

large quantities of timber. In growing clumps of trees we should imitate nature. In a natural forest there is a variety of trees. Evergreens, deciduous trees, and fruiting shrubs are found side by side. The result of this is that the trees, shrubs and brushes protect each other. The fruit-bearing plants supply the birds with a part of their food, and attract the feathery host to destroy the insects which do injury to the trees. To attract birds our berry-bearing shrubs, such as Buffalo berry, High Bush Cranberry, Saskatoon, and the like, should be interspersed throughout the plantation. For the more exposed places vigorous growers like the Cottonwood, Ash-leaved Maple, Russian Poplar, and Willow are very useful; while the more tender trees, such as Birch, Ash, Pine, and Spruce will thrive under their shelter. If the production of firewood or other timber is desired, the following trees should be largely cultivated: Pine, Spruce, Tamarac, Birch, Ash, Poplar, Oak, and Elm. These supply a considerable part of our fuel.

Shrubs.

Many persons are of opinion that there are few flowering shrubs hardy enough to endure the Manitoba climate. This is a mistake. At the Experimental Farm, Brandon, not less than fifty varieties, some flowering and others bearing ornamental foliage or fruit, have been proved hardy. Of these the flowering shrubs