

This usually runs along the West, South and North sides, making three sides of a square. This enclosed space should be of good size to allow room for expansion in the future, for new buildings, hog and calf pastures, root ground, seed ground, garden and orchard, and so on, about 200 to 250 yards square is about right. Never mind if there is more land enclosed then you think you will use, the crop inside of the belt will be all the better for the shelter.

The shelter itself should be about 100 ft from the buildings to allow room for snow drift, and there should be two or three cross belts wherever they are needed to give complete shelter to any part of the enclosure.

The belt itself should be wide, 16 to 24 rows on dry land, and about 6 to 10 under irrigation. Tree growth is a matter of moisture and the greater width is required on dry farming to enable the plantation to keep its moisture from being dried out by the wind passing through it. Under irrigation we can supply water whenever it is needed and the only consideration is to provide enough trees for a shelter. Hence we can get along with fewer rows of trees.

The trees planted 4 feet apart in the rows, and the rows four feet apart will assure a good shelter in a very short time. If even only cuttings and plants twelve to eighteen inches high be used, the plantation will be 8 ft high in three years, and will be close and compact, already affording a good amount of shelter. In



Everybody happy when a fertile prairie farm is enhanced by tree planting. This is John Glambeck's place at Milo, Alberta. The trees are planted only seven years ago. They are maples with a mixture of Caraganas.

ten years there is no reason why the general level of the plantation should not be 25 to 35 feet high.

Consider Your Home!

The house grounds should of course be inside the main belt but they should be apart from the rest of the enclosed space and different from it in its arrangement. The house itself should be fairly close to the shelterbelt, about 100 feet or so to allow for snow drift. If there is a snow trap (consisting of a double row of caragana 100 feet) outside the main belt, as there sometimes is, it may be nearer, for we must not forget the first consideration is shelter, and the closer the belt is in reason, the quicker its benefits will be realized.

The house, with its surroundings, is the most important spot on it. It is where the hope of the nation is to be brought up and it has a right to be different.

The lawn and its shrubbery will constitute the little Park of the place, the playground of the children, and, in its arrangement it should be as natural as we can make it.

Modern town planning demands lots of Parks, places different from the same old grind of street after street, and of such a nature that people entering find themselves in a different kind of world altogether. Instead of long lines of straight sidewalks and houses, they see groups of trees and shrubs with pleasant walks winding through and among them, and, dominating everything, beautiful expanses of well-kept green grass.

The Park is a complete change, and that is precisely the effect we want in the house grounds of our farm.

We want it to be our little Park, the place that differs from every other place,

something in which to forget everything else, something to rest in, and something that is so attractive it makes us do so whether we want to or not. That is what we want in the home grounds of the farm.

Approaching the House

The house should have an entrance separate from the Farm yard entrance, and the drive should curve nicely up to it. There should be a turn round so that when our friends and neighbours come to see us they do not have to go into the farm yard or the cattle corral to turn their rigs or cars when they want to go home. The drive too should be convenient so that a wagon can get to the coal chute at the back door as well as the front one. Then the lawn should not be too large or the grass will never be cut. About 100 to 150 feet square, roughly, is about right. This means from half to one hour's work with the mover every week. No time at all when compared with the pleasure the lawn gives. Shrubbery should bound the lawn, and the borders of the shrubberies should be sweeping curves, irregular and bold, enticing us to go round the shrub masses to see what is beyond. The shrubs arranged in groups of three or four of a kind, giving a mass effect, the tall ones at the back, the lower towards the front, with clumps of perennial flowers, the blues, the reds, the yellows, and the whites here and there, makes an artistic effect, which, once seen will never be forgotten, and one realized, will never be done without.

The middle of the lawn should be kept open, not cluttered up with flower plots and specimen trees. A wide open lawn is far the best.

Shrubs and flowers should be planted close to the base of the house to link up



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