

Spruce—White spruce (*Picea Canadensis*). Black spruce (*Picea mariana*, Colorado or Rocky Mountain blue spruce (*Picea pungens*).

White cedar or arbor vitae (*Thuja occidentalis*).

Larch or tamarack (*Larix laricina*). European Larch (*Larix decidua*). Siberian Larch.

Several of the trees in the above list are suitable also for ornamental purposes, especially the laurel and golden willows, and all the conifers. The tamarack, though a conifer, is a deciduous tree. Grown where it is not crowded, it makes a handsome tree, its soft, silky foliage giving it a very handsome appearance. The American elm, the Manitoba maple, and (where it will thrive) the basswood are also useful for street trees. The poplars are useful mainly on account of their hardiness and rapid growth. In other respects they are not, as a class, desirable trees to plant very extensively.

In planting trees, regard should be had to the nature of the soil. Ash, elm, cottonwood, willows and tamarack will grow on moist land. Tamarack is particularly valuable for this class of land. The Russian poplars, white spruce, and pine will thrive on sandy or gravelly soil.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

Asiatic maple (*Acer tartaricum* Ginnala). Also known as the Ginnalian maple, a beautiful shrub, valued for the beautiful tints of its foliage and seeds.

Alder—Common or European alder (*Alnus glutinosa*).

Northwestern June Berry—Commonly known as Saskatoon (*Amelanchier alnifolia*).

Artemisia—Old man or southernwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*). Russian artemisia (*Artemisia abrotanum tobolskianum*).

Barberries—Thunberg's barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*). Purple-leaved barberry (*Berberis vulgaris purpurea*). Common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*). Amur barberry (*Berberis Amurensis*).

Birches—Cut-leaved birch (*Betula alba laciniata pendula*). Low or dwarf black birch (*Betula pumila*).

Buffalo berry (*Shepherdia Argentea*), native.

Caraganas—also called the Siberian pea-tree. Practically all varieties of caraganas that have been introduced into the Canadian Northwest have proved perfectly hardy.

Cornus or Dogwood, Red Osier Dogwood, native (*Cornus stolonifera*), Siberian Dogwood (*Cornus alba Siberica*), Variegated Siberian Dogwood, for favored locations only (*Cornus alba Siberica variegata*).

Cotoneaster—The sharp-leaved variety (*Cotoneaster acutifolia*), common variety (*Cotoneaster tomentosa*), are all hardy.

Hawthorns—Scarlet thorn or H.W. (*Crataegus coccinea*). Siberian thorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha Siberica*).

Russian Olive—Oilberry (*Eleagnus angustifolia*). For Eastern Manitoba.

Native Silver Berry or Wolf Willow (*Eleagnus argentea*).

Honeysuckles—Albert Regel's (*Lonicera Spinoza*, var. *Albertii*). Also all varieties of the Tartarian honeysuckle, *Lonicera tartarica*, (bushforms).

Black or Canada plum—(*Prunus nigra*), native.

Sand or dwarf cherry—(*Prunus pumila*), native.

Wild Red, Pin or Pigeon cherry—(*Prunus Pennsylvanica*)

Choke Cherry—(*Prunus Virginiana*), native.

Siberian or berried crab—(*Pyrus baccata*).

Japanese Quince—Half hardy.

American mountain ash or dogberry (*Sorbus Americana*), native in Eastern and Northern Missouri, Flowering, Golden or Buffalo currant—(*Ribes aureum*).

Buckthorns Common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*). Alder leaved buckthorn (*Rhamnus alnifolia*). Siberian buckthorn (*Rhamnus dahurica*).

Sumac—Smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*), native.

Rose—Japanese Rose (*Rosa Rugosa*). Several forms of the June or early flowering roses, including the yellow rose.

Spiraeas—(*Spiraea Billardi*), (*Spiraea Arguta*), Van Houtte's spiraea (*Spiraea Van Houttei*), white-flowered, meadow sweet, native (*Spiraea salicifolia*); Sorbus-leaved spiraea (*Spiraea sorbifolia*), Golden spiraea (*Spiraea opusolia aurea*).

Snowberry or wolfberry—Native varieties. (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis* and *Symphoricarpos bicolatus*).

(*Syringa*)—All varieties on their own roots, or on stock of the common lilac (*Syringa*). As many as thirty varieties of both double and single lilacs have been tested at the