

dozen or so varieties of this shrub almost any size plants can be found, many of them being a solid mass of yellow blossom in early summer. The best native plant for a border hedge is the snowberry (*Symphoricarpos*), which has very fine foliage, bears pruning well, and the snow-white berries are quite attractive.

Another useful native is the Willow-leaved *Spiraea*. It is a free bloomer, the flowers being light colored spikes; these two natives are found in nearly all parts of the province, and bear transplanting well. These small shrubs should be planted from twelve to eighteen inches apart.

In conclusion, I can see no reason why each farm homestead, town and village lot should remain without an ornamental or shelter hedge. They can be grown with very little expense or labor, and will prove a comfort and source of interest for all time if properly taken care of.

DISCUSSION.

MR. STRUTHERS. Have you tried the English Hawthorn.

MR. BEDFORD. We have used some of the family. They look very well so far, but are not large enough yet to say how the hedge will look when fully grown.

A. P. STEVENSON. How about the Barberry.

MR. BEDFORD. It is not quite hardy with us. It is no use having anything for a hedge unless it is hardy.

PRESIDENT. How far apart should the White Spruce be planted.

MR. BEDFORD. About three feet.

PRESIDENT. What would be the effect of its being planted as close as eighteen inches. Will the trees die at the bottom?

MR. BEDFORD. It would be liable to do so. I think it would be best to plant it three feet apart.

MR. WHELLAMS. Have you been troubled with insects in the spruce?

MR. BEDFORD. A little, but not much, and we have not had nearly as much trouble with them in hedges as in single trees.

MR. WHELLAMS. What do you do for them?