

strong, dense barrier. It usually flowers and fruits freely, and is readily propagated from seed.

**RUSSIAN MULBERRY** (*Morus hybrida*). This may be classed with the last with regard to its habit of growth, although it is even more vigorous. One of its principal defects is in its habit of growth. The leaves do not appear till the first week of June and they are the first to be destroyed by frost in autumn, so that for a long time its branches are unclothed and unattractive. Honey Locust is too uncertain in regard to hardiness to allow me to recommend it.

#### CONIFEROUS PLANTS.

**WHITE SPRUCE** (*Picea alba*). Let us not forget our own superb native spruce. Planted in 1889 at Ottawa it now forms one of the most compact and attractive evergreen hedges in the collection. Its slow growth and close habit lend themselves readily towards forming an ideal hedge. Begin the hedge with young plants, prune lightly at first and cultivate the ground carefully, and satisfactory results are almost sure to be secured.

Norway Spruce is a very much more rapid grower than the last, but I question whether it is as durable in this climate as the native.

**ARBOR VITAE** (*Thuja occidentalis*). Is another exceedingly satisfactory native. Many hedges are irretrievably ruined by setting out large plants which are cut back very severely. Such hedges are nearly always "leggy" and bare of foliage at the base. The pyramidal form of our native Arbor vitæ makes a trim little hedge, and one that requires a very slight amount of trimming. Hemlock is difficult to transplant and does not take kindly to pruning, but where it succeeds is very beautiful.

**COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE** (*Picea pungens*). This has somewhat the habit of growth of our native spruce, and a hedge of this lovely conifer would undoubtedly be a thing of beauty. As yet the best types are much too expensive to allow of them being generally planted. I may say in closing that in the report of the Director of the Experimental Farms for 1894, will be found an account of the success of a large number of plants set out to test their value for hedging purposes.

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, seconded by Mr. Brodie, moved a vote of thanks to the Trappist Fathers, which was responded to by the Prior, the Rev. Father Dom. Antoine, and the meeting adjourned.