

She's heavy in flank and wide in her loin,  
 She's broad in her ribs and long in her rump,  
 She's straight in the back without never a  
 hump;

She's wide in her hips and calm in her eye,  
 She's fine in her shoulders and thin in her  
 thigh;

She's light in her neck and small in her tail,  
 She's wide in her breast and good at the pail,  
 She's fine in her bone and silky of skin,  
 She's a grazer without and a feeder within.

*Rural Canadian.*

### Evergreen Windbreaks.

At no other season of the year, perhaps, can a windbreak be so appreciated as in the winter. When piercing winds sweep the country we begin to realize what a benefit the universal planting of windbreaks would be, but as the time comes when we should profit by such experience, the balmy breezes of spring or peaceful days of autumn divert our thoughts, and their planting is neglected.

Without doubt, however, the judicious planting of evergreens would add very much to the value of our farms. The majority of farmers and fruit growers have not given this subject the attention which its importance demands.

Let us arouse ourselves in this respect and consider some of the benefits of a good windbreak. Probably the greatest direct benefit is the check offered to the violence of winds at all seasons of the year, which, as the country becomes cleared up, are becoming more frequent and violent, and are always detrimental to the growing of fruit or grain, as well as to the comfort of man and beast. One of the most disastrous effects of wind is the sweeping of the surface of the ground, causing excessive evaporation from both soil and plants, and in winter carrying off the snow, thereby exposing the roots and crowns to injurious conditions. Good windbreaks prevent these evils by checking the wind and retaining moisture, and leaving the snow on the level acting as a mulch.

In connection with an orchard the benefits of a windbreak are many: By enabling trees to grow more erect and symmetrical; protecting blossoms from severe winds; lessening the liability to breaking of limbs loaded with fruit, or weighted down with ice; reducing the proportion of windfalls, a matter of no small importance. Who has not been disappointed

to find, after a heavy September or October wind, the greater part of his choice fruit bruised upon the ground? Less wind and more fruit would be to the advantage of the orchardist. In many cases an advantage derived is the hastened maturity of fruit exposed to the warmth of the sun and sheltered from cold winds. The greater facility, also, with which labor can be performed in windy weather under the protection of a windbreak is worthy of consideration.

As a matter of economy in cattle feeding or saving in coal bills it pays to have the barns and dwelling sheltered from the prevailing winds of winter.

Perhaps no other farm improvement combines so well the useful and ornamental. In winter, by its very presence, an evergreen windbreak gives a home a look of coziness and comfort.

As to the kind of trees to plant and arrangement of planting, two considerations should guide us utility and beauty. While some other evergreens beside the Norway spruce make good windbreaks, this variety, being perfectly hardy, making rapid growth on almost any kind of soil, and not being easily injured by trimming, is pre-eminently the best for general purposes. If deciduous trees are planted with the evergreens, the light and dark green of their foliage in summer forms a beautiful contrast, for this purpose the maple is one of the best trees to plant in connection with the Norway spruce.

In locating a windbreak so much depends upon the contour of the land that it hardly seems practical to devise any rule to guide us, beyond keeping in mind that the object should be to prevent the direct sweep of strong currents of wind on the land. Usually the greatest need of protection is on the west, and it is here that the strongest and tallest windbreaks are required. Most farms might advantageously have a windbreak on three sides, and, could neighbors agree, it might, with profit to all concerned, take the place of division fences.

The method of setting out the trees gives rise to a variety of opinions. Some prefer a single row of evergreens, others a double row, with trees alternating, while some modify the latter by planting a row of maples alternating with the evergreens. On the farm here we have all three kinds, and each has its advantages. The first takes up least land, the second is most effectual in winter, and the third is most ornamental in summer. If planted in a single row the trees should not be less than