

to check growth as in the case of a well established and vigorous hedge early summer pruning has this effect. In the case then of a young hedge started with small plants, a slight amount of pruning is necessary for the first two years. As the plants become established a more vigorous style of pruning is desirable. Our practice at the Experimental Farm has been to prune twice during the season, the first pruning taking place in June and the second in August.

As to form. The curvilinear or rounded top usually proves most satisfactory in the long run. Square or flat topped hedges are more apt to break with the weight of snow, and to show dead points of wood in the centre than the rounded top.

HEDGE PLANTS—DECIDUOUS.

As I stated at the outset, in selecting a tree or plant for hedging purposes one must look at the question from different points of view. Among the most desirable deciduous plants for use as ornamental dividing lines are the following;

SIBERIAN PEA TREE (*Caragana arborescens*). This plant is absolutely hardy, has light green beautiful foliage, bears pruning well and is readily propagated from seed, and is not only useful in Eastern Canada, but throughout Manitoba and the North West Territories.

PURPLE BARBERRY (*Berberis Vulg purpurea*). This is a purple leaved form of the common barberry, has proved quite hardy at Ottawa, and is extremely desirable as a background to the perennial border, its dark purple foliage contrasting in a pleasing manner with the green sward. It is readily propagated from suckers and offshoots.

THUNBERG'S BARBERRY (*Berberis Thunbergi*). I have no hesitation in saying that this is one of the best if not the very best low growing deciduous plant for hedging purpose which we have. Its natural habit of growth is low and stocky, so that little pruning is necessary. The light greenish flowers in early spring and clusters of scarlet fruit later in the season add to its beauty, while its foliage in the autumn is among the richest possible in regard to coloring. Propagated from seed, stolons or layers.

GOLDEN LEAVED SPIRAE (*spira opulifolia aurea*). This is a vigorous grower and should not be planted on small lawns, as it occupies too much space. It is however very beautiful in early spring and summer before the clear golden hue of its foliage becomes dimmed by autumnal change. Propagated by suckers or layers.

Among stronger growing plants which might be used for barriers I shall mention **COCKSPUR THORN** (*Crataegus crusgalli*). Although thorns are usually credited with being very slow of growth, a hedge of this formed of two year old plants set out in 1890 has now reached a height of 4 ft. and a compact width of 3½ feet of sufficient strength to act as a barrier.

BUCK THORN (*Rhamnus frangula*). This is a native of England, but grows vigorously in this climate. This bears pruning well, and soon forms a

strong, dense barrier propagated from seed.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY with regard to its ha its principal defects i first week of June an that for a long tim Locust is too uncerta

WHITE SPRUCE spruce. Planted in 1 attractive evergreen h lend themselves readi young plants, prune satisfactory results ar

Norway Spruce i question whether it is

ARBOR VITAE (T native. Many hedges are cut back very sev of foliage at the base. trim little hedge, and Hemlock is difficult to where it succeeds is ve

COLORADO BLUE growth of our native s edly be a thing of bea allow of them being g of the Director of the the success of a large r purposes.

Sir Henri Joly de thanks to the Trappist Father Dom. Antoine, a