Titoki, ngaio, and kohekohe[14] also held their own, but turepo was milkwood from the sweet milky liquid that emerged when its bark was cut. Actually the two common akeakes were not related botanically, their association being from the great hardness and endurance of their wood, the name signifying that it might last forever. The black wooded one, *Dodonaea viscosa* to the botanist, carries the true Maori name of akeake, whilst the yellow wooded one is akiraho—as a hedge and garden shrub it is better known as golden akeake, the other being known as black akeake; in both cases it was shortened to ake ak (akky ak). The commoner species of karamu at one time had degenerated into krammer trees. Of the two griselinias, the papauma or smaller leaved one was called broadleaf, and the other, puka to the Maori, was booker to most bushmen. So troublesome in the wool of sheep and on parts of long-haired dogs on account of its clinging burrs or seed pods, the hutiwai was pronounced fairly well; another Maori name for this plant was piri piri, which was promptly converted into biddy biddy[15].

The beautiful white clematis was always cleemaytis, and the formal pronunciation of clemmertis was hotly disputed. Not all knew that the male flowers on their separate vine were half as big again and brighter centred than those of the female flower on its own separate vine.

The old timers did not often trip over the Maori letter u, as is so commonly done nowadays when dealing with such names as rimu and karamu, so many being prone to end these words with the mew of the cat, instead of the moo of the cow.

The bushman never referred to forest as the forest; it was always the bush to him.

[14]Kohekohe was formerly commonly known in Marlborough Sounds as cedar, in this case incorrectly. It is actually more closely related to the mahoganies.

[15]Or biddy bid.

Annual General Meeting

THIS was held in Wellington on 24th June. A brief report of outstanding business is given below.

The President, Mr. A. P. Harper, paid a tribute to the late Sir Joseph Heenan, all standing for a while as a mark of respect.

Referring to Arbor Day, the President praised the work of the Beautifying Societies and urged them to give preference to native trees.

He told the meeting of arrangements being made to call a meeting in the near future to discuss the formation of a National Trust for places of historic interest and natural beauty.

There was a very lively discussion on the question of the artificial spread of manuka "blight", Dr. Falla answering questions asked by members on various points connected with it. The Secretary reported on a protest which had been made to the authorities against the deliberate spread of the disease.

Thanks were given to the Honorary Auditor, Mr. W. S. Wheeler, for his considerable voluntary work in auditing the accounts, to the Press for the publicity given to nature protection matters, and the President specially mentioned the ready co-operation and assistance received from Government Departments.

The election of officers resulted as shown on page 1 of this issue.

After the meeting Mr. Bernard Teague, of Wairoa, gave a most interesting talk on the Urewera Country entitled **"The Forest Land of the Tuhoe Tribes"**, illustrated with pictures which he had taken during numerous journeys through the country. This was followed by a general discussion, and the President asked the Hon. Mr. Corbett, Minister of Lands and Forests, who was present, if he could inform the meeting of the Government's plans for the Urewera.

The Minister announced that the Government had been negotiating to acquire private land, so that, with State-owned land, 500,000 acres of the Urewera could be reserved as a National Park. He stated that consideration of this would be one of the tasks of the authority to be set up under National Parks legislation in the forthcoming session of Parliament. Sawmilling permits had been refused and alternative areas for sawmilling were being sought.

Debit and Credit, *from Page 9*:—

those channels already but it did not occur to me they were taking the soil away."

"If you had left the fern the run-off would have been retarded. The lower pasture would benefit from each rainfall. You would be able to graze more sheep on the lower pasture each year and it would compensate for the lost (about four years in six) grazing on the high slope. You would more readily hold the soil which is a commodity that future generations will guard intensely."

"You certainly put a new angle on things."

"Well, it is worth thinking about, and I believe that if the forest were encouraged to recover among the fern you or posterity would reap a greater benefit than from any other plan you may have."

"Maybe you are right" he said somewhat thoughtfully as he thanked the writer for the conversation.

Actually, the above proved to be conservative. The hillside remained blackened or bare for four years. Two sowings of grass were lost through rain or drought. Not until the fifth year did the hillside show signs of pasture, and most of the charcoal and loose soil had gone. Many rocks and bare soil were visible from half a mile away.