

lengthy list of native trees which grow rapidly and thrive under cultivation. Young trees, or seeds of these trees can be procured from the natural haunts in almost every part of the country. Quite a number of trees, not natives of Manitoba, which are suitable for ornamental purposes, avenues or forest cultivation, have been found to thrive here. At the experimental farm one acre of land was set aside for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of growing trees. A careful record of this was kept, and it was found to amount to \$16.25. This covered a period of four years, by which time further cultivation was not necessary, as the trees had reached a height of eight feet and shaded the ground so as to prevent the growth of weeds. This represented the cost with hired help on a government farm, spread over four years, and shows that that the expense of growing a forest is not very great. Farmers on their own places could no doubt considerably reduce even this moderate cost. At the Manitoba experimental farm about 250 varieties of trees are being grown, so that there is no lack of choice of variety of trees which may be grown in Manitoba, either for forests or ornamental purposes. There are many varieties of native ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and climbers which are perfectly hardy and just as handsome as imported or eastern nursery stock. The amateur will find it far more satisfactory to cultivate the native varieties than attempt to grow outside nursery stock, few varieties of which will prove hardy here.

UNSALEABLE GOODS.

Many merchants throughout this country are handicapped by accumulations of old and unsaleable goods. These lock up needed capital, occupy valuable space and detract seriously from the general appearance of the stores. It is a good policy to work off such stock even if it has to be done at a sacrifice. The present is a good time to do this. Times are better, people are buying more freely and many things that have heretofore been slow sale might now be easily disposed of if placed before customers in an attractive way, and at prices which will be sure to appeal to them. This can be easily done without diverting interest in any way from newer and more saleable goods. It is often the case that these old shop-worn articles are odd pieces or articles which are adapted to a special need which some persons may have, and if offered cheaply these would be tempted to buy where the regular price would repel such buyers. It is good policy to let such stock go at whatever can be got for it.



AVENUE OF BOX ELDER OR NATIVE MAPLES, AT THE MANITOBA EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON.

THE EXHIBITION.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition for 1899 is now a thing of the past and most of those visitors from outside points who helped to swell the attendance have returned to their homes after what proved to be, we believe, a most enjoyable outing. On Monday the work of removing the exhibits, etc., from the grounds and

buildings commenced, some of them being forwarded to Brandon to do duty at the Western Manitoba fair, which opened there on Tuesday.

Final returns of the attendance at the Winnipeg show give the total attendance at 56,000, about the same as last year. The largest single day was, as usual, Thursday, Citizens Day, when the citizens of Winnipeg took a