

Nothing looks more effective on a farm than small clumps of trees, especially if planted on hill-tops. Even single specimens planted in large fields add to the beauty of the landscape, and provide shade for stock in hot weather.

Fencing will have to be provided in all instances where shelter is planted. This is, of course, the heaviest expense in any planting-scheme, but must be faced if success is to be assured.

#### SHELTER AROUND THE HOMESTEAD AND OUTBUILDINGS.

It is advisable to plant shelter around the homestead to check cold bleak winds, but care must be taken not to plant large trees too near



FIG. 5. SINGLE ROW OF CUPRESSUS BENTHAMII.

This shelter has been ruined through lack of attention. Note how bare it is at the base. The fence was erected too close to the trees and cattle have destroyed the lower branches. The fence should have been placed farther out and the ends of the side branches suppressed by slashing back. The trees should also have been topped. The taking of 4 ft. or 5 ft. off the top at this stage would improve considerably this single-row shelter.

the buildings and gardens. Whilst they are small they arrest the wind and do no harm, but after a few years their stems become bare, cold draughts drive through them, their large branches cast a shade over the homestead area, while their far-reaching roots invade all garden space. Homesteads so planted are rendered damp, cold, and unhealthy.

In most districts of the Auckland Province where the homestead area is unsheltered some quickly growing shelter is required, and *Pinus radiata* planted at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  chains away on the windward side and kept trimmed is probably as good as any other tree. When planting *Pinus radiata* provision should be made to establish