silvicultural knowledge is of no avail when the hope of financial success is clouded by a perpetual tax as excessive as these local body subventions.

The problem of the native bush is not, as is usually accepted, a silvicultural problem. It is much more an administrative problem, and these local body payments form a part of this administrative problem which must be solved before any progress toward true forestry can be made.

It is hoped, therefore, that legislative effect may be speedily given to this recommendation.

KAHIKATEA

Perusing the Annual Report of the State Forest Service for the past year, the Editor notices that the term "White-pine" has displaced that of "Kahikatea" as the standard common name of *Podocarpus dacrydioides*. It has for many years been the policy of Government in New Zealand to encourage and perpetuate as the standard common names the Maori names of plants, trees, etc., in addition to Maori place names, wherever possible. Consequently since the time of Kirk our Government reports have always used the Maori names in all cases except the native beeches, where the Maori term is generic, and specific names were essential. The result of this policy has been definitely to enrich the language, while it has had an impression even on that carelessly spoken individual, the New Zealand bush sawmiller, who long ago accepted kauri and totara as matters of course, and has of late years in the North Island at least, given over the misleading and erroneous "red pine" and "black pine" for rimu and matai. He has so far boggled, however, at "kahikatea" and now it seems Government is capitulating to slovenly speech and careless mind. We are told that it hurts our export trade—that an unpronounceable outlandish word such as "kahikatea" frightens prospective buyers. It is difficult to credit. Our Australian purchasers are many of them secretly proud of their ability to handle Maori names. Besides, their own place names seem rather worse than anything New Zealand can produce. Foreigners who attempt Maori pronunciation usually do better, in fact, than do most New Zealanders, giving the vowels their standard Italian value.

In any case, most business is done in writing, and every buyer knows the word in print and knows that it refers to one definite timber which he wants for a special purpose. Even if an English word might be handier than a Maori one, in general, there are serious objections to "white pine," in that there are many commercial white pines, and in that the New Zealand
timber is not a pine at all. To hyphenate it, "White-pine" as does this year’s report, outrages orthography but does not make the situation clearer.

Let us then, in our technical forestry at least, retain our kahikatea.

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The Editor acknowledges receipt during the past year of complimentary copies of the following publications. Restricted space makes any adequate review impossible at this time:

Australian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Division of Forest Products.
Pamphlet 24: The Preservative Treatment of Fence Posts.
Trade Circular 7: Sample Boards.
,, 8: Identifying Australian Timbers.
,, 9: Electrical Moisture Meters.
,, 10: Wooden Box Construction.
Reprint No. 4: Relation between Durability and Extractives of Cypress Pine.
,, 5: Wood Taint in Butter.
,, 7: Production of Tannin Extract from Kino-impregnated Bark of Marri.
N.Z. State Forest Service:
Annual Report, year 1931-32.
Circular 33: The Pine Bark Beetle, Hylastes ater, in New Zealand.
Leaflet 8: The Fumigation of Douglas Fir Seed.