

other public parks could be prevented, Dr. Millener is convinced, by advocating special legislation for Rangitoto alone, and further by making occupancy dependent on responsibility for public service as honorary rangers and general protectors of the Island.

One very important point stressed by Dr. Millener is the necessity for botanical and other scientific interests to be represented on the Board of Control. Such representation is imperative not only that laymen may have the benefit of expert advice on plant preservation, but also on how money gained from rentals can best be expended in the interests of the natural vegetation. The last thing wanted is that such moneys should be used to finance amenities of the "marine suburb" type, such as swimming pools etc. Auckland with its east and west coast beaches, and beach-fringed islands such as Waiheke offers an amazingly wide choice of "marine suburbs". The more rugged charms of Rangitoto present an entirely different appeal.

One is, of course, aware that the solution proposed by Dr. Millener is not the ideal one. The ideal thing, as indeed Dr. Millener has suggested, would be for the Island to be declared a plant sanctuary, to exclude cottagers, and to have the place guarded by at least two permanent resident rangers, carrying out their duties under the advice of properly qualified experts, and with money available to them for what should be needed in the proper carrying out of their work. But as at the moment no-one has the slightest intention of paying for two full-time resident rangers, the only practical thing seems to be to do what is possible to preserve the plant covering by making use of the good offices of the cottage owners, such good offices being made a condition of occupancy.

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The Green Cathedral by Charles Cozens (40 pages)

This is a little book which I trust all members of the Botanical Society will endeavour to read, as it is the inspiring account of a small area of native bush created from the bare hillside. It is one thing to find a pleasant little patch of native bush lingering in a gully, and put a fence round it. It is quite another to provide both bush and fence. Yet this is the achievement of Mr. Cozens of Waerenga, whose farm I had the pleasure of visiting in February.

As a result of hard work and unremitting care over a period of more than thirty years there has developed not only a patch of bush but bush containing a wide variety of beautiful and interesting species. For instance there is a monoa (Dacrydium kirkii) 30 feet high still bearing some of its lovely juvenile foliage, the large leaved Kowhai (Edwardsia macrophylla), a number of well grown beeches - Red Beech, Black Beech, Silver Beech and Mountain Beech, the tawapou (Sideroxylon novozelandicum) famous for its beautiful berries, the tawari (Ixerba brexioides) which Kirk inclined to think the most beautiful tree in the flora, the toa toa (Phyllocladus glaucus) together with the alpine tanekaha (Phyllocladus alpinus) & four species of Pomaderris. These constitute only some of the treasures Mr. Cozens has flourishing in