	Ft.	in.
Pohutukawa (*Metrosideros tomentosa*) ...	16	6
Titoki (*Alectryon excelsum*)	14	6
Tanekaha (*Phyllocladus trichomanoides*) ...	14	0
Hohoheka (*Aralia crassifolia*)	14	0
Mapau, red var. (*Myrsine*, sp.)	13	6
Whauwhau	13	6
Kahikatea (*Dacrydium excelsum*)	13	0
Karaka (*Corynocarpus lævigata*)	12	0
Warengapirau (*Olearia cunninghamii*) ...	7	9

The average circumference of six puriri trees of twenty years growth, taken 12 inches above the surface of the ground, is 2 ft. 9 in.

As the puriri flourishes both on volcanic and clay soils if not flat, and its timber is durable and useful, I think that plantations of this tree will be profitable on broken ground suitable only for planting. The puriri will bear being made a pollard, which is an advantage.

2. "On the Cultivation of Native Trees," by D. Hay.

(ABSTRACT.)

Kauri Pine (*Dammara australis*) is the largest and most useful of all the New Zealand trees in a commercial point of view.

The seed is produced from a round cone, flattened at the apex, concealed under thin smooth scales, rounded at the top. The seeds are flat and very light, with a wing attached to each. The cone falls to the ground when ripe, and owing to the great height it has to fall separates immediately it touches the ground, or even before, in the latter case the seeds being often carried a long distance by the wind. It vegetates soon after it falls, and will not bear to be kept dry for any length of time, the seed being very difficult to transport on this account. The seeds are interspersed among the decaying vegetable matter, and many find a congenial soil in which to start into life.

As the temperature of the bush is much warmer than that of the open country it is but natural to suppose that a plant will not succeed when removed from its natural habitat with all its roots entire inclosed in a ball of earth, and planted in an open situation. Shortly after removal the leaves assume a reddish hue, which is caused by evaporation from the cold wind and strong rays of the sun. The proper method to remove young kauri seedlings, not over six inches in height, is to take them up without breaking their tap roots and transplant in a warm, but shady, situation within three or four inches of each other, having the temperature nearly equal to that of the place from which they were taken, and to keep them moist and shaded until they start into growth. The same method must be applied to most species of our native trees in order to insure success in lifting. By the above method I