is very largely used in Great Britain for hedge purposes, it will be especially wel-