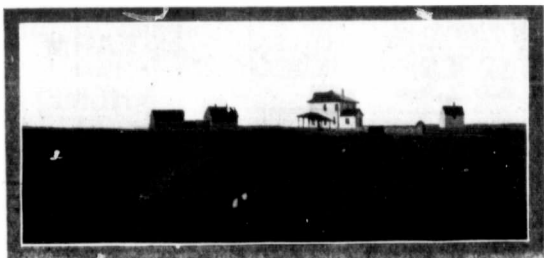


only possible but perfectly easy to produce the same remarkable results as shown in the larger picture in center of the page.

deciduous trees leading up from the main road almost to the house door.

On the opposite page will be



Not a shrub in sight! Residence of Superintendent of Experimental Farm and out-buildings at Indian Head. This picture was photographed in 1904 before planting the trees and shrubs which have made it one of the beauty spots of the West. Note the transformation after four short growing seasons in next picture—photographed in 1908.

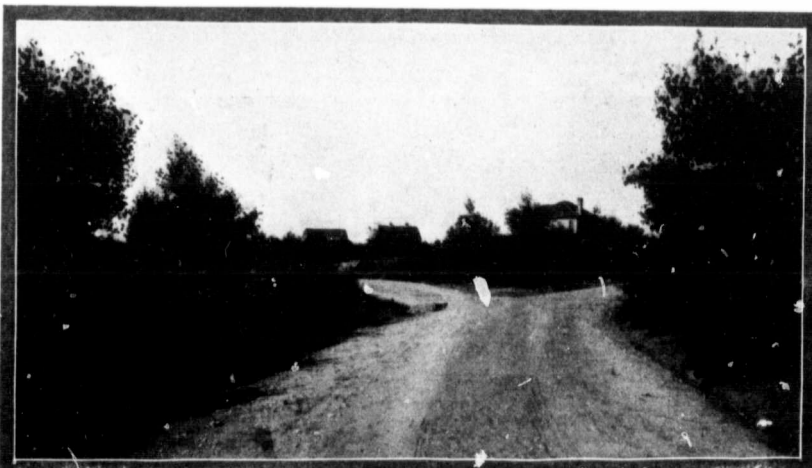
taken off the same spot just six years later from the same point as the earlier photograph.

Speaking of Indian Head recalls a striking confirmation of the protective value of a shelter-belt as affirmed by the forestry experts already referred to. Visiting Indian Head not long ago after a violent wind storm, the late Dr. Saunders was being conducted over the Experimental Farm by Mr. Mackay the Superintendent. He noticed several fields of grain alongside the young shelter belts (then about 15 feet high) which had suffered badly from the force of the wind. For about 750 feet out from the wind-break the grain crop was green and standing in good condition, but beyond it began to get thinner and thinner and for a few feet it was entirely obliterated. There the whole crop was wiped out by the force of the wind blowing the plants out of the ground.

Dr. Saunders and Mr. Mackay measured the fields at several points and found that for each foot of tree growth there was about 50 feet of protection; that is to say that a shelter belt only 10 feet high protected a width of about 500 feet of the field.

So much for the saving of the crop, but of no less importance is the protective influence of the trees on the farm buildings and stock. One of the very best illustrations of this is to be seen in the case of Mr. J. J. Ring's farm two miles out from Crystal City. In our March issue we gave a reproduction of the home buildings showing a portion of the fine double avenue of evergreen and

found an extensive double shelter belt on the same farm and its effect on the worst efforts of a severe snowstorm to get into the barn yards. Within, all was comfortable—no drift snow whatever, and as the farm is exposed on all



Photographed in 1908 from same point as picture at top of page. Does it call for any comment?

sides to the free course of every wind that blows, it can be readily imagined what the congestion might have been but for the trees.

Over 20 acres are enclosed in this way, made up of five small pasture fields and the large home garden. The kindly influence of the trees is an all the year round experience. Poultry, hogs, calves and foals find shelter from the hot sun and cold winds, while the horses and cattle are let out every day during the winter and are fed in those protected feed lots except on the very coldest days of an extreme winter.

The effect on the vegetables, small fruits and flowers is most noticeable and the very best results in exhibition specimens are an invariable experience on this farm. From the point of view of beautification only, the effect is marvellous when one realizes that it started from nothing in the way

of "foundation stock." There wasn't so much as a sage brush or thorn brush on it when its owner settled on the land; nothing but prairie sod but it covered a quality and depth of soil that would feed practically any form of plant life.

One feature of the protective influence of trees that is scarcely less valuable than the sheltering of stock and buildings is the fact that they have the effect of holding the moisture in the soil by breaking the force of the hot summer winds which play such havoc in rapid evaporation over the bare sun-scorched prairie. Further, the snow, held by them in winter as it melts in the spring, furnishes considerable moisture to the land in the tree zone which otherwise would have missed the extra snow blanket, and the normal covering would have been quickly swept into the atmosphere.

The foregoing indicates what

creation is the fact that we have given hostages to posterity.

This "posterity" plea was once advanced in the British legislature (so it is alleged) in behalf of a measure the immediate benefit of which was not apparent to at least one Irish member who desired to know "phwat these 'posterity' fellows had ever done for us that we should be spending so much money on them?" There are, of course, numbers of men who decline to move at all or to spend a dime that they cannot see on its way back in their own little life time; but with such a wretchedly poor appreciation of the case for the trees we feel sure we need not seek to argue with any subscriber to this magazine.

Had those who preceded us but a generation back, not to speak of the grandsires of an earlier day withheld their hands instead of spending the goodly portion of their time and energy they seem to have done in tree planting—

what glorious exhibitions of forest wealth would have been lost to us today! What magnificent and alluring pictures of natural grandeur and home life would now be nothing less than bleak, wind-swept moorlands, or it might be dumping grounds for the flotsam and jetsam of a citizenship that had no eye for beauty and comfort beyond the bricks and mortar of its inhospitable dwellings!

In Western Canada, on the most unkindly looking waste, the richness of the soil guarantees the full reward of a generous employment of time and money spent in this way even in

benefits accrue to any intelligent movement in tree planting within a year or two from the time the young things take root and find



Some of the "Boys" of Indian Head who have turned the prairie wilderness into a Garden of Eden.

themselves at home in the soil. But in planting a tree, not the least good office we render to the world of mankind and the brute

the best years—the mellow autumn of a man's own life time. We have a wide range of beautiful trees to draw upon that are

perfectly ment of which g rapidly.

With a the higher ments of with each most temp dwellers who will grand ide with those beauty, th the cold b hot bre climatic ph prairie wh successfull date the p

Trees are terms to-d instruction them are so no excuse o or want o ledge can idea of a t arbor day one day of but on a days as th can be sp this deligh profitable tion of ro ting the pra

There o little doubt one time a portion of now an un sea of g grain crop a the eye can was here an heavily tin but has be nuded of tre haps many tes ago by ring prairie started no by the aborig the most co to this is to points and c that it does



Where trees are not is because the Few things are more eas