**Horticultural and Pomological Society**

**Daily Telegraph (Sydney, NSW: 1883 - 1930), Thursday 2 March 1893, page 4**

A New Horticultural and Pomological Society. — A meeting of ladies and gentlemen interested in horticulture and pomology was hold last night at the School of Arts, Pitt-street. Mr. J. T. Wilshire, J.P., was voted to the chair. He explained the objects of the meeting, and submitted a constitution for a new society, to be known as the "National Horticultural and Pomological Society of New South Wales. He pointed out that the constitution had been supervised by upwards of 60 people, amongst whom were experts in all branches embraced within the scope of the now society, viz. fruit culture, floriculture, vegetable culture and apiculture. The constitution was then considered in detail, and, after discussion, Mr. Somerville moved that the society be declared formed; that the constitution and articles of association as printed, and with amendments, be adopted; that as soon as 100 members are enrolled the society be incorporated under section 54 of the Companies Act, and that prior to the act of registration the secretary call a special general meeting for the purpose of confirming the articles of association and the Act of incorporation. Mr. F. A. Ridley seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. A. G. Biden moved that Messrs. J. T. Wilshire, Felix Randle, E. C. V. Broughton, C. S. Rowntree, H. Shute, and W. T. Sharp be appointed a council pro tem. to administer the affairs of the society until a general election was held under the Act. Mr. W. G. Coward seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. H. Rawe Whittell, late secretary to the Horticultural Society of New South Wales, was appointed secretary, and Mr, J. T. Wilshire appointed honorary treasurer, pro tem. Several letters were read from gentlemen regretting their absence, and expressing hearty sympathy with the movement.

**Clarence and Richmond Examiner (Grafton, NSW: 1889 - 1915), Saturday 4 March 1893, page 5**

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC.

Sydney, Thursday.

At a meeting of the School of Arts last night, the National Horticultural and Pomological Society was declared formed.

**Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW: 1871 - 1912), Saturday 11 March 1893, page 489**

The National Horticultural and Pomological Society.

A meeting was held in the School of Arts on the 1st instant with the object of forming a new society, to be known as the “National Horticultural and Pomological Society of New South Wales.” Mr. J. T. Wilshire was voted to the chair. Mr. Somerville moved that the society be declared formed; that the constitution and articles of association as printed, and, with amendments, be adopted; that as soon as 100 members are enrolled the society be incorporated under section 54 of the Companies Act, and that prior to the act of registration the secretary call a special general meeting for the purpose of confirming the articles of association and the act of incorporation. Mr. F. A. Ridley seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. A. G. Biden moved that Messrs. J. T. Wilshire, Felix Handle, E. C. V. Broughton, C. S. Rowntree, H. Shute, and W. T. Sharp be appointed a council *pro tem*., to administer, the affairs of the society until a general election was held under the Act. Mr. W. G. Coward seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. H. Rawes Whittle, late secretary to the Horticultural Society of New South Wales, was appointed secretary, and Mr. J. T. Wilshire appointed honorary treasurer, *pro tem*.

**Evening News (Sydney, NSW: 1869 - 1931), Wednesday 10 January 1894, page 3**

National H. and P. Show.

The first great show of the National Horticultural and Pomological Society will be held on Friday, March 21 and the following day, under the patronage of the Governor, the Admiral, the Major-General, and the Primate, with Lady Duff and Mesdames Bowden-Smith and Hutton. The prize list is a very comprehensive one, containing 339 classes, of which the first 15 are for Australian wild flowers “growing under domestication.”

For the first class— best collection of native flowering plants — there are offered Lady Duff’s trophy, the president's cup, and the senior vice-president's trophy. There are also prizes for cottage gardens and other specialties, in addition to those for fruit, flowers, and produce.

**Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate (Parramatta, NSW: 1888 - 1950), Saturday 13 January 1894, page 8**

Pennant Hills.

Land. — The land recently sold here by the Government realised exceptionally good prices

and the competition was very keen. Among the buyers of the various blocks, which comprise some 10 acres in all, were Judge Fitzhardinge, C, Oliver (one of the Railway Commissioners), Mr. Lingen (barrister), W. S. Friend (of Friend and Co.), W. H. Allen and the National Horticultural and Pomological Society. The latter society have purchased about 5 acres, which are to be devoted to an experimental and climatisation garden, wherein different vegetables, flowers, etc., are to be planted, the same being obtained from all parts of the world from kindred societies from which the N. H. and P. Society are in correspondence. Their site is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it has been obtained, and from it a magnificent view of the city is obtainable. For this society the secretary, Mr. H. R. Whittell, is now busy canvassing the district for exhibits, etc., for their coming show, which shortly is to take place in Sydney. Some of the purchasers of the land have already started clearing, among them being Mr. Oliver, who has some three or four men at it. The sale averaged about £100 per acre all through, which is a high price these times for bush land.

**Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW: 1871 - 1912), Saturday 3 February 1894, page 218**

Horticultural and Pomological Society.

The first monthly meeting of the National Horticultural and Pomological Society was held in the rooms of the society, Union-chambers, Pitt-street, last week. The president of the society, Mr. J. T. Wilshire, presided. A number of specimens of choice fruits and flowers were exhibited, and prizes awarded. The exhibits in the competitive flower section were not numerous, but they were of superior quality. A fine collection of 12 cut flowers, which gained the first prize, was shown by Mr. J. Plummer, of Homebush. Mr. Dudeney also took first prize for six Phlox perennial, and six cactus dahlias. Mr. H. Weaver, gardener to Mr. J. Marks, M.L.C., staged a non-competitive collection of cut flowers, which were excellent. The collection included 50 gloxinias and 60 other varieties of flowers, amongst which were Humea elegans, one of the most beautiful and sweet-scented of our native flora. The same exhibitor also staged a very fine specimen of vunda tricolor, an orchid and a native java. A hanging basket of exceptional excellence was shown by the same exhibitor. In the fruit section, open division, Mr. E. J. Maher, of Pennant Hills, exhibited a collection of fruit, six of each variety, and he was awarded the first prize. This collection of fruit was the largest as regards the number of species, and the best in quality that has ever been staged at any meeting of the Society. It included several varieties of pears, apples, plums, and other fruits. Mr. B. Perry, of Pennant Hills, exhibited a nectarine which is believed to be new, and which he called Stanwick's improved, and also a very flue specimen of a comparatively new plum, Angelina Burdett. Mr. J. Boyles exhibited a nectarine, a very fine specimen indeed, which he called Stanwick's seedling, and a sample of plum recently come into bearing, Saturina, or blood plum. The blood plum was first discovered in 1891 in a report of the American Pomological Society at Washington. It was immediately imported to this colony, and was now fruiting. It has specially excellent qualities as a preserving plum. Mrs. J. T. Wilshire exhibited a handsomely decorated tripod, with large bunches of grapes, some of the bundles weighing 4lb. and 5lb. In the centre was a hanging basket begonia. Some apples known as Prince Alfred, which had hitherto been poorly grown in this colony, were exhibited by Mr, J. Boyles. Mr. Gilford Moore, of Gladesville, exhibited a new variety of tomato. The bough exhibited carried 40 specimens, most of which measured 6in. to 8in. in circumference. The society intends to bring this exhibit under the notice of the pomological committee of the Agricultural Department, and also the nectarines exhibited by Mr. Boyles and Mr. Perry. Mr. W. T. Seabrook exhibited a frame of bees and honey in the comb and liquid honey.

During the evening vocal and musical selections were rendered by Mrs. Gifford Moore, Miss Nellie Foulcher, Mr. C. King, and Mr. E. L. Lamont.

Mr. Herman Weber, gardener at Elyestan, Woollahra, then read a paper on “Our Wild Flowers.” He said our wild flowers, or “New Hollanders,” as all these plants are termed which have their homes under the sunny skies of our island continent, have long been successfully cultivated and justly admired in Europe. There they have found so much favour in the eyes of the flower-loving public that New Holland houses for their special accommodation exist in almost every establishment of any pretension, whether private or public; and this cannot surprise us when we consider the singular and peculiar charms of our indigenous flora, which are so unlike all other plants under cultivation. They have the additional advantage that most of them, there as here, produce their unique flowers throughout the days of winter, when other flowers are very scarce and when the demand for the same is greatest, and it is difficult to say what gardeners would do to enliven their rooms and conservatories during these long months if it were not for the never-failing “New Hollanders.” Here in their native land their cultivation has been neglected until now, and various reasons may be assigned for this. The first is, that at present they are so easily obtainable on the very outskirts of the city that no one has taken the trouble and care which are necessary to domesticate any of them, with the exception perhaps of rock lilies and staghorn ferns; secondly, the cultivation of our native plants, however simple, requires more skill and patience than that of the general run of our garden flowers; and last, but not least, very few people indeed are aware what beautiful objects can be made from these plants, if cultivated in a skilful manner. Take the epacris for instance, which most of us know as a shrub of rather straggly growth, with its exquisite flowers set on the end of the bare and wiry branches, and imagine it as it can be seen when carefully treated, i.e., grown in a 10m. or 12in. pot from 2ft. to 3ft. in height and diameter, of dense growth, and the whole covered with its delicate blossoms, far below the rim of the pot, and in this condition it will remain for a period of two or three months, and then picture a house full of these gems where epacris and boronias, correas and acacias are mixed with some of our stately palms and cycads, with an undergrowth of selaginellas and ferns, and interspersed with pillars and festoons covered by clematis and kennedias, or others of our many indigenous climbers and twiners. Now, when pictures like this can be met with under the dull winter skies of our antipodes, with their many disadvantages to floriculture, why should we not have the same more beautiful still and yet less expensive here, in the very native home of all these treasures? I hope the time has now come when their culture will form part of the hobbies of the amateur, and also of the duties of the gardener. But anyone wishing to embark in this enterprise must be able to enumerate amongst his or her many virtues a large amount of patience and also an unswerving perseverance, for failing these two no one will be able to do justice to “New Hollanders.” Possessing these, and with courage to bear up in times of need, we can safely start to raise our young stock by propagation. This is chiefly effected in two ways — namely, the simple and safe method of producing young plants from seeds, and the' more complicated one of doing the same from cuttings. Of course, all the species in question can he raised from seeds, but these are so minutely fine from some of the genera, or in others take so long a time to germinate, that it is only resorted to as a means of obtaining new varieties, as with Epacris, from which genus alone over 50 superior varieties have been obtained from seed after the parent plants have been hybridised. The best time for sowing is during the months of September and October, as our natural heat is sufficient at this season to induce rapid germination. Having obtained fresh seeds of the species required seed pans or flower pots should be got in readiness, beginning with a thick layer of crocks or charcoal, covering this with a thin coat of spnagnum or cocoanut fibre for drainage. The remaining space of the pan should be filled in with a mixture of one part of sharp sand, one part of fibrous peat, and one part of leaf mould, pressed down firmly and evenly. A thorough good soaking of water from a fine-rosed watering-pot should then be applied, and the seeds thinly and evenly spread over the surface; a covering of the same soil finely sifted ought to be given, hut only sufficient to just cover the seeds. All this accomplished, the pans containing the seeds have to be placed in a close and shaded glass frame, and be kept in a uniformly moist state until germination sets in, which will be the case in some of the genera in about a month's time, but others will take as long as three months and even more, and during this time an unswerving attention is indispensable. At the first appearance of the tiny plants, the pans must be removed to another frame where they can be gradually inured to the light and air so necessary for the well-being of this kind of plants; here they are left undisturbed until the seed leaves are fully developed, and, when this is the case, the time has arrived when they should get their first move. All the strong growing kinds, such as acacias, &c., ought to be potted off singly in the smallest size of pots, while all the smaller growing species have to be transplanted into pans again, from half an inch to one inch apart, until they get strong enough to be potted off singly like the former. The soil for this operation must be the same mixture as previously recommended, with a small part of mellow loam, say, about one-eighth of the whole body added, and this can be increased until it reaches one-fourth for succeeding shifts, which will have to take place as soon as the little seedlings have filled their pots thoroughly with roots. They have to be potted at all times pretty firmly, much firmer than is done with the average of our pot plants. The seedlings should always be kept well up to the glass and near the light to prevent them from getting “drawn.” They should also have a large amount of air both during the day and night, and only sufficient shade to keep the leaves from getting scorched. In this later stage progress will be more rapid than it was in their young state; but I would advise that the plants be kept under glass until the latter end of autumn, when the lights can be removed entirely, first during calm nights only, and replaced towards the middle of the day; but when the short and cool days of winter appear, they may be left off entirely, and the plants will be strong enough now to take up their permanent quarters either in the wild flower garden (a thing as yet nowhere in existence), or if intended for pot-culture, the pots may be plunged up to their rim in soil or tan in a sunny and sheltered position until such a time as they are required to form part of the picture previously referred to. It would be impossible to enumerate all the beautiful things which can he obtained from seeds, but I will not conclude this paper without bringing some of the most deserving under your notice. There are a host of Leguminaceae, including Acacia kennedia, Swainsona and Indigofera, most of the Compositae, such as Helichrysum and Helipterum (two charming everlastings), also the musk tree (Olearia argophylla), and the lovely Humea elegans — the gorgeous waratah and the quaint native honeysuckle tree, both of which are well-known Protaceae — the night-flowering Tpomaea bona nox (Convulvulaceae), Actinotus helianthus, the flannel flower (Umbellifera), and the graceful clematis (ranuculaceae). All these, and many more, may be obtained in this manner, but there are other desirable plants, without which a collection of wild flowers would be incomplete, such as the native rose, the bottlebrush, the epacris, &c., which have to be produced from cuttings.

**Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate (Parramatta, NSW: 1888 - 1950), Saturday 3 February 1894, page 4**

Current News.

At the first monthly meeting of the Horticultural and Pomological Society opened in Sydney last Friday, Mr. E. J. Maher, of Pennant Hills, exhibited a collection of fruit, six of each variety, and he was awarded first prize. The Herald says this collection of fruit was the largest as regards the number of species, and the best that has been staged at any meeting of the society. It included several varieties of pears, apples, plums, and other fruits. Mr. B. Perry, also of Pennant Hills, exhibited at the same show a nectarine which is believed to be new, and which he called “Stanwick's improved,” and also a very fine specimen of a comparatively new plum, Angelina Burdett. The society intends to bring the nectarine under the notice of the Pomological Committee of the Agricultural Department.

**Sydney Morning Herald (NSW: 1842 - 1954), Monday 5 March 1894, page 6**

HORTICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The show in connection with the National Horticultural and Pomological Society was continued in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon and evening. The attractive trophies in the agricultural department provoked a large amount of interest, and the visitors were delighted with the magnificent collections of fruits and flowers in the main hall. Much taste had been displayed by the competitors for the best-laid table, and the fine variety of blossom and foliage plants proved a source of much attraction.

**Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW: 1871 - 1912), Saturday 2 June 1894, page 1102**

Horticultural and Pomological Society,

A deputation from the New South Wales Horticultural and Pomological Society, consisting of Messrs. J. Garrard, M.L.A. (vice-president of the society), who introduced the deputation - J. T. Wiltshire, president of the society, J. G. Griffin, and H. R. Whittell, secretary - last week waited on the Hon. Thomas M. Slattery, Minister for Mines and Agriculture, to bring under his notice a matter relating to the society's subscription lists and the Government subsidy which was granted for the amount of £100 and over. The point was whether it was necessary that individual subscriptions should be composed of the fixed sum of not less than £1 to ensure the society receiving the Government subsidy. The deputation drew the Minister's attention to the fact that the society had been established in conformity with the Act, but with regard to the scale of subscriptions it had been made as low as possible with the desire of obtaining the membership of all persons interested in the growth of flowers, fruit, &c. The society had much wider objects than most other societies, and was doing good work in relation to trial shipments of fruit with the view to opening up an export trade that would take the surplus production of the colony. Last year the subscriptions paid did not in any case exceed the individual sum of £1, but several this year would exceed that amount. The deputation asked the Minister for his opinion and advice on their bylaw which fixed the amount of subscriptions. So long as the subscriptions were bona fide, did it matter whether they had 500 at 10s each or 250 at £1 each? Mr. Slattery, in replying, asked the deputation to leave the papers which they had submitted with him. He should like to look over them, and consult Mr. Wood and Mr Campbell on the matter before giving his answer, but he would send a reply in a few days.

**Sydney Morning Herald (NSW: 1842 - 1954), Wednesday 27 June 1894, page 3**

NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the National Horticultural and I Pomological Society was held last evening, at the Y.M.C.A., Pitt-street. Mr. J. T. Wilshire, the president, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance. The business of the special general meeting was taken first.

The President read a letter from the Mildura Fruit-growing Association requesting that the society should appoint two delegates to the Fruitgrowers' Convention of Australasia, to be held during August at Mildura, Victoria. It was pointed out that three different Governments had already appointed representatives, and that the convention was the first of its kind in Australasia. The president and secretary were appointed to represent the society.

Amendments were made in some of the rules to bring them into conformity with others dealing with the working of the Society in special section. The amendments recommended by the council were adopted on the motion of Mr. C. A. D'Apice, of Eckersley, seconded by Mr. W. T. Seabrook, of St. Ives.

The business of the monthly meeting was opened by Mr. Bloomfield's appointment as judge in the open section and Mr. Weber's in the amateur section.

The prize-winners were: - Amateur section. Mr. C. H. Bloomfield, first for six roses, six bouvardias, and six miscellaneous plants. Open section: Mr. J. Dudeney, gardener to Mr. J. Plummer, first prize for 12 miscellaneous cut flowers, and six roses and six bouvardias; Mr. Rumble, Granville, first prize, for a fine collection of vegetables. The judges made special mention of a non-competitive display by Mr. H. Weber, gardener to the Hon. James Marks, which contained among other things some very beautiful orchids.

A paper on "Diseases of Bees," by Mr. J. D. G. Caddan, of Windsor, was read by the secretary.

A letter was received from Mr. E. F. Osborne, of Thornleigh, stating that the fruitgrowers were anxious that the society should send representatives to address meetings at Thornleigh on 4th July, also at Castle Hill and Dural at early dates, in reference

to the subject of co-operation. It was decided that the president, secretary, and others should attend and speak at Thornleigh.