

"FLOREAT KEW."

THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

KEW GUILD,

AN ASSOCIATION OF

KEW GARDENERS, ETC.,

PAST AND PRESENT.

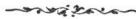
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1903.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

(1902-1903.)

(Read at the General Meeting, May 25, 1903.)

THE Committee beg to submit their Report for the year ending April 30, 1903. The affairs of the Guild are generally satisfactory. The income for the year is rather above the average obtained since the life subscriptions were instituted, whilst the expenditure, although larger in consequence of various alterations made last year, is still within the means of the Guild. There have been twenty-one additional life-members which, after deducting three on account of death, bring the total number up to 156.

The alterations in the executive made last year have proved a success, the working of the Guild having been satisfactory under the control of the new Secretary, Mr. Winn, whilst the *Journal* under the editorship of Mr. Bean has maintained its high standard of excellence.

The expenditure authorised by the committee at the commencement of each financial year is based on the assumption that most of the journals will be paid for. It is regrettable that so many members of the Guild fail to pay their annual subscriptions, notwithstanding that the *Journal* is regularly forwarded to them. For instance this year 450 journals were distributed among members, over 100 of whom are defaulters. This means a loss of income which is unfair to regular subscribers and makes it difficult for the committee to meet the expenses of the Guild.

The Committee record with regret the death of the following life subscribers :—Mr. Hermann Wendland, Director of the Botanic Garden, Hanover ; Mr. Robert Mackellar, Abney Hall, Cheadle ; and Mr. William Strachan.

The four members of the committee who retire in accordance with Rule III. are Messrs. MacMillan, Krumbiegel, Page, and MacGregor. The Committee recommend that they should be replaced by Professor Pearson, South African College, Cape Town ; Dr. D. Morris, C.M.G., etc., Commissioner, Imperial Department of Agriculture, West Indies ; Mr. MacGregor and Mr. Murray ; the two last mentioned were nominated by the subforemen and gardeners respectively.

Balance Sheet, 1902-1903.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance from 1901-1902 ...	12 1 6	Secretary's Honorarium ...	5 0 0
Subscriptions and Sales.....	31 19 7	Deficit on Annual Dinner...	1 17 4
Interest on N. S. Wales } Stock	6 11 4	Postage	2 17 11
Interest on Savings Bank } Deposits	6 3	Printing and Freight of Journals	29 14 4
Advertisements in Journal	12 10 0	Balance 1902-1903 ...	23 19 1
Total.....	<u>£63 8 8</u>		<u>£63 8 8</u>

Capital Account, April 30th, 1903.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Thomson Bequest.....	92 8 6	£200 New South Wales	
Life Subscribers' Fund.....	139 10 7	3½ per cent. Stock	208 0 0
		Deposits in P.O.S. Bank ...	23 18 9
		Petty Cash	4
	<u>£231 19 1</u>		<u>£231 19 1</u>

W. J. BEAN, *Treasurer.*W. N. WINN, *Secretary.*

Audited and found correct,

May 14th, 1903.

W. DALLIMORE, }
T. HUMPHREYS, } *Auditors.*

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE General Meeting was held in the Phoenix Saloon at the Holborn Restaurant on Monday, May 25. The President, Mr. W. Watson, was in the Chair. The Secretary having read the Annual Report, its adoption was moved by the Chairman, who complimented the Guild on its continued prosperity. Mr. Galt, in seconding, commented on the number of defaulters as revealed by the Report, and suggested that it might be well to start a "black list." The Chairman remarked, however, that the failure to pay subscriptions was often due to forgetfulness, as was proved by the many instances in which members had not only paid up arrears when their attention was called to them, but had saved further trouble by becoming life-members. The Report was adopted unanimously and the changes in the Executive of the Guild therein recommended were agreed to. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner of the Guild took place on Monday, May 25, in the Royal Venetian Chamber, Holborn Restaurant. There were 141 present. Before sitting down to dinner the Chairman, Dr. D. H. Scott, F.R.S., supported by the Director and Sir Thomas Elliott, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, held a reception in the room adjoining, an innovation which gave much satisfaction. In addition to Sir Thomas Elliott, Dr. Henry, the Chinese botanical traveller, and Dr. Watts, of the Imperial Department of Agriculture, West Indies, were the guests of the Guild.

Dr. SCOTT, in proposing the toast of "The Kew Guild," said he felt considerable responsibility in the position he occupied that evening, following as he did such distinguished Chairmen as the Director and Mr. Baker, both of whom were more intimately connected with the work and staff of Kew than he. But in his position as Keeper of the Jodrell Laboratory he was brought into almost daily contact with the work and workers of the establishment, and he could therefore speak with some knowledge and without egotism of Kew and its work. The strength of the Guild was greater than it had ever been. It numbered over 700 members, including men who were eminent in both botanical and horticultural fields. Their work carried them into distant lands, as was shewn by the presence that evening of Mr. Derry of Perak, Mr. Sands of Antigua, Mr. Wilke of Rotterdam, Mr. Burbidge of Dublin, and others who had travelled long distances specially to be with them. It was remarkable how active Kew men were in what might be termed the pioneer work of Imperial development. Take as an example the distribution of Kew men in Africa. He held in his hand a map shewing eighteen botanical stations distributed all round the coast and through the interior. Beginning at the Cape they extended to the Transvaal, British Central Africa, Uganda, the Soudan, Cairo, Morocco, and back down the West Coast. Even the Curators in the Foreign colonies in Africa and elsewhere were men who had been trained at Kew. It had been graphically remarked to him that scarcely had the blood of the British soldier soaked into the soil before a Kew man arrived with hook and ploughshare to make a garden and sow the seeds of peace and plenty. The route for the Cape to Cairo railway was already indicated by the botanical stations established by Kew men. In China a Kew man, Mr. Wilson, was occupied in collecting over regions unknown to Europeans, and already he had added through his employers, Messrs. J. Veitch & Sons, many interesting and important plants to the gardens of this country. Under Sir Daniel Morris in the West Indies, a staff of men trained at Kew were actively engaged in teaching and experimenting with a view to improving the condition of things there. The men whose field of operations was in the gardens and parks at home also were a credit to the Guild and to Kew. He was informed that whereas twenty years ago Kew men were not prominent

among the horticulturists of this country, they now occupied a first position. This was shewn by the number that were Curators, Superintendents, Head Gardeners, and Pressmen. This change was no doubt largely due to the development of Kew as a school of horticulture by the Director, who realised that such an establishment, so splendidly equipped for the purpose, might be made to have a marked influence on the training of professional horticulturists. The Guild was evidence that his efforts had borne abundant fruit. He, the Chairman, might be allowed to remark that the horticultural features of Kew had much improved in recent years, and he supposed he was correct in attributing this to the active interest of the Director.

The transference of Kew from the Office of Works to the Board of Agriculture was regarded as a step in the right direction. It was only reasonable to expect that a department founded for the promotion of Agriculture would be better able to control the work of Kew with interest and sympathy than a department of Works and Public Buildings. He heartily proposed the health of the Kew Guild, coupling with the toast the name of Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer.

SIR W. T. THISELTON-DYER said it always delighted him to hear the praises of Kew sung, but the pleasure of it was marred when the credit was given to any particular person. The work performed at Kew was effective because every member of the staff did his best to make it so, and if any credit was due to the Director it was as the conductor on whose beat and ear all the performers relied. But no conductor can make anything of a bad band. The position Kew had won for herself, not only among her own people but also in the esteem of foreigners, was due to the combined efforts of all who worked for her. He was pleased to be in the position that evening of a non-official member of the Guild. It was scarcely necessary for him to mention that the Guild was entirely independent and had no official connection with Kew. It did exactly what was needed for the homogeneal union of Kew men whilst employed at Kew, and afterwards when they went out into the world. It was good for the young countryman who came to Kew at a critical period of his life when character was being formed and friendships started, to be helped to find confidence in himself and trust in others. It was equally good for him later in his career to be kept in touch with his early associates and friends, to learn of them and their work and to feel that they were interested in his efforts too. The Kew training was he thought effective for good in other matters than horticulture and botany. He had often had occasion to remark how fertile in ideas Kew had been long before they obtained general acceptance. Technical education was in full swing at Kew before its usefulness had dawned elsewhere, and Imperial Federation had been in operation between Kew and its branches years before it was mooted by a great statesman. Kew had always been imperial. As an example of how permeating the Kew system is he might mention an appointment recently made in Pretoria,

where as soon as the war was over active steps were taken to secure competent men, including one for scientific agriculture. But the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and not Kew, was asked to supply him. However it came to the same thing, as a Kew man, our old friend Burt-Davy, was sent from Washington.

He was pleased to see present that evening some of the "lady gardeners" who had been employed at Kew. The encouragement and help Kew had rendered to the movement for the training of women as gardeners were, he thought, timely; he trusted that it would now go alone. Swanley and Reading were, he believed, specially equipped for training young women in horticulture. He congratulated the Guild on having with them that evening Sir Thomas Elliott, who would perhaps say a few words.

Sir THOMAS ELLIOTT said he felt that he was present not only as a guest, but as a friend, indeed he might say as a member of the Guild, for he was now closely associated with Kew and its work. There was, perhaps, something of diffidence in the attitude of the Board of Agriculture towards Kew, which might be compared with the feelings of a young man in the proud position of being charged with the care of a beautiful young girl. The Board meant to watch and further the interests of horticulture as well as those of agriculture. He could promise that Kew would not be hindered or hampered in the great work which she had at heart. He agreed with the Director, that it was only when men worked in unison that any great success could be achieved.

Mr. WATSON proposed the health of the Chairman, who had always taken an active interest in the Guild and who was always ready to help the gardeners with lectures in the winter evenings.

Dr. SCOTT thanked the Guild for the honour conferred upon him that evening. Although his duties at Kew made him somewhat of a hermit, he was proud of the distinction his post gave him. Twenty-five years ago he made the acquaintance of Sir Joseph Hooker, and it was that which caused him to enter seriously into the field of botany.

The Guild was again indebted to Mr. K. Drost, of Kew Nurseries, Richmond, for the large palms and other plants with which the hall was tastefully furnished, and to Messrs. F. Sander & Sons for the beautiful little examples of *Kentia sandersoniana* and *Draecena kewense* used as table-plants. Songs by Messrs. Hillier and Briscoe added to the pleasures of the evening. The programme was of a modest character, so that plenty of time was afforded for conversation between the items. The affair was more like a family gathering than the formal wearying function that an annual dinner generally becomes. During the evening a photograph of the assembly was taken by Messrs. Fradelle and Young, Regent Street, W.

Arrangements will be made for the Annual General Meeting and Dinner, 1904, to take place at the Holborn Restaurant on the evening before the Temple Show.

List of those present at the Dinner.

Dr. D. H. Scott (<i>Chairman</i>).	Evans, A. E.	Matthews, E.
W. Watson (<i>President</i>).	Evans, F. J.	McIver, D. G.
Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer.	Farnar, L.	McKiernan, M. P.
Sir T. H. Elliott.	Fraser, J.	McLaggan, W.
Dr. F. Watts.	Flossfeder, F.	Meyer, P. A.
Dr. A. Henry.	Foden, W.	Milburn, J.
Adams, R.	Gagge, A. P.	Miles, W. J.
Aggett, W. H.	Galt, A.	Miller, E.
Aikman, J.	Gammie, J.	Murphy, J.
Allard, E.	Garnett, A.	Newberry, W. J.
Allen, C. E. F.	Gibson, O. E.	Newsam, J. (Miss).
Allen, J.	Gifford, F.	Osborn, A.
Badderly, G.	Goldring, W.	Page, W.
Ball, C. F.	Groombridge, A. E.	Patterson, W. H.
Bass, E.	Hackett, W.	Patterson, Mrs. W. H.
Bates, G.	Hales, W.	Pearson, R. H.
Bean, W. J.	Halliburton, J. D.	Powell, E. M. (Miss).
Benbow, J.	Hartless, A. J.	Powell, T.
Besant, J. W.	Harvey, F. W.	Pring, G.
Blythman, T. W.	Harwood, A.	Purdon, W.
Bolton, W.	Hemsley, W. B.	Raffill, C. P.
Boodle, L. A.	Henderson, H.	Rastall, W.
Bowell, E. C.	Henry, J. M.	Recordon, L.
Briscoe, T. W.	Higgie, W.	Rolfe, R. A.
Brown, E.	Hillier, J. M.	Sander, F. K.
Burbidge, F. W.	Hoad, W. G.	Sands, W. N.
Burbridge, K. G.	Holland, J. H.	Simmons, J.
Burrell, Dr.	Horton, O.	Smith, E. M. W. (Miss).
Butts, E.	Hughes, H.	Smythe, C. W.
Campbell, J. W.	Humphreys, T.	Snow, C.
Candler, T. H.	Jackson, E. Daydon.	Spooner, H.
Castle, R. Lewis.	Jennings, W.	Stayner, F. J.
Clark, J.	Johnson, J. T.	Stocks, J.
Cole, F. J.	Koeppe, P.	Swan, W.
Cooper, E.	Leslie, J. F.	Taylor, W.
Cope, G. (Miss).	Locke, R.	Thomson, C.
Creek, E. G.	Lodge, J.	Tutcher, F. W.
Crisp, W.	Lynch, R. I.	Ussher, C. B.
Crot, W.	MacGregor, D.	Wade, A. W.
Cundy, C.	Mack, F. C.	Walters, W.
Curtis, C. H.	Mackay, A.	Weathers, J.
Dallimore, W.	Main, T. W.	Whipps, A. C.
Davies, T. F.	Mallett, G. B.	Wilby, Sergt. G.
Derry, R.	Manning, W.	Wilke, J.
Dimes, J.	Marriott, W. E.	Winn, W. N.
Don, W.	Massec, G.	Young, W. H.
Drost, K.		

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

THE Session 1902-3 proved to be one of the most successful of recent years. Altogether there were twenty-two meetings, and the average attendance was 41. The highest number present on any one occasion was 59, the lecture that evening being entitled "Horticultural Notes," by Mr. Watson. Two members, Mr. Ball and Mr. E. Brown, attended every meeting, and five other members were absent on one occasion only. The papers were of a high average excellence and there was never any lack of discussion.

The lectures given by Messrs. W. Watson, N. E. Brown, H. H. W. Pearson, G. Masee, and R. A. Rolfe added greatly to the interest of the session, and the lecture and demonstration on packing by Messrs. Watson and Crisp (now an annual feature) were, as usual, much appreciated.

Sir Joseph Hooker very kindly added a second prize of a Micrometer to the prize he gives annually. The "Hooker" prizes were gained by Messrs. C. Ball and J. W. Campbell, in the order named, for their papers on "Hardy Coniferæ" and "The Narcissus," and for their contributions to the discussions.

Syllabus, 1902-3.

Oct. 6, 1902.	British Insectivorous Plants	N. E. Brown, A.L.S.
" 13, "	Hybrid Begonias (Winter Flowering)	F. Stayner.
" 20, "	Rhododendrons	F. S. Sillitoe.
" 27, "	Liliaceæ	D. MacGregor.
Nov. 3, "	Hardy Coniferæ	C. Ball.
" 10, "	The Atmosphere as a source of Food for Plants	H. H. W. Pearson, F.L.S.
" 17, "	The Wild Garden	J. Halliburton.
" 24, "	Hardy Fruit	W. Swan.
Dec. 1, "	Diseases caused by Ferments and Bacteria	G. Masee, F.L.S.
" 8, "	Roses for the Garden	J. W. Besant.
" 15, "	Propagation of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs	J. E. Cave.
Jan. 5, 1903.	Horticultural Notes	W. Watson.
" 12, "	Gesneraceæ	E. Brown.
" 19, "	Orchids	W. Briscoe.
" 26, "	Raising and Growing of Market Ferns	G. Bates.
Feb. 2, "	Geographical Distribution of Cul- tivated Orchids	R. A. Rolfe, A.L.S.
" 9, "	Landscape Gardening	J. Stocks.
" 16, "	Fruit Growing in the Channel Islands	T. W. Main.
" 23, "	The Narcissus	J. W. Campbell.
Mar. 2, "	The Rock Garden	A. Swatton.
" 9, "	Packing	W. Watson & W. Crisp.
" 16, "	Secretary's Report.	

Chairman, W. DALLIMORE.

Vice-Chairman, C. P. RAFFILL.

*Secretaries, { F. S. SILLITOE.
C. BALL.*

THE LECTURES.

THE usual courses of lectures were given to the Gardeners with the following results:—

Systematic Botany. Lecturer, Mr. J. G. Baker, F.R.S.

28 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by J. G. Murray, 180; G. Bates, 169; E. C. Bowell, 166. Maximum 200.

Economic Botany. Lecturer, Mr. J. M. Hillier.

17 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by W. Taylor, 245; J. T. Johnson, 244; G. Bates, 239. Maximum 260.

Geographical Botany. Lecturer, Mr. N. E. Brown, A.L.S.

23 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by A. Garnett, 100; F. W. Harvey, 100; J. G. Murray, 100. Maximum 100.

Chemistry and Physics. Lecturer, Mr. H. H. W. Pearson, M.A., F.L.S.

28 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by A. Brooks, 249; G. Martin, 246; G. Bates, 244. Maximum 350.

British Botany Club. Secretaries, Messrs. A. Hislop and M. T. Dawe. The number of specimens in each collection to be submitted for certificate and in competition for the prizes is 200.

23 certificates were granted. Prizes were awarded as follows:—

- | | | |
|------------|---|---|
| Equal 1st. | } | E. Brown, <i>Campbell's Evolution of Plants</i> (given by Mr. W. B. Hemsley, F.R.S.). |
| | | F. J. Stayner, <i>Hooker's Student's Flora</i> (given by Mr. H. H. W. Pearson, M.A., F.L.S.). |
| 3rd. | | P. A. Meyer. <i>Dittmar's Physiology of Plants</i> (given by Mr. J. G. Baker, F.R.S.). |

 APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

SIR DANIEL MORRIS, K.C.M.G.—In the King's Birthday list of Honours all Kewites were gratified to see the name of our late Assistant Director, now Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies. Sir Daniel is on our Committee, and we are happy to know that he takes a great interest in the Guild. This was shown by his letter in last year's *Journal* as well as by previous contributions.

MR. WM. FALCONER, late Superintendent of Schenley Park, Pittsburg, U.S.A., has been appointed Superintendent of the Allegheny Cemetery at a salary of 4000 dollars per annum. Mr. Falconer left Kew in 1872, and has had a very successful career in the States.

MR. THOMAS HUMPHREYS.—The position of Curator of the Birmingham Botanic Gardens, vacated in September last by one Old Kewite, has, we are pleased to say, been filled by another—Mr. Humphreys. Coming to Kew in 1887 from Messrs. Dickson of Chester, as propagator in the Arboretum, he left in 1892 to become Assistant Superintendent of the R. H. S. Gardens at Chiswick. On leaving to take up his new post at Birmingham he was presented with very handsome testimonials by the R. H. S. Committees and by the members of the Horticultural Press in recognition of the efficient and courteous way in which he had performed his duties, especially in regard to the fortnightly Committee meetings and shows held by the R. H. S. It is gratifying to know that of the numerous candidates for the post the three finally selected were all Kewites.

MR. DANIEL BLISS, late Superintendent of one of the Leeds parks, has been appointed Superintendent of the Parks and Open Spaces of Swansea. There were 247 applicants for the post, and the final decision lay between Mr. Bliss and another Old Kewite—Mr. Hosking, of the Cambridge B. G.

MR. WM. BROWNE retired from the office of Superintendent of the Hyde, St. James's, and Green Parks early this year, after filling it for 30 years. Various presentations were made to him on leaving by present and past employes of these parks in testimony of their regard. Mr. Browne, who is a Nottinghamshire man, left Kew in 1860. Before his appointment to Hyde Park he spent some years in landscape work under Mr. Nesfield and Mr. E. Milner. He now resides at Ramsgate. Mr. Browne remarks in a letter that during his 30 years' "innings" at Hyde Park, he had never once been laid up through ill-health. Long may he show as clean a bill.

MESSRS. W. FOX AND R. DERRY.—The retirement of Mr. Curtis from the superintendence of the Penang B. G. has led to a re-arrangement of the botanical officers in the Malay Peninsula. Mr. Fox goes from Singapore to Penang, and Mr. Derry goes from Perak to Singapore. Many Kewites will be sorry to learn that Mr. Curtis has retired on account of ill-health. He has done splendid work in the East. Although not a Kewite, he deserves to be one. Can we say more than that?

MR. E. H. WILSON.—To the long and honourable list of collectors of new plants there is every probability that a new and famous name will

be added—that of E. H. Wilson. He sailed for China on a second collecting expedition for Messrs. Veitch on Jan. 29, 1903. Mr. J. H. Veitch spoke very generously of him at a lecture given before the R. H. S., from which we are glad to quote the sentences that follow:—

“The selection of Mr. Wilson, a Kew student recommended by Sir Wm. T. Thiselton-Dyer, proved a happy one, and the success of the venture so much beyond expectation that I have felt justified in despatching him on another trip to the Chinese-Tibetan frontier, some 1000 miles further inland than he has been before. . . . He first went to consult Dr. Henry, who was then at Sezemao in Yunnan, on the borders of Tonkin. At one time the chance of reaching Dr. Henry seemed hopeless, but the steadfast purpose of this young Kew student, of which on this as on other occasions he gave ample proof, enabled him to reach his destination.”

MR. J. MAHON has resigned the Curatorship of the Botanic Station, Uganda, through a break-down in health, due to repeated attacks of malarial fever. He is at present living at Kew and acting as a temporary assistant at the Herbarium. During his service in the African protectorates he sent home many interesting and useful plants. Horticulture is indebted to him for the finest winter-flowering greenhouse-plant that has been introduced in recent years—the blue-flowered *Coleus thyrsoideus*. He has been succeeded in Uganda by Mr. M. T. Dawe, the Assistant-Curator, and Mr. Dawe's place is being filled by Mr. E. Brown, the sub-foreman of the propagating-pits.

The following appointments have also to be recorded:—

Benbow, J.	H. G., La Mortola, Ventimiglia, Ita'y.
Brooks, A.	Officer in Charge, Agri. School, Bot. Station, Dominica.
Brown, T. W.	Garden Supt., British Section, St. Louis Exhibition, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.
Cave, J. E.	H. G., Crix Cottage, Binfield, Berks.
Creek, Ernest	H. G., Westerfield House Gardens, Ipswich.
Davy, J. Burtt, F.R.G.S., F.L.S.	Agrostologist and Botanist, Transvaal Dept. of Agriculture, Pretoria.
Dinn, Th. J.	H. G., Clingendaal, The Hague, Holland.
Dunn, S. T., B.A., F.L.S.	Supt., Botanic Gardens, Hong Kong.
Elliott, Wm. R.	Inspector, Forests of Northern Nigeria.
Evans, F. J.	Assist. Supt., Royal Bot. Gardens, Trinidad.
Kempshall, H.	H. G., Abbotsbury Castle, Dorset.
Leslie, W.	Agricultural Instructor, Roy. Bot. Gardens, Trinidad.
Martin, T. H.	H. G., Highwood, Burgfield, Mortimer, Berks.
Newsham, Jessie	H. G., Coldbrook, Abergavenny, Mon.
Nicholls, M.	H. G., Alice Holt Estate, near Farnham, Surrey.
Page, W.	H. G., Chardwar, Bourton-on-Water, Glos.

Pearson, H. H. W.,	Prof., South African College, Cape Town.
M.A., F.L.S.	
Price, H.	H. G., Ty Mynydd, Radyr, nr. Cardiff.
Powell, H.	Agricultural Expert, Mombasa, B. E. Africa.
Sharp, W. S.	H. G., Burton Hall, Neston, Cheshire.
Sillitoe, F. S.	Supt., Gardens and Open Spaces, Khartoum, Egypt.
Tannock, D.	Supt., Public Gardens, Dunedin, New Zealand.
Thorpe, W.	H. G., Hillfield, Gloucester.

KEW NOTES.

VISITORS DURING 1902.—The number of persons who visited the Gardens during the year 1902 was 1,323,376; that for 1901 was 1,460,169; the falling off (136,793) was no doubt due to the dull, wet summer. The average for the ten years 1892–1901 was 1,355,503. The total number on Sundays in 1902 was 562,611, and on week-days 760,765. The maximum number on any one day was 63,257, on March 31, and the smallest 85, on February 3.

The detailed monthly returns are as follow:—

January	..	..	..	20,872
February	..	..	..	19,502
March	..	..	..	156,409
April	..	..	..	95,408
May	..	..	..	157,068
June	..	..	..	210,499
July	..	..	..	172,959
August	..	..	..	212,154
September	..	..	..	162,467
October	..	..	..	63,524
November	..	..	..	32,947
December	..	..	..	19,567

THE KEW HAND-LISTS.—Since our last issue a new edition of the *Hand-list of hardy Trees and Shrubs* grown at Kew has been issued. It consists of 804 pages and gives recognised “popular” names and references to figures; the price is 1s. 3d. It was followed in June by a new *Hand-list of Coniferae*, which consists of 114 pages and is priced at 3d. A new edition of the *Hand-list of Orchids* is on the point of publication. The extensive sale of these lists is very gratifying. They are gradually bringing about what has long been so desirable—the adoption of a uniform system of nomenclature in Great Britain; they ought, therefore, to be in the hands of every horticulturist who aims at the correct naming of his plants.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING of Kewites past and present was held on January 15th, 1903. In consequence of the increasing popularity of the affair, and the desirability of more space, a move was

this year made from the Gymnasium to the Boat House, Kew. The ball-room was prettily decorated with festoons of evergreens and with plants lent from the Gardens, and at one end the motto of the Guild, "Floreat Kew," was worked on a screen in large letters of laurel leaves. The usual excellent programme of music and dancing was carried out. The singers were Messrs. Briscoe, Housego, Heath and Horton, whilst Mr. Don—"in the garb of old Gaul"—gave a Sword Dance, and with Messrs. Blythman, Maclean and Coutts showed the mere southrons how a Scotch Reel should be danced. To Mr. Stocks, the honorary secretary, great credit is due for the excellent arrangements made; and Mr. O. Horton performed most efficiently the duties of M.C.

RAINFALL AT KEW DURING 1903.—Like other parts of the country, Kew has had an extraordinary rainfall during the past summer and autumn. The following are the quantities measured during each month since April:—May 3·34 in.; June 6·16 in.; July 4·74 in.; August 3·91 in.; September 3·08 in.; October 5·24 in.; total for six months, 26·47 in. Thus, for half the year, the rainfall has exceeded by some inches the average annual one. On six occasions more than one inch of rain fell in 24 hours.

OLD KEWITES ON LEAVE.—Not so many of our colonial friends as usual have been home this year. Of the Africans, Mr. A. E. Evans was back from the Gold Coast and Mr. J. M. Purves from British Central Africa. Mr. W. N. Sands, from Dominica, visited Kew several times during the summer months, and resumed his old place in the cricket team. We were glad to note that neither his health nor his cricket had suffered from his sojourn in the West Indies. Mr. W. Meldrum, on holiday from tea-planting in Sylhet, paid one visit to Kew. Mr. Jesse Robbins was home from the States for some weeks, returning in July. He is now the owner of a large and successful florist's business in Philadelphia.

MR. T. W. BRISCOE, the sub-foreman of the Orchid department, won the first prize given last year by the Croydon Horticultural Society for the best paper on "Propagation." In a similar competition this year he was second.

ROSES AT KEW.—Perhaps the most notable alteration in the Gardens during the past year has been the re-arrangement of the rose-beds at each end of the Palm House on the lawns bounded by the holly and yew hedges. The gravel walks that traversed the lawns have been grassed over and the small beds replaced by larger ones. This completes the simpler, bolder scheme of flower-beds which has displaced the intricate series of small box-edged beds and gravel walks that used to exist in front of the Palm House. There is now a very fine collection of both botanical and garden roses at Kew. The species and

botanical varieties are in their place amongst the *Rosaceæ* near the Pagoda, and in the dell opposite are the strong growing garden varieties and hybrids. The Teas, Hybrid Teas, H.P.'s and groups of a similar type are in beds in the vicinity of the Palm House. There is also a good collection of climbing sorts on the pergola that was erected over the walk between the Fockery and the Herbaceous ground two years ago.

THE CRICKET CLUB.—Although the past season has been a disastrous one for cricket, the old club maintains its vitality unimpaired. The new practice-ground in the Old Deer Park is much appreciated, and on fine evenings twenty to thirty members have turned up for play. Of the matches arranged, only four could be commenced, and but two of these were brought to a conclusion. At Dover House on May 16, our team won by 83 runs against 71. The next match took place at Chiswick House on June 24. The previous matches here had all been won by Kew, and Dr. Tuke evidently made a special effort to get a strong team together. At any rate, his team, going in first, scored 222 runs. However, we managed to save the game, thanks chiefly to Dr. Burrell, our medical officer, and Mr. Sands (home from Antigua), who kept up their ends to near the time for drawing stumps and carried the score to nearly 70 before they were parted. A few more wickets fell but the game ended in a draw and Dr. Tuke still sighs for victory.

The return match with Dover House was played at Richmond, when our opponents had their revenge, scoring 106 to our 70. The final match was with Messrs. Rochford's team at Broxbourne on Sept. 12; the home team went in first and scored 60, but rain coming on, further play had to be abandoned.

Refreshments were kindly provided by Mr. Pierpont Morgan for the Dover House match, and by Dr. Tuke at Chiswick House. The Club acknowledges with thanks also the kindness of Messrs. Ewens (of the Gardens Refreshment Pavilion) in gratuitously providing tea at the return match with Dover House. The Captain is Mr. C. P. Raffill, the Secretary Mr. J. Stocks.

Kew CHURCHYARD.—For its size there is no more interesting burying-place in this neighbourhood than the churchyard on Kew Green. Yet the parish does not seem to know it. For many years past it has scarcely been a credit to the place. There are other things besides charity that ought to begin at home, and we suggest that some of the money which is collected in Kew (say for foreign missions) might more justifiably be devoted to keeping the village churchyard in order. To members of this Guild it is a spot of peculiar interest, for there lie the remains of several famous men whose names are inseparably connected with the Gardens: Haverfield (the predecessor of Wm. Aiton as Superintendent of "Royal Gardens, Richmond"—now part of the Arboretum); Wm. Aiton and his son, Wm. T. Aiton; Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker and his

father Joseph Hooker, M.D.; John Smith, the first Curator, and his son Alexander, the first Keeper of the Museums. To the public generally the most noteworthy grave is that of Gainsborough, the famous portrait painter. Zoffany, an artist also, but of lesser repute, lies here too. In the absence of any local interest in the matter, the Director is having the churchyard put in order by the Garden Staff.

AN APPLICATION FOR WORK—AND A REPLY.

Dear Sir W. T. Dyer,

March 6, 1903.

Could any work be given in the Gardens to a Mr. — whom I have known more or less some 25 years, and for whom I am anxious to find some occupation? He has practical knowledge of gardening, or I would not venture to ask you.

The circumstances are peculiar, as I will explain. He is a gentleman by birth, and an Oxford man, but senior to me. At one time he was curate of —, then he became a Roman Catholic and was ordained priest. I first met him as such in Rome in 1876. For a good many years he was chaplain to an old Catholic family in —. Then he gave up his faith, and having a little capital and some knowledge of gardening, he invested the former in a little property at —, and there grew Ferns, Lilies, etc. for the London market, working it himself with a partner. For some years it was a success, but the partner was one too many for him, and he left the business almost penniless. Recently he has been in Madrid, trying to earn a living by teaching English; but this has proved a failure, and he has just returned to England. I shall be seeing him in a few days, and I should be glad to be able to tell him that if he will call on you it is probable that some work might be given him. I fear his knowledge of Latin, Italian and Spanish is of little use. He has an agreeable quiet manner, and would I am sure work pleasantly with others.

Faithfully yours,

Dear Mr. —

Kew, March 7, 1903.

A daily element in my correspondence consists of either appeals for money or requests to find posts for men who in one way or other have failed in life. My late friend Bishop Creighton said that one of his principal functions was to give away his income, and that he was never in debt till he became Bishop of London. If I had acceded to all the applications made to me, Kew would now be something between a home for incurables and a reformatory. As it is, it is a place of strenuous work where no man who cannot do a competent day's labour has a chance, and where there are shoals of capable able-bodied fellows ready to take the place of the first man who falls out of the ranks.

I am sorry for your friend, as for all who suffer. But what can be said for a man who starts well as a priest, wobbles in his faith, and gets cleaned out in a business he does not understand?

Spiritual conceit is at the bottom of such a failure, and this is as deadly a failing as drink.

Life for most of us is a rough business. There is no room for duffers. But the man who will plough his furrow with manly modesty need not want for bread and cheese.

You must forgive my homily. But I get tired of Kew being considered a dumping ground for men who can find no other employment.

Yours sincerely,
W. T. THISELTON-DYER.

THE NEW BRIDGE AT KEW.

NEXT to the Gardens, the most notable object in the neighbourhood of Kew is the Bridge. It will be a matter of interest, therefore, to all Old Kewites (most of whom had traversed it hundreds of times), and a matter, perhaps, of regret to some, to know that the "Kew Bridge" of their recollections has gone. Although its surroundings were not so beautiful as those of Richmond Bridge, the structure itself was of a similar type and equally picturesque. But in these days, especially in and near London, the picturesque is always giving place to the utilitarian. And in no instance has the change had greater justification than in the case of Kew Bridge. On Sunday afternoons in summer, during the recent years in which the Gardens have become so popular, the discomfort and even danger of crossing it made a new Bridge absolutely necessary. It was closed to traffic in October 1899—a temporary bridge having previously been erected—and the new Bridge was opened by the King on May 20, 1903.

The first regular communication over the Thames between Brentford and Kew appears to have been by means of a Horse Ferry established in the reign of Charles I., who gave a Royal Grant for its establishment. This continued in use till 1758-9, when a wooden bridge, on or near the site of the present one, was built. It belonged to a person named Robert Tunstall, and stood for upwards of 25 years. An Act of Parliament was then obtained for it to be replaced by a stone bridge. This, the second Kew Bridge—the one that has just been demolished—was commenced in 1733 and opened to the public on September 22, 1789. It consisted of seven arches, the roadway was 18 feet wide, and the footpaths at the sides only 3 feet 3 inches wide. The gradients were 1 in 17 on the Surrey side and 1 in 15 on the Middlesex side. In 1819 the then Mr. Tunstall (whose family appears to have been connected with the bridges and ferries at Kew for about 160 years) sold it to Mr. G. Robinson, who maintained it as a toll-bridge till well within the recollection of many old, and some present, Kewites—that is, till 1873. In that year it was purchased by the Corporation of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works for £57,000 and made free.

The new Bridge (of which, by the kindness of the "American and Colonial Weekly," we are enabled to give an illustration) was commenced in December, 1899. As will be seen by the picture, it consists of three arches. The centre arch has a span of 133 feet, and each of the side ones a span of 116 feet 6 inches. "The whole of the arches and the exterior of the piers, abutments, and other portions of the Bridge, and of the retaining walls of the approaches are of solid granite obtained mainly from Cornwall and Aberdeen, some of the larger stones weighing 8 tons each." The total length of the Bridge and its approaches is 1182 feet. Owing to the gentler gradient (1 in 40) the approach on the Surrey side is much longer than before and commences at about half way to the church on Kew Green, and the side approaches commence near the "Rose and Crown" and "Greyhound" Inns respectively. All this has necessitated an encroachment on that part of Kew Green which was near the foot of the old Bridge, the corners of the two sections of the Green being now bounded by high embankments. At present an eyesore, these will, however, eventually be clothed with trees and shrubs.

As stated above, the new Bridge was opened to the public on May 20th by His Majesty the King. Kew was very much *en fête* that day. The plant-houses in the Gardens were closed and all the employés except the constables were allowed sufficient leave of absence to attend the opening. The higher officials were allotted seats on the stands erected on the Bridge itself. The King was accompanied by the Queen and came down from London in State, arriving by way of Chiswick and leaving by the Mortlake Road. The Office of Works put up a stand for the use of gardeners and others between the Curator's office and the road, which enabled 80 or 100 employés to get a glimpse of, and give a big cheer for, their Majesties as they turned down the Mortlake Road.

After the ceremony a garden party attended by some hundreds of people was held in the precincts of Kew Palace under the auspices of Sir Ralph Littler, C.B., and Mr. E. J. Halsey, J.P., the Chairmen of the County Councils of Middlesex and Surrey respectively.

NOTES FROM OLD KEWITES.

EUROPE.

SIR JOSEPH HOOKER, G.C.S.I., writes Dec. 29, 1902:—"I have just received the Kew Guild *Journal* and am greatly pleased with it. The lives and portraits of old Aiton and Rogers are really valuable items, and the 'Notes from Old Kewites' are full of interesting matter. I wonder how you can provide so much good reading for the money, together with four excellent plates! I hope I am entered as a Life Subscriber to the Guild, if not, please let me know."

A BRANCH OF THE GUILD.—Mr. James Udale writes from 2 Ombersley Road, Droitwich, Oct. 11, 1903:—"I feel sure you will be pleased to learn that a number of Kewites resident in the Midlands met last night, Oct. 10th, at the Colonnade Hotel, Birmingham, for the purpose of welcoming Mr. Humphreys to Birmingham and to form a Birmingham branch of the Kew Guild.

"A very enjoyable evening was spent and a healthy branch developed from the parent stem. It appears there are, at least, 17 Kewites within a reasonable distance of Birmingham. Ten attended the fraternal gathering; three were unable to attend; one did neither attend nor reply to invitation; and three were not known to be in the district until the time of meeting, and therefore were not invited for the occasion; an omission which will be rectified. The branch already consists of twelve members. Mr. Latham was elected President, Mr. Humphreys Vice-President, myself Secretary. We expect to meet again Nov. 10th."

Birmingham was ever in the van. In wishing God-speed to the first-born of the Guild we may also express a hope that the family will rapidly increase. We shall be able to find them work to do when they have "felt their feet."

Mr. Walters, Colesborne Park Gardens, writes us that the strong Gloucestershire contingent hope to meet together occasionally.

WE note that "Gardening for All," a work by Mr. Udale, has reached its third edition. In congratulating him on its success we may remark that it deals in a thoroughly practical way with horticulture more especially as it concerns cottagers, farmers, and small amateurs, *i. e.* the class of cultivators with which Mr. Udale comes largely into contact in his capacity as Chief Horticultural Instructor for Worcestershire.

WE learn that Mr. Theodore Jannoch of Dersingham, Norfolk (of Lily-of-the-Valley fame), had the honour of being presented by His Majesty the King (whose neighbour at Sandringham he is) to the German Emperor when the latter was last in England.

MR. GEO. HARRIS writes from Pilton Gardens, Westerhope, Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 30, 1903:—"When I left Alnwick Castle four years ago I came here and have since made a new place. Having purchased 8 acres of freehold land—really a grass field—and built 13,000 feet of glass (which I hope to increase in the near future) and a substantial dwelling-house, I hope now to have done with the uncertainties of private gardening for ever. I am situated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Newcastle and much less from Newburn. Like many men whose affection increases with their years for the place of their birth, I have named my place after my parish of Pilton in the Borough of Barnstaple, North Devon. This venture has been a stiff piece of work—

the purchase of land, building, stocking the place, and working expenses all having to be met before the land could be brought into profitable cultivation. Now we hope we have seen the worst of it. It is taking well and we can sell any amount of good things; in fact rarely have enough. I am growing tomatoes largely, also cucumbers; in the winter the houses are crammed with chrysanthemums, and from January onwards with bulbs and *Spiraeas*. Outside, I grow strawberries, vegetables, and flowers for cuttings. I purchased my land from the 'Northern Allotments Society,' which acquires large estates near towns and divides them up. I gave an account of this valuable association in the *Gardeners' Magazine* about five years ago."

MR. JOHN WEATHERS.—Two important works from the prolific pen of this Old Kewite have been published during the past year. They are entitled *Beautiful Roses* and *Beautiful Flowering Trees and Shrubs*, and are published by Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Ltd.

MR. H. EAVIS writes from West Down Lodge, Hindhead, Haslemere, Jan. 6, 1903:—"I think the *Journal* this year more interesting than ever, the plates being especially good. When I saw the view of the Rockery it brought back to me very vividly my time at Kew, for it was there I spent most of it. I am gradually getting together a collection of alpiners and herbaceous plants, but making a garden here is hard work and expensive, as the ground has to be broken up with a pickaxe. The 'local stroke,' moreover, is not a fast one. We are going to make a new rockery this winter. I have no doubt things will do well, the air is so pure and alpiners thrive splendidly."

MR. SAMUEL TURNER, late of Dukinfield, near Manchester, writes on March 22, 1903:—"You will be pleased to hear that I have been appointed Superintendent of the Ashton and Stalybridge Park, in succession to the late Mr. Lunt (father of Wm. Lunt of the West Indies). The park is considered one of the finest in the North of England. There are about seventy acres, and a staff of eighteen men. The salary commences at £130 rising to £200."

We learn from the local press that there were over sixty applications for the post, but that the members of the committee who had the matter in hand unhesitatingly recorded their votes in favour of Mr. Turner when they had seen his work at Dukinfield.

MR. C. BERRYMAN writes from 46 Chapel Street, Penzance, July 27, 1903:—"I was pleased to receive the *Journal* and have read it from cover to cover. As usual, it is full of interesting bits, especially notes from Old Kewites who are struggling in far off countries to keep up the good reputation of Kew and Kew men. I often think of Kew and the

good old days there. I wish I had that time to go over again. I was sorry to learn that you did not know my whereabouts. From Kew I went to B. S. Williams & Son's, then to Bourne & Underwood's. After a time as foreman I was successful in obtaining a situation as gardener in Finsbury Park. After some months' service I caught a severe cold and was recommended to go home. As I did not show signs of improvement I was invalided 'out of the service.' I am now putting in time at Trewidden Gardens, where the master is extremely kind to me."

MR. R. INGLIS, Abbot's Leigh, Hayward's Heath, writes Jan. 13, 1903:—"I may fairly claim to be an 'Old' Kewite, for I went there 36 years ago and left at the end of two years—ten years before the time referred to in your note 'Then and Now.' This note would interest all old Kew men, as it did myself, as showing the progress made in twenty years. We should have been glad of a little more pay in the 'sixties.' I have been looking over the old names, but am sorry there are only about a dozen that now remain of those that I remember, and they are widely scattered. Notes from those old members about their 'ups and downs' since leaving Kew would be as interesting as the notes from younger men, which, however, form one of the best features of the *Journal*."

AN OLD KEWITE in the fullest sense of the word and probably the *doyen* of the Guild is Mr. G. Lee of Clevedon. He worked at Kew in 1838, that is to say, sixty-five years ago. This was, of course, before Kew became public property and was in the time of the second Aiton. Kew may be said to have then reached the lowest stage of its fortunes. It had lost the prestige it formerly enjoyed as a King's residence, and the gardens no longer had the close personal interest of the Sovereign. Nor had it yet started its magnificent career as a public institution under Sir William Hooker. Mr. Lee commenced his training as a gardener in Miller & Sweets' Nursery, Durdham Down, Bristol. He says:—"When I was there this was a most popular and prosperous concern. I was told that Dr. Lindley's father had been a foreman there some years previously. An important part of the firm's operations was the trade in seeds. At that time the bulk of seeds was transported by canal, but smaller quantities went by road in what were termed stage-waggons. Of course there was not the demand for seeds then that there is now. A great many private places saved their own. Many new annuals appeared about that time: *Phlox Drummondii* was one, *Nemophila insignis* another, besides *Godetias*, *Enotheras*, etc. In the stove was a plant of *Nelumbium speciosum* grown in a large tub. It was, I believe, the first that had flowered in this country.

"From Bristol I went to Mr. John Wilmot's market garden at Isleworth. At the former place the houses and pits were heated by

steam-pipes, but at Isleworth they were heated either by flues or by stable manure, or by both. All the pits and frames were covered every night in cold weather by wooden shutters. Besides pineapples and grapes, strawberries were forced. They did not attempt to send the last-mentioned to market till early in April, but even then they were sold at 10s. and 10s. 6d. an ounce. When I was there all the choice things were taken to Covent Garden in baskets on women's heads. These women were usually back at the Nursery by 8 a.m. A fellow-lodger of mine here (and a life-long friend) was the late Dr. Robt. Hogg.

"I went to Kew in the summer of 1838. It was then not at all the Kew of to-day. Some of the indoor plants I remember were poor miserable things. I worked in the Arboretum department where, I think, there were five of us besides the foreman. Our chief work was mowing the lawns, sweeping the gravel paths, and watering the Rhododendrons. The watering was done by cans from a cask filled from a pump at the back of the office and wheeled about. Pumping was considered very hard work and ale was allowed twice a day—at 12 a.m. and 4 p.m. I was a 'total-abstainer,' and people of to-day have little idea what such an one had to endure in those days. The pay of ordinary men was 13s. per week."

MR. AXEL LANGE, Botanic Garden, Copenhagen, writes:—"Since I last wrote to you in 1898 I have seen other parts of Europe. I tried (1900) to get employment in the Botanic Garden of Berlin. In the old garden there was no place for me, but the Curator, Mr. Perring, wrote me that I could get employment in the new garden at Dahlem. I started work there in April 1900, and spent two interesting and instructive years there. I was employed in the geographical department under the guidance of Mr. Peters in planting the different 'mountains,' 'forests,' 'meadows,' 'sea-shores,' etc., and took part in the botanical excursions that Professor Aschersen every Sunday during the summer makes with students.

"The excursions were usually made in the neighbourhood of Berlin, but twice a year larger excursions took place, and I thus got an opportunity to see different parts of Germany, viz. the 'Riesengebirge,' Hartz Mountains, and the isle Rügen. On these occasions we gathered living plants for the garden.

"The area where the new garden lies is open on all sides except towards the east, where a range of large Villa gardens gives some shelter. In summer-time it suffers from drought, and we had a big job to keep the garden watered. Even on Sundays workmen had to come and use the hose all day long. Wonderful it was to see how several alpinæ grew under these circumstances. *Dryas octopetala* did wonderfully well, *Silene acaulis* too, although it was not willing to flower in the same degree as it does in alpine regions. The glass-houses will be built in a large range, but they are far from being finished yet.

"During the summer of 1902 I made a journey through Germany and Switzerland, to study the Botanic Gardens in different towns, with a grant in aid from the Danish Government. I visited Breslau, Dresden, Leipzig, and several other places. In Zürich I saw Mr. Frank, an Old Kewite (1893), and in Cassel I visited the famous park of Wilhelmshöhe, where Mr. Virchow (Kew, 1884) is Curator. He has a nice lot of *Sarracenias*, I think one of the best on the continent. During my stay in Berlin I made acquaintance with Mr. A. Prehn (Kew, 1900), who was engaged in the old garden. I often called upon him and he upon me, and we spoke always about our dear Kew. He has now got a better situation in Schlesien, where I think he is satisfied, which he was not in Berlin. Mr. Behnick (1894) I also saw now and then, and Mr. Hutchings (1896). So you will see that Old Kewites are abundant here, and I was very happy to meet them.

"I returned to Denmark, and on November 1st, 1902, Mr. Friedrichsen, who for 34 years had been Curator of the Copenhagen B. G., left his position and I succeeded him."

ASIA.

MR. J. CAMERON, Supt. of the State Botanic Garden, Bangalore, gives in an appendix to the "Annual Report" on his charge a very interesting account of a tour in Northern India. On his journey he met many Old Kewites, among them being Messrs. Cavanagh at Madras; Lane and Gill at Calcutta; Hartless at Darjeeling; Davies at Allahabad; Ridley at Lucknow; and Griessen at Agra.

MR. STANLEY ARDEN writes from Selangor, Fed. Malay States, March 27, 1903:—"The *Journal* came to hand some time ago, and I think I may say it is without doubt the most interesting budget one gets from one year's end to the other. What a splendid portrait of our old friend Mr. Jackson and what a worthy man for the place of honour. The picture of the Rock Garden, still one of the chief attractions, is very pretty. There is just one suggestion I should like to make respecting the *Journal*, and that is, you should give each year a list of books on gardening and allied subjects published during the preceeding twelve months, together with the publisher and the price. Such information would prove very useful especially to men living in such out-of-the-way places as this, where there is not a bookshop in the country. The list of books given in the *Journal* some years ago has been exceedingly useful to me.

"I have been working very hard since I came out here but have had most infernal luck. To begin with I had to wait 18 months for the land, for which legal technicalities and diversity of opinion among planters were responsible. As soon as the land became available I set to work and felled about 30 acres of jungle. No sooner had I finished than down

came the rains for the next three months, during which we had over 70 inches of rain. Rains over, sickness broke out, and I had eleven deaths in the following six weeks with the result that labour—which is very scarce—was almost impossible to procure. In the meantime my jungle had begun to look nice and green again and of course ‘burning off’ was out of the question until the whole field had been ‘piled.’ This was slow and expensive work, but I stuck to it and at the time of writing, thanks to better weather and a fair labour force, I have 60 acres felled, cleared, drained and roaded, in fact almost ready for planting. The Superintendent’s bungalow is completed at last, and I am now almost settled down for the first time since I came here.

“The dear little diminishing dollar has got down to 1s. 6½d.; it was worth 2s. 3d. when I signed my agreement, and of course the cost of living has increased in proportion, or more correctly I think *out of* proportion. To compensate officers for the increased cost of living, Govt. has converted the salaries attached to each post into sterling; so that the less the value of the dollar the more dollars a man gets. But to me they said, “No, you are bound by agreement.” However, by living a life of solitude, the monotony of which is only broken by the ‘tom-tom’ of the natives and the bite of the mosquito, I manage to keep my head above water.”

MR. O. T. HEMSLEY.—As announced in the last number of the *Journal*, Mr. O. T. Hemsley was transferred from the Cinchona Factory at Mungpoo to the Government Gardens at Lahore, to act as Assistant Superintendent. He writes:—“I succeeded Mr. Hein as Superintendent in April of the present year, but did not go direct to Lahore. I was first posted to Delhi to assist in laying out the gardens of the Great Durbar encampment. This entailed unusual exposure to the fierce heat of the plains, and I was soon prostrated by a serious attack of fever and jaundice. After a short rest and the recovery of good health, I joined Mr. Hein at Lahore, and enjoyed the advantages of being gradually familiarised with the duties of the post.

“On taking up the duties of Superintendent, I prepared plans and estimates for considerable alterations and additions in the Horticultural Gardens—for I have also a Zoological Garden under my charge. These plans were approved by the Garden Committee and recommended to the Government for immediate execution. The result is a grant of 21,000 rupees at once, and 3000 rupees per year extra. After the alterations are completed there will be about four miles and a half of driving roads in the garden; and the additions include a hot-water apparatus in the conservatory; five pairs of bullocks; two water-carts; two ordinary carts; five mowing machines, etc., etc. My committee is very sympathetic, but gardening is difficult on account of the soil being highly impregnated with deleterious substances, to which must be added very persistent droughts.”

MR. J. ELDER writes from the Chatlapore Tea Estate, S. Sylhet, India, Jan. 1, 1903:—"I am afraid I have been neglectful in not writing to you before, but even my nearest relations have had great cause to complain of similar treatment. The first day of the New Year may have given me an impetus; unconsciously, however, for out here in the jungle one takes but little heed of what day of the week or month it is.

"I may tell you first that I am really grateful for being so comfortably situated here. My work is interesting and the climate, although a bit hot about July and August, is nothing to croak about. There is a great deal to learn about the manufacture of tea, also the cultivation, and there is little of my experience in gardening at home that has given me any help, the conditions under which you labour are so very different. Low prices of tea now-a-days will not allow time for doing things as you would wish them done. The great expanse of jungle, round most gardens, which is so easily cut and burned, gives plenty of space for extensions to take the place of old plantations that are dying out. The soil in Chatlapore is exceptionally good compared with that of many surrounding old gardens. There are few vacancies in the oldest parts of it, yet year after year it gets larger at the rate of 20 acres per year. Its extent at the present day is about 800 acres, worked with a labour force of about a man to the acre, the whole superintended by a manager, another assistant and myself. I, of course, have had the language to learn and am still learning. The many different jhats to which our natives belong are a nuisance. You cannot touch a water vessel of theirs without polluting it. Only a certain jhat coolie can hold your horse without losing his jhat, and so on.

"I have seen Meldrum several times, he is 15 miles to the south of this place. We are under the company's same superintendent."

AFRICA.

MR. WALTER DRAPER, The Delta Barrage Gardens, Egypt, writes June 4, 1903:—"The enclosed cutting from the *Egyptian Gazette* may be of interest. You may like to know that Mr. Chamberlain visited the Delta Barrage on his way to South Africa and that I had the honour of conducting him over the gardens. He was pleased to find a Kew man here and was interested in the work being carried on."

The newspaper cutting referred to by Mr. Draper announces that, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him to the Egyptian Government, the King has been pleased to grant him "His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh" conferred on him by the Khedive. Our congratulations to Mr. Draper!

MR. F. S. SILLITOE writes from the Palace Gardens, Khartoum, May 29, 1903:—"The voyage out was very rough till near to Gibraltar, and very cold. At Algiers the 'Rameses' stayed one day, as it did also at Malta, where my friend in the Admiralty Office met me and spent the day with me on the island. The gardens are very nice here and great preparations were being made for the King's visit. At Cairo, too, the gardens are wonderfully fine. Huge *Neriums* and *Hibiscus sinensis*, *Bougainvilleas* and a lovely clump of *Oreodoxa regia* made me open my eyes seeing them the first time. *Gazania splendens* was used as a bedding. *Jasminum Sambac* grows like a weed and was smothered with flowers. It evidently wants drought to make it flower.

"They knew nothing of my appointment at the War Office in Cairo, and it was only after spending two mornings in that Office that I got my pass and started. That was on the Wednesday in Easter week. It is a long journey here from Cairo, and a wonderful one. To Assouan you travel in what are supposed to be dust-proof carriages, but after a night of so-called rest you wake to find your clothes khaki-coloured, your eyes filled with sand, and yourself in possession of the Soudan thirst. Oh that Soudan thirst! It is quite right what Steevens said about it. After a spell on the hot sand you come in and you drink and drink! But it is soon all out again. From Assouan or Shellal it is two days by boat to Halfa, and another two days by the railway Lord Kitchener made from Halfa to Halfaya, which is on the opposite bank of the Nile to Khartoum and connected by ferry.

"My house is in the gardens, and is a nice one with five rooms and a verandah. Everyone sleeps outside here. The Palace is a very fine stone building facing the Nile and the gardens are extensive and well laid out. At present there is a great deal of hard work to do to get them straight. The gardens of all the officials, the open spaces and avenues are under my care. My staff consists of about 100 men, 3 sheikhs and 1 clerk; there are also 50 women to water the street trees. These women get sixpence a day and carry the water about on their heads in round earthenware pots. Oh, this lingo! After 6 p.m. I have an Egyptian in for an hour trying to get Arabic into my thick head. It is a most difficult language, as many of the sounds are guttural. Naturally one gets hold of the verbs in the imperative mood first, and I manage to get along in the work fairly. But object lessons are generally the quickest means of getting things done.

"His Excellency the Sirdar is very fond of croquet. Two lawns are made, and two more have to be finished by November. We plant a grass called 'negeel'—something like the English 'couch,' while for all the big sweeps a creeping *Lippia* (?) is used—a beautiful green. Water is the great difficulty. It has all to come from the Nile, but I have an oil-engine and a big reservoir. Among the street trees in use here are *Kigelia pinnata*, *Pistacia Terebinthus*, *Poinciana regia* (a gorgeous tree), *Bauhinia purpurata* and *Albizia Lebbeck*. Of this last I expect to

have the finest avenue in the world in a year or two—over two miles long and quite straight. The trees are about 9 feet high now and grow quickly. The *Kigelia* is a wonderful tree in fruit. The pods are 2 to 3 feet long, very heavy like a truncheon, and the stalk is about 6 feet long, so you can guess how they look hanging on the tree. For hedges *Moringa aptera* and *M. pterygosperma* are the best. Roses do well—as well as in England. In the gardens here I have Gordon's rose-tree, a great treasure. The fig family is very useful, standing the drought so well; there are at least half-a-dozen species of *Ficus* thriving well.

“There is not a fern in Khartoum, and very few palms except the Date. *Eucalyptuses* have been tried but apparently do not succeed. *Melia Azedarach* is lovely in bloom, but even finer are *Poinciana regia* and *Cassia Fistula*. There are no aquatic plants, but I am glad to say the *Nelumbium* seed I brought has germinated well.

“In time Khartoum will be a fine town; just now it is rather rough. It will be interesting to watch it grow. Next to the Palace, the War Office and the Post Office are the finest buildings; both are huge places. There are lots of English here, and nearly all take a pride in their gardens. Slatin Pasha has a fine house, and I am just finishing his garden. Omdurman is not far away and makes a pleasant trip; it is a wonderful pile of ruins but has a large market still. Here one sees a grand display of native goods and people of the various Soudan tribes.

“I am delighted with my work. The climate is very hot, but I feel much better than when at Kew, through being out of doors so much I think. I gave £10 for a donkey and ride several miles every day. The donkeys here are splendid goers and would make the heart of a London coster rejoice. There has been one big tropical thunderstorm since I came, which was grand; the streets were like canals next morning and things grew inches. But no rain since a month ago. However the Nile is rising rapidly now, so water will be more easily obtained. There is a sandstorm just coming on as I write. The 63 Date-palms—40 to 60 feet high—close by my back-door are swaying, and the wind is howling.

“I shall be so glad of a little Kew history. How is cricket going on? I have not had a letter from Kew yet. Curiously the first letter I got here was from Dawe my neighbour—in Uganda!”

MR. T. W. BROWN, whose communication to the *Journal* last year was dated from Fez, had, along with most other Europeans, to leave Morocco in consequence of the political troubles in that country. After a holiday spent in the Lake District, Kew and elsewhere, he was engaged last summer by the British Commissioners for the St. Louis Exhibition to make a garden about the British Pavilion in the Exhibition Grounds. This garden has been designed by Mr. W. Goldring and is in the old-fashioned formal style. Mr. Brown, who sailed for the States in August, wrote us the following:—

“You think that I may be able to supply you with something further about Morocco. I have not, however, much of professional interest to write that would not be already known to readers of the *Journal*. Of course, as the climate of Morocco differs from our own, so must the routine of garden work differ also. The average gardener, however, finds no difficulty in adapting himself to new climatal conditions. There are other things which require a greater stock of patience on the part of the gardener who tries his fortune in a new country. For example, at Fez the gardens were closed on Thursdays and Fridays, these being the days when the Sultan’s women came out. Any one who has handled large quantities of bedding-plants can sympathise with the man who has to leave them for a couple of days under a burning sun without water. The laws of the Moors in regard to women are like the laws of another old nation; they are unchangeable. When the Sultan’s women walk out in the palace grounds, all doors are locked and securely guarded so that no one may catch a glimpse of them.

“The Moors’ dislike of change is not so much religious as is generally supposed. The lower classes believe that as soon as their country is opened up by means of roads, railways, etc., the Christians will take possession. It is impossible to convince them that this is the only thing that will save their nation. The higher classes, who live on what they squeeze from the lower classes, naturally don’t want the present system of corruption replaced by just government, for then their plundering would cease. This is a far more weighty objection with them than any religious reason why reforms should not be introduced.

“Seeing that he has all classes against him, the Sultan, however enlightened, will never be sufficiently powerful alone to change his people. Sooner or later probably the European Powers will have to interfere, and when that happens I trust there will be a capable man to look after British interests.”

MR. JOHN GOSSWEILER, writing from Malangi, Angola, W. Africa, Aug. 27, 1903, says:—“I should think that most plants from here would do well in the temperate house at Kew. I am sending 22 packets of seeds. The climate is not at all tropical, indeed the temperature during the night falls down to a few degrees above freezing-point in the dry season of the year. I am now recalled to Loanda, after three months’ special service in this country. I have enjoyed this trip very much, although I suffered from fever severely for a few days. This part of Angola is very little developed yet, and, as you may expect, accommodation is primitive. The privations with which a traveller has to contend are not a few. To be robbed of your valuables, necessaries and barter, and completely forsaken during the night by your carriers is a frequent occurrence in this country. The natives—a dirty and lazy lot—are very shy. They will quit their mud huts and hide themselves

in the high grass if any European should enter their village without being accompanied by the chief of the neighbouring village. The blacks here will sell no food for money to any traveller or his caravan. The best barter is rum; for this he will sell anything he has got. It is distilled from the sugar-cane cultivated here—an industry of considerable importance.

“As regards the Botanical Station at Loanda, which I contracted to make and manage, no money has been forthcoming yet from the Colonial Office at Lisbon. Like the Agricultural Instructors out here, I have had to be content to do various odd jobs.”

MR. M. T. DAWE writes from the Botanic Gardens, Entebbe, Uganda, Jan. 14, 1903 :—“I reached here on the last day of 1902. I arrived at Mombasa on the 10th December and should have left on the 11th, but there was no through train owing to the line having been washed away somewhere beyond Nairobi. As it was, I did not leave till the 18th. However Mr. Chamberlain arrived on the 15th, and as it is not every day a Colonial Secretary visits Mombasa the proceedings helped to pass the time. I was delayed for a fortnight more at various stations on the route owing to the bad condition of the railway. These impediments, however, afforded me excellent opportunities for botanising, and I collected a few things at Nakuro. The environs of the Lake were the richest in species. A small leguminous tree with downy foliage and long pendulous fruits produced in great profusion, was a grand sight; it should be well worth cultivating at Kew. Another striking shrub there is a species of *Rumex*. It may appear somewhat of a paradox to speak of a *Rumex* as a shrub, but its stems are quite woody and branched and it attains the height of 3 to 6 feet.

“Christmas-day and the day after I spent in Molo Forest, and added to my collection two orchids, one a *Polystachya* with white flowers, which I hope to send to Kew later on. Here the vegetation was delightful, *Podocarpus* and *Juniperus*, an *Acanthus*, and Tree Lobelias and Tree Senecios galore. Seeds of these I failed to get, but the Senecio occurs here and Kew will be remembered later on.

“There is much to be done here; the forest is still being cleared and the garden extended. Mahon must have worked very hard to have accomplished what he has during his time here, for his horticultural love and enthusiasm are not shared by the natives to any appreciable extent. When this is the case it is uphill work. In fact the natives have absolutely no love for gardening—or for anything else that I am aware of. However one cannot expect much from people who, but a few years back, were a nation of slaves.”

MR. A. HISLOP writes from the Municipal Parks and Gardens, Oudtshoorn, S.A. :—“It took me two days and nights by train, and two days by post-cart right over the Swartberg Pass, to reach this place

from Queenstown. After that dried-up town and a journey over the great Karroo desert, it was a welcome sight—that of green fields and water once again. This position of mine at Oudtshoorn is a new one. I am the first to be appointed here. I have to lay out Parks in five places and start a nursery of trees 20 miles away. These are for timber, as it is expected that gold-mining will be started in a few years round this point. Oranges and lemons are in great quantity and cheap. There is no railway nearer than 30 miles, and transport by waggon is so costly that they can't be sent to Cape Town. Tobacco grows like a weed and factories are gradually springing up. The population is 8000 whites and a great number of blacks.

“Thousands of ostriches are owned here, the lucerne grows so well and the place in other respects is so well adapted for them. Peaches, apricots and figs thrive exceedingly in the rich soil. I have seen some lovely *Protea* flowers, pure yellows and bright red. *Hemitelia capensis* is very fine. But close at hand we have nothing new or extraordinary. Round Knysna I know many orchids flourish; but then I'm 80 miles away!

“I do not think I shall want to go back to England to work if my health keeps all right. But several times I have had dysentery and that does not improve one's temper! I never hear much of Kew, only from Eavis and he is now away. What a turn-out there has been in twelve mouths. It is wonderful how people forget you when you leave.”

MR. C. J. HOWLETT writes, Mar. 19, 1903, from Graaf-Reinet:—
“I am sending to Kew by this mail a box of *Mesembryanthemum Bolusi*, and a small *Stapelia*. I have not been out much lately, but now the cooler weather is coming I intend to go out and see if I can come across some fresh things. There is a handsome parasite grows on the *Casuarina* trees about here with scarlet flowers and scarlet oblong berries. Mr. Chamberlain visited these gardens when on his famous South African tour. He was charmed with them, and seemed surprised to find such a place in the centre of the Karroo. He gave an address to the Dutch community from under a large Date-plant in this Garden.

“I am anxious for the time to come when I can take a trip home. The annual dinner must be a fine gathering of Kewites and one which I long to see. The *Journal* is all I have to depend on for information about Kew.”

MR. J. WYLIE writes from the Botanic Gardens, Berea, Durban, Natal, S.A., Feb. 7, 1903:—“I received the *Journal* for 1902 last Sunday week, and it comes quite up to the standard. I was so anxious to dive into its contents, that I am afraid there was a ‘saxpence’ less in the plate at the Kirk. The suggestion in the Annual Report of starting a Benevolent Fund is excellent, but I should hesitate to use the funds of the *Journal* for the purpose. Why not form a Benevolent

Fund independent of the *Journal*, with an annual subscription of say 2s. 6d., 5s., or even 10s. Most Old Kewites could easily afford the largest amount, and under management similar to that of the *Journal* the fund could be made to be of great advantage to deserving members. If only half of these 743 members contributed there would be a grand result.

“I notice that with the exception of the Director, the Curator, and Crisp all the others at Kew are strangers to me. When at Kew I often watched Mr. Crisp packing cases for distant lands—and I can assure you that the information then gained has been of great service to me here. In my opinion all young Kewites before going abroad should have a few lessons on packing from Crisp. In Colonial Gardens, knowing how to pack well is just as important as knowing how to propagate and grow well.

“It is twenty-one years this month since I left Kew, and even now I have often to draw on the information stored up whilst there.

“Since I arrived here in 1882 there has been a great improvement in these gardens; the annual sales then were £118; now, in 1903, they will be over £2200 with every prospect of still increasing. Our buildings have improved with the times, our last addition being a new Herbarium costing over £2000. This amount was provided by Government. Our greatest difficulty at present is labour. The plague broke out in Durban the beginning of December and up to date we have had over fifty cases, five of which are European. This caused the natives to stampede, and within a few weeks over 10,000 left the town for their kraals. Fortunately for us, a few months ago we secured two dozen Indians, who enable us to keep things moving. I am afraid I shall not have sufficient natives left to start on my annual collecting trip. Last year I spent a month in Zululand, and got as far north as the Umhlatuze River. This year I hope to go to the northern districts of Zululand, if I can obtain a suitable waggon.

“It is about time I drew this letter to a close—but I may say, that while I have been propagating and distributing species of the vegetable kingdom, I have not neglected the human species. Our family consists of six boys and three girls, the last addition being twin boys. I trust many Kewites have a similar lot.” [A worthy colonist!]

AMERICA.

MR. A. FLOWERS writes from Glen Cove, Long Island, New York, U.S.A., Sept. 13, 1903:—“You will be interested to know that I have been very successful since coming over, and have not the slightest regret of my venture to this side of the Pond. I spent seven months in Canada, and liked the City of Toronto very much, but gardening up there is still in its infancy. I was employed at the nursery of the largest Seed Company in Canada, and only left there on obtaining my present situation in the States. Here they pay higher wages and the

private establishments are kept up on an equal with the old Homesteads. We have twelve houses, all of recent erection, of which I have charge. The Head Gardener is an Englishman, in fact all the principal places in the neighbourhood are held by 'John Bulls.'

"I don't expect there are many of the old boys of my day left at Kew, but if there are any, please convey my kind remembrances to them."

MR. A. POETSCH writes from The Arnold Arboretum, Boston, Mass., May 21, 1903:—"At last a *signe de vie* from you! The contents of your letter gave me quite an enjoyable recollection of the old time at Kew. It is quite true what Old Kewites say of the *Journal*: once away from Kew, then you think and make more of it. I often think of the useful and happy time I spent there and wish I had a position closer to the place so as to be able to continue the studies I started there, but as the proverb says in the opera 'Der Vogelfänger,' 'Happy is he who forgets that which cannot be altered.'

"On my arrival here in March I found the season three or four weeks later than at Kew, but now the temperature is already higher than with you. Day before yesterday it was 91° Fahr. in the shade at noon. The past winter has been very severe, and numbers of plants that usually stand the winter well were killed by frost: *Ligustrum vulgare* even, *Berberis sibirica*, *Tamarix gallica*, *Ampelopsis Veitchi*, species of *Rosa*, etc. A great number of flower-buds on the native *Rhododendron catawbiense* have been injured by the frost. On the other hand, plants I always considered more tender passed through the winter splendidly, such as *Exochorda grandiflora*, *Stuartia Pseudo-Camellia*, *S. pentacygna*, and *Gordonia pubescens*. *Corylopsis pauciflora* under slight protection makes a magnificent specimen almost 2½ metres in diameter; it was covered with flowers about April 15th.

"All the trees and shrubs are more floriferous here than I have seen in any part of Europe. The hot summer and well defined seasons account for this. On my last excursion to the surroundings of Boston, which are very romantic, I found several interesting plants in their wild state. Private places in general are very much like English ones in the way they are managed, but landscape gardening is still in its infancy. A private gardener here finds the care of the glass houses the most essential part of his duties, and especially to supply his people with plenty of carnations and roses cut with long stalks. Those are what the Yankee most cares for. Americans in general are free and open and give a welcome to anyone with a white face!

"During my stay in this district I have made acquaintance with several Old Kewites, an occurrence that is always a great pleasure. It is my desire to get an experience of the much-talked-of American rose-growing. So I think of passing a season in the renowned Wabon Hall conservatories—the largest rose-growing place in North America."

KEWITES AS MOUNTAINEERS.—We extract the following from the *St. Vincent Sentry* for October 31, 1902 :—“Favoured by fair weather, Mr. H. Powell, the Curator of the Botanic Station of this island, and Messrs. J. P. Quinton and E. W. Foster of the Botanic Stations of Sierra Leone and Lagos respectively, made an ascent of the Soufrière on the Leeward side on Tuesday morning 28th inst. and spent an hour and a half on the summit of the mountain. In view of the fact that the crater has been daily emitting large volumes of steam, sometimes accompanied by ashes, since the eruption of the 15th and 16th instant, this ascent is considered a daring feat, and the gentlemen merit hearty congratulation for the extraordinary courage they have displayed. A vivid demonstration of the intrepidity of the party, is the astonishing fact related by Mr. Powell, that whilst Mr. Quinton stood on the West rim at a point that enabled him to advise them how far they could proceed, Mr. Foster and himself went down into the crater for a distance of about 120 yards—as far as they could reach having regard to their immediate safety—and from that point, below which the walls assume a precipitous form, they saw right down to the bottom where the apparently muddy water was boiling furiously.”

AUSTRALASIA.

MR. DAVID TANNOCK, who left Kew in Oct. 1898 and for over four years was one of Sir Daniel Morris's lieutenants in the West Indies, has been appointed Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Dunedin, New Zealand. He went from Dominica to Dunedin by the Pacific route and crossed North America by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is interesting to know that Mr. Tannock, although Scotch by descent and training, was born in the New Zealand city to which he now returns to fill a useful and important position. We believe that although he left there when very young some of his relations still reside there. He writes from Aronui House, Dunedin, June 12, 1903 :—“I have arrived in Dunedin at last, after being for eight weeks on my way. I had an enjoyable trip and saw all the gardens from Dominica right up to Bermuda, also Honolulu, Fiji, Brisbane, Sydney, Wellington, and Christchurch. I will send an account of my voyage for the *Journal* later.

“Dunedin is a fine city situated at the top of a bay and spreading out on the hills all round. The ‘town belt’ is partly in native bush, partly planted up with forest trees and partly cleared for recreation grounds. It extends right round the city and is a grand feature. Most things seem to grow well here that do so at home, and I have not seen such healthy people since I left England. I suppose it is the climate that gives them such a fine colour.

“The Mayor and Council are very kind and the Chairman of the Reserves Committee spent four days this week showing me round. The Horticultural Society entertained me at supper last night. There were, I hear, eighty applicants for this appointment, and the Mayor said it was the Kew recommendation that decided it in my favour.”

Writing again a month later Mr. Tannock says :—"I have got fairly into work now and I think I shall like my position very well. The climate even now (winter) is beautiful. There are some good amateur gardeners and botanists here. The Mayor is a keen horticulturist and Mr. Bathgate, one of the leading men here, has a most interesting collection of plants. I was out with the Chairman of the Reserves last Saturday and saw some charming things. The ferns are wonderful, particularly up on the hills among the snow. I should think most of the things from round Dunedin would do well outside in the south of England. I am going to send seeds of everything I can lay hands on ; if Kew does not want them they may be disposed of in some way. There are a number of things which grow on the North Island which don't occur down here, but I am sure I shall be able to get seeds from all round in time.

"The New Zealand conifers are very fine, and as they grow up on the hills among the snow, should thrive outside at home. Tree-ferns also grow up among the snow at an elevation of 2000 feet. The woody composites are of peculiar interest and the Veronicas abundant and beautiful.

"The collection of trees in these gardens is fairly good but all other plants are very poor. Even native plants are not well represented, and they are not arranged at all. At present we do not try any indoor gardening, but that will no doubt come in good time.

"I think the Curator of Kew ought to take a trip round the world and see plants in their native homes. Such a journey would be most useful to Kew, and he would receive a hearty welcome wherever Kew is known—and that means everywhere. As for myself I shall take Kew for a pattern in all my work, and if I get near some of the grand results that have been got there I shall be happy."

MR. ALBERT GREEN.—After a long silence we have heard from Mr. Green. He left Kew in November 1885, and although we knew that he, along with several others about that time, went to Australia, we had heard nothing of his whereabouts since. He writes from the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, July 15, 1903 :—" Will you kindly send me out a copy of the *Kew Guild Journal*. It is a great boon to us in distant colonies and a welcome link with the past. Last Easter I took a trip up the South Coast and did a bit of botanising. I hope to send you an account of it for the *Journal*. Gardening, I am sorry to say, is at a very low ebb just now owing to dry seasons and other causes."

The following Old Kewites were last heard of in Australia but nothing of their whereabouts has been known to us for a long time :— Alexander M. Cowan (1880), Thomas Hanley (1885), Wm. McHardy (1886), Bruce Ferguson (1886), William Mugford (1887), and W. Dearling (1891).

MR. W. B. HARDY writes from The Botanical Gardens, Wellington, N.Z., June 16, 1903 :--“ Since I got married I have ventured out to the above colony and the places I have seen *en route* have been very interesting. You, knowing my disposition, will not be greatly surprised at my wandering. I have always wished to see new places.

“ I left Liverpool on the 22nd of May, and almost as we crossed the Equator had the peace proclamation signalled to us by a Cape liner. Arrived at the Cape, we had to be content with a sight of Table Mountain; as we only stayed for a few hours we could not land. Steaming away again, Albany, Australia, was the next stop. Here we were allowed off for a few hours and such things as *Eucalyptus*, *Banksia*, *Richardia*, *Kniphofia*, *Yucca*, and *Geranium* were a treat to see, particularly the two first. We next reached Adelaide, but as we were anchored some three miles from land, I decided not to try a rough handling by the small boats. Steaming away once more brought us to Melbourne. I had an introduction to a Mr. Neate there, who is in charge of the Botanic Gardens under Professor Guilfoyle. Succulents formed the chief feature of the gardens and a few things in flower in the grounds were *Calistemon lanceolatus*, *Pleroma macranthum*, *Protea nerifolia*, *Strelitzia Reginae*, and *Hemantus natalensis*; others outside not in flower were *Opuntia*, huge plants, *Gardenia*, *Watsonia*, *Diosma*, *Dasylyrion*, *Musa*, *Ficus*, *Araucaria*, *Phoenix*, *Chamærops*, *Boronia*, and a host of other things. Two days' stay here ended our visit. Sydney was next, and I can say that the Harbour here was worth the whole journey to see—a glorious picture!

“ We stayed a week, and visited the Museums, Galleries, Botany Bay, and the Botanic Gardens. It seemed strange to go into the Gardens and notice the absence of a Palm-house, etc., but the Palms, Cycads, and such like are making fine specimens outside. *Poinsettia* and *Bougainvillea* also grow outside in their mid-winter.

“ We left Sydney on a New Zealand boat for the last part of our journey, and on the 23rd of July we landed at Wellington, right glad to get a change to new scenery. After a little botanising around this neighbourhood, I found amongst other things *Olianthus puniceus*, *Sophora tetraptera*, *Phormium tenax*, *Cyathea*, *Dicksonia*, *Lomaria*, *Panax*, *Pittosporums*, *Veronicas*, *Cordylines*, *Coprosma*, *Metrosideros*, and *Clematis indivisa*.

“ I have just been appointed foreman here and I hope to be able to do some collecting. The place consists of 96 acres, principally undulating native bush. I am quite happy under the new conditions of life; my wife bore the journey well and is keeping well.

“ I just wish to ask your favour to see that I get the *Journal*. My interest in Kew is not fading and never will fade. I cherish the thought of my connection with it.”

WEDDING BELLS.

Mr. A. Aikman	to Miss J. J. Hope	in Scotland.	March 1902.
Mr. J. E. Cave	„ Miss A. Streeter	at Ballham, S.W.	June 16, 1903.
Mr. A. E. Evans	„ Miss Witts	„ St. Mary Abbots, Kensington.	Oct. 17, 1901.
Mr. O. E. Gibson	„ Miss A. Porter	„ Aston - on - Trent, Derby.	Apr. 21, 1903.
Mr. W. Hackett	„ Miss E. Pring	„ St. Peter's, Petersham.	Jan. 22, 1903.
Mr. J. Mackay	„ Miss M. M. Baker	„ Birmingham.	Mar. 1, 1903.
Mr. R. R. Mentzel	„ Miss J. Deal	„ Klerksdorp, Transv'l.	Dec. 16, 1902.
Mr. M. Nicholls	„ Miss L. G. Bolt	„ St. Martin-in-the- Fields, Charing x.	Feb. 28, 1903.
Mr. W. H. Patterson	„ Miss A. Hutchings	„ St. Andrew's, Deal.	Dec. 13, 1902.
Mr. H. Pettigrew	„ Miss A. Southwell Cardell	„ Cardiff.	Sept. 27, 1903.
Mr. J. J. Teasdale	„ Miss A. I. Freeman	„ Remenham, Henley.	Jan. 1, 1903.
Mr. W. Thorpe	„ Miss G. Poulton	„ St. Mary's, Reading.	Oct. 18, 1902.
Mr. J. Whytock	„ Miss F. White	„ St. Matthew's, Oakley Sq., N.W.	Aug. 22, 1903.

A JOURNEY TO UGANDA.

By J. MAHON.

I PROMISED to tell you something about the East African Protectorates, but they have been so much in the public eye of late that I fear little of novelty remains for me to relate. The now completed railway from the shores of the Indian Ocean to those of Lake Victoria Nyanza enables one to see a good deal and get a good general idea of the East Africa Protectorate. Leaving Mombasa by it, one travels through long stretches of cocoa-nut plantations thickly studded with picturesque native huts. Succeeding on this comes a fairly interesting country of a hilly character, so much so that the track winds and turns on itself frequently. One enters next on a hot, bad smelling, uninteresting stretch of country which one is glad to leave and come to the class of scenery that seems common at about 3000 ft. alt. in E. Central Africa. This is a region of thin, clean forest, of wide grassy expanses, and of conical hills often clothed with bush. Then comes another rise in altitude and we are on those vast, almost level, almost treeless, plains so characteristic of this region of East Africa. Over immense distances the only vegetation, practically, is grass, rarely more than two feet high and often quite short.

But one is apt to forget those grassy seas in the astonishment aroused by their inhabitants. These are members of the gazelle family, and zebra, in extraordinary numbers. And they are not all away in the distance, for thousands graze comparatively close to the track. A charming buck (Thomson's gazelle), smaller than a fallow deer, goes in large herds. The quaint, long-faced hartebeest with its rich yellow-brown coat, is in lesser numbers but always picturesquely grouped. There are rietbuck and buck of various other sorts, but they do not

occupy the picture as effectively as the sturdy, healthy mobs of zebra; while the many stately, long-necked ostriches are a prominent feature. Probably here we have the last stronghold of that unique, subtropical African fauna which the white man, in occupying the country in days gone by, has ruthlessly destroyed. Probably also there is no country now so fully stocked with game, and it is almost worth the journey to observe these interesting animals on their own ground.¹

On the outskirts of the plains another sight, as wonderful as the vast game lands, is impressed on one's memory. I mean the view, looking south, of

THE FAMOUS KILIMANJARO MOUNTAINS.

Seen just after dawn across the plains, out of which the stately range appears to rise, nothing can be more impressive. The great peaks (nearly 20,000 feet high) covered perpetually with snow are coloured the most beautiful tints—generally rose or rose-pink—by the rising sun. The enormous upsweep of slope seems then so clearly lighted that one imagines details of rock and chasm to be discernible. As if by magic, strata of cloud form on the sides and as mysteriously disappear. Indeed, while gazing, the whole range may appear to vanish into cloudland, for, with a due sense of its majestic grandeur, Kilimanjaro does not always expose to the common gaze the whole of its vast proportions. In this region of the great plains there are three charming lakes—Elmenteita, Naivasha and Nakuro. Nakuro is almost surrounded by well-timbered hills of varied and pleasing outline, and here again begins the rise to those delightful higher plateaux which extend over a large area. These plateaux, and the plains they rise in, are admirably adapted for white colonists. The land is fertile and well watered; timber is plentiful, and the climate is almost perfect. We find here a *Podocarpus* and a couple of species of Juniper—the latter forming almost pure forest at times, but both are more frequently seen mixed with other Dicotyledonous trees. The scenery in these highlands is of great variety and exercises a powerful fascination on the visitor. Many parts are exquisite, such, indeed, as we ascribe to fairyland. They are bits of nature's own gardening. It follows that these spots are of special interest to the plant-lover. There linger in one's memory beautiful effects of trees and shrubs, low growing flowering-plants and ferns noticed *en route*. The vegetation is rich in types, and no doubt many first-rate garden plants will be forthcoming from these plateaux.

The railway-track descends from its highest point (over 8000 feet) on the Mau escarpment to the shores of Lake Victoria. Oddly enough, when nearing the Lake an unpleasant bit of country suggestive of that near the sea-coast is traversed. The dominating vegetation here is a species of *Acacia* with pale green stems and very scanty foliage, which is common in parts of Central Africa and known as "Fever Tree"—the country it inhabits suggests fever and kindred evils.

On making the acquaintance of the Lake at close quarters a feeling of

disappointment is experienced, for you are landed at the head of Kavirondo Bay and it is not by any means the prettiest margin of

THE "GREAT WATER."

Taking the steamer here and gaining the Lake proper, you quickly perceive how grand an expanse of water it is. A spanking breeze frequently blows in the forenoon and the water can be as blue as the Mediterranean. When it is lashed into fury by storm it is easy to imagine oneself on the ocean. As the route across to Uganda lies, one is rarely out of sight of land, so numerous are the islands—which are frequently picturesque and interesting. On an average fair evening the Lake scenery is peculiarly fascinating. One is apt to forget he is almost in the heart of Africa, for there is a strange sensation of familiarity in the surroundings. The Lake shores of Uganda proper, whether viewed from the water or from the land, are picturesque in the extreme. There is frequently a striking belt of tropical forest, with magnificent stretches of *Raphia monbuttorum* on the water side; and there is often to be found, leading up to this, a beach of delightful sandy gravel of a white colour. The coast-line is indented by beautiful bays and sometimes the shore-line is a series of low irregular cliffs of a brown volcanic conglomerate clothed with a short wiry grass very pleasant to walk on, indeed there are often wide expanses of land on the shores covered by this grass. It is also to be remarked that most unpleasant swamps composed of towering *Papyrus*, *Arundo*, and a tall, common looking *Ruscus*, are to be found—haunts of many waterfowl. The very interesting "Ambatch" tree (*Herminiera Elaphroxyton*) bears the same relation to places on the Lake shore that mangroves do to estuaries on the sea-coast. It forms a dense jungle just inside the water-line and follows that position persistently. I have no doubt it serves the purpose of aiding the land in encroaching on the Lake, for all sorts of débris accumulate amongst the serried trunks. But it is interesting to observe that the tree thrives best where its trunk is immersed three or four feet in water. Its exceedingly light, cork-like wood appears to have little or no use in native economy. The Basoga used it formerly to make their peculiar war shields, and some considerable trade is done now in making more or less correct copies of these and selling them at a big profit to the newly arrived white man who, to the joy of the native, is an assiduous collector of "curios"—often at fancy prices. An isolated tree, or small group, of the "Ambatch" forms a favourite site in which colonies of black and yellow weaver-birds build their interesting nests. The place is literally alive with these garrulous but industrious birds when building operations take place.

THE LAKE SHORE FOREST,

although at nearly four thousand feet altitude, contains vegetation of the most tropical lowland types. The common *Raphia* attains very fine proportions, and clumps of a *Phoenix* tower aloft gracefully. There are

many striking species of *Ficus*, and at least one fine foliaged *Macaranga*. The wild nutmeg (*Pycnanthus*) is ever present, topping most of the forest trees except the noble *Piptadenia*—which frequently forms at its base remarkable buttresses. The incense tree (*Canarium*), with its great bole and wide-spreading limbs, suggests a fine oak. A striking white-flowered tree is the beautiful *Baikaea insignis*, which makes a fine show in its flowering periods. Sir H. Johnston's favourite tree—the blazing *Erythrina*—is often a dazzling splash of colour on the skirts of the forest. *Landolphia*s scent the air and litter the ground with their beautiful flowers; their fruits—in shape and colour like oranges—are loved by the ubiquitous monkeys. A large percentage of the older trees have their trunks wreathed with an Aroid (*Culcasia*) and a graceful *Piper* with clusters of yellowish red fruits is also a common climber. But one tires of the ever-present, overwhelming lianas, their tough, sinuous stems seem to compose the forest in some cases. The Ginger family furnishes plenty of growth for the forest floor. A beautiful *Thalia* with large, baccate, bright red fruits is very effective. There are several species of *Amonum*, and a *Hæmanthus* occurs in large patches where the shade is not too dense; in flower it makes a charming picture. Ferns of a few acaulescent genera are plentiful in places, but not always common. One recalls charming pictures made by masses of ferns in *Raphia* groves on the Lake shore where the shade is pleasant and the soil moist and peat-like. Not only is the ground covered with ferns, but the palm trunks are gracefully wreathed with *Lygodium scandens*, while the persistent bases of the leaf-stalks furnish "pockets" wherein ferns, *Ficus* seedlings, etc. find a suitable home.

Proceeding inland, one leaves this forest and encounters a country remarkable for its bumpy character. There are many little hills dotted about, and the valleys between are frequently swampy. This mostly obtains in southern Uganda; and it is to be remembered that there are always bananas, the country-side is often covered with plantations of them—bananas without end. It is an ideally lazy existence—that of a Baganda. You plant up your bananas and sit in the shade for the remainder of your days, while your wives do the little cultivation needful.

Uganda generally is a most picturesque and interesting country. Already a considerable literature has grown up about it. I believe it has a promising commercial future, and it ought to go ahead if the health of the white men engaged in the task of whipping it into shape can be assured. Unfortunately for them and for it, a great many breakdowns occur. It is hard to convince even those who know it that such a charming country can have so much disease lurking about. Pioneers! O Pioneers!

IN MEMORIAM.

ALEXANDRE GODEFROY-LEBEUF.

THE death of M. Godefroy-Lebeuf, at the early age of 51, leaves a great and regrettable gap in the ranks of French horticulturists. Both as a journalist and as a nurseryman he held a conspicuous place. Beginning his career in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, he subsequently came to Kew. Leaving here in 1872 he was afterwards put in charge of the Botanic Garden at Saïgon, in French Cochin-China. Whilst in that country he made long journeys of exploration, and it is said that the hardships and exposure he then had to endure undermined his constitution and led to his premature death. On his return to France he married the daughter of M. Lebeuf and, with his father-in-law, cultivated asparagus for the Paris market. His travels in Cochin-China had, however, given him a passion for orchids, and these he commenced to import. He was, indeed, not only the first, but for a long time the only direct importer of orchids in France. By this means and by his journal — *L'Orchidophile* — he contributed more than any one of his time to the popularisation of orchid-culture in France. In collaboration with Mr. N. E. Brown of Kew he commenced the publication of a sumptuous work on *Cypripediums*, but owing to insufficient support had to abandon it. A more successful venture was that of the bi-monthly journal *Le Jardin*, which he founded and, for a number of years, edited, making it one of the most useful and practical of horticultural journals. He died on Aug. 2, 1903, and was interred in the cemetery of Neuilly.

ROBERT MACKELLAR.

By the death of Robert Mackellar, head gardener at Abney Hall, Cheddle, which occurred suddenly on Jan. 27, 1903, at the comparatively early age of 58, the ranks of Old Kewites have lost a worthy representative. His technical experience was gained in some of the best gardens in the kingdom, such as the Kirkland Lodge Gardens, Edinburgh (under his father, Mr. Duncan Mackellar), Floors Castle, Chatsworth, Veitch's Chelsea Nursery, and Drayton Manor. In 1867 he came to Kew, and remained for two years. He was afterwards appointed head gardener at the Agricultural College, Cirencester, where he stayed two years; he then left to take a similar position at Elvaston, and subsequently took charge of Sir James Watts's gardens at Abney Hall, retaining that position until his death this year.

Robert Mackellar spent most of his spare time endeavouring to improve the knowledge of gardeners in his district by giving lectures and demonstrations. For some years he acted as secretary to the County Council Technical Instruction Committee. For many years he exhibited successfully at the Lancashire horticultural shows. He was the first in this country to fruit and raise seedlings of *Cycas revoluta*.

Mackellar was greatly esteemed in the neighbourhood of Chèadle, and there his ready help and sympathy will be sadly missed, while a much wider circle of friends will regret the removal of his genial and kindly presence. For Kew he entertained a strong affection. [We are indebted to *The Garden* for the use of the portrait block.]

GEORGE SAMUEL JENMAN, F.L.S.

A brief memoir of Mr. Jenman was given in our last issue, p. 92. To this the reader is referred for information as to his career. We now present a portrait of him taken when he was about 30 years of age. He died at Georgetown, Demerara, Feb. 28, 1902.

LOUIS NEUMANN.

Although the officers of the Guild knew that a Frenchman of this name entered Kew nearly sixty years ago, it was not till the announcement of his death last September in the *Journal de la Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France* that they learnt that the noted French horticulturist of that name and the Old Kewite were one and the same. Hence the omission of his name from our directory. M. Neumann was born in Paris on Feb. 27th, 1827. He worked as a gardener in the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris (where his father was a foreman) from 1841 to 1845. He then went to Chatsworth and, on the recommendation of Paxton, was given employment at Kew in Oct. 1845. Returning to Paris in 1848, he became foreman of the plant-houses in the *Jardin des Plantes*, and for twelve years was assistant for the lectures delivered at the Faculty of Sciences in Paris by St. Hilaire, Jussieu, and other famous botanists. Subsequently he was given charge of the gardens of the palace of Fontainebleau and, in 1884, those of the palace of Compiègne. He was a frequent contributor to the French horticultural press, and was one of the authors of the *Nouveau Jardinier illustré*, a well-known French work.

WILLIAM STRACHAN.

We learn through the India Office that Mr. Strachan died in October 1900. We regret that at present we are unable to furnish particulars as to his death. His friend and contemporary, Mr. G. Marshall Woodrow, has, however, kindly instituted enquiries, so that for the next number of the *Journal* further details will probably be forthcoming. Mr. Strachan left Kew for India in 1868, and was for many years Superintendent of the Municipal Gardens, Kurachi. He was a life-member of the Guild.

HERMANN WENDLAND.

By the death of Mr. Wendland, on the 12th of January, 1903, the Guild has lost the most famous of its German members. He was born Oct. 12, 1825, and came to work at Kew in 1847. Ten years later he

went on a plant-collecting expedition to Central America where he discovered many interesting things, amongst them *Anthurium scherzerianum*. After acting as Assistant-Director, he was, in 1870, made Director of the Royal Gardens at Herrenhausen, Hanover. He made palms his special study, and became the first living authority upon them. Towards the end of his career he devoted his energies largely to the formation and cultivation of a fine collection of orchids. He always manifested a keen interest and love for Kew, and was a life-member of the Guild. His portrait appeared as the frontispiece in the *Journal* for 1900, with a memoir, to which readers are referred for further information as to his career.

ALFRED TUCKER.

Kewites of a comparatively recent date will be sorry to learn of the death of Mr. Tucker. He left Kew in Aug. 1893, and went to the Nursery of Messrs. Veitch at Exeter as foreman of the herbaceous department. From Exeter he went to Cardiff, to take charge of the same department in the Nursery of Messrs. Tresidder. He died there on June 14, 1901, aged 34, and was interred at Llandaff Cathedral.

HERBERT BRACKENBURY.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Brackenbury, which occurred on April 12, 1903. There were evidences that his mind was giving way during the latter part of his stay in Kew. It was on that account, indeed, that he left before his full time had expired. He was soon after placed in the Lincolnshire County Asylum, where he gradually became worse both mentally and physically, succumbing at last to rapid consumption following an attack of influenza.

C. P. CRETCHLEY.

Circumstances more than usually sad attended the death of this young man. He left Kew in July 1899 to take charge of some private gardens near Twyford. Although his general health was good, he appears to have suffered from religious melancholy. He committed suicide on June 1, 1903, by throwing himself in front of a train on the Great Western Railway at Woodley Bridge near Twyford. He was 27 years of age.

ERNEST GRIFFIN.

We learn indirectly that this Old Kewite died in the West Indies two or three years ago. He left Kew in 1885 to take up a post in Jamaica, but had given this up some time before the Guild was founded. For many years we had heard nothing of him.

KEW STAFF (16th November 1903).

		<i>Entered Kew.</i>
Director.....	*Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., LL.D., Ph.D., F.L.S.	1875
Private Secretary.....	*John Stocks	1901†
Assistant (Office).....	John Aikman	1888†
" ".....	*William Nicholls Winn	1890†
" (Technical).....	B. Daydon Jackson, F.L.S.	1900
Keeper of Herbarium and Library..	*William Botting Hemsley, F.R.S.	1860†
Principal Assistant (Phar erogams).	Otto Stapf, Ph.D.	1891
" " (Cryptogams).....	George Massee, F.L.S.	1893
Assistant (Herbarium)	Nicholas Edward Brown, A.L.S. ..	1873
" " ".....	Robert Allen Rolfe, A.L.S.	1879†
" " ".....	Charles Henry Wright, A.L.S.	1884
" " ".....	*Sidney Alfred Skan	1892†
" " ".....	T. A. Sprague, B.Sc.	1899
" for India	J. F. Duthie, B.A., F.L.S.	1903
Botanical Artist	Miss Matilda Smith	1878
Preparer (Herbarium)	Miss A. Fitch	1894
" " [temporary].....	Leo Farmar	1903†
Honorary Keeper, Jodrell Labora- tory.....	*Dukinfield Henry Scott, F.R.S., M.A., Ph.D., F.L.S.	1892
Keeper of Museums	John Masters Hillier	1879
Assistant (Museum)	*J. H. Holland, F.L.S.	1895†
Preparer	George Badderly	1880
Curator of the Gardens	*William Watson	1879
Assistant Curator	*William J. Bean	1883†
Clerk of the Works	J. Allen	1879
Foremen:—		
Herbaceous Department	*Walter Irving	1890†
Arboretum	*William Dallimore	1891†
Tropical Department	*Walter Hackett	1897†
Temperate House	*Charles P. Raffill	1898†
Decorative Department	*Arthur Osborn	1899†
Storekeeper	George Dear	1884
Sergeant-Constable	C. G. Norris	1896
Packer	William J. Crisp	1875
Medical Officer.....	*L. C. Burrell, M.A., M.B., B.C. ..	1899

† Entered as a young gardener.

SUB-FOREMEN.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Department.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
Besant, John W.	Decorative Dept.	Feb. 1901..	Glasgow Bot. Gardens.
Blythman, T.	Palm House	June 1902..	Norwood, Alloa, N.B.
Bowell, E. C.	Herbaceous Dept.	Jan. 1903..	Blenheim Palace Gardens, Woodstock.
Briscoe, T. W.	Orch ds	Mar. 1901..	The Grange, Hackbridge.
Brown, E.	Propagating Pits.	Sept. 1901..	Nostell Priory, Wakefield.
Campbell, J. W.	Decorative Dept.	Oct. 1902..	Farmleigh, Castleknock, Co. Dublin.
Halliburton, J. D.	Ferneries	Jan. 1901..	St. Fagan's Castle, Gla- morganshire.
Lodge, J.	Herbaceous Dept.	Mar. 1902..	Burfoot's Nursery, Kings- ton-by-Sea, Brighton.
*MacGregor, D.	Temperate Dept.	Jan. 1902..	Dalkeith Palace, Dalkeith.
Main, T. W.	Arboretum	May 1901..	Glasgow Bot. Gardens.
Taylor, W.	Nursery Pits.	May 1902..	Heythrope Park, Chipping Norton, Oxon.

GARDENERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
Allen, C. E. F.	June 1902..	Henderson's Nurseries, Hoddesdon.
Baker, H. J.	June 1903..	R. Veitch & Sons, Exeter.
Bates, G.	Feb. 1902..	Hyde Side Nursery, Lower Edmonton.
Bolton, W.	Jan. 1897..	Trained at Kew.
Brown, A. E.	Nov. 1903..	Thames Bank, Goring-on-Thames.
Brown, J.	Apr. 1903..	Murthly Castle, Murthly, Perthshire, N.B.
Burbridge, K. G.	Mar. 1903..	Wright's Nursery, Ltd., Lee, Kent.
Burton, H.	Mar. 1902..	Russell's Nursery, Richmond, Surrey.
Crot, W.	Mar. 1903..	Botanic Garden, Grenoble, France.
DeTroyer, W. L.	Aug. 1903..	Farm Nursery, Hampton-on-Thames.
Dines, J.	Aug. 1902..	Essex County Council, Chelmsford.
Eves, J. W.	Mar. 1902..	Tyntesfield, Flax Bourton, Bristol.
Flangham, H. L.	June 1903..	T. Rochford's, Broxbourne.
Flossfeder, F.	May 1903..	Barr & Sons, Surbiton.
Gardner, A.	Apr. 1903..	The Gables, Leighwood, Bristol.
Gardner, H. G.	Apr. 1903..	Trained at Kew.
Garnett, A.	Feb. 1903..	The Golden Orchard, Royston.
Hartless, A. J.	Apr. 1903..	Aldenham House, Elstree, Herts.
Harvey, F. W.	Apr. 1903..	Essex County Council, Chelmsford.
Henderson, H.	June 1902..	Smithills Hall, Bolton.
Hoad, W. G.	June 1902..	Orwell Park, Ipswich.
Hughes, A.	Oct. 1903..	Lockinge Park, Wantage.
Humphris, W.	Aug. 1903..	Oakwood Hall, Rotherham.
Johnston, J. T.	Nov. 1902..	5 Leaman Terrace, Middlesbrough.
Key, E.	June 1903..	Alice Holt Estate, Farnham, Surrey.
Koeppe, P.	Mar. 1903..	St. George's Nursery Company, Hanwell.
Lassman, A.	June 1903..	C. L. Schmassmann, Enfield Highway, N.
Locke, R. H.	June 1902..	Physic Garden, Chelsea.
Longmire, F.	Sept. 1903..	R. Neal's Nursery, Wandsworth.
Mack, F. C.	Jan. 1902..	Canwell Hall, Tamworth.
Mackay, A.	Feb. 1903..	Oakley Court, Windsor.
Macleay, Donald	Nov. 1902..	Elie House, Elie, Fifeshire, N.B.
Marriott, W. E.	Mar. 1903..	J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd., Feltham.
Matthews, E.	Mar. 1902..	Trewidden, Penzance, Cornwall.
McIver, D. G.	May 1903..	Orsett Hall Gardens, Grays, Essex.
McLaggan, W.	Dec. 1902..	Scone Place, Perth, N.B.
Moore, H. J.	May 1903..	Thoresby Gardens, Ollerton, Notts.
Murphy, J.	Nov. 1901..	Huntington Castle, Donegal.
Murray, J. G.	Feb. 1903..	Botanic Gardens, Cambridge.
Pring, G.	Nov. 1899..	Trained at Kew.
Purdom, W.	Aug. 1903..	J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd., Coombe Wood, Kingston-on-Thames.
Race, A.	June 1903..	Reading College, Reading.
Robson, W.	Apr. 1903..	Whitburn Hall, Sunderland.
Smythe, C. W.	Mar. 1903..	Second entry. Returned from Boer war.
Snow, C.	Oct. 1902..	Hyde Park, W.
Swan, W.	Apr. 1902..	Burbage Nurseries, Hinckley.
Tutcher, F. G.	Sept. 1902..	Cardiff Castle.
Ward, W. A.	July 1903..	Oak Hill, Belstead Road, Ipswich.
Whipps, A. C.	Mar. 1902..	Abbot's Hall, Shalford, Braintree.

OLD KEWITES.

(The names of Life-members are preceded by an asterisk.)

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address †.</i>
*Abbott, James M.	Sept. 1898 ..	c/o Mrs. Shelton, Tun Lane, Lowdham, Notts.
Adams, R.	April 1903 ..	Hyde Park, W.
Aggett, Walter H.	June 1888 ..	Supt., Open Spaces, Bermondsey, S.E.
*Aikman, Alexander	Dec. 1895 ..	Manager, 'The Garden.'
Allan, William	Aug. 1851 ..	H. G., Brownlow House, Lurgan.
*Allard, Edgar	Aug. 1899 ..	F., Bot. Gardens, Cambridge.
Archer, Sydney	Mar. 1895.	
*Arden, S.	June 1900 ..	Supt., Experimental Gardens, Fed. Malay States.
*Armbrecht, Otto	Jan. 1898 ..	Derneburg, Prov. Hanover, Germany.
Armstrong, James	Mar. 1893 ..	Dobbie & Co., Rothesay, N.B.
*Armstrong, Robert	Oct. 1897 ..	The Hill, Claremont, Cape Town, S. Africa.
Arnold, George	Oct. 1894 ..	Florist, Ballymacoll Gardens, Dunboyne, Co. Meath.
Arthur, Alec	April 1899 ..	Supt., Parks & Gardens, Shanghai, China.
*Ashton, Frank M.	May 1885 ..	Stanley & Ashton, Nurserymen, Southgate.
Astley, James	Nov. 1898 ..	Wortley Hall, Sheffield.
Attenborough, F.	Feb. 1896 ..	c/o J.H. Warren, Esq., Hoosick Falls, New York.
Augull, Karl	July 1902 ..	4 Grande Rue, Bourg la Reine (Seine), France.
*Auton, William J.	Feb. 1897 ..	H. G., Schloss Strelzhof, Austria.
Avins, Charles W.	Oct. 1894 ..	J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd., Chelsea.
Baggesen, Niels	Dec. 1900 ..	N., Albany Road, Cardiff.
Bailey, Thomas	Sept. 1892 ..	Ravenscourt Park, W.
Baker, James	1876 ..	H. G., Begbrook House, Frenchay, Bristol.
Baker, John Gilbert, F.R.S., F.L.S.	Jan. 1899 ..	3 Cumberland Road, Kew.
Baker, William	Dec. 1887 ..	Curator, Bot. Gardens, Oxford.
*Ball, C. F.	Aug. 1903 ..	N., Plumtree, nr. Nottingham.
Barker, Michael	Mar. 1884 ..	Sec., "American Florist" Co., Chicago.
Barnes, Richard	Mar. 1871 ..	Curator, Public Gardens, Saltburn-by-Sea.
*Bartlett, A. C.	May 1898 ..	H. G., Pencarrow, Bodmin, Cornwall.
Barton, Robert	June 1890.	
Bass, Edward	Mar. 1899 ..	F., Sander & Sons, St. Albans.
Bass, Thomas	Mar. 1899 ..	Dairy Cottage, Kew.
Bates, Frederick	Oct. 1874 ..	H. G., Calke Abbey, Derbyshire.
Batters, Frederick H. ..	Feb. 1891 ..	F., Holker Hall, Lancashire.
Baum, Jacob	July 1900 ..	N., Pallud sur Vevey, Switzerland.
Baumann, Ludwig	Mar. 1902 ..	Hyde Park, W.
Baumgardt, Hilding	Mar. 1902.	
Baxter, Robert S.	Mar. 1874 ..	N., Oxford.
Beck, Joseph	Oct. 1870 ..	Upper Hale, Farnham, Surrey.
*Behnick, Eric	July 1894 ..	F., Bot. Gardens, Berlin.
Benbow, Joseph	Sept. 1884 ..	H. G., La Mortola, Ventimiglia, Italy.
Bennett, William H.	May 1880 ..	H. G., Menabilly, Par, Cornwall.
Benzon, Josef von	June 1885 ..	(Temp.) Salzwedel, Altmark, Germany.
Berryman, Charles	May 1897 ..	Trewidden Gardens, Madron, Penzance.
Bevan, Henry	April 1888 ..	St. Kilda, Victoria, Australia.
Bleil, Frederick	May 1885 ..	Germany.
Bliss, Daniel	Nov. 1895 ..	Supt., Public Parks, Swansea.
Bliss, J.	Aug. 1891 ..	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.

† Abbreviations: H. G.=Head Gardener; F.=Foreman; N.=Nurseryman; N. A.=Nurseryman's Assistant; M. G.=Market Gardener.