

six feet apart, unless the intention is to keep them low. When planted eight feet apart, the windbreak will grow higher, in time just as effectual, and will last longer without becoming dead in the bottom, still the Norway spruce, standing more crowding than any other evergreen, will maintain its beauty in this respect. In the single row of this kind on the west of the College lawn, the trees put out seventeen years ago now average about 25 feet in height, and, although only 3 feet apart, are still quite green in the bottoms. On the south and east sides of the lawn, the same kind of trees put out at the same time, 30 ft. apart, now average about 30 feet in height, and spread about 12 feet at the bottom. In a row 7 feet from the trunks of these, and alternating with them, is a row of maples put out at the same time and now averaging 25 feet high. Although the maples allow the wind more of a sweep in the winter, this in summer is a very effectual as well as most beautiful windbreak. But in our estimation the most practical windbreak would be one similar to the double-rowed one growing here on the north side of the orchard. In it the rows are 8 feet apart, and the trees 10 feet in the row, alternating with each other. Although planted only ten years these trees now average about 20 feet in height and are so dense at the bottom that they form a barrier to all surface winds.

Much care is required in the transplanting of evergreens. Although easily grown they will not stand nearly so much rough handling when out of the ground as deciduous trees, and for this reason should be planted as soon as possible after being taken up; the roots carefully protected when out of the ground, and all the better to have the planting done in cloudy, damp weather, when the roots will not be exposed to the sun or drying winds. The planting may be done in spring or autumn. Many think August the best time.

In selecting the trees choose those that are young and small. Many farmers err in this respect and prefer large trees. Small trees have every advantage over the large ones: At the nursery they cost less; if procured from a distance the freight charges are less; besides they are more easily handled and planted; they are surer to grow; become sooner acclimated and adapted to the soil and make more healthy and vigorous trees.

After the trees are planted they may be mulched, or better, the ground about them should be kept cultivated for two or three years.

It cannot be the high cost that keeps farmers from setting out more windbreaks, for small trees can be bought very cheap; such trees can be cheaply planted in a furrow where the ground has been previously prepared, and the after attention required amounts to very little, while the windbreak will soon pay for itself and increase every year in value.

Some farmers object to parting with arable land for such a purpose and fear the shade and robbing of adjoining crops by the roots of the windbreak. These are real objections, but of two or more evils let us choose the least and willingly devote the land necessary to the growing of a windbreak, which will so materially increase the profits from all other sources.



Some of the Advantages to be Derived from a Preparatory Course of training at the O. A. C.

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Being personally opposed to any radical change in the course of study at any college or University, it is almost with a feeling of reluctance that I bring before the minds of the students and graduates of the O. A. C. the sentiments conveyed in the title of this article.

"Mind rests by change, not by inaction," and we are able to accomplish a great deal more by resting our minds in this way, than by confining ourselves closely to one set rule. So very often a re-arrangement of work in a College course will enable both instructors and students to do more and better work than was performed under the old schedule.

That excellent work is being done in all departments at the College, and that the professors are diligently laboring in concert to further the aims of the institution, no one will deny, and it is only with the hope that the following suggestions may in a measure help them in their noble work, that I give your readers the benefit of my 10 years experience at an American Agricultural College.