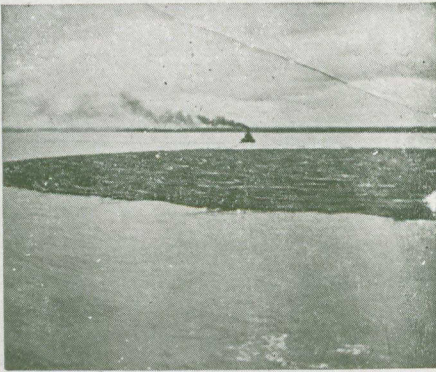


benefited very materially from the accumulation of snow in the lee, and the conservation of this moisture. Here cultivation was possible within 4 feet of the stems of the trees, so that the increased yield of the field, amounting to about 14 bushels per acre at the highest point, was practically clear gain. The total gain for the whole field amounted to the yield of a strip of ground as long as the windbreak, and three times as wide as its height. In other words had the windbreak, which was 20 feet high, occupied a strip of ground 60 feet wide, the gain in the field crop would have paid the rental on all of this ground.

The corn crops showed more consistent and marked benefits from protection than any others. In the region concerned the summer winds are almost wholly from the south, so that

the only effective rows and belts extended in an east-west direction. The effect on corn was very marked for a short distance on the south side of such windbreaks and for a much greater distance on the north side. Fields of young corn showed much better growth in the area protected and warmed by the windbreak. The effect was visible to the eye early in the season, which was rather cool. Height measurements on one field showed the plants to be  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet high in the first 18 rows next to the windbreak, while beyond this protected zone the height was only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet. This luxuriant growth was still in evidence at the end of the season, and not only produced more fodder, but bigger and heavier ears. The field showed a production of 59 bushels to the acre in the protected part and only 41 bushels in the exposed part. The net gain, including the area shaded by the grove, was equivalent to the yield of a strip twice as wide as the height of the trees, which were 38 feet high. The increased yield paid, then, for a strip 76 feet wide. The windbreak happened to be wider than this, but need not have been to afford the same amount of protection.

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