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**Journal**  
**of the**  
**Royal New Zealand**  
**Institute**  
**of**  
**Horticulture**



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Edited under the authority of the Executive Council of the Institute.

H. & P.C. Print.

## *EXAMINATIONS*

Examinations for the following are conducted by the Institute:—

1. Junior Certificate in Horticulture.
2. Intermediate Certificate in Horticulture.
3. Diploma in Horticulture.
4. Seedsman's National Certificate.
5. National Certificate in Florists' Art.

### *Examination Papers*

Sets of examination papers used at the last six examinations in horticulture are obtainable on application for sixpence per examination set.

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Royal N.Z. Institute of Horticulture,

Box 1237,

Wellington.

# Journal of the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture

Vol. 9. No. 3.

December, 1939.

## NOTES ON JAPANESE CHERRIES.

(By H. Muysen, Holland.)

In the past twenty years a large number of flowering cherries from China and Japan, especially the latter, became in cultivation and were introduced in Europe and other parts of the world. Many of them are well known and are grown by numerous nurserymen.

The nomenclature, however, of these Japanese cherries, many of them even have Japanese names, is in many cases still mixed up; varieties have to be species, species are varieties, even some are known under different names, etc.

In this article the author hopes to explain the nomenclature and relationships of this beautiful plant group with a short description of most of the varieties.

According to Alfred Rehder's "Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs," the genus *Prunus* is divided into five subgenera, namely:—

- 1.—*Prunophora* or the Plum group.
- 2.—*Amygdalus* to which the Peach and Almond belong.
- 3.—*Cerasus* containing the Japanese Flowering Cherries.
- 4.—*Padus* or the Birdcherries.
- 5.—*Laurocerasus*, e.g., *P. lusitanica*.

Many other classifications are mentioned by different authors.

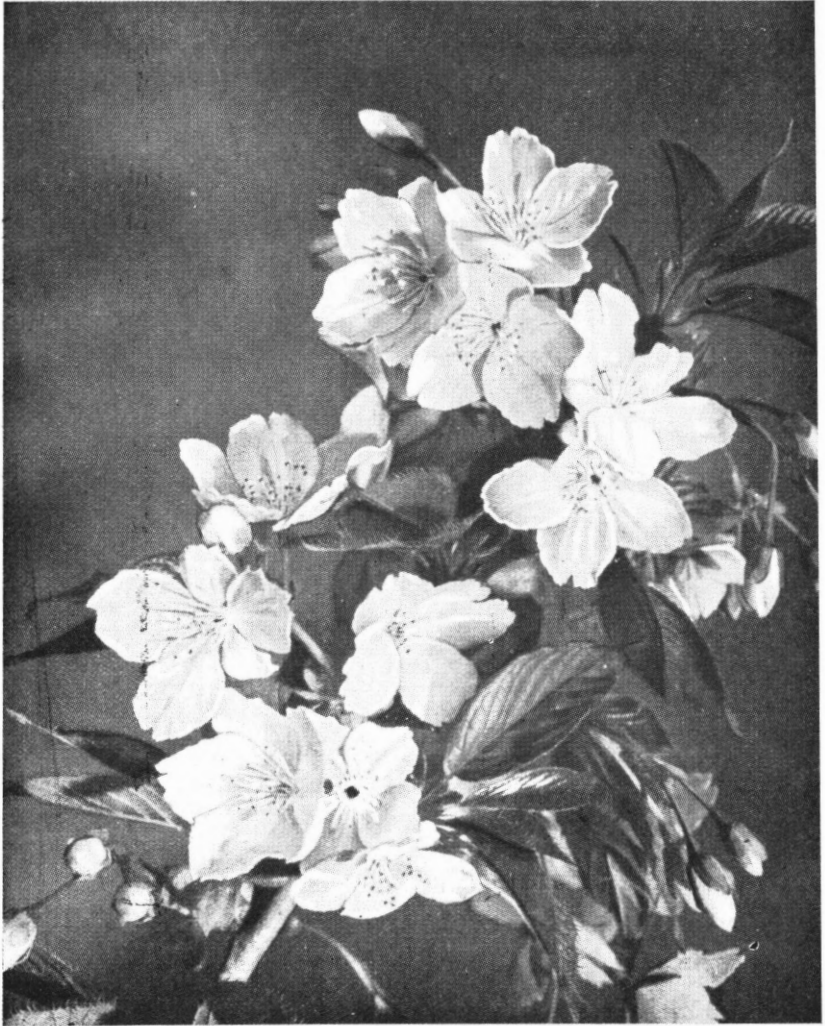
The subgenus *Cerasus*, however, again is to be divided into three groups:

A. Dwarf Cherries, of which *Prunus tomentosa* Thunb., *P. glandulosa* Thunb., the double flowering white and pink "almonds" and *P. pumila* L. are generally cultivated.

B. Real Cherries, to which the Black Cherry and the Morel belong. Double flowering forms are also in cultivation, e.g. *P. Avium* L. var. *flore pleno*, the double flowering Morel *P. Cerasus* L. var. *Rhexii* Voss.

C. Flowering Cherries, which have their habitat in Asia, and seldom produce eatable fruits.

To this group belong the so called "Japanese flowering cherries," the majority of which originated in Japan. They are found mostly in cultivation and not wild grown. A large number of "species" however, have their habitat in China and Japan; *Prunus*



*Prunus Tai Haku*

*inceisa* Thunb., in Japan called Mamu-Sakura or Fuji-Sakura. The habit of this species is like a bush and grows along the slopes of the mountain Fuji. This form is sometimes mixed, even by the Japanese, with the half double white flowering variety "Mount Fuji" or better "Shirotae." In catalogues we often find "Mame-Sakura" (this means Dwarf-Cherry) mixed with *Prunus nume* Sieb and Zucc., a flowering apricot.

*P. inceisa* Thunb. is cultivated in pots for its compact dwarfy growth and abundant pinkish white flowers. The blossom is better than from *P. cerasifera* Ehrh. var. *Pissardii* Bailey and the buds are not eaten by the birds. Nurserymen are selling this *P. inceisa* under the name of *P. pseudocerasus* Lindl. Experiments are made to cross *P. inceisa* with large flowering Japanese Cherries and good results are obtained. The small flowering double pale pink var. *Taizanfukun* (God of the Mountain Paizan) probably belongs to the hybrids.

*P. nipponica* Matsum. var. *kurilensis* Wilson, when flowering, does not differ botanically very much from *P. inceisa*. This cherry also grows very compact and dwarfy.

*P. canescens* Bois. is found wild in China with hairy leaves and flowers, which are pale pink and have a good autumn foliage. This species is probably closely related to *P. Sieboldii* Witm.

*P. subhirtella* Miq. is cultivated as a form which gives bright pink flowers and is one of the best early flowering Cherries. The Japanese name, "Higan-Zakura" means "Cherry of the spring." According to Collingwood Ingram, we usually grow the form *Beni-Higan-Zakura* or "pink spring Cherry." Others, e.g., Wilson, are not of this opinion.

From *P. subhirtella* Miq. we know a stronger form, the var. *ascendens* Wils., which makes a good tree. Its flowers are white or very pale pink.

In Japan the White Cherry—*Shiro Higan*—or the erect growing Spring Cherry—*Sachi Higan*—enables even young seedlings to make a very strong growth.

It is remarkable that the weeping Spring Cherry, *Shidare-Tanaka*, or *Prunus subhirtella* Miq. var. *pendula* Tanaka comes back true from seeds even as a weeping form.

One of the best light pink varieties, which flowers very early, is the well known var. *autumnalis* Makino, flowering in autumn. In Japan, it is called *Jugatzu-Zakura*—October Cherry—or *Aki-Higan*—the "Autumn-flowering Spring-Cherry."

Very common in Tokyo is the so-called "Tokyo-cherry" or *P. yedoensis* Miq. Wilson mentions in his book, "The Cherries of Japan," that about 50,000 trees of this species were planted in Tokyo alone. It is probably a hybrid of *P. subhirtella*. It is a small tree with good autumn foliage and easily propagated by seeds. The blossom is abundant, light pink to white. The weeping form, "Yoshino-Shidare," however, is not so easy to grow, not even when

budded or grafted. The large flowering form of *P. yedoensis*. "Yoshino," is generally in cultivation.

Of the large flowering wild growing cherries, two varieties have to be mentioned: *Prunus Lannesiana* Wils. var. *albida* Wils. or the "Oshina-Zakura" and *P. serrulata* Lindl. var. *sachalinensis* Mak.

Yama-Zakura or Mountain Cherry, with red coloured autumn foliage even in the seedling state, *P. Lannesiana* Wils. var. *albida* Wils. with its horizontal growth, forms a small tree. It is a quick grower, but does not become old. These two varieties *P. Lannesiana* var. *albida* and *P. serrulata* var. *sachalinensis*, are actually two separate varieties as mentioned by some authors.

*P. serrulata* Lindl. is a double flowering cherry from China. Camillo Schneider added to this name "flore albo pleno." Lindley, however, called this form only by its species name, not knowing the true wild form. It is one of the best double white flowering cherries. The growth is very broad, the flowers extremely abundant. *Prunus Lannesiana* Wils. is a cultivated pink form of the wild white Oshima-Zakura.

*P. Sieboldii* Wittm is a double flowering species. Many varieties, hybrids or forms of this Oshina-Zakura are now in cultivation and bear the characters of the original form.

Of the single white or almost white forms, a few have to be mentioned: Yoshino-nioi, Washino-O (Eagle's Tail), Ariake (Morning Glow), Ojochin (Big Lantern), Jo-nioi (Var. *affinis*—the most fragrant), Ukon (or var. *grandiflora*), flowering yellowish-green. These varieties mentioned seldom give seeds, which show that they are probably hybrids. Those seldom cultivated as yet are Hata-Zakura and Hosokawa-nioi, but will soon be more popular by their strong growth and abundant flowers.

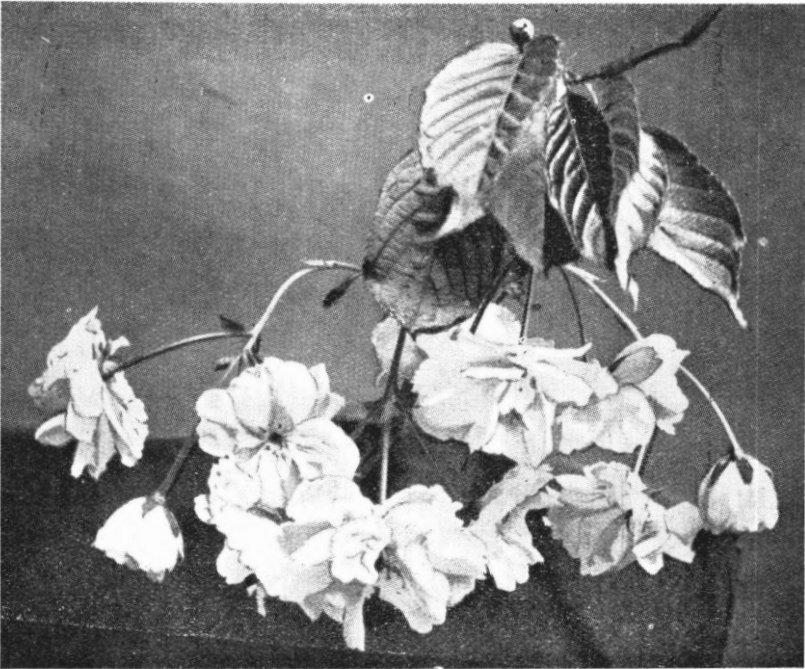
Two single pink forms worth mentioning are Arashi-yama and Kikuruma-gaeshi. Double light pink flowering are: Fuku-rokuju (var. *contorta*) which means "genius of welfare and wealth."

The var. *erecta* or Amanogawa (Milky Way) is also cultivated under the name of var. *pyramidalis alba*, and is very attractive with many flowers. The flowers are half double, colour pale pink to white.

Besides *P. serrulata* Schn. var. *alboplana* Schn., also called *P. sinensis alba Plena*, there are a few more good white varieties with double flowers in cultivation: Shogetsu (var. *superba*) or Miyako, which flowers fairly late.

Pink in budstate but, when open, with white flowers Etsu (which means a low hanging moon, shining through pine-trees), is a very attractive form.

Shirofugen (White Goddess) turns from light pink to white. The young foliage is bronzy coloured, through which the light flowers come out beautifully. The habit is like the well-known variety, "Hizakura." "Shiro-Fugen" is often sold as a pink flowering cherry.



*Prunus Shiro Fugen*

A good variety, especially for big parks or gardens is Mount Fuji, also called Shirotae "Snow-white," with bell-shaped half double hanging flowers with a spreading strong growth.

Of the double pink cherries, the variety Hizakura is the most well-known of all the Japanese imported cherries. Unfortunately, this excellent variety is cultivated under a wrong name. The correct name, Kwanzan (Name of a Japanese Mountain), or Seki-Yama is as yet not often used. It is a useful variety for all purposes.

Fugenzo or James H. Veitch is one of the last flowering Cherries with a much wider growth.

The var. roseo-plena is also well-known. The English Cherry authority, Collingwood Ingram, however, gave it the name Hokusai. According to Russell, this variety is probably the same as one called by the Japanese Udzu-Zakura (var. spiralis). Only by planting these varieties together will it be proved that these forms are really all one variety.

Var. Horinjii is not of a very strong growth. The flowers are drooping, very regular, and pink with a bright brown calice. It is a good variety for small gardens. The form "Kirin" is darker than Kwanzan and, in the author's opinion, one of the best.

The darkest of colour, however, is Yae-Murasaki, which means

double flowering purple. It is a synonym with the Japanese name, Choshu-Hizakura. This variety gives fairly dark coloured buds. It flowers late and grows very regularly, but not so strong as Hizakura.

To the large flowering Japanese cherries, belongs a good weeping form Kiku-Shidare, "Weeping Chrysanthemum," better known as Shidare Zakura (var. rosea), which means "Hanging Flowering Cherry." This name also refers to *P. subhirtella* var. pendula and *P. yedoensis* var. pendula. It would be better, therefore, if the name Kiku-shidare were accepted in order to avoid mistake. This cherry is probably synonymous with the well-known "Cheal's Weeping."

#### SUMMARY.

This short summary on the most well-known cultivated Japanese Cherries makes clear the difficulties and problems to be found regarding their nomenclature which, as already explained, is in many cases still mixed.

The Author also hopes that this article may help nurserymen to grow more varieties of this beautiful genus under their right names.

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- Silva Tarouca.—Unsre Freiland Laubgehölze.
- Wilson.—The Cherries of Japan.



**SOME UNCOMMON SHRUBS.**

(By W. R. Stevens, Bulls.)

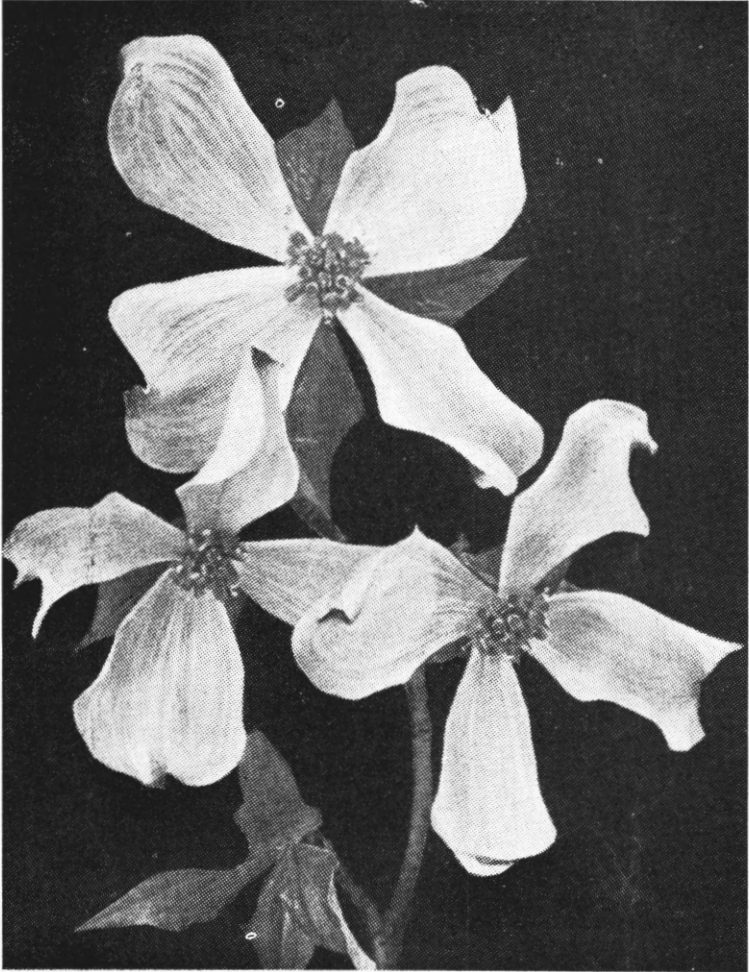
Of all the merits of a new shrub the most important is hardiness for, without this, all we shall have left at the end of the first winter is the label—and the catalogue description. Although this is very much a negative result, all gardeners are the better for one experience of the kind, as it teaches a certain amount of wariness, when making further purchases.

The next most important feature is its culture. What conditions does it require? If it is easily grown, one can recommend it to everybody. If it requires peculiar conditions, such as peaty soil, the number of gardens suitable for its culture will be very limited. And next on the list is floral beauty. This merit is placed last, quite deliberately, as the first two conditions are the essentials without which one cannot have the beauty.

There are, of course, several other points necessary to know, such as the ultimate height at maturity, how long before the plant reaches the flowering stage, does it require pruning, and so on.

Before making a purchase the wise planter will obtain all the relative data possible and, if the nurseryman knows his job, this is a simple matter. New Zealand has a wide diversity of climate and soil—it remains but to select the shrubs that are suitable for both. In the following notes, a selection has been made of a few of the more common shrubs which, it is hoped, will prove interesting to a public which is becoming increasingly plant conscious.  
*Magnolia glauca* (syn. *M. virginiana*).—

It is strange that this species should be so uncommon in New Zealand, as it has been recorded, as growing in England, early in the eighteenth century. Certainly it is not one of the showiest of species, but it has three particular attributes which should commend it to the selective gardener. First, it is summer-flowering—a time when we are particularly short of flowering shrubs. Next, it flowers almost continuously, over a period of two to three months and, last but not least, is its spicy fragrance. The flowers when first open are creamy white, becoming deeper with age, and are not produced very freely at any one time. As one writes, the buds on this plant are gradually swelling and, about the beginning of December, the first should be open. It is a native of the United States, occurring from Massachusetts to Florida, where it is often found growing in swampy places—hence the local name of “Swamp Bay.” While it is generally referred to as an evergreen, one’s own experience leads to its classification as semi-evergreen, as most of the older leaves drop off in the winter. It forms a small growing tree up to fifteen feet, is quite hardy, and apparently quite accommodating as to soil, although it rather objects to dry conditions.  
*Cornus kousa chinensis*.—



*Cornus kousa chinensis*

*Cornus kousa* occurs naturally in Japan, but this new form hails from Western Hupeh in China. The most important difference is that the flowers or, to be accurate, bracts are very much larger, and are frequently up to five inches in diameter. The habit of growth is also different. Where *Cornus kousa* grows more or less upright, the variety *chinensis* forms a flat-topped specimen, with horizontally spreading branches, and is not of such vigorous character. The autumn colour of the leaves is also missing. Despite this, it is a decidedly beautiful shrub and it will attract many admirers when better known—see illustration.

*Rhus cotonoides*.—

Amongst the aristocrats of autumn foliage, it is difficult to decide which is the most beautiful; but were one's choice to be confined to only one, then *Rhus cotonoides* would be the selection. Words fail to picture the beauty of this shrub with its riot of scarlet, claret and orange leaves in autumn. Here, in one group, three specimens are planted fairly close together and, when they assume their autumn beauty, the effect is truly gorgeous. Furthermore, this is no transient beauty as, even in a stormy autumn, the leaves are most tenacious. It is a vigorous growing species up to fifteen or more feet, with fairly large leaves, from four to five inches long, and two to four inches across. In its native habitat, Tennessee and Alabama, it is nowhere common, occurring in isolated localities.

*Osmanthus Delavayi*.—

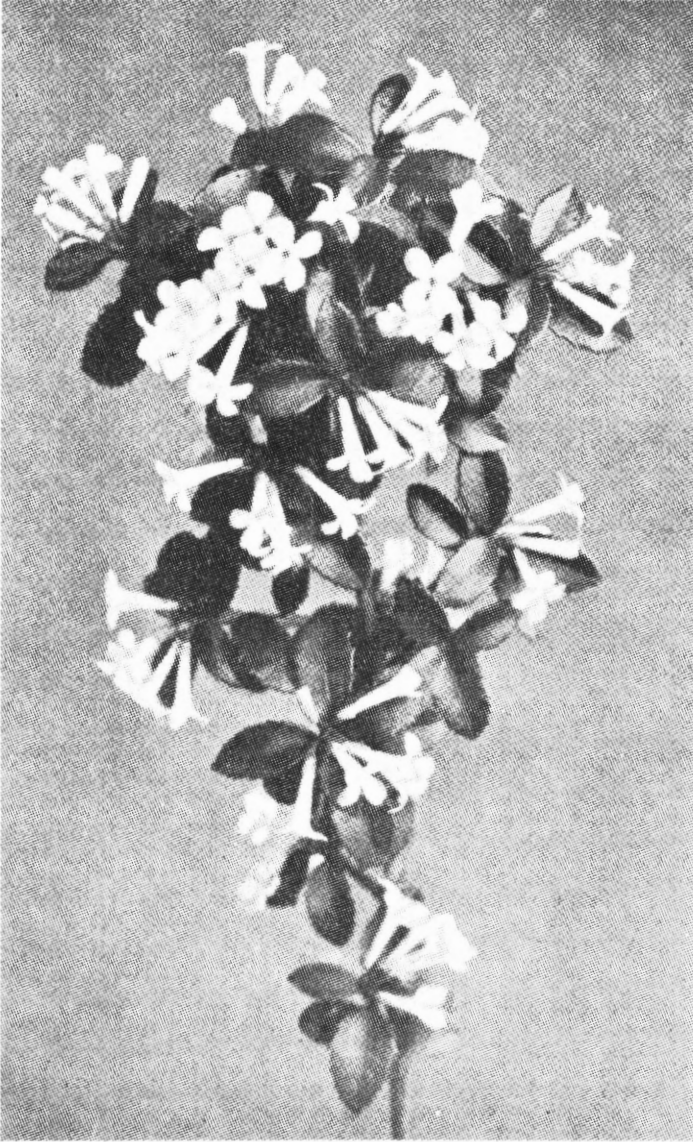
This forms a dense, twiggy-branched shrub of compact habit, eventually reaching ten feet, but rather slow growing. When it first flowers, in a young state, it is inclined to be disappointing, showing little promise of the extravagant beauty which develops as the plant gains age. It flowers in September, when every twig is literally smothered with a mass of tubular, snow white flowers. Extremely fragrant, the scent carries to every corner of the garden. It is a native of Yunnan, China, and named after the Abbe Delavay, who collected the first seeds.

*Prunus Sargentii*.—

This species of *Prunus* can by no means be classed as a shrub, as it grows up to thirty feet or more, but one cannot refrain from mentioning it by reason of its particular merits. It is a strong growing species, particularly suitable for parks and the larger gardens. The foliage, in spring, is an attractive shade of bronzed-red, amongst which are borne the many single soft pink flowers. In autumn, the foliage turns to crimson, almost red, and provides a feast of autumn glory. It is unfortunately a rather fleeting glory, for the autumn leaves do not hold for long. A native of Japan, it was named after Professor Sargent who was director of the Arnold Arboretum for fifty years.

*Berberis Chillanensis*.—

Although this shrub was imported from England, as soon as it was on the market there, one has been constrained to defer judgment

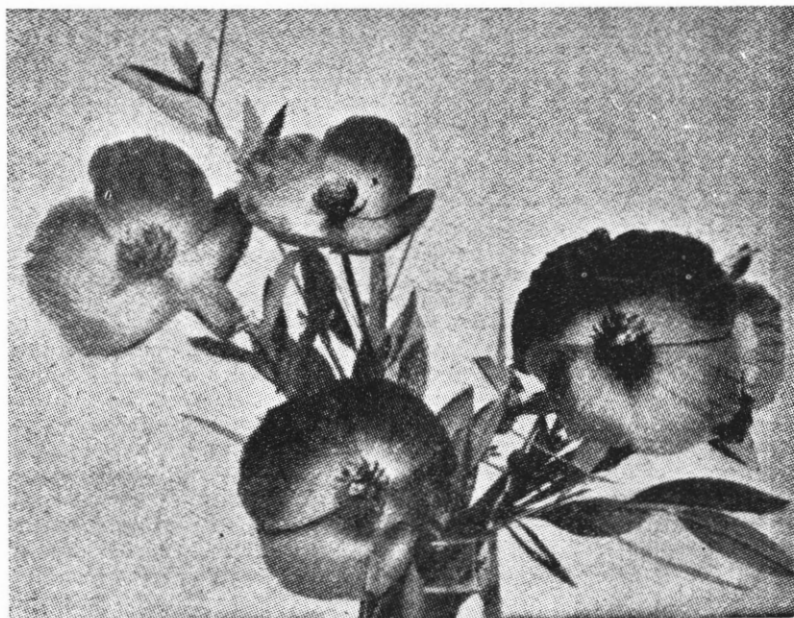


*Osmanthus Delavayi*

on it until just recently, when the plant suddenly showed its real worth. At the moment, it is a delightful picture, with its myriad pale orange flowers and small foliage, giving an extremely dainty effect. It is a native of the Chilean Andes, and was collected by Comber as recently as 1926. He records it as deciduous species, growing up to fifteen feet.

*Dendromecon rigidum*.—

There is a diffidence in writing of this shrub, as it is almost impossible to procure a plant in New Zealand. This is due to the difficulty in its propagation. Although imported three times from England, it perished in transit each time. Raising it from seed has been tried time and again, with only one success. This plant is now a fine specimen. The *Dendromecon* is allied to the *Romneya*, but differs from that plant in its entire leaves and yellow flowers. The flowers are single, poppy-like, and are about two to three inches in diameter. Its main crop of flowers is borne in November and December, but it continues to flower, more or less profusely, for months on end. In fact, even through the winter, it will bear an odd flower or two. The leaves are slightly glaucous, setting off to advantage the bright yellow flowers. One should say it is moderately hardy, standing up to twelve degrees of frost without showing any ill effects. Being a native of California, it requires a hot, sunny situation, and does not mind lime.



*Dendromecon rigidum*

*Abelia florabunda*.—

It is unfortunate that the species, commonly sold in New Zealand under this name, is a masquerader as, once a name is accepted, it is quite a difficult proposition to change it. However, the fact remains, and no doubt it will be quite a few years before our New Zealand gardeners become accustomed to the correction of names. The true *Abelia florabunda* is reputed to be only half-hardy in England. This is not very surprising, as it is a native of Mexico. It differs completely from all other species in its habit of growth and flowers. These latter are large and tubular, of a deep rosy red, and are freely produced in November and December. It is an easy shrub to grow, presenting no cultural difficulties. All that it requires is a fairly warm position, so that the previous year's growth may be well ripened. In its wild state, it is reported as growing from six to ten feet but here it has seemed to have reached maturity at three feet. In its young state, it is inclined to a pendulous, rather sprawly habit, and should be either trimmed hard around the base to force the leaders up, or else the plant must be staked and tied up.

*Sassafras officinale*.—

This is a particularly striking and handsome foliage tree, worthy of being planted more in this country. Rather a slow grower, it eventually reaches up to twenty or thirty feet, and even up to fifty feet in its native habitat, Eastern United States. The leaves are of variable shape, three to seven inches long, and two to four inches across. In autumn, they turn to gorgeous shades of yellow, orange, and red, presenting a particularly vivid mass of autumn colour. It prefers a deep rich loam.

*Pieris Forrestii*.—

This species, which is comparatively new to New Zealand, is a native of Yunnan and North-eastern Burma, whence it was collected by Forrest. It is extremely doubtful whether it will be successfully cultivated in districts where late frosts occur, for the reason that it makes its growth too early in the spring. Although the plant here is in a very sheltered position, the young growth has been cut twice in the last three years. This is all the more annoying, in consideration of the fact that the mature growth is quite hardy. The flowers are larger than most other *Pieris* species, and are very freely produced. However, it is not the flower which constitutes the major beauty of the plant, but the young growth of brilliant scarlet, which gradually fades to green as the leaves gain maturity. When raised from seed, all the seedlings have this typical red growth, but vary in depth of colour. The brilliant form, which is being grown here was awarded a First Class Certificate in England. It is stated to grow to six feet in height, but apparently this can only be in a selected climate or in especially suitable conditions,

## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1939.

**PREFIX ROYAL:**—On the 8th March last, advice was received from his Excellency the Governor-General that His Majesty the King had been graciously pleased to approve of the granting to the Institute of permission to make use of the prefix "Royal" in its title. The full correspondence, in respect of this matter, is published in the Journal for June, 1939, and it will be seen therefrom that the Institute is indebted to its President, Mr. F. S. Pope, in connection with this valuable privilege.

**EDUCATION:**—The Examining Board's report deals fully with this important phase of the Institute's activities. The thanks of the Executive Council are again conveyed to the Board's members, examiners, and to the conveners of local written examinations and of local examiners in respect of the written and of the oral and practical examinations. It is extremely difficult for those not in direct contact with this phase of the Institute's work, to realize the amount of painstaking effort voluntarily undertaken each year. Following on a resolution from Conference and subsequent recommendation by the Examining Board, the class for Group B candidates was again re-opened, but only to those who were eligible when the Group was last closed on the 31st December, 1934.

**SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE:**—The Conference remit, submitted by the Canterbury District Council, recommending the Dominion Council to continue to bring before the Government the necessity for the establishment of a School of Horticulture, was duly forwarded to the Right Hon. the Prime Minister; but it was not until the 18th September that advice was received, through the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, that it had not been found possible to make the necessary monetary provision during the current financial year, and that further consideration would have to remain in abeyance until next year. This matter will be kept in view until world affairs are in a more settled condition, when its importance will again be pressed upon the notice of the Government.

**PUBLICATIONS:**—Early in the Institute's year, Dr. W. R. B. Oliver, through pressure of official work, resigned his Honorary Editorship of the Journal, and the Executive Council has expressed its deep appreciation of his valued services, dating from the first issue in June, 1929. Over this lengthy period of voluntary effort, the standard of the Journal has been consistently maintained.

Dr. H. H. Allan, who acted as Honorary Editor during Dr. Oliver's absence overseas, agreed to carry on the Journal, and the Institute is indeed fortunate in having secured such an able successor to Dr. Oliver.

A Diploma thesis on "Roadside Beautification in New Zealand" by M. R. Skpiworth, B.Sc., N.D.H. (N.Z.), was recommended by the Institute's examiners as worthy of publication, and a special sub-committee of the Council endorsed this recommendation. The Hon. Minister of Internal Affairs, on being approached by the Institute, approved a grant of £50 for an issue of 5,000, which was printed as a Bulletin in June last and recorded thanks for the grant which made publication possible. The total cost, including the grant, was £63 6s. 11d. Numerous commendations from Home and overseas, evidence the usefulness of the issue.

**J. A. CAMPBELL MEMORIAL FUND:**—The report of the representative Committee, appointed at the 1939 Conference, to finalize the fund and to decide upon the form of the memorial to the late J. A. Campbell, is published in September, 1939, issue of the Journal. Special mention must be made of the notable assistance from the New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federation, the Horticultural Division of the Department of Agriculture, and the New Zealand Alpine and Rock Garden Society.

**DISTINGUISHED VISITOR:**—Professor Carl Skottsberg, Director of the Gothenburg Botanic Gardens, Sweden, on the 4th November, 1938, formally opened the Cockayne Memorial Garden, in the Botanic Gardens, Christchurch. He delivered lectures at Wellington on the 24th October and 14th November, 1938. The President of the Institute attended functions arranged in the Professor's honour by the Royal Society of New Zealand and by the faculty of Victoria University College, Wellington. It will be remembered that, at our last annual conference the Professor was elected an Honorary (Overseas) Member of the Institute.

**SOUTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT COUNCIL:**—The warmest thanks of the Executive are extended to Mr. A. W. Anderson, N.D.H. (N.Z.), Hon. Secretary of the South Canterbury District Council, for his valuable aid in connection with its formation, membership, etc., and to the Mayor of Timaru, Mr. W. G. Tweedy, for his great assistance in initiating the Council, also to Mr. P. B. Foote (President of the District Council), and other enthusiastic office-bearers and members. Thanks and congratulations have already been extended to Mr. J. A. McPherson, President of the Canterbury District Council, and to Mr. G. S. Nicoll, Dominion Secretary, in connection with their mission to Timaru to give help in the formation of the District Council in South Canterbury.

**SOCIETY REPRESENTATION:**—During the year, the following additional kindred societies have each nominated a locally resident representative on the Executive Council of the Institute, which, in turn, has representation on each Society's Executive:—

Dahlia Society of New Zealand; Horticultural Seedmen's Association of New Zealand; New Zealand Alpine and Rock Garden Society, jointly with New Zealand Plant Preservation Society; Wellington Beautifying Society.

Several annual meetings and other functions of kindred societies,



including Horticultural Shows, have been attended and the President represented the Institute at the Dominion Council of Professional Gardeners which was held at Wellington on the 19th and 20th July.

There can be no question that the Executive Council has been noticeably strengthened, other than numerically, by these accessions, and that the relations with all affiliated Societies are most cordial.

**LODER CUP COMPETITION, 1938:**—It is pleasing to record that a member and nominee of the Executive Council, in the person of Mrs. Knox Gilmer, received the award of the Loder Cup for 1938. Congratulations were extended by the President at the Executive's December meeting and Mrs. Knox Gilmer, in returning thanks, expressed her pleasure in having won such a distinguished honour.

**NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL WEEK, 1939:**—The Ninth National Horticultural Week was held at New Plymouth from the 31st January to the 3rd February, 1939, when the annual meetings of the following bodies were held:—The Institute, the New Zealand Horticultural Trades' Association, the Horticultural Seedmen's Association of New Zealand, the Association of Directors of Parks and Reserves, and the New Zealand Florists' Telegraphic Exchange. The delegates were given a civic welcome, combined with the official opening by Mrs. Knox Gilmer, of the National Conferences and Flower Show. The Show was splendidly managed, with an excellent display, was well attended, and showed an outstanding profit of £165/2/10. The amount shown in the Institute's accounts, viz., £49/13/10, is net after deduction of Conference and Banks Lecture expenses. The Annual Meetings of the bodies previously mentioned followed after the first day of the Show, and all delegates, including the ladies, partook of wonderful hospitality and participated in many enjoyable outings and social functions. Taranaki has reason to be proud of its first National Horticultural Week.

**BANKS LECTURE:**—Dr. H. H. Allan, Chief of the Botany Division of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Wellington, delivered the Banks Lecture for 1939, his subject being "Banks and Solander: Fathers of New Zealand Botany." The lecture, dealing with the first impressions of our unique flora on two such eminent botanists, and illustrated with appropriate lantern slides, was naturally most interesting. It is to be regretted, however, that the attendance was hardly worthy of the excellence of the fare provided.

**CONGRATULATIONS:**—Congratulations have been conveyed to Mr. M. R. Skipworth, B.Sc. (Forestry), and N.D.H. (N.Z.), who succeeds to the position of Superintendent of Reserves, Dunedin, as from the 1st April next; and also to Mr. W. K. Dallas, N.D.H. (N.Z.), on his appointment as Director of the Horticulture Division of the Department of Agriculture, in succession to the late J. A. Campbell. Mr. Dallas has always taken a live interest in the Institute's activities, having formerly been Secretary of its Otago District Council, more

recently an examiner at Wellington for its oral and practical tests, and also a member of the Executive Council and of the Examining Board.

**PRESIDENT'S ABSENCE** :—Mr. Pope was absent in Australia during a period of four months, from August to November, during which time he was able to make contacts with a number of men prominent in horticulture in the Commonwealth, and to visit a number of public parks and gardens and to attend several horticultural shows. He formed the opinion that, on the whole, New Zealand need not be ashamed of her achievements in horticulture.

**FINANCE** :—Although the excess of income over expenditure, viz., £11/17/5, does not equal that of some previous years, the increases in certain expenditure items, which are mainly responsible for this result, are readily explainable and are mostly non-recurring. While there is no doubt that the Institute could profitably utilize a much larger income than it now enjoys, there is no reason for anxiety as to its ability to continue to do very good work with its present modest resources.

Appreciation is once more expressed regarding the renewal of the Government grant of £100. This amount has clearly staved off a deficiency.

## REPORT OF THE EXAMINING BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1939.

**BOARD MEMBERS:**—Owing to various causes, the Examining Board has been deprived of the services of several members but the following appointments have recently been made by the Executive Council:—Messrs. W. K. Dallas (Director of Horticulture Division, Department of Agriculture); G. V. Wild (Inspector of Technical Instruction including Agriculture, Education Department); B. P. Mansfield (Southland); W. C. Hyde (Horticulturist, Department of Agriculture); E. Hutt (Superintendent of Parks and Reserves, Lower Hutt); and T. S. Waugh (Nurseryman and Seedsman).

**SYLLABUS:**—The Syllabus has been amended as follows:—

“A candidate, who has passed the Diploma Examination, may qualify for a certificate in respect of any of the special subjects detailed under Section 2 of Syllabus No. II.

Provided that there must be a period of at least one year, between the passing of the Diploma Examination and the examination for such certificate: that only one special subject may be taken in any one year and that every entry for such certificate shall be accompanied by a fee of one guinea.”

**EXAMINERS:**—The following additional examiners for the oral and practical tests have been appointed for the Wellington District:—Messrs. E. Hutt and T. S. Waugh. Each of these holds the Institute's Diploma in Horticulture.

**REINSTITUTION OF GROUP B:**—In terms of the original examination regulations, gazetted on the 15th March, 1928, “Group B means those candidates who have been engaged in the practice of horticulture for a period not exceeding fifteen years prior to the 31st December, 1929, with such continuity as is approved by the Examining Board.” Candidates under Group B were, in the first instance, required to make application for examination not later than the 31st December, 1929, and this period was extended later on to 31st December, 1931. The Group was reinstated as from the 1st July, 1933, and was closed on the 31st December, 1934. The following resolution from the 1939 Conference was referred by the Executive Council for report:—“That Executive Council be recommended to consider cases of hardships in respect of Group B.” It was recommended that Group B be re-opened only to those who were eligible when the Group was last closed, viz. on the 31st December, 1934, and that, if approved, this should be made known through the Journal and newspapers and to persons known to be eligible.” This recommendation was adopted by the Executive Council. A number of applications were dealt with during the year and the effect of the concession will no doubt be reflected in the 1939 Annual Examination.

**DISTRICT COUNCILS:**—As the Auckland District Council was de-

sirous of getting in touch with all local students, a list of these was forwarded. The Canterbury District Council prepared its usual excellent syllabus of lectures, to be delivered at the local Technical College. Assistance has also been rendered in connection with the approval of gardens. It is noted with gratification that, as a condition of employment, all horticultural trainees of the Invercargill City Council must become registered students of the Institute. Appreciation has been conveyed to Mr. B. P. Mansfield, Parks Superintendent, Invercargill, and Secretary of the Southland District Council, for having brought this arrangement into force. In common with all other District Councils, the Taranaki Council has shown a live interest in students and has assisted with the annual examination.

**HORTICULTURAL TRAINING AND EXAMINATIONS:**—An article on this subject appears in the Institute's September, 1939, Journal, following on a resolution, moved by Mr. Wm. C. Hyde, and passed by the Executive Council. It has not been possible yet to give full consideration to all of the suggestions submitted by the Committee appointed by the Executive Council to go into this subject, but it is hoped in the near future, to deal with those still outstanding.

**J. A. CAMPBELL MEMORIAL AWARD:**—Following on a suggestion from the New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federation, the annual interest on the J. A. Campbell Memorial Fund is to be used to provide an award of approved books to the most successful student each year in the Institute's Intermediate Examination, commencing with the 1939 Examination. In view of the late Mr. Campbell's deep interest in the Examination Scheme, this form of memorial is particularly appropriate.

**VALUE OF EXAMINATIONS SCHEME:**—The following remit was considered by the 1939 Conference:—"That Conference should state its views as to whether the standard of horticulture, especially professional horticulture, is being raised by the Institute's Educational Scheme." It was mentioned by the Executive Council, in sending this remit to the Examining Board, that the speakers at the Conference had expressed themselves as unanimously favourable to the scheme. It is very gratifying to the Board that the Conference expressed so unmistakably the conviction that the educational scheme, carried out under the Board's direction, is achieving its purpose to the practical benefit of the industry.

**RECOGNITION OF DIPLOMA, ETC.:**—It is pleasing to note that the value of the Institute's Diploma and Certificates has again been recognised in industrial awards.

**THANKS:**—The Board has again to record its thanks to all examiners who prepared the written tests and marked the relative examination papers; to the conveners of the local written examinations and examiners; to the examiners who conducted the oral and practical tests; to those who gave voluntary instruction to trainees by coaching and lectures, etc.; to those who acted as supervisors; and to all others who assisted with the examinations.

EXAMINATIONS:—The number of candidates for the November, 1938, Examinations was 30, a record to date:—The following is a summary of the results:—

Examination.	Complete Pass.	Partial Pass.	Failure.
Junior	5	5	1
Intermediate	3	3	—
Diploma	6	7	—

DIPLOMA AND CERTIFICATES:—List of Diplomas and Certificates granted under Section 4 of the New Zealand Institute of Horticulture, Act, 1927, since the issue of the 1937-38 Annual Report:—

DIPLOMA IN HORTICULTURE.

Huthnance, George Herbert; New Plymouth.  
Lewis, John; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.  
Melhuish, Frederick Jordan; Palmerston North.  
Millson, George; Blenheim.  
Petrie, George Alexander Ronald; Invercargill.  
Williams, Miss Catherine Gretchen; Hastings.

INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE IN HORTICULTURE.

Barnett, Morris George Edward; Christchurch.  
Mashlan, John Anton; Lower Hutt.  
O'Brien, Miss Kathleen Margaret; Palmerston North.

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE IN HORTICULTURE.

Blaikie, Charles William Noel; Palmerston North.  
Hyde, Geoffrey David; Christchurch.  
Lannie, Cosmo; Wellington.  
Long, Miss Pamela Roylance; Dunedin.  
Lysaght, Miss Muriel Mary; Dunedin.  
Richards, Murray; Hastings.

TOTALS ISSUED TO DATE.

Diploma: Without Examination .. .. .	170
Group C Examination .. .. .	37
Group B Examination .. .. .	19
Equivalent .. .. .	1
Certificates: Intermediate .. .. .	33
Junior .. .. .	1
Fruit Culture .. .. .	54
Florists .. .. .	54
Seedsman .. .. .	18

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## INSTITUTE NOTES.

**PERSONAL:**—Mr. F. S. Pope, President, after his visit to Australia, since August, with Mrs. Pope, was warmly welcomed at the December meeting. Members expressed their pleasure on his return and resumption of Institute affairs. Mr. A. W. Nisbet, representative of the Dahlia Society of New Zealand, vice Mr. T. A. N. Johnson, was also extended a welcome at the same meeting. Mr. W. S. Mason, Wellington, has resigned his membership of the Executive Council to which he was elected at the Annual Conference, 1929. His continued services have been keenly appreciated and he is greatly missed both from the official and the personal aspects. Mr. J. A. McPherson has resigned the Presidency of the Canterbury District Council after several years of excellent work and will have a worthy successor in Mr. M. J. Burnett.

**ANNUAL EXAMINATION:**—Once more the number of candidates for the Institute's Annual Examination, on the 16th November last, has created a record. The examination was held at seven centres and 34 candidates sat as follows:—Junior 11, Intermediate 5, Diploma 18. The Diploma included 6 Group B candidates, leaving 12 other candidates, which equals last year's number.

**DISTRICT COUNCILS:**—Auckland—Held its Annual Meeting on 27th November, 1939 and bids fair to have an active year. Taranaki—Its third Annual Report shows continued successful monthly meetings and healthy finance and membership. Canterbury—Held its Annual Meeting on 7th December, 1939, and its Annual Report continues to show a satisfactory position with good assistance to the educational scheme. South Canterbury—Has enrolled several new members and has forwarded some Conference remits. Southland—Continues its good work with students and broadcasting.

**DAHLIA SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND:**—At the December meeting of the Executive Council, the following resolution, moved by Mr. Herbert J. Poole, Secretary of the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand was carried unanimously. "That co-operation of the Institute, on the same lines as with the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand, be offered to the Dahlia Society of New Zealand."

**NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL WEEK, 1940:**—Sir Harry Batterbee, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, has advised his acceptance of the invitation to officially open National Horticultural Week, 1940 and the National Centennial Flower Show, at the Exhibition Buildings, Wellington, on Tuesday, 30th January next at 2.45 p.m. The New Zealand Railways and the Union Steamship Company have notified a greatly valued concession of free transport of exhibits, both ways. Although the entries for the District Dis-

play do not finally close until the 23rd January, and for competitive and other exhibits on the 25th January, the show prospects, even at the present time, are excellent. The grant of £100 by the Hon. Minister of Internal Affairs has brightened the financial outlook, which was somewhat gloomy, on account of the outbreak of war.

# Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 30th September, 1939.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.				
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
To Post Office Savings Bank .....	365	4 2			By Salary, Dominion Secretary .....	141	0 0
„ Bank of New Zealand .....	46	9 11			„ Capitation Fees (District Councils)—		
			411	14 1	Auckland .....	14	9 6
„ Subscriptions—					Taranaki .....	11	5 2
Individual Current .....	107	18 1			Canterbury .....	8	13 10
Individual Arrears .....	19	5 0			Southland .....	4	9 9
Affil. Societies Current .....	49	15 6					
Affil. Societies Arrears .....	3	3 0					
			180	1 7	„ Conference Expenses .....	16	14 8
„ Examination Fees .....			44	2 0	„ Cooper Memorial Prizes .....	4	0 0
„ Exchange .....			1	0 0	„ Travelling Expenses—Forma-		
„ Campbell Memorial Fund .....			155	1 0	tion South Canterbury		
„ Cooper Memorial Fund,					District Council .....	8	3 0
Refund from .....					„ Examination Expenses .....	3	12 6
„ Cooper Memorial Fund,					„ Donations—		
Interest .....			4	0 0	J. A. Campbell Memorial		
„ Government Grant .....			100	0 0	Fund .....	10	10 0
„ Internal Affairs Department,					Wellington Beautifying		
Grant towards thesis					Society .....	2	2 0
publication .....			50	0 0	Manawatu Nursery Em-		
„ National Flower Show,					ployees' Guild .....	1	1 0
1938 .....							
„ National Flower Show,							
1939 (net) .....			49	13 10	„ National Centennial Flower		
„ Publications .....					Show, 1940 .....	5	0 0
„ Post Office Savings Bank,					„ Publications—		
Interest .....			10	18 2	Journal .....	57	6 1
					Thesis (Mr M. R. Skip-		
					worth) .....	63	6 11
					„ Government Stock at Cost		
					(J. A. Campbell Memorial		
					Fund Trust) .....	120	13 0
					„ Office Expenses—		
					Cleaning .....	4	16 0
					Exchange .....	1	15 9
					Postage and Telegrams .....	19	16 11
					Printing & Stationery .....	16	2 2
					Rent and Light .....	34	6 0
					Sundries .....	8	0 11
						84	17 9
					„ Wreaths .....	3	3 0
					„ Post Office Savings Bank ..	425	2 4
					„ Bank of New Zealand .....	41	19 11
						£1011	17 5
						£1011	17 5

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## Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 30th September, 1939.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Conference Expenses .....	4	14	0											
„ Conference Travelling Expenses .....	12	0	8	16	14	8								
„ Capitation Fees—														
Auckland .....	14	9	6											
Canterbury .....	6	17	7											
Taranaki .....	7	12	0											
Southland .....	3	15	4											
				32	14	5								
„ Dominion Secretary's Salary .....				141	6	0								
„ National Centennial Flower Show, 1940 .....				5	0	0								
„ Publications (Journal and Thesis) .....				116	19	10								
„ Travelling Expenses—Formation of South Canterbury District Council .....					8	3	0							
„ Depreciation .....					3	0	0							
„ Examination Expenses .....					3	12	6							
„ Donations .....				13	13	0								
„ Office Expenses—														
Rent and Light .....	34	6	0											
Cleaning .....	4	16	6											
Printing & Stationery .....	16	2	2											
Postages .....	19	16	11											
Exchange .....		15	9											
Bank Charges .....		14	2											
Insurance .....		12	11											
Wreaths .....	3	3	0											
Sundries .....	3	10	10											
				83	18	3								
Excess of Income over Expenditure .....				11	17	5								
				£436	13	1						£436	13	1

### Balance Sheet as at 30th September, 1939.

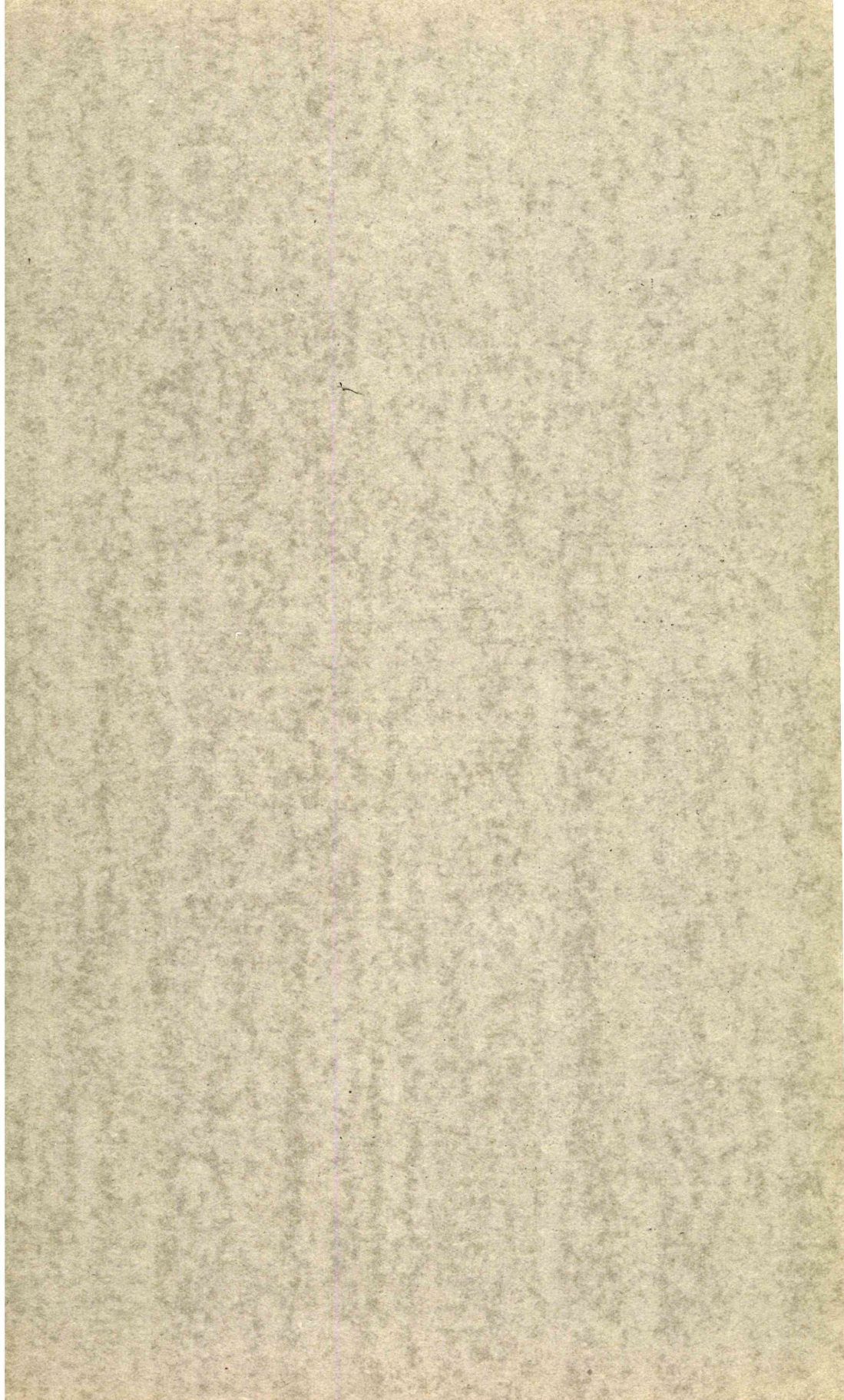
LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
F. Cooper Ltd. Trust Fund .....	115	10	0	Post Office Savings Bank .....	425	2	4
J. A. Campbell Memorial Fund .....	155	1	0	Bank of New Zealand .....	41	19	11
			270 11 0	Cash in hand .....	1	0	8
F. Cooper Limited Trust Fund .....							468 2 11
Interest .....			4 0 0	Government Stock at Cost—			
Sundry Creditors .....			12 14 11	Investment on account of			
Subscriptions in Advance .....			4 13 9	F. Cooper Limited Trust			
Endowment Fund .....			63 0 0	Fund .....	100	17	6
Accumulated Fund as at				Campbell Memorial Fund .....	105	0	0
30/9/1938 .....	334	3	4				205 17 6
Add Excess of Income over				Office Furniture .....	30	0	0
Expenditure .....	11	17	5	Less Depreciation .....	3	0	0
			346 0 9				27 0 0
			£701 0 5				£701 0 5

G. S. NICOLL,  
 Dominion Treasurer.  
 13th December, 1939.

I have examined the books, papers and vouchers of the Institute, and certify that in my opinion the above Balance-sheet correctly shows the position, as at the 30th September, 1939, and the accompanying statement the transactions for the year 1938-39, in accordance with the information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books.

Wellington, 22nd December, 1939.

J. L. ARCUS, F.I.A.N.Z.,  
 Hon. Auditor.



**Royal New Zealand Institute of  
Horticulture**  
(INCORPORATED).

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**Patrons:** Their Excellencies VISCOUNT GALWAY, Governor-General and LADY GALWAY.

**Vice-Patron:** The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture.

**President:** F. S. POPE, Esq., Wellington.

**Hon. Editor:** Dr. H. H. ALLAN, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Wellington.

**Dominion Secretary:** G. S. NICOLL, P.O. Box 1237, Wellington.

**Hon. Secretaries of Local District Councils:**

Auckland: Noel Cutler, Golf Road, S.W.4.

Taranaki: L. W. Delph, M.A., Frankleigh Park, New Plymouth.

Canterbury: J. N. McLeod, 108 Paparoa Street, Christchurch.

South Canterbury: A. W. Anderson, Box 153, Timaru.

Southland: B. P. Mansfield, Box 58, Invercargill.

**Membership:**

Individuals: 12/6 per annum (including Member's wife).

Juniors under age eighteen: 2/6 per annum.

Societies, Firms, etc.: 21/- per annum.

**Journal (quarterly):**

To Members: Free.

**Examinations:**

Examinations are held yearly in November.

Students desiring examination should make early application to

DOMINION SECRETARY,

Royal N.Z. Institute of Horticulture,

P.O. Box 1237, Wellington.