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**Journal
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of
Horticulture**



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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.

Address all correspondence to:

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Horticultural Training and Examinations

“It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of horticulture to any nation, so interwoven is it into the lives of the people. Consider how it concerns not only an essential and very large part of the food supply, but that from the aesthetic standpoint it is pre-eminent. The gardener, both professional and amateur, is indispensable to our well-being. Nothing can be clearer than the fact that the best horticultural education procurable should be provided for those proposing to take up horticulture as a profession.”

“As it is considered necessary to award degrees or diplomas for all professions, and even for many trades, so is a degree or diploma necessary in the case of horticulture. Such a degree or diploma should show (1) that the possessor has a sufficient knowledge of the sciences on which horticulture is based; and (2) that he has gained by experience a thorough practical knowledge of horticulture in a wide sense.”

“We consider that the New Zealand Institute of Horticulture . . . should grant a Diploma in Horticulture and should set up an Examining Board.”

The foregoing are extracts from the Report of the Special Committee on Horticultural Education adopted at the Third Annual Conference, 1925, of the New Zealand Institute of Horticulture, the President, Dr. L. Cockayne, F.R.S., being in the Chair.

The recommendations of the Education Committee were confirmed by Conference and duly carried out. Examinations are now held annually during the month of November, and diplomas and certificates are granted under an Act of Parliament known as “The New Zealand Institute of Horticulture Act, 1927.”

This result was accomplished at the expense of a great deal of time, labour and money contributed by members of the Institute throughout the length and breadth of the land, including many public and other affiliated bodies, whose only aim and reward was “To encourage, foster, and improve every branch of horticulture.” Each successive Government also has made a useful annual contribution to the expenses of the movement.

The various District Councils of the Institute usually take great interest in the candidates training in their areas and, besides friendly advice and assistance, the Council arranges, where possible, for a series of suitable scientific and practical lectures on horticulture to be given at the local Technical School or other educational institution. They also co-operate with the local Public Library in stocking selected literature on horticulture, including the best reference works and leading periodicals.

NATIONAL DIPLOMA IN HORTICULTURE.

A consolidation of the Institute's Scheme of Training and Examination was made by the President, Mr. F. S. Pope, in June, 1935, and it has proved a most useful publication both to the Institute and its students. It includes an examination for the Junior Certificate in Horticulture—after the candidate has served for two years in an approved garden, and after similar intervals and service an Intermediate Certificate in Horticulture; and finally the Diploma in Horticulture—known as the National Diploma in Horticulture. Each examination includes written, oral and practical tests.

A few notes in connection with the scheme or syllabus may be of interest:—

REGISTRATION: A regrettable mistake which sometimes occurs is that, where a student fails to register his name with the Secretary of the Institute promptly, and as his period of service—for the purposes of examination—only counts from that date, progress is considerably delayed. The rule in this connection reads:—"Every student shall, within one month of the commencement of his course or, if his age at the commencement of his course is less than sixteen years, then within one month of his reaching that age, register his name with the Institute, and at the same time furnish evidence of his having passed the State School Proficiency Examination or its equivalent, of his ability to write good English, and of his having reached sixteen years of age." This course, which is open to young men or women on similar terms, is best commenced early in the New Year, so that they may be eligible to sit for the Junior Examination in November of the following year. It is to be noted that the Examining Board may, in special cases, allow the written portion of the Junior Examination to be taken after one year of practical training.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT'S SUBJECTS: The Education Department's Correspondence School at Wellington is prepared to give tuition in Chemistry and Agriculture in cases where, through distance, students are unable to attend night classes at Technical Schools.

DIARIES have to be submitted by all students in September and students who have not completed the Junior Examination require to submit a week's diary extract in March. Requests for diaries and extracts are made from the Institute's Office at Wellington. No sub-

mission of diary is required after the grant of the Intermediate Certificate in Horticulture.

EVIDENCE OF SERVICE: Upon application for registration and before each examination, the student must furnish a certificate from his employer showing dates of service only.

SPECIAL SUBJECT: In Syllabus No. II., Section 2, candidates for the Intermediate Examination are asked to select a special subject. It is preferred that such selection should be advised at least three months prior to the date of examination (about the middle of November). Nominations after August are unfair to the examiner who has to prepare the paper.

RECENT AMENDMENTS TO SCHEME should be noted as follows:— In Syllabus No. I. and also in Syllabus No. II., insert between the first and second paragraphs, a paragraph as follows: “The candidate must have such a knowledge of plants indigenous to New Zealand and amenable to cultivation as is appropriate at this stage.”

Add the following two paragraphs under Syllabus No. III. page 7:—

“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 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.”

Insert the following, as separate paragraphs, at the end of Clause 8.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES:

“In the case of graduates having the academic qualifications defined above, the Board may, however, accept in place of the experience above described, the following qualifications:—

(a) Working experience in gardening of not less than four hours a week on an average, for a period of not less than two years, in a garden approved by the Board for this purpose, together with either,—

(b) not less than two years experience as a teacher of horticulture or some closely allied subject, the teaching including adequate practical work or—

(c) not less than two years' experience in a branch of specialised horticulture, such as fruit-growing, or in forestry, or in seed work.

The experience under (a) may be gained concurrently with that under (b) or (c).”

At a recent Executive Council Meeting, the following resolution

was carried on the motion of Mr. W. C. Hyde "That the time has arrived for pushing the Institute's Educational Scheme and that a committee be set up with this object."

A committee was appointed and, at its meeting, Mr. Hyde spoke of the need for vocational training and said it was a good time to give publicity to the scheme when new avenues of employment are being sought. New Zealand is admirably suited for the practice of horticulture. Christchurch has given a good lead, through our local District Council, and their methods are worthy of consideration. The main requirements are suitable gardens for training, the right text-books, literature and useful lectures, etc., both in the Education Department's subjects plus Botany and Plant Protection, but also in special horticultural subjects. Christchurch has an excellent syllabus including about 30 lectures for the season at a cost of 30/- for one evening a week for the season and persons under 21 half price at the local Technical College. These lectures are open not only to apprentices but also to journeymen gardeners and interested amateurs.

The Dominion Secretary gave locality figures in respect of all students now availing themselves of the Examinations Scheme.

The following suggestions were put forward:—

(a) Encouragement of the establishment of a Correspondence School which should include in its syllabus special subjects for journeymen and amateur gardeners.

(b) Circular to employers (including municipalities, etc.) employing gardeners.

(c) Students to be placed on free mailing list for Journal until the Intermediate Examination is passed. Thereafter, they should become financial members of the Institute.

(d) Assistance be sought from local Technical Schools as at Christchurch.

(e) Article on Horticultural Education to be published in the September Journal annually and specially brought to notice of young people leaving school at the end of the year.

(f) Publications: It would be of assistance if Public Libraries could be induced to stock good trade journals; and books for reference. Students should be recommended to read the R.H.S. Journal and the Gardeners' Chronicle regularly.

(g) Text-books: It was considered that a revision of the text-books recommended in students' circulars is necessary.

(h) District Councils should be asked to take a personal interest in local students and to arrange for co-operation of local bodies, etc., with a view to providing good educational facilities.

The foregoing suggestions have either been approved by the Institute's Executive Council or are awaiting reference to its Examining Board.

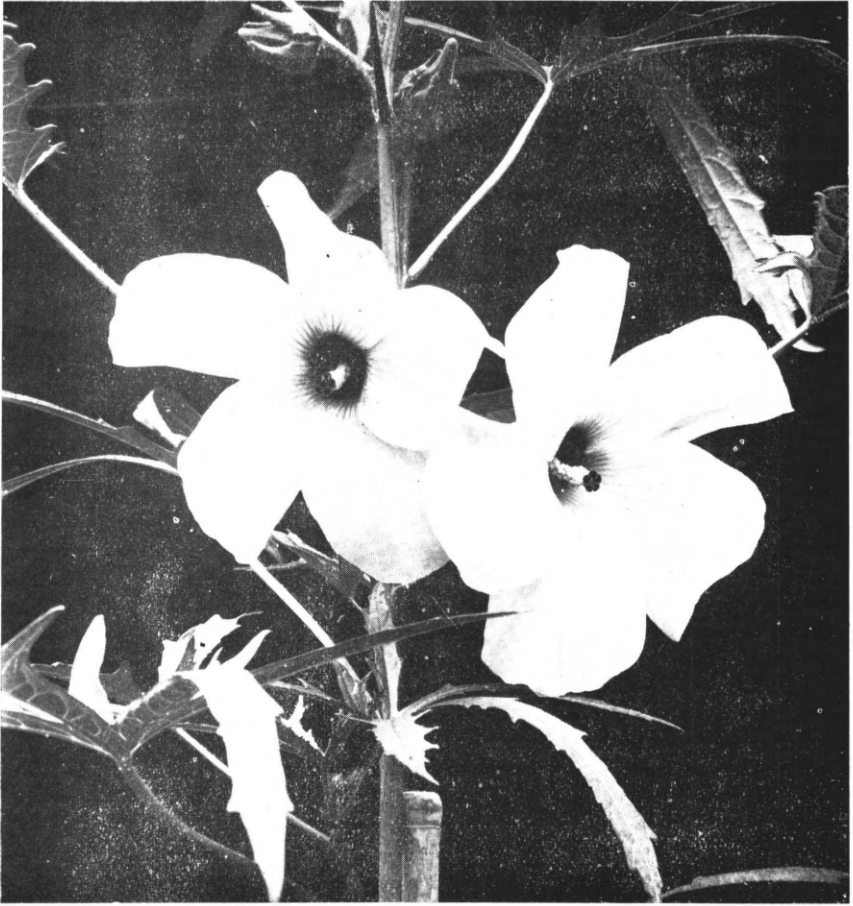
NEW ZEALAND PLANTS IN A SUSSEX GARDEN.

(By H. H. Allan).

Despite the difficulties attending the cultivation of many of them, New Zealand plants have long been favourites in numerous gardens in Great Britain, both public and private. One's memories turn to the charm of the *Celmisias* in the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, *Olearia Haastii* white with blossoms at Kew, the manukas of the Rev. A. Boscawen's Cornish garden, the lacebarks of Wakehurst Place, the *Pittosporums* at Lady Rockley's Lytchett Heath Garden, the *cordylines* of Torquay, and the glories of Tresco Abbey. Along the Cornish Coast I have even seen some of our *hebes* flourishing in the wild state. So many of our best are frost-tender that they cannot be grown in the open, and many failures have had to be recorded by the ardent horticulturists. On the other hand, many that are hardly met with in New Zealand gardens are grown successfully, such as the beautiful *Pittosporum Dallii*, the remarkable climber *Helichrysum dimorphum*, the lovely *Myosotis spathulata*.

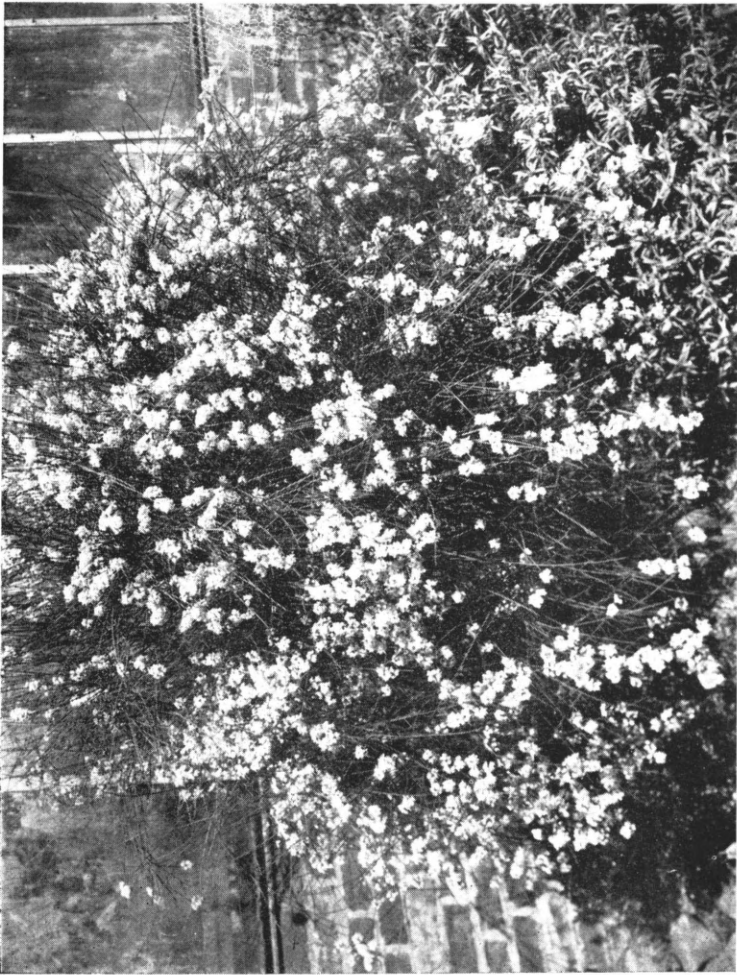
Some years ago Professor Arnold Wall, an enthusiastic collector and distributor of seeds, published a most interesting account of his study of numerous gardens "in the South-east, South, South-west, and North of England, Scotland, the Scilly Isles, Channel Isles and the Isle of Wight." He refers to the remarkable and ornamental *hebe* hybrids that have been produced in Great Britain, and records a wild hybrid between our fine *Epilobium chloraefolium* and an English species. He dwells on such triumphs as the *pohutukawas* at Tresco Abbey, a variegated flax at Ludgvan, *Olearia macrodonta* at Wakehurst Place, and the marvellous garden at Tresco Abbey in the Scilly Islands. "The Island of Tresco, which was by nature bare and treeless, has been transformed by the skill and industry of successive Governors, since 1834, into a well-forested and most beautiful property. Here are brought together trees from all parts of the world, including a very great number of Australian and New Zealand species."

A garden not referred to by Professor Wall is that of Dr. A. H. Williams, son of the late Bishop W. L. Williams. Dr. Williams spent nearly twenty years in this his native land, and carried home a love for its plants. For some sixteen years he has cultivated them assiduously, his successes spurring him on in the face of many disappointments. Dr. Williams is well-known to New Zealand horticulturists by his publications in various journals, notably his "New Zealand Plants and their Difficulties." (*Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*, 1930) and "New Zealand and her Plants." (*Gardening Illustrated*, 1939). The following account of his garden



Hibiscus diversifolius.

Rare in wild state from North Cape to Bay of Plenty. Flowers pale yellow, with dark centre.



Notospartium Carmichaeliae.

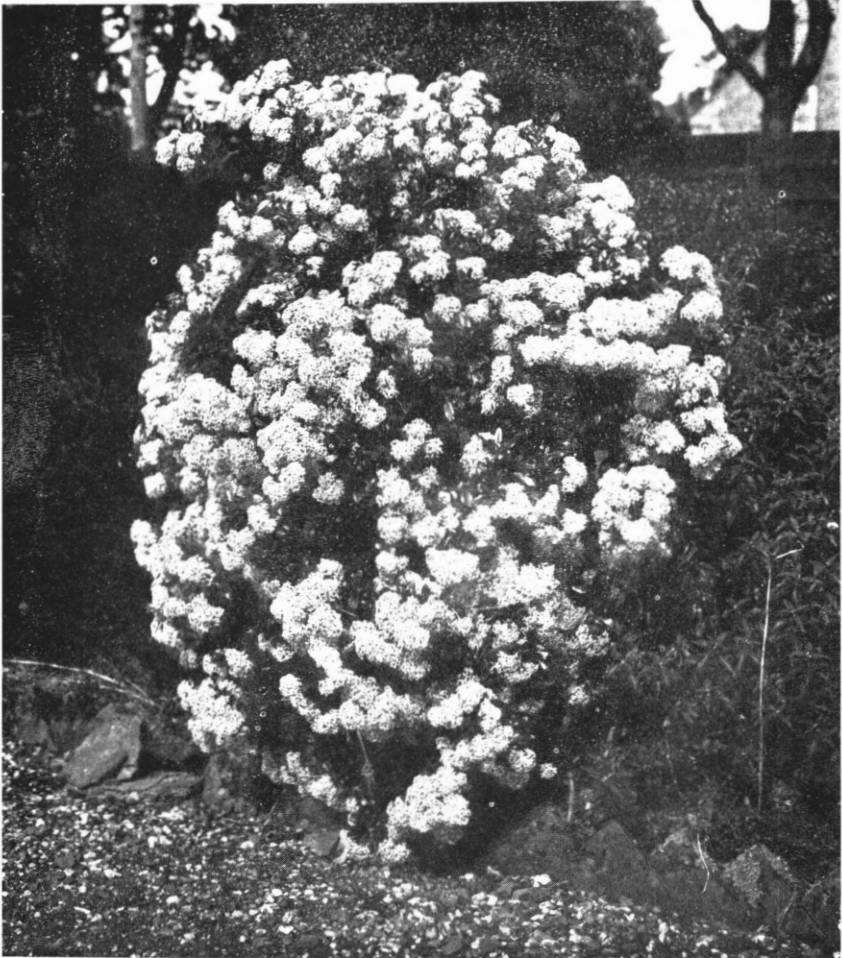
Pink broom, Found wild between Awatere and Wairau Rivers.

The garden is situated near Horsham, some twenty miles from the coast, and at an altitude of 270 feet, exposed to the North and North-west. "The soil is a somewhat hungry loam composed of clay which is rather lightened in texture by the weathering of broken ragstone, with which it is in many parts heavily impregnated. Much of this ragstone is, however, weather-proof and intractable, for by infiltration with iron salts it has been converted into intensely hard shale-like plates."

The temperature seldom falls below 23deg. F., but in the winter of 1928-29 there was a minimum of 11deg. F., and in December, 1938, of 17deg. F. The most troublesome feature is that late frosts may be experienced in April and even to the middle of May. These take a heavy toll of New Zealand plants. The most devastating visitation was that of last Christmas. "Though it lasted for only ten days, and though the really low temperatures were for only five days, it did more destruction than the very severe winter of 1928-29. The reason for this was, I think, that it was preceded by two months of abnormally mild damp weather. It came on with a great suddenness. The first five nights gave temperatures of from 10 deg. to 15deg. below freezing, and were accompanied by very biting wind, and protecting snow did not fall till these five days were over. Many things are now a sorry sight: there are a dozen well-grown cabbage trees apparently dead. Other things that have never been seriously damaged by frost before are in a similar plight, such as the Tasmanian *Olearia stellulata* and some varieties of *Hebe salicifolia*. Such hardy things as *Hebe Matthewsii*, *H. amplexicaulis*, and *Olearia avicenniaefolia* have had their leaves badly scorched and browned."

Dr. Williams has raised most of his plants from seed gathered in New Zealand, trying some 200 species, many over and over again. In about 30 per cent., germination was prompt and free, in about 10 per cent., poor and tardy, some taking three years to show up. In 60 per cent., failure was complete. One hopes that with the rapid air-mail service a considerably better percentage of viable seed may be sent across the equator. The Liliaceae and Leguminosae proved exceptionally good germinators. The araliads and composites were very poor, as were most of the pines. Of *Celmisia*, of some thirty species tried over 100 times, only the common little *gracilentia* was successful. Seeds saved in his own garden or sent from the Scilly Isles germinated freely. Of various methods of packing for shipment, moist sand and moist sugar proved the best, but composites had not been included in these.

Dr. Williams has also to fight "some particularly virulent species of slug." In the fight he has lost such things as *Craspedia uniflora*, *Myosotis spathulata*, *Pratia angulata* and *Arthropodium candidum* and even *Astelias* were badly disfigured. But on the credit side, Dr. Williams sends a long list of successes, some of which are noted below:



Olearia avicenniaefolia. Akeake.

A common South Island shrub. Flowers white.

Acaena. *Piripiris*, including the charming *A. Buchanani*, do well. *Aciphylla squarrosa* thrives prodigiously in a dry stony patch. *Angelica montana* thrives, but is sadly invaded by slugs. *Arthropodium candidum* does well, but *cirratum* succeeds only in the cool house. *Arundo conspiciua* is very successful, and not faddy about situation. *Bulbinella Hoekeri* flowers every year. *Carmichaelia*: several species do very well and flower, in a dry, rather sheltered position. *Chordospartium Stevensonii* does well in similar situations to those of *Carmichaelia*. *Clematis afoliata* does well against a wall. *Coprosma*: several species, including *Petriei* do well, but the large leaved varieties are very susceptible to frost. *Corokia* *Cotoneaster* flowers and fruits well. *Daerydium Bidwillii* is quite happy. *Dianella intermedia* berries beautifully on the rockery. *Fuchsia procumbens* unexpectedly proved more hardy than *excorticata* and has flowered on the rockery for years. *Hibiscus diversifolius* must be grown in the cool house or planted out in late spring. *Hoheria sexstylosa* and *glabrata* are hardy, but *populnea* is not. Most of the manukas do well. "The most tender is one with large pure white flowers, and one of the hardiest has large, dull-red flowers."

The *Libertias* have been quite happy in various situations for years, while *Linum monogynum* will get through mild winters. *Nothopana Colensoi* is apt to be nipped by severe frost, but is fairly hardy. The *Notospartiums* also thrive and flower. Many *Olearias* do well, and several seed freely. The *Phormiums* do well, though affected by the last abnormal Christmas frost. Dr. Williams has several fine varieties. "One has a silvery sheen on the upper surface as well as the lower, the white fibres showing through the cuticle. This one has flowers of dull gold instead of the normal lurid red." A *Pittosporum* sent as *Buchanani*, but probably a form of *P. tenuifolia* flourishes. "The dark purple flowers are intensely fragrant on a warm moist evening, but are not fragrant during the day. *P. Dallii* has lived contentedly for some ten years without any damage from frosts, but it has so far not flowered." *Plagianthus betulinus* flowers regularly, and has not been harmed by the most severe frost.

Senecios: *laxifolius*, *Mcnroi* and *Huntii* are hardy and flower well. *Grevii* is more tender. Dr. Williams has pointed out that *S. laxifolius* is often called *S. Greyii* in England. There is a considerable collection of hebes, some twenty being quite hardy. "Seedlings from many of these hebes and their natural hybrids come up all over the garden." Noteworthy members of the collection are *H. cupressoides*, *H. macrantha*, *H. rigidula* and *H. vernicosa*.

Dr. Williams has kindly forwarded numerous photographs of his treasures, from which our illustrations have been taken. They will give some idea of his success and of the great interest of his garden. May it long flourish and be spared of abnormal frosts.



A tree-flowering Hebe Hybrid



Myosotis spathulata.

Found in both islands, but not common. Flowers white, with yellow eye.

SOUTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The idea of forming a South Canterbury District Council was first discussed with Mr. A. W. Anderson, Superintendent of Parks and Reserves, Timaru, at the 1939 Conference at New Plymouth.

The following letter, dated 7th March, was received from Mr. F. J. Cook, Secretary of the Timaru Horticultural Society:—

“We have had the opportunity of perusing the report on your recent Conference presented by the Borough Curator, and at a recent meeting of my Committee I was directed to ask if there would be any possibility of a branch of the Institute being formed in Timaru. We have an active Horticultural Society here and have the co-operation of the Borough Authorities, and it is Mr. Anderson’s suggestion that we endeavour to form a branch.

I should be pleased to have your comments.”

Upon reference to the Executive Councils’ March meeting, it was agreed that, provided assurance could be given of a good public meeting, presided over by the Mayor, and that all necessary arrangements were made in advance, the President and Dominion Secretary were authorised to visit Timaru.

Mr. A. W. Anderson was appointed Convener of the local meeting, which was finally arranged for Tuesday evening, 11th July. Through family bereavements, which are mentioned elsewhere, our President, Mr. F. S. Pope was unable to leave Wellington as arranged and Mr. J. A. McPherson, President of the Institute’s Canterbury District Council and Director of the Botanic Gardens, Christchurch, kindly stepped into the breach at the shortest of notice and accompanied the Dominion Secretary (Mr. G. S. Nicoll) to Timaru on Tuesday morning, after breakfast at the former’s home and a quick view of the new rockery at the Botanic Gardens.

After lunch, a call was made on Mr. Anderson at the Timaru Botanic Gardens. After a tour of the Gardens, a visit to the nursery and miles of walking over immense lawns, afternoon tea was welcomed and Mr. G. E. Knowles (Chairman of Committees of the Timaru Horticultural Society) and Mr. K. Burns, President of the New Zealand Gladiolus Society were met.

Mr. Burns, who has gone all “shrubby,” then drove the visitors to his beautiful home for a quick view of his treasures and of Mount Cook from his verandah in the fading light.

The public meeting, which was held in the Borough Council Chambers, was the most representative horticultural meeting ever held in Timaru and was attended by about forty people.

The meeting was presided over by the Mayor of Timaru, Mr. W. G. Tweedy, who extended a welcome to the visitors and mentioned the valuable work carried out by the Institute.

Since its formation in 1922 the New Zealand Institute of Horticulture had done valuable work, said Mr. Tweedy. Most districts

had their councils and as it was thought that South Canterbury should also have its own council, the meeting had been called to see what support would be given to the proposal. At present the district was included in the area of the Canterbury Council, but it was hoped that the meeting would decide to form a separate South Canterbury organisation. He briefly mentioned the aims of the Institute as being to assist and provide horticultural education, to maintain interest in horticulture and to maintain a standard of judging for shows. The Timaru Borough Council had always been interested in beautifying and horticultural work and was a financial member of the Institute. The formation of a council in South Canterbury would do a great deal to widen interest in horticulture and he was certain that all parts of the district would benefit in consequence. A council would certainly do good in spreading a knowledge of horticulture. Leisure time could not be used more profitably for the individual and for the community than in the study of horticulture. With a South Canterbury Council, greater opportunity for that study would be available in the district.

There were various needs in the district that could be attended to if a council was formed, said Mr. McPherson. On the educational side there were several candidates for the examinations in this district, and in the outlying areas it was often difficult for students to receive training in certain sections. With the co-operation of the educational authorities those difficulties could be overcome, and one of the tasks of the council would be an investigation of the problem of how to do that. He mentioned that at the Christchurch Technical College a series of lectures on horticulture was given, and in addition the Council there had arranged with the Workers' Educational Association to have classes in horticulture. Since the introduction of the 40-hour week there was a definite leaning towards a greater knowledge of horticulture, and the council could cater for that with classes arranged by the Workers' Educational Association. By visits to parks and reserves it could stress the value of scenic reserves, the preservation of forests and of steps that would prevent soil erosion. The local council should always be there to assist every horticultural endeavour. It could further the aims of Arbor Day and its object should be to so work New Zealand horticulture that it would take its part in the horticultural work of the Empire.

A branch in South Canterbury would be a tower of strength to the district and could give its support to every single horticultural activity, said Mr. McPherson in conclusion. It was not a showing body and would not compete with horticultural societies, but it could give rulings in regard to show classes and judging standards.

Mr. G. S. Nicoll, Dominion Secretary, apologised for the absence of Mr. F. S. Pope, President, through family bereavements, who had asked him to wish the meeting every success and who trusted that, if a District Council was established, he would be able to visit it before long.

This meeting has been referred to as the inaugural meeting of the South Canterbury District Council, and it is trusted that this description will be justified by the later proceedings; but there are three questions that should first be answered. First—What is the Institute, and what is its work? Second—What is a District Council of the Institute, and what is its work? And Third—Has the time arrived for establishing a District Council in South Canterbury? I shall endeavour to reply to the first two of these questions, but it will rest with you to answer the third.

What then is the Institute, and what is its work? Owing to the great extent of the field it endeavours to cover, it is impossible to give a quite brief reply to this; but I shall try to avoid keeping you too long.

The primary purpose of its existence is to act, not as a governing or dictating body, but as a co-ordinating, guiding, and assisting, and also, if desired, as a peace-making, body to all other horticultural organisations in the Dominion, but only in so far as they are agreeable to accept such services. Another purpose of the Institute is to serve as a connecting link between the horticultural organisations and such authorities as the Government of the Dominion, the Royal Society of New Zealand, and the Royal Horticultural Society in the Old Country. A further very important function, in this case carried on under the authority of a special Act of the New Zealand Parliament, is that of managing a system of vocational horticultural education, leading to the Institute's hallmark for skilled horticulturists, the New Zealand National Diploma in Horticulture (N.D.H.N.Z.), and of conducting the examinations under that system. Also the Institute uses its growing influence to foster desirable action, by all concerned, in regard to such wide public issues as preservation of protective forests and prevention of soil-erosion; afforestation; amenity planting; road-beautification; control of wild life, especially of exotic grazing or browsing animals; and—to mention only one other group in regard to which the Institute helps to focus public opinion—national parks, public domains, and scenic reserves. The Institute is recognised by the Royal Horticultural Society of the Old Country as the sole channel through which communications between the horticulturists of New Zealand and the Royal Horticultural Society and its affiliates should pass. For example, registration by the Royal Horticultural Society of new daffodils raised in the Dominion should be effected by making application through the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand which will transmit it through the Institute.

Quite a number of horticultural bodies (including municipal corporations in respect of their parks-and-reserves departments) are either affiliated to the Institute or co-operate with it in all suitable matters and the largest class is, naturally, that of horticultural societies,

The Public Service Commissioner, and a number of Local Authorities, when making staff appointments calling for horticultural training, give preference to applicants holding the Institute's diploma or certificates. Ultimately the time will probably come when those without such evidence of their qualifications will be at a grave disadvantage, and this will undoubtedly be greatly to the benefit of the public in whose service such appointments are made.

It should be realised that the Institute is the only body that provides a common forum for all interested in horticulture, whether as an owner or occupier of garden, orchard, or woodland; as a nurseryman or seedsman; as a florist; as an owner or occupier of land used for growing such crops as tobacco, tomatoes, bush-fruits, or hops; as a market-gardener; as a vinegrower; as a scientist engaged in research, teaching, or practical instruction, in any phase of horticulture or arboriculture; or as a student or wage-earner in any branch of these industries: all alike may command the interest and, if they have a good case, the assistance, of the Institute.

No person or body can benefit individually or directly by the operations of the Institute; it is entirely an altruistic and voluntary organisation.

The Institute has the full support of the Horticultural Trades' Association, the Association of Directors of Parks and Reserves, the Fruitgrowers' Federation, the Seedsmen's Association of New Zealand, the Florists' Associations, the National Daffodil Society, the National Dahlia Society, the Alpine and Rock Garden Society, the Native Plant Preservation Society, and a majority of local horticultural societies. Many of these various bodies are affiliated to the Institute, and such of them as are national in scope are represented on its Dominion Executive Council and vice versa.

The Institute takes a leading part in the organisation of the National Horticultural Week and the National Horticultural Show each year.

The Institute is well established, having been in operation for over 16 years, and is in a sound financial position, although its activities could be greatly developed to the general advantage of New Zealand horticulture if larger monetary resources were available.

The Institute's Dominion Executive includes a number of men who have attained to eminence in the science, practice, or organisation of horticulture. The members of the Executive are, for reasons of expense and convenience, mostly chosen from persons resident in Wellington, but there is representation of all districts including all local District Secretaries. Most members are, or have been, engaged in work which has necessitated their adopting a Dominion-wide view of all national issues.

Turning now to the second question—What is a District Council

of the Institute and what is its work?—I may say that a District Council consists of all the Institute members within the Council's district; membership of the Institute implies membership of the Council, and vice versa.

The District Council has authority to deal, independently of the Dominion Executive Council, with all questions within the scope of the Institute's objects and of a purely local nature; but if any question affects the interests of the whole Dominion, or of more than one Council's district, then it is the duty of the District Councils to consult the Dominion Executive before taking any other action in the matter, and especially before giving any publicity to their own views. It is obvious that the Institute's influence upon any question must be seriously undermined if it becomes apparent that its several districts are at loggerheads in the matter. For this reason the Dominion Executive is careful not to express its views on such questions without having consulted the District Councils, excepting of course in cases where lack of time prevents it from doing so. Independent action by a District Council must therefore, as already mentioned, be confined to matters lying entirely within the Council's own district and not liable to have repercussions elsewhere.

Before concluding, I should like to add that I shall be glad to give any further information which anyone present may desire in regard to the Institute and its work; and then I shall leave the meeting to decide what reply should be given to my third question: Has the time come for establishing a District Council in South Canterbury? I should, however, like to fully stress the point that it would be far better not to establish such a Council than to set it going and then let it dwindle and die for want of support from its members. It has to be recognised that the maintenance of a Council in useful activity involves some work and sacrifice of time in attending meetings, etc. Do not say yes to my third question unless this work and sacrifice is assured.

On the motion of Messrs. D. B. Shand, Timaru, and J. B. Roberts, Orari, it was unanimously decided to form a South Canterbury Council of the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture.

Officers elected were: President, Mr. P. B. Foote (Chairman of Reserves Committee); Vice-Presidents, Mrs. H. M. Barker (Geraldine), Messrs. D. B. Shand (Timaru), A. W. Buzan (Temuka), W. J. Hutt (Waimate), and J. B. Roberts (Orari); Executive, Messrs. J. Grainger, G. Benstead, R. J. Weir, G. E. Knowles and K. Burns; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. A. W. Anderson; Auditor, Mr. J. W. Hinchey.

The visitors spent a pleasant evening after the meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Shand (President of the Timaru Horticultural Society) when Messrs. G. E. Knowles and K. Burns were also present.

REVIEWS.

TULIP NAMES.

ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATIONS.

Every tulip grower experiences the annoyance of name duplications, leading to his buying what appear to be distinct varieties, only to find he already has them. When it is considered that many hundreds of new tulips have been originated in recent years, and that the stockholders were many, it is understandable that confusion should arise.

In order to remove such confusion, the Royal Horticultural Society appointed a committee of the leading British and Dutch tulip specialists to revise the classification and settle the questions of synonymity. The committee commenced its activities in 1928 and the result of its work has been embodied in the Society's latest publication: "A Classified List of Tulip Names," which has just been issued.

The List, which is a book of over 100 pages, includes over 4,300 names of which some 500 are synonymous. The classification of each variety is given, together with colour description and the name of the raiser. Where a variety has gained honour the fact is also recorded. Serious bulb growers, importers and dealers in bulbs will find the List a necessary addition to their reference libraries; and in addition to classification of names, it explains the division of types, a matter on which there is considerable ignorance in New Zealand.

Classified List of Tulip Names, Royal Horticultural Society, London, 2/- net.

—J. W. Matthews.

PLANTAE SUCCULENTAE, IN HORTO ALENCONIA.

Exceedingly rare is this list of plants grown over a century ago in the garden of A. Duval, at Alençon. The only known copy of the original is amongst the collection bequeathed by Sir Joseph Banks to the library of the British Museum. It has now been republished, with an introduction, by W. T. Stearn in the *Cactus Journal* for June, 1939.

Duval was a keen and discriminating botanist, remembered for his work on *Aloe* and allied genera. That in 1809, some 272 species of succulents and related forms were growing in a small garden in Normandy is remarkable. At that time the American cacti had hardly begun to come into cultivation so that the bulk of the succulents are of "Cape" origin.

Mesembryanthemums were especially well represented.

—H.H.A.

INSTITUTE NOTES.

CONDOLENCE has been extended to our esteemed President, Mr. F. S. Pope and Mrs. Pope on the loss of their only son on the 10th July and of Mrs. Pope's mother a few days previously. Mr. and Mrs. Pope left on the 3rd August on a visit to Australia and are expected to return in November.

PERSONAL:—It is pleasing to record that Mr. W. K. Dallas, Director of the Horticulture Division, Department of Agriculture, Wellington, and a member of the Executive Council, is back at his post again after his severe illness. We were pleased to welcome Mr. J. A. McPherson, Vice-President of the Canterbury District Council, to the September meeting of the Executive Council. The resignation of Mr. W. S. Mason, Wellington, was accepted with regret at the September meeting of the Executive Council. He was elected to the Council at the Annual Conference in July, 1929, and has been a regular attendant at monthly meetings, and has always taken a keen interest in Institute matters. His services have been deeply appreciated and he will be greatly missed both from the official and personal aspects.

EDUCATIONAL:—The following members have been appointed to the Examining Board by the Executive Council:—Messrs. W. K. Dallas (Director of Horticulture Division), G. V. Wild (Education Department), B. P. Mansfield (Southland), Wm. C. Hyde (Horticulturist, Department of Agriculture), E. Hutt (Lower Hutt) and T. S. Waugh.

It is noted that Mr. L. Lannie, recently from Kew, and formerly of Wellington, has obtained an appointment at the Dunedin Botanical Gardens; that Mr. L. J. Mitchell, Christchurch Botanic Gardens, has been accepted for Kew, and that Mr. M. G. E. Barnett, Christchurch Botanic Gardens has transferred to the Hutt Borough Council Reserves.

VISITS:—The President attended the Dominion Council of Professional Gardeners, which was held at Wellington on the 19th and 20th July. The Dominion Secretary, in the unavoidable absence of the President, acted as Institute representative at several annual meetings and horticultural shows. He also judged the Amateur Daffodil Classes at the National Daffodil Society's North Island Show at Hastings on the 14th and 15th September.

THESES ON ROADSIDE BEAUTIFICATION by Mr. M. R. Skipworth, B.Sc., N.D.H. (N.Z.), written for his Diploma Examination, was printed as a Bulletin of the Institute in June and distributed with an issue of 5,000. Thanks for a grant by the Hon. Minister-in-Charge of Internal Affairs, which made this possible, is recorded on the inside front cover. The Under-Secretary of Internal Affairs, who undertook the major portion of the distribution, expressed his satisfaction on the excellent production of a useful publication. Thanks are due to the printers for a masterly job.

NATIONAL FLOWER SHOW, 1939:—It was noted with appreciation at the September meeting of the Executive Council, that there was a gratifying profit from the National Flower Show, 1939, New Plymouth. It was agreed that this result was due, in no small measure, to the local Secretary's personal efforts and influence.

NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL WEEK, 1940:—It is regretted that on page 16 of the last issue, under the foregoing heading, the "Annual Conference of New Zealand Professional Floral Artists" was inadvertently set down instead of "Annual Conference of New Zealand Florists' Telegraphic Exchange."

LODER CUP COMPETITION, 1939:—Nominations for this competition close with the Dominion Secretary of this Institute, Box 1237, Wellington, on the 30th November next.

J. A. CAMPBELL MEMORIAL FUND.

J. A. CAMPBELL MEMORIAL FUND.

The final meeting of the representative Committee, set up at the Institute's 1939 Conference to decide the steps to be taken for the collection of subscriptions and the form of memorial to the late Mr. J. A. Campbell, was held on the 26th July.

It was then reported that the funds amounted to about £150 and this was afterwards increased to £154, practically equal amounts being collected by the New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federations and the Institute.

Consideration was given to various suggestions made and the Committee's final decision was:—

"That the funds raised for the J. A. Campbell Memorial be invested as a trust; that any odd moneys be lodged in the Post Office Savings Bank; that the annual interest on the trust moneys be used to provide an award of approved books to the most successful student each year in the Intermediate Examination of the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture; that the first award be made in the current year and that any odd moneys in the Post Office Savings Bank, if necessary, should be added to the first year's interest to make up the amount to five pounds; that the award shall be known as the J. A. Campbell Memorial Award and that the winner shall also receive a certificate featuring the award.

It was decided to invest £150 in Government Bonds and the balance in the Post Office Savings Bank.

The New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federation, through Mr. J. H. Parker, was thanked for its co-operation with collections and for its suggestion which led up to the final decision.

Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture

(INCORPORATED).

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.