

Taranaki barberry is now allowed only where it is regularly clipped to restrict fruit-bearing, and it is liable to be similarly declared in other districts.

One of the most desirable varieties of this excellent hedge-plant is grown extensively in the Thames and Waikato districts. It has been fully described by Mr. W. H. Taylor in an article in the *Journal* for March, 1922. It very rarely ripens fruit, and when planted 12 in. to 15 in. apart in a single line it forms a very dense hedge 10 ft. to 12 ft. high. This habit necessitates propagation by means of cuttings. These should be made about 7 in. to 8 in. long, in winter, and planted in nursery rows to root—which they do very readily—before they are planted out in the fields during the following planting season. The cuttings must be planted firmly with only two buds above the surface and the land kept free from weeds.

The hawthorn (*Crataegus oxycantha*), which was held in such high esteem by early settlers and planted extensively, has fallen into disfavour. In the mild climate of New Zealand it is subject to a great



FIG. 3. GROUP OF EUCALYPTUS MACARTHURI AT END OF SHELTER-BELT OF POPLAR UNDERPLANTED WITH LAWSON'S CYPRESS AT RUAKURA.

number of diseases, most of which also affect orchards and gardens. With this serious disability it is an undesirable hedge-plant compared with others that are available.

Osage orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*), the bow-wood of America, where it is the popular hedge-plant in the middle States, is a small tree of something the same habit as hawthorn. It is a thorny deciduous tree with rather large pear-tree-like foliage, the pistillate (female) plants of which bear large orange-like fruits that give the tree its name. It is easily raised from seed, and planted close—about 6 in. apart—it makes a dense stock-proof hedge of a similar class to hawthorn. It is free from serious pests, and has proved to be hardy under some rather severe tests made in this country. An important precaution in raising this hedge is to prune the tops back each winter for the first two or three years in order to induce strong lateral branches about the base of the hedge.

Boxthorn (*Lycium horridum*): This thorny evergreen from South Africa forms a hedge that is securely cattle-proof. It has been proved to effectively withstand the heavy salt-laden winds that prevail in