

ed to develop spreading heads. They will thus afford a good deal of shelter and yet not obstruct the view from the lawn. Instead of the row, groups of trees, arranged irregularly and surrounded with shrubs, might be substituted for the single row of standards.

Two entrances are arranged to the premises. Stock will be driven out and in at times and might damage the lawn and shrubs if a second one were not provided. The curved house entrance is in accordance with modern lines of landscape art, and so are the irregular groups of shrubs set here and there bordering the lawn. There is grass space enough for a tennis court.

A turning place is provided, as it is not always convenient to have rigs with callers coming into the farm yard. If the house were further back from the road the turn could have been in front but this would have curtailed the lawn space. The turn is convenient also for delivering coal to the basement of the house.

The garden and orchard is convenient to the house and of a fair size and yet closed off from the yard.

The barn is far enough from the plantation to be clear of snowdrifts and yet close enough to the small plantations to quickly have the benefit of its shelter from the prevailing winds. The barn yard is about three or four acres in extent, affording plenty of room for additional buildings, poultry and hog runs, and so on, whenever necessary.

While it is not intended that this plan should be looked upon as a model, it covers most of the points that should be considered when laying out the farm grounds.

A Few Suggestions.

Everything should be arranged as conveniently as possible, as for instance the curve of the entrance to the house should always be towards the town or wherever the most traffic is, and the house should always

be nearer the town than the other buildings so that strangers approaching the place will see the most attractive part first.

The arrangement of the shrubs round the lawn should be irregular and they should be in groups of varying size, and plenty of them should be used, the plants being no wider than four feet from each other. This is the only way to obtain that natural massed effect which is so pleasing.

With a little care and study of the different shrubs, very fine results may be obtained and there is no reason why any farmer should not, in a very few years, have as well arranged and attractive a home as any city man.

Meantime when laying out the permanent premises, allow lots of room for expansion; lay the foundations broad and deep; the details may, if necessary, be worked out later.

Is a Snow-trap Advisable?

Sometimes it is thought necessary to have a narrow strip—say, a row or two of willows—outside the main plantation to act as a snow-trap and prevent damage from snow-drift in the plantations. Such damage, however, does not often occur, and the recovery of the broken trees usually takes place readily enough. Besides, in practice it has been found that after a few years the outer willow belt is neglected and gets choked up with grass, and very soon there is only a bush here and there to be seen.

Over the greater portion of Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta where the snow fall is lighter, it is a question if much benefit is to be derived from such snow-traps.

The Penobscot Lumber Co., whose headquarters are in Brunswick, Maine, is inaugurating a system of planting on their limits, and will establish nurseries at Salmon River and Marin's Head, N.B., and Cookshire, P.Q. Mr. Robt. Connelly, manager of the company, has the matter in charge.