the plants would soon close up if put in 4 ft. apart; while if the distance was increased to 6 ft. or 8 ft. they would take longer to close up, but would do so eventually and make stronger trees than those planted closer. *Retinospora plumosa* bears wind well and thrives in dry soil; it also grows fairly fast, but hardly so fast as Lawson's cypress. *Retinospora leptoclada* is also hardy, bears drought well, and is rather more rapid in growth than *Retinospora plumosa*. The cypress formerly known as *Torolosa elegans*, now as *Cupressus elegans*, is a tree that furnishes well and never requires clipping. These trees are well adapted for dotting in a line of *Lawsoniana* to break the monotony.

Should the belt be intended for orchard-shelter an inner row of a hedge-like tree is not necessary if the outer line of trees has been well chosen, and, as the shade of the trees makes a good packing-place in dry weather, there should be free access to it. For ornamental purposes a hedge inside may be advisable, or it may be planted up with various small-growing trees and shrubs. Reverting to the outer line, it may be decided to plant something in the nature of a hedge. If this is done the nature of the plant used in relation to labour in trimming should be considered as previously discussed, and this is a matter the owner should decide. The African boxthorn (*Lycium horridum*) has a habit of growth that renders clipping unnecessary if height is not objected to, and might be planted instead of Lawson's cypress. It makes an impassable barrier and good wind-break, reaching a height of nearly 20 ft. The plants should be cut down to about 6 in. from the ground a year after planting; they then shoot up straight and need not be cut again. Elaeagnus would not answer so well in such a position, though it is dense-growing and hardy, as it requires a lot of trimming and is not a good thing to cut.

In the growing of shelter-belts practice shows that planting almost any reasonable distance apart answers, with the exception that if very fast-growing trees are planted near others of slower growth the slower subjects will be overgrown. For this reason wattles should not be planted close to pines, as the pines would be smothered. If pines are expected to preserve their natural form they need to be 20 ft. or more apart. I do not think that desirable for the shelter of small properties, but would prefer to have two rows rather than one row, the two only to occupy the space that one row could fill. As previously mentioned, the lower shelter should be provided for by an outside line of suitable character. The chief thing to consider, therefore, is the higher shelter. Pine-trees are for a number of years pyramidal in habit; some of them change later to round-headed trees, but in the first instance they are all alike. It is thus evident that for many years wind will have a free course between the heads of a single line. This is why it is preferable to plant two or more rows, as if planted in quincunx order the trees would make a perfect breakwind in a much shorter time than would a single row, the heads of one row closing the intervals in the other row or rows. It is known that pines do well planted as close as 30 in. apart. They quickly lose all but the top branches, but the tops remain in good condition an unknown number of years. In general, however, from 6 ft. to 8 ft. are good distances to plant. I would prefer three rows 6 ft. apart to two rows 8 ft. or more apart. Such a belt would provide good orchard-shelter; it would be best to plant it entirely with pines.