

even in winter, and if properly treated is quite healthy and a fairly rapid grower. It can be obtained from the woods in many parts of the province. Only small, shapely trees should be used, and they stand transplanting best if a block of soil is taken with them.

The larger kinds of Caragana or Siberian Pea are excellent for this purpose. The foliage is delightfully soft and velvety early in the season, and later on it is covered with bright yellow blossoms. This is grown altogether from seed, small quantities of which can be obtained free from the Experimental Farms.

The Lilac is another suitable shrub for this purpose and is perfectly hardy here. The dark glossy leaves of the common variety and the lighter foliage of the Alba make excellent back grounds for the masses of blossoms which are so often associated with our earliest recollections. Lilacs are propagated from seed and suckers, generally from the latter.

Some of the native shrubs suitable for the purpose are the wild Manitoba Rose, Red Willow (*Cornus*) and White Wolf Willow; plants of all these can be obtained from the woods or prairies.

All of the foregoing shrubs should be planted from 18 to 24 inches apart.

The next class of hedges to be considered are those used for strictly ornamental purposes, such as bordering garden walks, flower beds, etc. Only low shrubs with very fine branches and handsome foliage should be used, and even these will require frequent and severe pruning for the best results.

One of the most suitable for this purpose is the Asiatic Maple (*Acer Ginnala*). The foliage of this tiny maple is very handsome indeed, varying from dark brown to bright crimson. It grows as freely from seed as the native maple.

The smaller Caraganas such as *Mollis* *Glabra*, *Pigmea*, etc., adapt themselves readily to this purpose, and among the