

NICHOLAS EDWARD BROWN.

Mr. N. E. BROWN was born at Redhill, Surrey, on July 11, 1849, and was educated at the Grammar School of the neighbouring town of Reigate. On leaving school he was engaged by Mr. Wilson Saunders to act as Curator of his museum at Reigate. It may be mentioned that thirty years ago Mr. Saunders was one of the leading naturalists in England and one of the most liberal of amateur horticulturists. His garden contained one of the most famous private collections in the country.

In Feb. 1873, Mr. Brown was appointed Assistant in the herbarium at Kew; with the exception of Mr. Hemsley, his service in this establishment dates back farther than that of any of his colleagues. In 1874, he commenced lecturing to the young gardeners on geographical botany, and thus began the relationship with the garden staff which has lasted thirty years and which has made him, to past Kewites, the best-known member of the botanical staff at Kew, now that Mr. Baker has retired. Quite two-thirds of the members of the Guild must have attended his lectures, and to all of them his portrait will be welcome.

Among his contemporaries, Mr. Brown is esteemed as a patient, acute, hardworking botanist. The late Dr. Reichenbach used to speak of him as "my lynx-eyed little friend." He is a recognised authority on Cacti, Aroids, Asclepiads, and on Cape plants generally. He is the author of the greater part of Vol. xii. of *Syme's English Botany* and of the supplement to that work so far as yet published. He has elaborated several Natural Orders for the two great African Floras now being issued under the editorship of the Director, viz. *The Flora of Tropical Africa* and *Flora Capensis*. His work, *Stapelie Barklyanae*, forms a part of Vol. xx. of *Hooker's Icones Plantarum*. He has, besides, contributed to various scientific journals, especially to the *Transactions* and *Journal* of the Linnean Society. He was elected A.L.S. in 1879.

Horticulture also owes something to the labours of Mr. Brown. From 1876 to 1886 he compiled the annual lists of new plants in *Hogg's Gardeners' Year Book*, and when that publication ceased, he for some years prepared similar lists for the *Kew Bulletin*. He has had a hand in the building up of that useful work *Johnson's Gardeners' Dictionary*, and for many years has contributed descriptions of new plants, etc. to the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

Mr. Brown belongs to that type of scientific man—now, perhaps, a somewhat old-fashioned type—who is content to work for the cause rather than for his own gain and advancement. Notoriety has no charm for him. The Director has said (*Journal*, 1893, p. 4) that "the uniform tradition which has animated every member of the Kew Staff from top to bottom is to work self-sacrificingly for Kew rather than for himself. Officials and employes arrive and pass away: the institution remains, and grows in usefulness, in strength, and in beauty. All who have had a hand in the work are content that that should be their record." To no one do these words more justly apply than to Mr. N. E. Brown.

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner of the Guild took place on Monday, May 30, in the Throne Room at the Holborn Restaurant. There were 130 members present. The Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, Mr. E. T. Cook and Mr. F. Sander were present as the guests of the Guild.

MR. WATSON, President of the Guild, was in the Chair, and in proposing the toast "Prosperity to the Kew Guild," said: It will be in the recollection of most of you that at our last Annual Dinner, when proposing the health of the Chairman, Dr. Scott, I stated that we had decided to appoint as our Chairman each year one of our most distinguished members. It must therefore seem odd that after such a statement I should be the first to occupy that position. But I am not to blame for this. It was insisted that the Guild's official President should preside at its annual festival.

The prosperous condition of the Guild has already been revealed in the Report read at the Annual Meeting. It has taken root and flourished because it was a good seed sown in good ground and treated naturally, without the aid of artificial manure. It did not originate, as I read some Guilds have done, as the result of a drinking bout, but from a feeling that men who were together for a time professionally and to some extent socially, would like to have some lasting bond, however slight, to keep them in touch with each other. The spirit of Kew was invoked for the purpose. It works well because all men are strengthened, encouraged, by association, whether it be for religion, politics, work or amusement. Man is a weak creature in most things when he runs alone.

All Kewites are cheered by the knowledge that they are members of an Association devoted to their welfare. As our Director has before remarked, no Kewite is lost sight of. Imagine what this feeling must be to that large section of our members who are ploughing their lonely furrow in distant lands, often under conditions most trying to health and temper!

Of the Old Kewites abroad, we have with us this evening Messrs. Johnson from The Gold Coast, Foster from Lagos, Tutchet from Hong Kong, Proudlock from Ootacamund, Gammie from Poona, and Leslie from Trinidad. Also M. Gentil, the Curator of the Botanic Gardens of Brussels and formerly Forest Administrator in the Congo. They would tell you what the Guild has been and is to them when they are far away from the pleasant places and good things of this country.

Of course it is the *Journal* that spreads the light, and quietly preaches the gospel of Kew amongst members all over the world. It is also the recognised medium of communication between members. For instance, the last number contained interesting letters from Kewites in Khartoum, Morocco, Angola, Uganda, Cape Colony, Natal, New Zealand, Selangor, Lahore, New York, Copenhagen, etc. It also

recorded 23 new appointments made through Kew, including Superintendents, Curators and Professors in various parts of the British Empire. If any outsider wishes to learn how the Kew machine is working for the Empire let him turn to our non-official indicator, the *Journal*.

There is, as you know, only one way to membership, and that is the possession of the Kew certificate. We have no black list, no bad cases of any kind. We proposed a relief fund a year or two ago for Kewites who might be hard-up, and then we discovered that there were none. We have no orphans to provide for because, officially, gardeners have no children. I doubt if there is anywhere a happier, more contented family than ours. This could not have been said of Kewites 25 years ago, nor even 12 years ago when the Guild was started. Surely then, we may claim that this happy state is due to the influence of the Guild, a small thing perhaps in itself, but like a little oil on the axle, or a kiss after a quarrel, its effects are great.

I ask you therefore to drink to the Prosperity of the Kew Guild, coupling with the toast the name of Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer.

SIR WILLIAM in responding expressed his approval of the decision of the Executive of the Guild to have in the Chair that evening its President, Mr. Watson, who had rendered to Kew a useful and lasting service by the foundation of the Guild. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than to meet annually on the platform of human companionship so many of those who had had some share in the work performed by Kew, and to find among the members of the Guild that fidelity to principle and love for Kew which was so very remarkable. It bore testimony to the wisdom of encouraging young men to be self-reliant, self-respecting and dutiful. He looked upon Kew as the Eton and Harrow of horticulture, and he believed its effect upon character was at least as chastening and salutary as its training was beneficial. Kew was cosmopolitan in her influence. Many foreign men had sought her training, and he might say ten times as many would be glad to get it. With regard to Mr. Chamberlain's advice that we should think imperially, he claimed that Kew had done so for the last half-century or so, as was shown by the distribution of Kewites alone. The Cape to Cairo railway was almost lined out by botanical stations started in that continent and controlled by Kew men, of whom twenty-seven were occupied in sowing the seeds of concord and of prosperity. Sir William gave some interesting particulars of the early history of Kew and spoke of Sir Joseph Banks, who had rendered such great service to botanical enterprise and who was in his day practically Director of Kew.

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF ONSLOW, in responding to the toast of "Our Guests," said that if it appeared singular that the Board of Agriculture was responsible for the maintenance of Kew, it might be taken from him that Agriculture was a noun of multitude, for it not only included Horticulture but Fisheries. He was proud to feel that

he was officially responsible to Parliament for Kew, whose work and influence both at home and in the Colonies and India was of such great service to the Empire. He was so impressed by the Kew system as a school of horticulture, that he intended to copy it as far as he could in a school of forestry which he hoped soon to establish. He had no doubt that that would lead to a Guild of Foresters similar to the Kew Guild, which he was convinced had a most wholesome effect on both men and work. He was, he said, an agriculturist by compulsion, being forced to farm himself the farms that he could not let; but he was a gardener by choice, and the delights of his garden were amongst his keenest pleasures. His Lordship concluded by saying he would always do all in his power to further the interests of Kew and Kewites.

MR. LOUIS GENTIL, in proposing the health of the Chairman, spoke of his indebtedness to Kew and especially to the officials for the help and encouragement he had received whilst at Kew. It was, he said, the best of all training schools for young men who desired to become proficient as gardeners or as botanists.

During the evening Messrs. Hillier and Briscoe sang some excellent songs. The tables were tastefully decorated with plants and flowers kindly supplied by Messrs. Sander and Drost. The latter also sent some large Kentias for the embellishment of the hall.

List of those present at the Dinner.

W. Watson (<i>President</i>).	Cundy, C.	Humphreys, T.
Earl of Onslow.	Curtis, C. H.	Humphris, W.
Mr. E. T. Cook.	Dallimore, W.	Irving, W.
Mr. F. Sander.	Dear, G.	Jackson, B. Daydon
Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer.	Denning, W.	Jackson, T.
Aikman, A.	Dodd, H.	Johnson, W. H.
Aikman, J.	Duthie, J. W.	Johnson, J. T.
Allen, J.	Drost, K.	Laurent, E.
Anderson, J.	Elliott, J. A.	Leslie, W.
Ashton, F. W.	Farmar, L.	Lister, H.
Badderly, G.	Flangham, H. L.	Little, E.
Bean, W. J.	Foden, W.	Locke, R. H.
Besant, J. W.	Foster, E. W.	Lodge, J.
Blythman, T.	Fraser, J.	Longmire, F. J.
Boodle, L. A.	French, H.	Mackay, A.
Bowell, E. C.	Gammie, G. A.	McKiernan, M. P.
Briscoe, T. W.	Gammie, J. A.	McLaggan, W.
Brown, A. E.	Gardner, A.	Main, T. W.
Burrell, Dr.	Gardner, H. J.	Manning, W.
Butts, E.	Garnett, A.	Maron, C.
Campbell, J.	Gentil, L.	Marriott, W. E.
Canning, J.	Giles, J.	Massee, G.
Christie, J. S.	Gill, R. E.	Miller, E.
Clark, J.	Goldring, W.	Moore, H. J.
Clements, T.	Hackett, W.	Murray, J. G.
Cooper, E.	Hales, W.	Mustoe, W. R.
Cope, G. (<i>Miss</i>).	Halliburton, J. D.	Newberry, W. J.
Coutts, J.	Hartless, A. J.	Niehoff, J.
Cracknell, E. E.	Hillier, J. M.	Osborn, A.
Crisp, W.	Hoad, W. G.	Peacock, H. D.
Crot, W.	Holland, J. H.	Pearson, R. H.
Crump, E.	Hughes, A.	Pettigrew, W. W.

List of those present at the Dinner (continued).

Powell, E. M. (Miss).	Simpson, R. J.	Tinley, F.
Powell, T.	Smythe, C. W.	Tribble, F. C.
Pring, G.	Sprague, T. A.	Tutcher, F. G.
Proudlock, R. L.	Stanton, G.	Tutcher, W. J.
Purdom, W.	Stapf, Dr.	Van der Eem, A.
Race, A.	Starke, M.	Walters, W.
Raffill, C. P.	Stocks, J.	Ward, W. A.
Renton, J.	Taylor, W.	Weathers, J.
Rolfe, R. A.	Thomas, H. H.	Weathers, P.
Sander, F. K.	Thompson, H. S.	Weigt, G. H.
Scott, Dr.	Thornton, A. S.	Winn, W. N.
Sharp, W. S.	Thorpe, W.	Young, W. H.
Simmons, J.		

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

THE Session of 1903-4 was, in regard to attendance, one of the most successful in the history of the Society. The papers read were also of a high average of merit.

The mean attendance was 44·18, an increase of three on the Session 1902-3. The highest attendance was 61, and this was reached on two occasions—once when Mr. Watson lectured on “Our Profession and Kew as a School of Horticulture,” and again when Dr. A. Henry lectured on “The Chinese End of the Chain.” The lowest number at any one meeting was 28, while on four occasions 50 members were present. Meetings were held on twenty-two evenings. The satisfactory result of the session was due to the combined efforts of the members, all of whom did their best to make it a success.

Two prizes were awarded; the first, the “Hooker Prize,” being won by Mr. Besant, the second—for discussion and given by Mr. Raffill—being awarded to Mr. Moore.

Syllabus, 1903-4.

Oct. 5, 1903.	Our Profession and Kew as a School of Horticulture	W. Watson.
„ 12, „	Ferns	J. D. Halliburton.
„ 19, „	A Fortnight in Cornish Gardens.	W. Dallimore.
„ 26, „	Herbaceous Borders	E. C. Bowell.
Nov. 2, „	Hardy Flowering Trees	J. W. Besant.
„ 9, „	The Chinese End of the Chain.	A. Henry, M.A., F.L.S.
„ 16, „	Roses	C. E. F. Allen.
„ 23, „	Fertilisation of Flowers	N. E. Brown, A.L.S.
„ 30, „	Propagation	T. W. Briscoe.
Dec. 7, „	Hardy Fruit	W. E. Marriott.
„ 14, „	Hardy Flowering Shrubs	E. Matthews.
„ 21, „	Plant Diseases	G. Masee, F.L.S.
Jan. 4, 1904.	Rock Gardens	J. Lodge.
„ 11, „	Hardy Ericaceous Plants	T. W. Main.

Syllabus, 1903-4 (cont.).

Jan. 18, 1904.	Landscape Gardening	P. Koeppe.
„ 25, „	A Journey in South America...	T. A. Sprague, B.Sc.
Feb. 1, „	The Soil	D. G. McIver.
„ 8, „	Notes on Glasnevin, with Lan- tern Views	C. P. Raffill.
„ 15, „	The Kitchen Garden	W. Robson.
„ 22, „	Structure and Fertilisation of Orchids	R. A. Rolfe, A.L.S.
„ 29, „	Stove v. Greenhouse Plants ...	W. J. Campbell.
Mar. 7, „	Demonstration on Pruning and Propagation	{ W. Purdom and W. Dallimore.
„ 14, „	Secretary's Report.	

Chairman, W. DALLIMORE.

Vice-Chairman, C. P. RAFFILL.

Secretary, W. TAYLOR.

Asst.-Secretary, J. LODGE.

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.

25 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by H. J. Moore, 180; W. E. Marriott, 176; J. S. Christie, 170. Maximum 200.

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

19 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by J. G. Murray, 242; H. J. Moore, 236; W. Robson, 233. Maximum 260.

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

23 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by E. W. Davy, 100; E. Little, 100; J. S. Christie, 100.

Chemistry and Physics. Lecturer, Dr. F. E. Fritsch.

24 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by H. J. Moore, 239; F. W. Harvey, 237; J. S. Christie, 237. Maximum 250.

British Botany Club. Secretary, Mr. C. F. Ball.

30 certificates were granted, and prizes were awarded as follows:—

1st. E. C. Bowell, *A Text-book of Plant Diseases* (given by Mr. W. B. Emsley, F.R.S.).

2nd. W. Taylor, *Hooker's Student's Flora* (given by Mr. J. G. Baker, F.R.S.).

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

OUR PRESIDENT AND CURATOR, Mr. W. Watson, was elected an Associate of the Linnean Society in February last.

MR. L. A. BOODLE, F.L.S., was, on Oct. 1, 1904, appointed Assistant in the Jodrell Laboratory at Kew.

MR. WM. BROWNE, on retiring from the post of Superintendent of Hyde Park, etc., was awarded the Imperial Service Order by the King.

MR. L. GODSEFF was appointed to take charge of Calderstones, a new addition to the Liverpool Parks and Open Spaces, towards the end of 1903. He was selected from 87 candidates.

MR. R. C. GAUT, B.Sc., etc., who has very successfully passed several examinations in various branches of scientific agriculture during the year and obtained diplomas, has been appointed Assistant in the Agricultural department of the Harris Institute, Preston, Lancs.

MR. F. C. DALGARNO writes from Whitehall Place, Aberdeen, Sept. 9th, 1904:—"I have been fortunate enough to get a post in British Columbia. The place I am going to is near Vancouver, and I am to be manager of a nursery and fruit-farm. It is a first-class place and the terms are very good. I leave about the middle of March."

MR. R. HOOPER PEARSON, who has been on the editorial staff of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for the past twelve years or so, has recently been appointed to the important position of Sub-Editor of that journal.

MR. G. F. TINLEY has been selected to fill the post vacated by Mr. Pearson on the staff of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

MR. F. J. COLE has been engaged by the "Garden City Ltd." to superintend the formation of the Parks, Gardens, Open Spaces, etc. of the new city near Hitchin, and to carry out a very extensive planting of street trees on new lines. There are very few of us who, in this old country, will ever have the opportunity of assisting at the birth of a new city and enjoy the privilege of helping to mould its permanent features. Kewites will wish Mr. Cole every success.

MR. C. E. F. ALLEN has been appointed Forester to the Rhodesia Railways Co. Ltd. His headquarters are near the Zambesi Falls, one of the greatest natural wonders of Africa. There is a letter from him on another page.

MR. T. J. HARRIS, late Agricultural Instructor and Assistant Superintendent at Hope Gardens, Jamaica, has been selected for the post of Superintendent of the Bermuda Public Gardens. The salary is £300

per annum, with house and fees. Mr. Fawcett, his Director in Jamaica, in recording the appointment says:—"He has been successful in the special work assigned to him at Hope Gardens of working out the details involved in growing and curing both Havana and Sumatra tobacco, in hybridising Pineapples, etc. After two or three years of constant experiment for the Director, he has found out how to bud the Mango. By the same method he has budded Cocoa, which is of enormous importance to Cocoa-planters in every land. In fact it is an epoch-making discovery in Cocoa-growing."

M. L. J. LEVEQUE writes from the Château de Neuville, France, Jan. 8, 1904:—"I am now gardener-in-chief to Comte Choppy. The garden, which is still only in course of formation, will, when it is completed, be a magnificent one. I have about 600 metres of walls for fruit-trees and grow Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries and Apricots. I do not know how to express my gratitude for the good lessons I received during my sojourn at Kew. But every day I put them to profit."

MR. W. GRANGER.—On March 25th last Mr. Granger resigned the office of Parish Clerk at Kew. He was elected on May 23, 1861, and had thus held the office for nearly forty-three years. It is noteworthy that his service in the Royal Gardens, which terminated in April 1893, covered forty-three years also. He appears to have performed his parochial duties in the same exemplary way that he performed his secular ones, and to have held the same place in the respect and affection of the parishioners as he did in those of the many generations of young men whom he saw pass through the Gardens. The parish took the occasion of his retirement to present him with a testimonial of its regard. At a meeting in the Parish Room on April 8th, Mr. Granger was presented with an address, his portrait (a duplicate of one now hanging in the Church Vestry), and a purse containing £11 5s. A portrait of Mr. Granger and an account of his career may be seen in the *Journal* for 1896.

MR. W. NOCK has retired from the Curatorship of the Hakgala Garden, Ceylon. This garden he practically made and then maintained in a high state of efficiency for 23 years. He left Kew in 1874 and had charge of the Cinchona Plantations in Jamaica for seven years, leaving the West Indies for Ceylon in 1881. Mr. Nock has always been an ardent athlete, especially in cricket. Up to the day of his departure his averages were amongst the best in Ceylon. He was, in fact, known as the "W. G." of that Colony. Mr. and Mrs. Nock received numerous testimonials and addresses on leaving Ceylon for England, and their departure was much regretted. On April 21st, 1904, they were the guests at a gathering of friends and colleagues held in Colombo, when they were given a very cordial farewell. They are now residing at Clent, near Stourbridge.

The following appointments have also to be recorded :—

Curators, Assistant-Curators, and Superintendents.

Campbell, J. W., Govt. Gardens and Plantations, Perak, F.M.S.
 Hislop, A., Pietermaritzburg B.G., Natal.
 Johnson, J. T., Royal Bot. Gardens, Calcutta.
 Jordan, A. J., Botanic Station, Montserrat.
 Locke, R. H., Royal Bot. Gardens, Calcutta.
 MacGregor, D., Parks and Gardens, Shanghai.
 Patterson, W. H., Botanic Station, Antigua, W.I.
 Smythe, C. W., Botanic Station, Sierra Leone.
 Snow, C., Ilo Plantation, Otta, Lagos, W. Africa.

Head Gardeners.

Brewer, G., Slade House, Kingsbridge, Devon.
 Cope, Gertrude, Manor House, Northfield, Birmingham.
 Coomber, W., Pashley, Ticehurst, Sussex.
 Gilbert, John, Oakleigh, Cheam, Surrey.
 Gostling, W. H., Leigh Lodge, Abbot's Leigh, Bristol.
 Grindley, W., Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill, N.
 Harwood, A., Netherby, Carlisle.
 Lavender, W. L., Manor House, Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks.
 Leveque, L. J., Château de Neurie, Hte. Vienne, France.
 Maclean, D., Grove Hill, Harrow.
 Swatton, A., New Place, Haslemere.
 Thomson, C., Craignish Castle, Argyllshire.
 Whytock, J., Caprington Castle, Kilmarnock, N.B.

Other Appointments.

Eves, J. W., Assistant, Botanical Laboratory, University Coll., Bristol.
 Johnson, W. H., Director of Agriculture, Gold Coast.
 Mahon, J., Assistant, Imperial Institute, S.W.
 Mentzel, R. R., Forest Officer, Transvaal Government.
 Murray, J. G., Lecturer, Durham University (Carlisle Centre).

THE HIMALAYAN HOUSE.

THE north wing of the Great Temperate House at Kew was completed in 1899, and it was thrown open to the public on the Good Friday of that year. The Temperate House was first projected by Sir William Hooker in 1855, but it was not actually decided to start building until 1860. The central portion was completed in 1862, the South Wing or Mexican House in 1897. While the general features of Decimus Burton's design for the whole structure have been followed, the North Wing is much lighter in construction than the other portions. It was built by Messrs. Mackenzie and Moncur, of Edinburgh, and glazed by Messrs. Rendle. Like the South Wing, it is 116 feet long by 64 feet wide and 38 feet high inside.

Whilst the house is mainly devoted to Himalayan, Chinese and

Japanese plants, and to Asiatic Rhododendrons in particular, a novel feature in indoor gardening has been introduced in the rock-pools of which we now give an illustration. These afford conditions for some plants that could not be grown to the same perfection out-of-doors and produce a very picturesque effect. Amongst the plants grown in and around the water are—Nymphæas, Richardias, Zizanias, *Lysichitum camtschatcense* (a magnificent Aroid as grown here), the big-leaved Himalayan Saxifrages, *Lomaria procera*, Phormiums, etc., etc.

For the use of the illustration we have to thank Mr. W. S. Stuart, Photographer, 2, The Quadrant, Richmond.

KEW NOTES.

VISITORS TO KEW.—During the year 1903 the number of persons who visited the Gardens was 1,352,548. The Sunday visitors numbered 568,726, the weekday ones 783,822. The total is the highest recorded during the last seven years with the exception of 1901, when there were 1,460,169 visitors. The greatest number on any one day was 73,566 (June 1), and the smallest 116 (June 19). It is curious that the two extremes should have occurred so close together, and probably the first time the minimum number has occurred in June. During the decade ending Dec. 31, 1903, the number of ordinary visitors to the Gardens reached close upon thirteen and a quarter millions. Besides these the Gardens have been visited annually by thousands of botanists, gardeners, artists, etc., etc., before the time of public opening.

A NEW HAND-LIST OF ORCHIDS.—The first edition of the *Hand-List of Orchids* cultivated at Kew having been sold out, a second and revised edition was issued in March 1904. It consists of 230 pages (half of them left blank for additions, notes, etc.), and the price is 8*d.* The Kew collection now comprises 220 genera and 1850 species including well-marked hybrids. The Orchid Houses (Nos. 13 and 14), built in 1898 on the foundations of the older ones (see the *Journal*, 1898, p. 6), have proved a great success, and the collection is richer and in better health now than it has ever been.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING took place on Jan. 15, 1904, the Boat House, Kew, being again taken for the occasion. The evening proved a most successful one, about 130 ladies and gentlemen being present. A pleasant feature of the event was the large number of Old Kewites that were present. An excellent programme of music and dancing was got through. Two Scotch dances were again given, these, as always, exciting the wonder and admiration of the South countrymen. The room was tastefully decorated with festoons and with plants sent from the Gardens, and the motto of the Guild had a

conspicuous place. Mr. Bolton was M.C., and Mr. Halliburton was honorary secretary.

THE CRICKET CLUB.—The possession of a well-kept ground for practice has made the club stronger than it used to be. Almost every evening from about 6.30 till dusk a dozen or more gardeners were to be seen practising at the nets, whilst on those evenings when the contests between North and South, Smokers and Non-Smokers and other sides took place the majority of the Garden staff were on the ground. Ten afternoon matches were arranged for, four of which were won, three drawn, and three lost. Mr. Watson was elected Captain, but as he was able to play on only one occasion, the Vice-Captain, Mr. Bowell, was practically skipper for the whole season. The best performers with the bat were Messrs. Garnett, Little, Giles and Pring, the best bowlers being Messrs. Bowell, Elliot and Giles. The highest individual score was 37 by Mr. Pring.

The home matches are now played on the enclosed pitch on Kew Green, which is controlled and kept in order by the Office of Works, to whom application must be made each year for permission to play. By the new regulations for cricket on Kew Green the Gardens club has the exclusive use of the ground for six afternoon matches annually.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURES AT KEW.—The year that has elapsed since the publication of our last *Journal* has been a dry one. As will be seen from the following table the rainfall for the twelve months is 6 inches less than that for the preceding six months of 1903, when 26.47 inches of rain fell.

	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.
1903.			
November	1.64	55° F.	27° F.
December	1.64	52	22
1904.			
January	2.60	56	23
February	2.17	54	28
March	1.50	60	27
April	0.83	67	32
May	2.54	73	35
June	0.72	80	44
July	1.71	89	50
August	1.92	91	43
September	1.39	85	38
October	1.59	68	30
Total rainfall	20.25	—	—

THE JOURNAL.—We are printing 750 copies of the present number of the *Journal*, as we find that the 500 hitherto printed are insufficient to meet the demand. At present the membership of the Guild is increasing at the rate of about 30 annually, and it is probable that eventually the Guild will consist of considerably over 1000 members. In compliance with numerous requests the Committee has authorised the sale of surplus copies of the *Journal* to the outside public. The price is one shilling per copy. The Committee propose in future to publish the *Journal* early in the new year instead of late in the old one, as at present. The number for 1905 will, therefore, appear in January 1906, the idea being to make each number a record as complete as possible for the year to which it belongs.

THE BRITISH GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION.—We call the attention of our members to the laudable effort that is being made to establish an Association of professional Gardeners of the United Kingdom for the purpose of registration, the regulation of wages and working hours, and generally to look after the interests of "all who are professionally employed in any branch of horticulture." At a large public meeting held in London in June last and presided over by Dr. Masters, F.R.S., editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, it was resolved that the Association should be formed on the lines laid down in a Prospectus which had been prepared by a Committee elected for the purpose. Copies of this Prospectus and of the Application Form for membership can be obtained from Mr. G. Gordon (*Gardeners' Magazine*), Mr. Divers (The Gardens, Belvoir Castle), Mr. Jordan (Superintendent, Hyde Park), and the following Kewites:—Mr. C. H. Curtis, Mr. R. H. Pearson, Mr. F. K. Sander, Mr. J. Weathers, and Mr. Watson, the Hon. Secretary (*pro tem.*) of the Association. As soon as sufficient members have been enrolled it is intended to rent a central office in London and employ a paid Secretary. Branches are being started in all large towns and wherever there are sufficient gardeners to form one.

OLD KEWITES ON LEAVE.—Sir Daniel Morris, K.C.M.G., has been in England on leave. He appears to be of the late Mr. Gladstone's opinion that change of work is the best kind of rest, for he was very busy whilst here. On June 23rd he delivered a lecture in London to a large and influential gathering of the members of the West Indian Committee on the "Agricultural Industries of the West Indies," and on July 6th he addressed the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on "Cotton Growing in the West Indies." He returned to Barbados in October. Of the other West Indians, Messrs. J. Jones, of Dominica; J. C. Moore, of St. Lucia; and W. Leslie, of Trinidad, have been home. Mr. Leslie is not one of those prophets who remain unhonoured

in their own country. Near his native place in the county of Clackmannan he addressed a large audience of his old friends and school-fellows, and according to the local newspaper, which printed his lecture in full, he was given an enthusiastic reception. The lecture was on the necessity of continuing one's education after leaving school, and was a very excellent one.

The congratulations and best wishes of all Kewites will be given to Mr. W. H. Johnson, who takes a wife back with him to the Gold Coast. He has been hard at work on a book on Para Rubber whilst at home. Mr. W. E. Foster has been home from Lagos.

Messrs. W. J. Tutchter of Hong Kong, and Proudlock of Ootacamund have devoted a portion of their leave to study at Kew. Mr. Norman Gill of Cawnpore (whose return has been delayed by severe illness) we hope to see by the time the *Journal* is published.

THE SUCCULENT HOUSE (No. 5).—The renovation of the plant-houses at Kew, rendered necessary in some cases by decay, in others by their being ill-adapted for the healthy cultivation of the plants they contained, was commenced by the present Director in 1889. This year (1904) the Succulent House, built in 1854, was taken in hand by the Office of Works, and, with the exception of the hot-water pipes and staging, the whole structure was taken down and is now replaced by a much lighter and more elegant house. The addition of a spacious "lantern" in the roof affords better accommodation for large plants and a more satisfactory arrangement for ventilation. The contents of this house form by far the richest collection of succulent plants known. Agaves, Aloes, Euphorbias, Cactuses, Sempervivums, Cotyledons and Stapelias are all represented by numerous species, and many of the specimens are exceptional either as regards size or greatness of age. The Kew collection of Succulents has been a feature of the Gardens for many years. In 1855 Sir William Hooker described it as a noble collection, perfectly unique of its kind. John Smith, in his *Records of Kew*, states that in 1822 the Kew collection was grown in a dry stove 26 feet by 18 feet, where they were "crowded, and apparently in what would be called in the present day a neglected state." The present house is 200 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 20 feet high. In its proportions it is one of the most pleasing of the plant-houses at Kew.

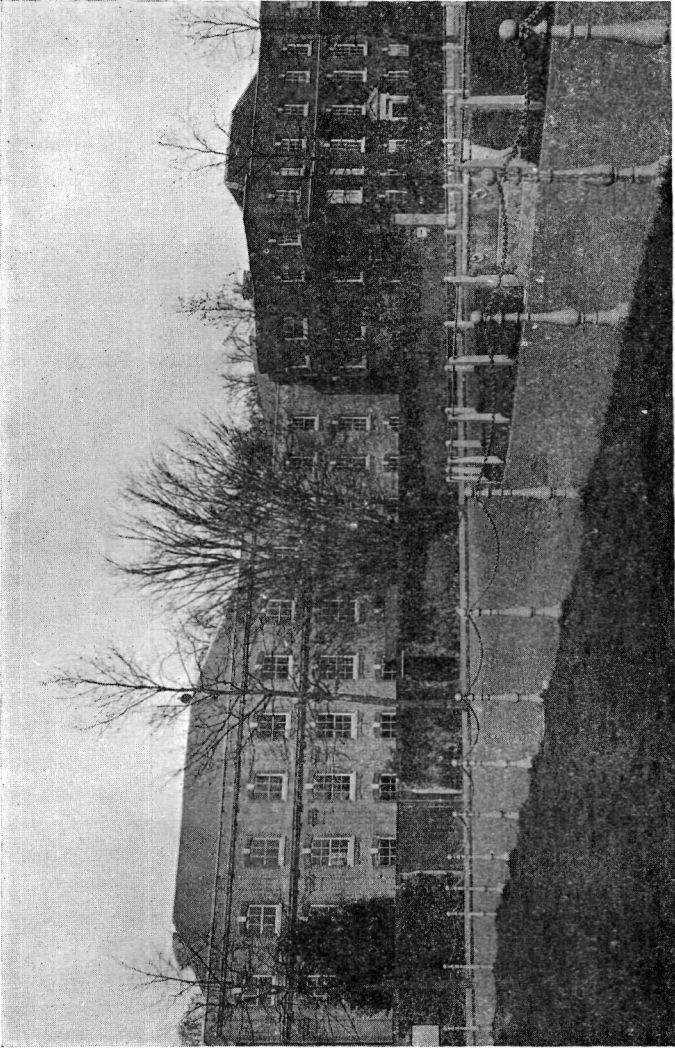
THE QUEEN'S COTTAGE GROUND.—The following appeared in the "Standard" of March 30, 1904. It is part of an article written in connection with a rather stupid fuss made last spring about the path through these grounds being closed during the winter:—"There is no need to complain that the Queen's Cottage is shut away by the light iron fence. The tangled growth of grass and weed, the abounding

foliage, and the thick clumps of Rhododendrons, permit only of restricted views of the tiny and remote building that takes its name from the Queen of George III. But the view which the pensive loiterer obtains is not the less attractive for the charm of distance. He sees before him the exact type of what our grandfathers called a 'rustic cot,' the precise kind of thing which poets had in mind in the days when it was still fashionable and interesting to talk about 'love in a cottage.' Embowered in creepers which peep in at the diamond-paned casements, with doors so small that they can be discerned with difficulty, a roof of thatch, brown and mellow, and a chimney above which no smoke ever curls, it might be the enchanted abode of some Sleeping Beauty in the Wood. Before its porch and over its ragged and unshaven lawns the rabbits may be seen at play; the long grass and untended undergrowth are full of wild life. None could wish it otherwise—the restful sense of remoteness, the calm which comes of knowing that only Nature lives within that quiet preserve, would be ruined by the scythe and the broom of the gardener.

"Whether any youthful idyll ever was enacted there, who shall say? What we do know is that Farmer George and his good, domesticated Charlotte found within this cottage many an opportunity of enjoying the rustic simplicity they both loved. There are only two little rooms, one above the other, with a miniature lean-to kitchen, where, we may imagine, a Queen of a century ago made tea. The unceremonious satirists of her day pretended that she cooked the sprats while the King scoured the doorstep! Four of their descendants have since then sat upon the English Throne, but the relics of their occupation of this Summer tea-house still linger. Few, indeed, of the public have ever entered the Queen's Cottage, but the faded old chintz curtains are still at the windows, and not so long ago the arm-chairs of a century ago retained the moth-eaten velvet cushions which had once been white, with their painted flowers—the work, they say, of young Princesses of bygone days. The lower room, with its tiled floor and ceiling painted with wreaths of *Convolvulus* and *Nasturtium*, had its walls covered with many scores of engravings after Hogarth. 'Gin Lane' and 'The Idle Apprentice,' and 'The March to Finchley' would look now upon a somewhat mouldy vacancy, upon the white marble mantelpiece that has been cold, it would seem, for generations, and a fender that never glows in the firelight. But the touch of old romance is there, even though it be only that of an elderly King and Queen playing at commonplace bucolics."

THE HERBARIUM.

In the *Journal* for 1902 (p. 67) we noted the completion of a new wing to the herbarium. Towards the end of 1903 the interior of the older wing, built 27 years ago, was dismantled and then made fire-proof.



THE HERBARIUM AT KEW.

During the past summer the oldest part of the building—once the residence of the King of Hanover and now occupied by the library and offices—has been fitted with electric light. By the courtesy of the Editor and proprietors of *The Garden* we are now enabled to give an illustration of the completed building. The following particulars are derived from an article contributed to that journal (April 11, 1903) by Mr. W. B. Hemsley.

When Sir William J. Hooker took charge of Kew Gardens in 1841 there was neither library nor herbarium. Fortunately he possessed both on a scale unusual in private ownership. At first his books and plants were accommodated in his residence, but in 1853 his herbarium and part of his library were transferred to the building known as the King of Hanover's House, which is that part of the present block on the extreme right in the accompanying view. The same year Miss Bromfield presented the herbarium and library formed by her brother, W. Arnold Bromfield, M.D., to the nation, to be deposited at Kew. Technically, this was the foundation of the national collection there, because Sir William Hooker's collection did not become national property until after his death in 1865.

In 1854 the late Mr. G. Bentham presented his library and herbarium, which were only surpassed in extent and arrangement by the Hookerian. In 1866 the Government purchased the Hookerian herbarium, together with such books as were not in Bentham's gift, an extensive collection of drawings, manuscripts, portraits of botanists, and the whole of Sir William's botanical correspondence, which covers a period of sixty years, and consists of some 27,000 letters. Such is the history of the foundation of the Kew Herbarium. In 1860, the whole of the Herbarium, excepting the Hookerian Cryptogams, was contained in the existing rooms of the King of Hanover's House; but eventually it became imperative to provide more space. Accordingly, in 1876-77, the drawing-room was pulled down and the large hall built, which runs from the back of the original building towards the Thames. This is a quadrangular structure, 86 feet by 43 feet, with a ground floor and two galleries, connected by two spiral staircases. In less than twenty-five years all this additional space was occupied, and now a second hall of the same plan and dimensions has been erected. It is connected with the old one on each floor by a corridor 56 feet long.

The total number of dried specimens of flowering plants preserved in the herbarium is approximately 1,500,000. They are contained in upwards of 500 double cabinets. The Compositæ comprise 176,000 specimens; the Orchideæ 92,250 specimens; the Gramineæ about 120,000 specimens. The Kew Herbarium is exceedingly rich in type specimens, comprising as it does all those of the two Hookers, of Bentham, Oliver, Baker, and of all the other members of the staff since the foundation, besides a large number described by unattached botanists, both native and foreign.

The library consists of upwards of 20,000 volumes, filling two rooms about 33 feet by 20 feet; two rooms about 42 feet by 16 feet, besides half a dozen small ones. The specimens and books are supplemented for working purposes by a collection of at least 100,000 drawings of plants.

WEDDING BELLS.

Mr. W. Grindley	to Miss Goldsmith	at Hatfield	Sept. 5, 1903.
Mr. O. T. Hemsley	"	"	"
Mr. E. Horton	" Miss Simpson	" Adel Church,	Apr. 9, 1904.
		Leeds	
Mr. W. H. Johnson	" Miss Powell	" Camberwell	Sept. 27, 1904.
Mr. A. J. Jordan	" Miss Brand	" Montserrat, W.I.	Nov. 23, 1903.
Mr. G. Lane	" Miss Cartwright	" Howrah, Calcutta	Dec. 1903.
Mr. D. MacGregor	" Miss Begbie	" Edinburgh	Jan. 20, 1904.
Mr. W. Page	" Miss Ross	" Upper Clapton	June 20, 1904.
Mr. N. Parnell			
Mr. W. W. Pertwee	" Miss Goodacre	" Slindon, Sussex	Oct. 21, 1903.
Mr. R. L. Proudlock	" Miss Lewis	" Kew Church	Nov. 21, 1904.
Mr. W. N. Sands	" Miss Evans	" The Cathedral,	Aug. 2, 1904.
		Antigua, W.I.	
Mr. A. Swatton	" Miss Randall	" Notting Hill	Nov. 14, 1903.
Mr. D. Tannock	" Miss Sterling	" Dunedin, N.Z.	Mar. 1904.

NOTES ETC. FROM OLD KEWITES.

MR. R. LEWIS CASTLE is engaged on a very useful work in the County Council Parks of London. Acting upon his advice, the Parks Committee are having the trees correctly named in accordance with the Kew Hand-list and with lead labels of the Kew pattern. Mr. Castle is himself identifying the specimens, a task for which his long experience and wide knowledge render him specially well fitted.

MR. C. WAKELY, the well-known County Council Lecturer for Essex, won in March last a prize of £10 offered by the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society for the best essay on "Cottage and Allotment Gardening."

MR. JAMES MORRISON.—The following note from one who left Kew 42 years ago will interest his contemporaries. "I was at Kew in the time of the first John Smith, when Mr. McLeod was Assistant Curator. Most of my time at Kew was spent in the Propagating Pits, Tropical Fernery, Heath house, and in the Orchid house under W. H. Gower. My inclination, however, tended more to fruit and vegetable growing, and I went to Dalkeith under Mr. Thompson. From there I went as head gardener to Auchincruive in Ayrshire, where I stayed twelve

years. After spending some time in a similar capacity at Preston Hall in Midlothian I took this place (Beggarrubush, Musselburgh) as a market garden fifteen years ago."

THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.—In last year's *Journal* we alluded to the fact that the garden attached to the British Pavilion at this exhibition had been designed by Mr. W. Goldring and that the work was being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. T. W. Brown. We are glad to see that the names of both these members of our Guild appear in the Official List of Awards. Each receives a Gold Medal.

MR. J. C. NEWSHAM.—There was given in *The Gardener* for July 2, 1904, a portrait of this Old Kewite with an account of his career and work.

MR. JOHN WEATHERS.—The energy and talents of this Old Kewite are finding a congenial outlet in the work of superintending the Middlesex County Council Garden at Pymmes Park, Edmonton, and in giving County Council lectures. A portrait of him appeared in the *Journal of Horticulture* last April, and the *Barnet Press* of June 24 devoted a column to an account of his work for the Middlesex County Council and previous career.

MR. GEO. NICHOLSON.—The *Botanical Magazine* for 1903 was dedicated to our Vice-President. In the words of the Editor, Sir Joseph Hooker, the dedication is "a tribute to the high value of your special labours in dendrology and as the author of the *Dictionary of Gardening*."

MR. F. J. COLE writes from the Garden City, Hitchin, Oct. 1, 1904:—
 "The press references to the Garden City have been so many and varied that it may interest you to know from an Old Kewite just what is being done, and is to be done in the future. The scheme is this:—Four thousand acres of beautiful country have been purchased by a company on which to build a town. It is not a profit-making speculation, for no shareholder can take more than 5 % dividend. The land is now being let very readily for a price which yields about 50 % on the first cost, so there will be an enormous sum to be disposed of; this is to be devoted to laying out streets, parks and gardens, to education, etc. I have charge of all the grounds and timber-land and have a beautiful common of 77 acres for a wild garden, where I hope to have such a collection of British plants as has never been seen before in a wild state. In addition to this there are three other big tracts of pasture land to convert into parks and gardens. I have now in hand a large tea-garden with lakes and pergolas.

"All the streets will have margins of not less than 7 feet of grass between the road and pavement in which trees and shrubs are to be

planted. Out of 50 miles that have to be done only two are completed. All the streets radiate from a central square, and fine sylvan views will be obtained from every part of the town. The experiment of freely planting fruit trees in the streets will be tried, and a collection of the best herbaceous plants in cultivation is to be grown in a large area specially set aside with a view to showing the people what to plant. Our railway station is open and our goods yard is very busy, for there are many houses already going up. We have at present an extensive sewer system nearing completion and many miles of water-mains are in. The factory area has attracted people already, for we have six good factories coming and one of these has ordered 60 houses for the use of the employés. In addition to these over 400 house-sites are let.

“I shall be pleased to welcome any Kewites or to send them the plans of our town. I have just been appointed horticultural lecturer and demonstrator for the district. The fact of having been at Kew seems sufficient recommendation for anything.”

ASIA.

MR. J. W. CAMPBELL writes from Perak, Federated Malay States :—

“After a very pleasant voyage lasting four weeks, I arrived at Penang on May 26 and proceeded to my destination—Taiping, Perak—the following morning. The journey from Penang to Taiping takes about four and a half hours by rail and is full of interest. The ground in places along the line is swampy, and I saw some fine patches of *Nelumbium* in full flower; they were a beautiful sight.

“My headquarters here are on the Larut Hills, at an elevation of 3500 feet. I am favoured in that respect, as the climate is delightfully cool compared with that of the plains below. From the bottom of the hill to my bungalow is a walk of seven miles through jungle. It is full of interest all the way. One cannot but admire the fine timber trees, many without a branch for over 100 feet up, and perfectly straight. There are also many fine specimens of Palms, numerous Ferns, Selaginellas, etc. All round my bungalow are Tree-ferns and *Nepenthes*. *Lantanas* are as common as Brambles at home. The Blue *Ageratum*, which grows here about 2 feet high, is very pretty, but is an awful nuisance as it grows everywhere on this hill. It was introduced, I believe, by Sir Hugh Low. *Browallia elata* is going to be common here also, having escaped from cultivation and coming up everywhere.

“On the hill-plantation we go in for raising English vegetables; many of them do well and are much appreciated by the European residents. I am also in charge of the Public Gardens at Taiping, and an Experimental Garden at Kuala Kangsar, where most of the tropical fruits are grown. We have a fine lot of Para-rubber trees there. The seeds of those trees were, I believe, supplied through Kew some years ago, so

that Kew may be said to have been the starter of what promises to be one of the most important industries in the F.M.S. From these trees great quantities of seeds are annually supplied to planters. I have already booked orders for 500,000 seeds. We had an agri-horticultural show on August 5, 6, and 7 at Kuala Lumpur. I had the pleasure of meeting there Messrs. Fox and Arden. I had also hoped to meet Mr. Derry, but he was unable to come.

"It is now over four months since I left Kew, and I look back with pleasure to the happy and profitable time spent there. One misses the library very much in a place like this where works on horticulture cannot be got. I would also like to add that I find the lessons learned in British Botany most useful. I consider the 'Mutual' and the British Botany Club two of the most beneficial items in the Kew programme. Long may both of them flourish!"

Mr. D. MACGREGOR writes from the Parks and Open Spaces, Shanghai, China—to the charge of which he was appointed in the early part of 1904:—"The 'Municipal Council' here consists of a body of men (chiefly Britishers) elected annually, who frame laws and regulations to which all foreigners are subject. Anyone charged with a grievous offence is brought before the Consular Body and is tried in accordance with the laws of his native country. The Foreign Settlement governed by the Council has an area of 10 square miles; but though this is the boundary of their jurisdiction, their roads, the majority of their public works, and a large number of residences extend miles beyond this boundary where land is cheaper.

"The Public Parks and Recreation Grounds have an area of 75 acres. In addition to this we commence this month (April) to lay out a new park to be called the Hong-Kew Park (the name has a bigeneric sound), having an area of 40 acres. The Public Garden and Chinese Garden are not very extensive, yet they contain a large number of flower-beds, which at present are gay with spring bulbs just as at home. The annual grant, exclusive of that for extensions, is about £3500."

Writing later, July 22, Mr. MacGregor says:—"Shanghai is from 4 feet to 20 feet above sea-level, and the soil is a rather rich, tenacious, alluvial one. The average rainfall is 42.76 inches, most of which falls between March and September. The mean average temperatures for the four quarters of the year are: 1st, 41.2°; 2nd, 64°; 3rd, 77.8°; 4th, 53.10°. The daily range of temperature averages 15°. Plants reach maturity rapidly and pass out of flower sooner than at home. Flower-beds, for instance, have to be replenished four times annually. The prevailing trees are *Pterocarya stenoptera*, *Stillingia sebifera*, *Robinia Pseudacacia*, the Oriental Plane, *Ginkgo biloba* (a sacred tree only planted by the natives near temples), and *Sterculia platanifolia*. Many more flowering shrubs than are at present grown would come to perfection in such a climate as this. Those at present noteworthy are

Neriums, Erythinas, Gardenias, *Tecoma grandiflora* and *Lagerstrœmia indica*. Of this last there are numerous varieties—white, pink, red, and nearly purple.

“The Peach orchards in flower present a gorgeous sight. The fruits grown here are considered to be the finest in the country, and in appearance they are certainly very good, but, like nearly all the fruits of Shanghai, they are acid or insipid. Why? Certainly not for want of sunshine. It is the same with Strawberries introduced from England. They grow well, and produce fruits equal in size and colour to any seen in England, but in flavour they are insipid. Another peculiarity I have noted is that introduced fragrant-flowered plants do not retain the intensity of their perfume.

“The native gardener has his own peculiarities, but while his methods from a western point of view are slow and antiquated, they are not to be despised. He produces surprisingly good examples of plants and vegetables. In flowering plants the main object is to produce striking effects by large masses of one colour. High colours such as crimson, scarlet, and red are his special delight, and the value of a flower is greatly enhanced if it be ‘double.’ In all his floral arrangements he produces heavy, flat masses; light and graceful mixtures of flowers and foliage he cannot appreciate. In his management of glass structures he never makes the mistake of keeping them too close. If at all possible he will have all ventilators and doors open from early morning till night. This, I fancy, is the outcome of his belief that it is impossible for a plant to live which is not subject to open-air treatment, more especially to dew. Dew he looks upon as the elixir of plant-life and has as high an opinion of its virtues as some Scots have of ‘mountain dew.’

“During May I visited the Mandarins’ display of Orchids at the Confucius temple in the native part of the city. This was one of the three days throughout the year on which the temple is open to the public—native public I presume, as I was the only foreigner there. Owing to the vast crowd of young and old, rich and poor, all hustling and pushing each other, ingress was somewhat difficult. Truly, thought I, straight must be the gate and narrow the way! Narrow in reality, and tortuous, the path proved to be, consisting of innumerable windings until the temple was reached. Here was an open space with shrines, in one of which was the floral display, consisting of about 300 plants. The respective merits of these were shown, not by a prize-ticket, but by exalting the premier plant on a pedestal considerably higher than all the others. To mark the merits of the others in comparison with the first, the pedestals decreased in size till the plants unworthy of notice were almost on a level with the floor.

“I next visited the Mandarins’ Rockery, which is held in high repute by the natives. Admittance is gained through a massive wooden door securely fastened by bolts, along a narrow passage having a similar

door half way and one at the end opening on the Rockery. This is a stupendous rock-work, but not a rock-garden, as few plants are grown thereon. It was about 40 feet high, entirely constructed of boulders cemented together so as to form caves, ledges, and passages as though hewn out of rock, its summit being capped by a summer-house. The whole structure was intersected and traversed by numerous walks and steps. The walks were paved entirely with variously coloured tiles about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, set on edge close together, the different colours being utilised to depict monstrous birds, reptiles, and dragons. At the base was a miniature lake planted with *Nelumbium speciosum* and *Eichornea speciosa* and crossed by a wooden bridge.

“Generally speaking, I am fully satisfied with my position and mean to do my best for the prestige of Kew.”

AFRICA.

PROF. H. H. W. PEARSON writes from South African College, Cape Town, Jan. 27, 1904:—“I have just read the very excellent number of the *Kew Guild Journal* with great interest. I am delighted to find that there are so many old Kew men in the Colony, and look forward to making their acquaintance. The scenes of the labours of two of them, viz. the Cape Town Municipal Gardens and those of Mr. Arderne at The Hill, Claremont, are familiar to me, and both, the latter especially, make a good return for the work put into them. I notice that the Guild has done me the honour of placing me on its Committee. At this distance I have not much hope of being of service, but please be assured that it will always give me the greatest pleasure to do anything in my power for Kew or the Kew Guild.

“I have just returned from a short trip to Namaqualand, Walfisch Bay, and Damaraland. Here, if anywhere, horticulture is at a discount. Nevertheless, in Damaraland I heard much of ‘a man from Kew,’ who seemed to be well-known in the northern part of Ovamboland and in Portuguese territory. No one knew his name, but the fact that he came from Kew and that he was one of those extraordinary people who can interest themselves in plants seem to have impressed many people of those parts. On looking up the list of Old Kewites I fancy that this mysterious person must be Mr. John Gossweiler of Loanda.

“My journey was sadly curtailed by the sudden outbreak of hostilities throughout the greater part of German S.W. Africa. I had, however, the great pleasure of seeing some 60 plants of *Welwitschia* in full flower, which is indeed a sight for the gods. I was unfortunately obliged to do all my travelling on horseback, other means of transport being just then quite unobtainable. I therefore had little opportunity for collecting, and the beautiful lot of succulents which I hoped to get for Kew is not. I have, however, a few dried plants, including some grasses, which I shall send shortly. Before I had been in the country

a week a very large but unknown number of natives were up in arms, and further botanical work was out of the question, so I returned, having obtained little except that for which I particularly went. But when the Germans have worked out their salvation and I once more have time to spare, I hope to go again, as it is a country which interests one immensely.

“At Walfisch Bay, where I spent a couple of days, I was able to see *Acanthosicyos horrida* in excellent form. The fruits were almost ripe. No doubt Kew has museum specimens of these. It is a most remarkable plant in many ways—the way in which it forms an absolutely pure culture on the summits and sides of these enormous sand-dunes is truly wonderful.”

MR. R. R. MENTZEL writes from the Transvaal Department of Agriculture, Gembokfontein, April 21, 1904:—“As I told you in my previous letters, I did a very good business in Klerksdorp, but during the war I suffered greatly at the hands of the Boers. They commandeered most of my worldly goods, horses, cattle, etc., and then put me in jail as a prisoner of war, from which I was only released on finding £300 bail. After this a two years' drought set in, and the river from which I drew my water-supply went dry. This completely ruined me, and I had to give up my business. However, the Transvaal Government required foresters, so I put in an application and was at once employed.

“I took up my duty as Forest Officer in November 1903, and I was very fortunate in getting the best and the largest Forestry branch in the Transvaal. Gembokfontein is nearly 5000 acres in extent and is admirably adapted for forestry, having an abundant water-supply, suitable and various soils, and it is in close proximity to the railroad.

“When I took over the duty in November this was a bare veldt, but I have now established a nursery of 8 acres and have already raised over one million trees. There is a strong spring near the nursery, in front of which I have erected a large dam, and by means of this I am able to irrigate about 60 acres. I hope to plant about 100 acres of trees in the next rainy season.

“The principal trees grown here will be ‘Gums’ (*Eucalyptus spp.*) and Pines. Of other trees we grow several sorts of Cupressus, Callitris, Junipers, Oaks, and other European timber-trees. Strange to say the first seeds I put into the ground (*Quercus Cerris*) came from Kew, and I am pleased to tell you that nearly every seed grew.

“I am pleased with my work and position; I receive a good salary, with many other advantages. The Government is building me a nice and comfortable house near the nursery. The locality is a very healthy one and living out in the country is just what suits me. My wife, who is now in England, will join me again as soon as the house is habitable.

“I have men of about 30 nations under my charge, so you may guess that I have to be continuously on the *qui vive*.

“I met Mr. Burt-Davy at Potchefstroom and at Pretoria. He was in very good health and spirits.”

MR. C. E. F. ALLEN writes from Bulawayo, April 8, 1904 :—“I had four days at Easter on the Matopos. The Matopos are simply a sea of rugged kopjes, some of which consist solely of gigantic rocks and curiously shaped stones, whilst others are almost covered with small shrubs and bushes. Euphorbias, 20 feet to 30 feet high, abound on them and some very pretty wild flowers are to be found. I saw some gorgeous yellow ground Orchids and many Ferns.

“I visited Rhodes' grave, and it is in a fine situation for the long sleep. On the side of the Rhodes kopje they are building a huge memorial to the Alan Wilson people who perished in the rebellion. It is after the style of the Marble Arch, and there are some exquisite bronzes by Thorneycroft on each side of it. But amongst all that rugged beauty of nature it is an absolute blot on the landscape.”

Writing later from Forester's Camp, Victoria Falls, Rhodesia, he says :—“I have been up here a week and have spent a good deal of time looking round the Falls and their immediate neighbourhood. I cannot describe them, but they are as wide as the Niagara Falls and twice as high.

“I went through the Rain Forest the other day. This Rain Forest, in which the leaves and branches are for ever dripping, is opposite the waterfall on the top of the great cliff that looms up between 400 feet and 500 feet, and down which hundreds of little white streams are always falling. The everlasting rain is really caused by the spray from the Falls, which is said to rise to a height of 2000 feet and to be visible for 50 miles. The rainbows caused by the sun's rays falling on the spray are very impressive. In the Forest it is impossible to keep dry although one wears oilskins. Adiantums and Aspleniums and other Ferns grow luxuriantly. A remarkable thing is that the flora of the Rain Forest is absolutely distinct from the surrounding flora. There are some very large Baobabs growing in the park. I measured one this morning and found it was 79 feet round the trunk at 3 feet from the ground.

“So far I am feeling very well and energetic, and I consider myself very fortunate in being able to live at such a glorious place.”

MR. H. POWELL writes from the Agricultural Department, Nairobi, British East Africa, April 7, 1904 :—“I arrived safely in Mombasa on 31st January last, proceeded to Nairobi the following day, and have now settled down to work in good earnest.

“Nairobi is 328 miles by rail from Mombasa and 5450 feet above sea-level, and the journey occupied 23½ hours. To a stranger this is

one of the most interesting railway journeys possible. On the evening of July 2nd we had a grand view of the magnificent mountain Kilimanjaro, in German East Africa, and I had my first experience of East-African locusts the same evening, the train rushing through myriads of these locusts circling on the wing. A few days afterwards, at the Experimental Farm, the same kind of locust suddenly appeared in the afternoon and settled on the trees, bushes, and part of the growing crops, changing by their very numbers the appearance of the vegetation to a brownish purple colour. Fortunately, Mr. Linton, myself, and several labourers were on the ground, and by means of smoke from bush fires and the quick movements of the labourers, got the locusts on the wing before any appreciable damage had been done. A nursery of introduced plants is being established on a good scale, and will be the means of disseminating many useful trees, etc. Several varieties of Cotton are under trial at the farm, and the appearance of the plants, in particular the Egyptian, is promising.

“The Cotton Expert attached to the Agricultural Department has been for some weeks now inspecting the coast lands, and has, I understand, favourably reported on the same for Cotton growing. The present and next year should therefore witness rapid strides in the establishment of a Cotton industry in British East Africa.

“At Naivasha, about 60 miles further up in the direction of Uganda, there is a large Government Stock Farm of various animals, and the operations of the Department extend over a very large area. Just now, great interest is being centred in the possibility of a fibre industry. I believe the soil and climate are admirably adapted for Rhea and Sisal Hemp, and labour is cheap.

“Settlers are arriving in numbers from South Africa and elsewhere, and altogether the prospects of East Africa, for those with the necessary capital, are bright.

“The temperature at the present time ranges from 85° F. in the shade between 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 48° F. at nights. The sun is very hot in the afternoon, but the nights are cool, and the early mornings quite chilly. The climate is not as trying as that of the West Indies, and the absence of mosquitoes in the Nairobi District is something to be grateful for.

“The country is generally adapted for stock-raising and dairying. The cows around Nairobi yield fair quantities of milk, and excellent butter is made.

“As a game country East Africa is considered hard to beat. On the journey up from Mombasa, herds of gazelles, hartebeests, zebras, and other animals are seen, as well as scattered groups of ostriches, guinea fowls, and other birds. Within a short distance of Nairobi are lions, leopards, rhinoceroses, hyenas, and other animals. Occasionally sportsmen get badly mauled, by the rhinoceros in particular.

“The headquarters of the Uganda Railway are located at Nairobi, and

in the great workshops there everything in connection with the rolling-stock is now made and repaired. The traffic of the Railway is said to be increasing yearly, and there is no doubt that the line will play an important part in the development of British East Africa."

MR. F. S. SILLITOE writes from the Palace Gardens, Khartoum, Sept. 2, 1904:—"Dawe, of Entebbe, and I had hoped to meet and shake hands at Gondokoro, on the borders of the Sudan and Uganda, and thus bring together two links in the chain of Kewites reaching from the Cape to Cairo. But, as ill-luck would have it, the day before I left a letter arrived telling me Dawe was down with fever and could not possibly get there. However, I did my part and had a very fine voyage of 2200 miles on the White Nile. The most striking part is that region known as the 'Sudd.' This Sudd is one huge swamp extending along the river for 300 miles and on either side as far as the eye can reach; the vegetation consists chiefly of Papyrus and a reed 15 feet high, while on the water is *Pistia stratiotes*. In places the channel is only wide enough for the steamer to get through without touching the sides, so that you can imagine how monotonous the 320 miles of this region gets to be. Yet it teems with all kinds of birds. To see thousands of the white egrets roosting in the evening is a beautiful sight.

"Herds of 25 to 30 hippopotami are plentiful, and crocodiles abound, though to kill them is not easy. My companion shot a hippopotamus, and it was a curious sight to see the natives cut it up and hang the flesh all over the boat to dry. This, however, cannot be said to have added to the pleasures of the trip. I saw a fine herd of elephants, and giraffes also. As soon as the sun sets millions of mosquitoes come out, and one has to get under his net and keep there till daylight.

"When nearing home we got caught in a terrific thunderstorm and were nearly wrecked. One barge was struck by lightning, and the other had its corrugated iron roof blown away, while everybody and everything were drenched. We were blown right across the river to the opposite bank, and stuck there in the mud for 18 hours, in spite of all efforts to get off.

"At present the gardens here are looking well. We had a stretch of 8½ months without any rain, so that gardening is not easy. This year, indeed, we have only had one good rain—10 days ago—but not so many sandstorms and high winds as usual. The highest thermometer-reading as yet is 118° shade. Khartoum is rapidly improving and will be a fine town in a few years. The river embankment is progressing well and when planted with *Albizia Lebbek* will make a fine promenade.

"I hope to find Kew and all those I know there in their best form when I go on leave next year."

AMERICA.

MR. T. W. BROWN, who, as we announced in last year's *Journal*, constructed the garden round the British Pavilion at the St. Louis Exhibition, writes, Sept. 2, 1904:—"I have greatly enjoyed my stay at St. Louis. When I came here the Exposition grounds were but one vast clay-field, and to watch this become covered with a city of palaces and gardens in one winter and spring was very interesting. It is a great exhibition, and there is much to be seen and learnt in horticulture. There are good examples of landscape work in different styles, including the Cascade Gardens, the Sunken Garden, the Japanese and French Gardens. The Californian exhibit of fruit is, I should think, the best ever staged. The Forestry and Agriculture Buildings are also packed with most interesting exhibits from all countries.

"The Convention of the Society of American Florists held here two weeks ago was very enjoyable. Prominent horticulturists from many parts of the States were present, including many who started life in Britain. It was pleasant to hear old Kewites like Mr. Gurney, of Shaw's Garden, and Mr. W. Smith, of Washington Botanic Gardens, tell of their early days in the old country. They are, indeed, 'grand old men.' I have also seen Messrs. L. Baumann and C. H. Plumb; the latter is now in the florist's business in Detroit.

"The exhibit of photographs of the Royal Gardens, Kew, has been awarded the 'Grand Prize' and has been set aside by the Commission for Shaw's Garden."

MR. E. HEMMING.—A politician who has achieved the honour of being caricatured is generally considered to have made a distinct advance in his profession. We may, therefore, regard the appearance of a caricature of Mr. Hemming in "The North American" of Jan. 20, 1904, with satisfaction, and as being an indication that he has emerged from the rank and file of American horticulturists. He is depicted reading a paper to the Farmers' Institute of Philadelphia, but it is so long since we saw him that we are unable to vouch for the accuracy of the portrait.

MR. A. J. JORDAN writes from Montserrat, W.I., 1st May, 1904:—"The work is getting on very well here at Montserrat, both in the garden and among the people. One of our objects is to train boys at the Stations, and in this I have been fairly successful. I have now more applications than I can entertain and am able to select the more promising boys. The earlier started among them are now loaned out to planters to spray, prune, bud, etc., and are in constant demand. This is very gratifying when one remembers that these boys have had only about three years' training and are in about the same stage as an apprentice would be at home.

"This year I was able to discover a remedy for the leaf-blister-mite on Cotton which threatened to destroy the reviving industry of Cotton-growing.

"My title has been altered to 'Curator' and what is more important, now that I am a married man, is that there is an increase of pay. Mr. Patterson and his wife passed up three weeks ago, but I did not know they were on the steamer until it was too late to go on board to see them.

"The rifle club has been turned into a corps of the defence force and we have practice at the expense of the Government instead of our own. A team of our club met a team from the German cruiser 'Falke' last week, with the result that we won by fourteen points. We had a good time whilst they were here—a ball on shore, another on the 'Falke,' and a reception at the Commissioner's,—so you see we have some compensation for exile.

"The spring flowers, if they may be so called, are heralding the approach of the rainy season and the waste lands are bright with *Hippeastrum equestre*. The rocky sides of the ravines are pretty with the long racemes of the metallic-blue flowered *Petrea volubilis*. Mangoes, Hog Plums, Red and White Cedars, and many other of the trees are now making the place gay with their blossoms."

MR. W. C. FISHLOCK writes from Tortola, Virgin Islands, W.I., Oct. 1, 1904:—"The *Journal* was full of interest as usual. What we in the Colonies feel of especial value is the list of names and addresses. It enables one to keep in touch with, and exchange an occasional letter with, one's old associates at Kew.

"Here in the Virgin Islands, in common with the rest of the West Indies, we have been endeavouring to resuscitate the Cotton Industry—for there was a Cotton Industry here many years ago.

"Bryan Edwards, in his 'History of the West Indies' speaks of the Virgin Islands as being only suited for the growth of Sugar and Cotton.

"The difficulty is the lack of capital. The people who own the land live as a rule from hand to mouth, therefore they cannot launch out into new industries very easily. Besides, the Ethiopian is notoriously conservative. What suited his forefathers suits him.

"The methods of agriculture, too, are very primitive, the hoe being almost their only implement. Notwithstanding these difficulties, there is decided promise for the industry, and we hope in time it will add appreciably to the trade of the place."

AUSTRALIA.

MR. A. GREEN, writing from the Sydney Botanic Gardens, gives the following account of a short botanising trip to the Illawarra Mountains

in N. S. Wales. It will be of especial interest to present and past Temperate House men:—"A train journey of 70 miles from Sydney and a drive of another six brought me to Jamberoo, which is very pleasantly situated at the foot of the Illawarra Range. Here I put up with some friends at a farmhouse for the night. I was up betimes the next morning and found misty clouds overhanging the mountains. I started off, however, and after passing through a few cleared paddocks, I passed the Minnamurra River. Here I found *Casuarina glauca* growing in great luxuriance along the banks and forming big trees. *Cedrela australis* (the 'Red Cedar'), which is getting scarce now, is very like the Walnut-tree in England. Towering above all other trees in the thick scrub was *Ficus australis*, the upper forks of which in many cases were filled with epiphytal plants such as *Dendrobium speciosum*, *Davallia pyxidata*, *Asplenium Nidus*, and *Platyserium alaicorne*. One huge specimen had its trunk densely clothed with *Piper hederaceum* and was really magnificent.

"*Bignonia australis* was to be seen hanging from tree to tree. Large trees of *Brachychiton acerifolium* are met with occasionally, and when flowering about Christmas are very conspicuous. Basaltic rocks were lying about everywhere, many covered with species of *Peperomia*.

"I travelled in a 'sulky' as far as the road had been made, but it then became necessary to proceed up the mountain side on foot, leaving the horse at a settler's place. Almost the first things to meet my eye were shrubs of *Elæodendron australis*—beautiful objects with glossy leaves and covered with orange-red berries. The yellow-berried Elder is common about here and *Panax sambucifolia*. Our old friend, *Dicksonia antarctica*, was in great abundance and in every stage of growth. *Adiantum formosum* was very lovely, and I found a specimen of *Botrychium ternatum*.

"*Laportea gigas*, the Nettle-tree, was common, but for obvious reasons I did not inspect it closely. *Syncarpia laurifolia* assumes colossal proportions, and is known as the 'Turpentine tree'; it produces a valuable timber. *Livistona australis* is one of the commonest things here; it grows with a straight stem, sometimes over 100 feet high, bearing a tuft of leaves on the top and looks very curious. Another Palm, somewhat scarce here, but very elegant, is *Archontophœnix Cunninghamii*. *Acacia linearis* is met with as a small tree in groups. *Eugenia myrtifolia* also makes a charming little tree. Other things I saw were *Callistemon salignus*, *Doryphora Sassafras*, *Backhousia myrtifolia*, *Hibiscus heterophyllus*, *Pseudomorus brunoniana*, *Ehretia acuminata* [hardy at Kew], *Acronychia Baueri*, etc., etc.

"When returning home I noticed plants of *Doryanthes excelsa* sending up their gigantic flower-spikes. In another place there was a number of *Blandfordia flammea* in flower. Here and there, too, *Melaleuca ericifolia*, covered with its white flowers, was extremely pretty."

A TOUR THROUGH SESSE ISLAND.

By M. T. DAWE.

On the 16th of January 1904 I left Entebbe for a tour through and around the Sesse Island on Lake Victoria Nyanza. There was a dearth of canoes at the time, and those I obtained were small and unseaworthy; but being the only means of transport available we ventured out towards the island. After two hours paddling we reached an island known as Busi, and there the canoe I occupied had to be beached and repaired before we could venture further. This done, we again started on our way, but had not gone far when we observed masses of black clouds advancing towards us. This was the sign of a coming storm, and shortly it was upon us. The lake, a few minutes before, had been comparatively calm, but now we were tossed about in a heavy sea, and made little progress. The canoe men entreated me to return to Busi, saying that the "canoes would all die." I, however, objected and the men did their best to proceed and laboured hard against the storm. Sunset was upon us and Sesse was not to be seen. It rapidly grew darker, and I could see that our condition was critical. However, about three hours after sunset, and when we were expecting every moment to be swamped, we heard the hideous snort of a hippopotamus. This noise, uncanny as it was, was welcome, for it told us that land was not far off. Suddenly, straight ahead of us, a fire flared up, revealing land; the men, stimulated by this, pulled in its direction as hard as they could, and we were soon wading through Papyrus and Waterlilies, and at 10 p.m. had reached land. Then such a shout went up as only the Baganda can utter when a great success has been achieved.

The island was not Sesse however; this was far off, but we were satisfied that it was land, and lost no time in pitching tents, for we were drenched and hungry. At midnight a meal was produced which was most acceptable, but it was long after that ere the exuberance of the natives subsided sufficiently for me to get to sleep. In the morning when we again left for Sesse Island, the appearance the lake presented was in great contrast to that of the previous day. All was calm and quiet and the water was as smooth as a mill pond; crocodiles were floating here and there basking in the sun as if they too had come up to appreciate the welcome change. Sesse Island was reached that morning, and after drying our drenched clothes we rested for the day. The next day I spent in the surrounding forests, and on the following day proceeded by canoe to Malabana, the extreme end of the island. This we reached in two days. During the first day's journey we passed lovely forests and lunched at Madzigo.

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS

is very rife on the islands, and hut after hut we found deserted. We found one old woman cast out from among her relatives and friends

and left in an old outshed to await a slow but sure death from this dreadful malady. Most distressing to us was the sight of these deserted huts with the Bananas and Sweet-potatoes growing luxuriantly around. The stone-covered graves just outside the huts told in plain language what had occurred. Here, too, the forests were magnificent; there were immense trees of *Canarium Schweinfurthi*, the towering, flat-topped *Piptadenia africana* and *Monodora myristica*; large-leaved climbing Aroids like *Philodendrons* covered the trees, and the air was full of the fragrance of *Landolphia florida*. Ferns were extremely common. *Angiopteris evecta* and *Marattias* were the most conspicuous of terrestrial Ferns, and epiphytal *Polypodiums* and *Platyserium grande* clothed the trees above. On a sandy plain just within the forest belt were acres of *Lycopodium cernuum*, which was most interesting to find, growing so luxuriantly and in such abundance.

We reached Diji at sunset, where we camped for the night. We left again at sunrise and reached the end of the island by noon. Egyptian geese were very plentiful here, and they occupied a foremost place in the *menu* of the few following days. Here there were grand Plantain gardens, everything growing most luxuriantly. The hippopotami were quite aware of this and made nightly raids in the gardens many miles inland. The natives do their best to cope with their nocturnal visitors. One common trap I almost fell into myself. This is a huge tree-stump armed with a poisoned spear and then suspended among the bushes in a line with the animals' track; a string crosses the track which, when touched, brings the speared tree down on the animal passing beneath.

From Diji I proposed to walk through

THE CENTRE OF THE ISLAND

and send back the canoes to the starting-point, so we left early and reached a place called Bwendero at 2 p.m. This march was a most interesting one, for I found along a stream fine Tree-ferns (*Alsophila sp.*) and an epiphytal Begonia with acicular brilliant fruits. The forests were very rich in rubber-yielding *Landolphias*, and skirting the forests here and there were immense masses of *Gleditschia*. The following day brought us back to Bugala, the starting-point, which we again left for Bugoma at the other end of the island. The island is more or less the shape of a broad V, Bugala occupying the point and Malabana and Bugoma the ends. On the march between Bwendero and Bugala I found another species of Tree-fern—a *Cyathea*, which grew on the outskirts of a lovely dell. Within the dell the *Alsophilas* grew twenty or more feet in height, their trunks being covered with a filmy *Hymenophyllum*, and the ground beneath with a pretty *Selaginella*. This part of the island is well worth the visit of any one interested in Ferns, for this dell presents one of the grandest sights imaginable.

On the way to Bugoma we saw several canoes being built. The

Basesse are very adept at canoe-building and also at paddling, the principal Chief of the island being, in the old days, the Admiral of the Fleet. The march to Bugoma was a delightful one. The road, such as it is, goes through the centre of the island, and on a clear day lovely lake views are obtainable on both sides. From Bugoma we crossed to the mainland and visited Masaka, and on our return rounded the island by canoes. Unfortunately my canoe sprung a leak which might have proved serious had we not been near a small island. This much impeded our progress, and we did not reach our camping place until 8 p.m. The next day brought us to Bugala, and after procuring a good collection of Tree-ferns for the Botanic Gardens we left for Entebbe, reaching there on February 3rd.

A LETTER FROM WESTERN CHINA.

[The following notes were written September 27, 1903, by Mr. E. H. WILSON at Kiating Fu, Yangtze River, W. China. As is generally known, Mr. Wilson, during the past two seasons, has been collecting plants for Messrs. Veitch, who have kindly given permission for this letter to be published.]

I arrived in Shanghai on March 22, and having completed my arrangements, I left there by steamer on April 4, and reached Ichang April 12. At Ichang I purchased a boat and made the necessary arrangements for my long river journey of nearly 900 miles, and, leaving on April 25, I reached Kiating Fu June 19. This place I determined to make my base for this season's work.

Leaving here on June 25, I set out for Tachien-lu, on the borders of Tibet, and arrived there July 14. After several days collecting on the high mountains, I set out on my return by another route, and reached Kiating Fu August 4. On August 10 I was again on the road, this time for Sungpan—a border town situated in the north-west corner of the Province, whither I arrived on August 27. After a very pleasant time in the mountains I returned here again in September.

On these two trips I collected specimens of some 900 species of plants, a complete set of which I hope will eventually find a home in Kew Herbarium.

Fortune has favoured me, and I have succeeded in obtaining ripe seeds of the plant my firm are so anxious to obtain. I have also secured what I believe to be *Meconopsis punicea*.

THE FLORA OF THESE MOUNTAIN REGIONS

is extremely interesting and presents many curious problems on plant distribution. One of the most striking is the extension of the flora of the Yunnan plateau. Such characteristic Yunnan plants as *Osteomeles*

anthyllidifolia, *Barleria cristata*, *Pyrus Delavayi*, *Cotoneaster pannosa*, *C. Francheti*, *Scolopendrium Delavayi*, to mention the first half-dozen that come to my mind, are common in the mountains and gorges from 2000–4000 feet. The *Osteomeles* and *Cotoneasters* even occur as far north as Sungpan, lat. 32° N.

What I may call the displacement of species is also very interesting. Here, for example, *Rodgersia pinnata* displaces the Hupeh *R. æsculifolia* and *Chelidonium franchetianum* similarly displaces *C. lasiocarpum*. Again, *Lilium leucanthum* and the species named *formosum* by Franchet are the sole representatives of the *Brownii* group in these regions.

Forests are well-nigh extinguished, though small remnants of coniferous forest still remain. I find these Conifers very interesting, for, though social plants, the species are extremely local. Beyond the Chinese Pine, Cypress, and *Cunninghamia*, none of which occur on the higher mountains, the only species I have noted as common to Hupeh as well as here are *Pinus koraiensis* and an *Abies*.

Apart from the Conifers, the ligneous plants generally are similar to those of Hupeh. All the higher mountains are clad with *Rhododendrons* and many of the species are extremely handsome. I believe the *Rhododendrons* of China equal, perhaps excel, those of the Himalaya in beauty and variety, and should be much hardier, since they come from similar altitudes in latitudes many degrees further north. Around Tachien-lu they form dense impenetrable thickets at 10,000 to 13,000 ft. altitude.

The ethnology of these parts is very interesting and little known. Anyone interested in this subject could not do better than come and spend some months in these regions. Apart from the Lolos and Tibetans there are some eighteen recognised tribes. These are divisible into three or four groups, each with a distinct language as far as one can gather.

In the red-sandstone cliffs around here and extending all the way from Chungking are

NUMBERLESS CAVES,

square in shape, well excavated, and evidently of great age. The Chinese call them "Mantzu caves," and say they were inhabited by a people called Mantzu more than a thousand years ago. After these people were conquered by the Chinese they (what few escaped) fled to the mountains north-west of here, and their descendants live there to this day. The term "Mantzu" simply means savage, and is applied indiscriminately by Chinese to all aborigines. However, for some peculiar reason, they apply it more especially to a tribe inhabiting the west bank of the Min river above Kuan Hsien towards Sungpan.

All the tribes around the town of Sungpan, save one, go under the general term of "Sifan." These Sifans are undoubtedly Tibetans who have forsaken their nomadic life for the settled one of agriculture. I lived some days with these people and was well treated. However I

object to them in common with Tibetans and other tribes on account of their intolerable stink.

The one distinct tribe is known as "Po-lu-tzu," a Chinese term which, loosely translated, means emigrant. Their numerals and a brief vocabulary prove them to be totally distinct from the Tibetans. They claim to belong to the country north-east of Sungpan—that is the country between that occupied by the so-called Mantzu on the south and the Sifan on the north.

The Sifan architecture is purely Tibetan and totally different from that of the Mantzu or Po-lu-tzu, whose styles are identical. A characteristic feature of villages of the latter is one or more high stone towers either square or octagonal in shape. These towers doubtless serve as look-outs and harbours of refuge.

Our Government has recently established a Consul-General at Cheng Fu, the capital of this province. It may interest you to know that the gentleman selected for the post is Mr. A. Hosie, who, twenty odd years ago, at the instigation of Kew, cleared up the wax-insect problem in these parts. Mr. Hosie is now busy on an exhaustive report on the products of Szechuan both animal and vegetable.

FROM DOMINICA, WEST INDIES, TO DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND.

By D. TANNOCK.

I LEFT Dominica on April 6, 1903, by the Canadian Mail-steamer for Halifax.

Next morning we were at Montserrat, and I at once went off with Mr. Jordan [Kew, 1899] to see the Botanic Station and experimental plots. We first of all drove over to the other side of the island to see one of the out-stations, which was a splendid object-lesson to the people in the neighbourhood.

The chief station was very interesting, and was, in fact, botanic garden, experimental plots, flower-garden and nursery all in little more than six acres. The plots were labelled so that the people could see easily what was going on. The natives don't mind acquiring knowledge provided it is got without much trouble.

The following day I landed at Antigua and went up to see the Botanic Station and Stock-farm. The station had greatly improved since I saw it last—that was before Mr. Sands [Kew, 1899] went there—and, in spite of the dry weather and unfavourable climate, looked well.

I landed in St. Kitts, but did not see Mr. Lunt [Kew, 1894] or the Botanic Station.

We spent a day at Bermuda, which is a beautiful place with fields of

Lilies and Onions. I went round the Botanic Station with Mr. Bishop, who has made an interesting place out of rock, a little soil, and seaweed. It is wonderful what a lot is expected from the English gardener in the West Indies; he is in most cases given a piece of land which has never been of any use to anyone, and on it he is expected to grow a varied collection of plants better than everyone else in the place. And he usually succeeds in doing it, too!

I spent a day in Halifax, Nova Scotia; then started on the six days' rail journey to Vancouver.

To describe what I saw crossing the continent I find impossible; the scenery is grand and the size and resources of the country overwhelming. We passed through six distinct kinds of country: (1) the lumbering country of Nova Scotia through forests of Pines; (2) the flat country, beautifully cultivated near Montreal; (3) the forest and lake country along the shore of Lake Superior to near Winnipeg; (4) the prairie; (5) the Rocky Mountains; (6) the valley of the Fraser River in British Columbia. In Nova Scotia the winter was just breaking up and the rivers were full of broken ice. Near Montreal the farmers were sowing their wheat. On the Prairie the only sign of spring was a blue Anemone in flower. In the mountains we had a snow-storm; and in British Columbia the fruit-trees were in full blossom and the leaf-buds were just bursting. Near Vancouver we passed through the forest of big trees. They have here reserved 10,000 acres of big trees as a park, and made beautiful drives, walks, and cycle-tracks all through it. They do things on a big scale in Canada.

Taking to the sea again, Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands was our next place of call. It belongs to the United States, but is overrun by Chinese and Japanese, who do most of the trade and live here just as they would do in their own country. The most striking thing in the gardens were ponds of *Pontederia crassipes* in full flower.

We spent a day at Fiji, which is a far more interesting place than Honolulu. I saw Mr. Yeoward, an Old Kewite [1889], and went round the Botanic Garden with him. The gardens are run more as an appanage of Govt. House than anything else, and are not of much use to the planters. The natives of Fiji are the tallest, fiercest-looking, and least dressed of any I have seen, but I believe they are not bad to get on with now they have given up eating one another.

Our next call was Brisbane [MacMahon, 1882]. The Gardens there are a combination of the zoological and botanical and are very interesting, but showed the effects of the drought which has done so much harm in Australia.

Two days more brought us to Sydney, where I changed into another boat for New Zealand. I had not much time, but went up to the Gardens and saw two Old Kewites—Mr. Boorman [1885] and Mr. Green [1885]. The Sydney Gardens are beautiful, for whilst the plants are almost tropical they have the beautiful lawns and flowers of

temperate regions. I noticed the people were not allowed to smoke in the gardens; that is worse than having to keep off the grass!

Four days more brought us to Wellington, the capital, but not the chief town, of New Zealand. The Botanic Gardens there are covered with native bush and *Pinus insignis*, and though naturally beautiful did not impress me much after Sydney. Mr. Hardy [1894] is the Old Kewite here. Next day I went up to Christchurch, and went round the Gardens with Mr. Taylor, a venerable Kewite [1852]. There are some fine specimens of Coniferæ here and many home trees; in fact, this was the most English garden I had seen since leaving home last October.

Another day brought us to my new home—Dunedin, a beautiful city situated at the top of a bay and spreading all round on the hillsides.

NOTES FROM UGANDA.

By E. BROWN.

Entebbe, March 10, 1904.

I REACHED Entebbe on Jan. 13, after a pleasant voyage out and an interesting journey up country. Mahon's account of the latter is so very good [see *Journal*, 1903, p. 145] that it is unnecessary for me to write anything under that heading. I found Dawe in excellent health, and was cheered to hear he had enjoyed the same all the time he had been here.

Entebbe is quite a town, and there are a number of Europeans residing here. The gardens are of considerable size and extending continually. I was agreeably surprised at the number of species already introduced, and it says much for the activity of those whose duty it has been to start the garden, that so much has been done in so short a time and in spite of the labour difficulties, which to a newcomer appear insurmountable. Coffee does exceedingly well, and a plantation of Nyassaland Coffee here is a picture. Cocoa also does very well, and the oldest trees are just showing flower. Of fruits we have an abundance, but English ones, except the Strawberry, are entirely absent.

As yet I have not been far from the station, but the natural scenery of the environs of Entebbe is magnificent. The most lovely views of lake and forest scenery imaginable may be seen here. A walk in the forest is a continual source of delight to me. There is always something fresh to see, or some old favourite seen for the first time among its natural surroundings. I had read much of the grandeur of a tropical forest, but I was not prepared for such a magnificent sight as one really presents. The huge trees are wonderful, and the climbers and epiphytes are there in extraordinary profusion.

In the sheltered creeks of the Lake, free from wave-action, are huge

clumps of Papyrus, large trees of Ambatch, varieties of *Nymphaea stellata*, *Pistia stratiotes*, and a *Utricularia*. It is not an uncommon sight when going down the garden towards the Lake to see a crocodile or a hippopotamus rushing into the water. Monkeys are numerous and rather a nuisance, as they jump about on the trees and occasionally break a valued one.

Bird-life is very varied, plentiful and gay. Butterflies are most gorgeous in colour. Curious insects abound everywhere, but ants are the most troublesome ones. It is a curious sight to see

THE BITING ANTS

marching from one place to another in the forest, which they are continually doing. I recently took particular notice of one lot. The distance from the place where they emerged from the ground to where they entered it again was about 30 yards, and they travelled about forty abreast. On timing them I found quite 400 passed a given point in a minute. This march went on for two whole days, and assuming they rested at night (a fact I am not certain about), there must have been quite half a million ants in that body. The path they traversed, five inches wide, had afterwards quite a trodden down appearance. This creature, apart from its bite, is not so much to be dreaded as the White Ant, which attacks trees and is very fond of *Eucalypti* at Entebbe.

Dawe has been away twice on tours of a fortnight each. He is likely to be away frequently, as the authorities are trying to induce the natives to cultivate the land, and stations have been started in various places. There are generally about 200 natives working in the garden. Their pay is about 3 rupees monthly, and they are not worth more.

THE BUGANDA NATIVE

is an interesting study. He is not quite the poor innocent creature sometimes pictured. His chief thought is to get through life as easily as possible. This may seem to indicate that he has some brains and intelligence, but otherwise you would not think he had any. Neither has he any thought of the future. You may catch a man doing wrong and tell him you must fine him at the end of the month. But the next day you find him doing the same again, and at the month's end, when the punishment comes, he has probably forgotten what it is for. Thus the lesson is quite lost. The only punishment they understand is one of a corporal kind, but that, of course, is strictly forbidden.

The natives, so far as I can find, have no religion of their own, but missionaries are very numerous here, and as they are of several sects, religion is made rather complicated for the native. The Roman Catholic mission is, I believe, the strongest, probably because they give a rosary in the form of a necklace to their converts. This is thought highly of by the native, who wears it every day.

If one puts the material condition of these natives side by side with that of hundreds of thousands of Englishmen, the comparison is greatly

in favour of the Buganda. They never feel the want of food or clothes, and never suffer from cold. Their chief food is Bananas, which they can get by growing, or, if they have not their own plantation, they can buy a bunch for 1*d.* As an instance of the price of food, my "boy," whom I pay 8 rupees monthly (10*s.* 8*d.*) asked me yesterday to give him only one rupee monthly and keep the rest for him until he asked for it. He said one rupee was ample for him to buy food with for a month. How many men in England could live on one-eighth of their income? These "boys" usually work until they have sufficient money to buy a wife, when they build their shambas, plant their Bananas, and live for the rest of their days in peace and plenty. Their wives do all the work.

IN MEMORIAM.

WALTER HILL.

THE death of Walter Hill on Feb. 4, 1904, at Canonbie Lea near Brisbane, robs the Guild of its oldest and most famous representative in Australia. For the portrait here reproduced and for particulars of his interesting career we have to thank his niece, Miss Mary Hill.

Walter Hill was born Dec. 31, 1820, at Scotsdyke, Dumfriesshire. While not yet 16 years of age he was apprenticed to his brother, Mr. D. Hill, head gardener at Balloch Castle, Dumbarton. From this place he went to Dickson's Nursery, Edinburgh, then as foreman to Minto House, Roxburghshire. After two years there he returned to Edinburgh and accepted a position in the Royal Botanic Garden under Mr. Wm. McNab. In 1843, on the recommendation of Mr. McNab, Hill came to the Royal Gardens at Kew, where he subsequently became foreman of the propagating and new plant departments. Sir Wm. Hooker appears to have entertained a high opinion of his abilities, for he recommended him as Curator of Cambridge Botanic Garden. That position, however, was otherwise filled and Hill stayed on at Kew till 1851.

At that time Australia afforded a wide field for botanical work, and to its flora belonged many of the most popular garden plants of the day. There Hill decided to go. He left Kew in Oct. 1851 and landed at Sydney the following February, at a time when the gold rush was at its height. The fever did not pass him by and he worked for six months on the Turon goldfield (with indifferent success), and subsequently visited the goldfields at Beechworth, Bendigo, and other places.

In 1854 he returned to Sydney, and in company with Mr. F. Strange and others set out on an exploring expedition from Keppel Bay to Cape York. The expedition was fated to have a tragic ending. All the members of the party, about seven in number, landed on Percy Island and separated to collect specimens. Hill went up the mountains,

the others going along the shore after shells, etc. When Hill was returning to the boat he came across the body of the mate stripped naked and with his throat cut, and he soon found that the natives had killed all the rest, except an aboriginal who had been employed by Hill's party. The two managed to reach the vessel and sailed next day for Brisbane.

About this time the Government of New South Wales, to which colony Brisbane then belonged, decided to establish a Botanic Garden there, and Hill was appointed its first Superintendent. He then entered on what was, perhaps, the busiest and most useful part of his career. He seized every opportunity of exploring the surrounding country in search of new plants and in 1857 ascended Mount Lindsay, finding there the Tree-fern, *Cyathea lindsayana*. By exchange he assiduously kept on introducing useful plants to the colony, from Kew and elsewhere. When the new colony of Queensland was formed, with Brisbane as its capital, Hill was appointed Colonial Botanist and Director of the Botanic Gardens. In 1862 he accompanied Sir Geo. Bowen on his expedition to Cape York, which resulted in the formation of a settlement at Somerset. The same year he was appointed Selector of Agricultural Reserves, and in that capacity selected 500,000 acres in various districts. Indeed, up to 1881, when he retired on a pension, he worked hard to develop the resources of his colony, by exploration, by his pen, and by the Botanic Garden he controlled.

The first sample of sugar manufactured in Queensland, which consisted of but a few pounds weight, was sent from the Botanic Garden to London by Mr. Hill in 1862. The sugar industry has grown to be one of the most important in Queensland.

After his retirement he lived on his property at Canonbie Lea, and interested himself in introducing and acclimatising fruit trees from India, America and Japan.

WILLIAM CAMERON.

One of the most famous of Old Kewites in Ceylon—W. Cameron—died in the Colombo Hospital on the 29th of June last, at the age of 69. We are indebted to Mr. H. F. Macmillan, of the Peradeniya Gardens, for the following account of his career :—Cameron, who was of Scottish birth, left Kew in 1857 and came out to Ceylon to take charge of the Peradeniya Gardens under the famous botanist Dr. Thwaites. The emoluments of his post, however, were so poor that he left in 1860. It soon became evident that the Government had lost in him a good servant, for, taking up Coffee-planting, he worked his way from manager to proprietor, and in the course of a few years retired on a fortune of about £60,000.

Returning with his wife and family to his native home in Aberdeen, he intended to purchase a country house and settle down there. The transactions in connection with the purchase were almost concluded

when Cameron received news of the disastrous outbreak of Coffee-leaf disease on his property in Ceylon. He returned to fight the pest himself, but the doom of Coffee in Ceylon was sealed despite all the efforts of the scientific men of the day. Cameron was destined never to see his native home again.

He took up the cultivation first of Cinchona, and then of Tea, both ventures being marked with conspicuous success. Up to his death he had the reputation of being one of the most shrewd and practical planters in Ceylon. The first Cinchona plants grown in Ceylon were, we believe, brought from Kew by Cameron when he first came out. He was also the first to introduce *Grevillea robusta*, now the most useful shade and windbelt-tree in Ceylon.

Cameron was a well-read man, an able violinist, and a Latin and Greek scholar. He had a deep fund of humour and "those who knew him best loved him most." He leaves behind him a widow and daughter in Edinburgh, and in Ceylon a daughter and three sons. The portrait we now give of him was taken in 1877.

CARL HANSEN.

The name of Professor Carl Hansen is known in England, mostly on account of his work "*Pinetum Danicum*," which was published in 1892 by the R.H.S. in the "Report of the Conifer Conference at Chiswick."

Hansen spent the years 1873-74 in Kew; then he went to Paris, and later on to Vienna, returning to Denmark in 1876. After a short stay in the Botanic Garden at Copenhagen, he got a position as head-gardener at Lerchenborg. A few years after he was appointed lecturer at the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural College. He often devoted his holidays to journeys in foreign countries, and he had thus seen a good deal of Europe; he really knew foreign gardens and gardeners as few others in Denmark did.

In regard to his relationship with his own countrymen and colleagues, it must be said that many were strongly opposed to him, while, on the other hand, others regarded him as a great authority. As a lecturer he was not much esteemed, but in private life and among his students his benevolence and amiability made him many friends.

In the year 1892 he received a permanent post in the College and in 1903 he was advanced to Professor. The antagonism towards him, however, now became so strong that it resulted in his resignation the same year. A short time afterwards—during the autumn of 1903—he died.

WILLIAM LUNT.

It is our sad duty to record the death of William Lunt, one of the most promising of the younger Kewites in the colonies. He died at St. Kitts, West Indies, on Jan. 3, 1904, after but three days' illness. He had kept up New Year's Eve at a friend's house.

Lunt came to Kew from the Welbeck Abbey Gardens in May 1892. His taste for, and knowledge of botany were such that in the autumn

of 1893 he was selected to accompany the late Mr. Theodore Bent on an exploring expedition to the Hadramaut. This, although one of the four ancient kingdoms of South Arabia, and the ancient frankincense country, was up to this time scarcely known. The country is a barren one, but Lunt discovered two new genera and twenty-five new species. Of these *Verbascum Luntii*, *Aloe Luntii* and other species named in his honour will help to keep his memory green. An account of his journey and somewhat exciting adventures are given in the *Journal* for 1896.

On his return from Arabia, after a short stay in Kew, he was appointed Assistant-Superintendent of the Trinidad Botanic Gardens. After a sojourn of some four or five years there he became Curator of the Botanic Station at St. Kitts-Nevis, where he remained till his death. Whilst in Trinidad he made the finest collection of land-shells in the Island. He was a lieutenant of Volunteers, and a good shot. His death is much regretted in the West Indies, not only by fellow Kewites, but by the public generally.

MATTHEW RIDLEY.

This well-known Old Kewite in India, we regret to record, died in the Bulrampur hospital, Lucknow, on Sept. 17 last. Mr. Ridley was one of several men sent out from Kew to India in or about 1870, with the object of establishing Cotton-growing there. The experiment was abandoned after a few years, and Ridley was given charge of the Model Farm at Cawnpore. Thence he was sent to Lucknow as assistant to Dr. Bonavia, who had at that time charge of the Government Gardens there. Two or three years later he succeeded Dr. Bonavia and took charge also of the various open spaces and parks of Lucknow. Ridley possessed a considerable talent for landscape work, and Indian writers aver that the sylvan beauties of Lucknow are in a great measure due to him. The city is rich in places of historic interest, and the surroundings of these Ridley did much to beautify.

Although only 56 years of age, arrangements had been made (against his own wish we believe) for him to retire on Sept. 30 last. He was destined to die in harness, however, less than a fortnight before that date. For the widow and eight children he left behind every sympathy will be felt. Ridley is said to have been a lineal descendant of the famous Ridley, Bishop of London, who was burnt with Latimer at Oxford three centuries and a half ago.

Writing from Allahabad in October, Mr. H. Davies says of Mr. Ridley:—"There is no doubt that he was the cleverest man out here in all that pertained to landscape gardening. He has worked wonders in Lucknow, and an inspection and study of his work is an education in itself. He was always ready to impart knowledge, and I have to thank Ridley for a good deal. He deserved to have a comfortable time after such a long innings, but the fates decreed otherwise."

EGON HEISE.

Heise, whose death a few weeks ago we regret to record, was born in Denmark in 1859. After his apprenticeship he went to France and thence to England. Through the influence of Queen Alexandra (then Princess of Wales) he obtained employment at Kew, which he left in 1883. He then returned to Denmark and became Assistant to Mr. H. A. Flindt, the Director of the Public Royal Gardens at Copenhagen and its neighbourhood. With him Heise remained three years, leaving to manage the fruit-exporting company, "Pomona," in Copenhagen. In 1890, he was appointed head-gardener at Bregentved, where he remained till his death. Bregentved is a large estate with fine fruit-forcing houses and orchards. There is also a model garden for the benefit of cottagers who grow fruit for export.

Whilst still in the early prime of life (43 years) Heise was attacked by a severe illness which in less than a year undermined his constitution. Although everything was tried to cure him—including a sojourn on the Riviera—death came really as a relief.

Heise was esteemed as a skilful and educated gardener and beloved by all those who came in contact with him.

CHARLES PATIN.

We are indebted to M. Louis Gentil, of the Botanic Gardens, Brussels, for information of the melancholy death of this Old Kewite. He committed suicide in 1901 at the North Station, Brussels, by throwing himself in front of a train. He appears to have taken upon himself more business responsibilities than he could well cope with, and the anxiety and worry in connection therewith, as well as an apprehension (groundless as it afterwards was shown to be) that his financial position was insecure, seem to have unhinged his mind.

M. Patin left Kew in 1871, and for some years was Belgian Consul at Medellin, U.S. Colombia. He was a life-subscriber to the Guild and an occasional correspondent and contributor of Orchids to Kew. In the horticultural world he was chiefly known as an exporter of South American Orchids, two of which—*Laelia Patinii* (now regarded as a synonym of *Cattleya Deckeri*) and *Odontoglossum Patinii*—will perpetuate his name.

GEORGE BUDD.

We have only lately heard of the death of this old Kew man, although it occurred in Feb. 1902. He left Kew in 1855, but of his subsequent career we have not been able to learn anything. In recent years he resided at Tadema Road, Chelsea.

KEW STAFF (16th November 1904).

		<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 (Phanerogams) .	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
" "	Arthur Disbrowe Cotton	1904
" for India	J. F. Duthie, B.A., F.L.S.	1903
Botanical Artist	Miss Matilda Smith	1878
Preparer (Herbarium)	Miss A. Fitch	1894
" "	Leo Farmar	1903†
" "	H. Stuart Thompson	1904
" "	James Clark, Ph.D.	1904
Honorary Keeper, Jodrell Labora- tory	*Dukinfield Henry Scott, F.R.S., M.A., Ph.D., F.L.S.	1892
Assistant (Jodrell Laboratory) . . .	Leonard Alfred Boodle, F.L.S.	1904
Keeper of Museums	John Masters Hillier	1879
Assistant (Museum)	*John Henry Holland, F.L.S.	1895†
Preparer	George Badderly	1880
Curator of the Gardens	*William Watson, A.L.S.	1879
Assistant Curator	*William Jackson Bean	1883†
Clerk of the Works	Justin 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	Charles George 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.	Orchids	Mar. 1901..	The Grange, Hackbridge.
*Halliburton, J. D.	Ferrieries	Jan. 1901..	St. Fagan's Castle, Gla- morganshire.
*Hoad, W. G.	Decorative Dept.	June 1902..	Orwell Park, Ipswich.
*Lodge, J.	Herbaceous Dept.	Mar. 1902..	Burfoot's Nursery, Kings- ton-by-Sea, Brighton.
*McLaggan, W.	Temperate Dept.	Dec. 1902..	Scone Place, Perth, N.B.
*Main, T. W.	Collector	May 1901..	Glasgow Bot. Gardens.
*Moore, H. J.	Nursery Pits	May 1903..	Thoresby Gdns., Ollerton, Notts.
Purdom, W.	Arboretum	Aug. 1902..	J. Veitch & Sons., Ltd.
*Taylor, W.	Propagating Pits.	May 1902..	Heythorpe Park, Chipping Norton, Oxon.

GARDENERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
Anderson, J.	Mar. 1904..	J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd., Chelsea.
Baker, H. J.	June 1903..	R. Veitch & Sons, Exeter.
Brown, A. E.	Nov. 1903..	Thames Bank, Goring-on-Thames.
Brown, J.	Apr. 1903..	Murthly Castle, Murthly, Perthshire.
Bryan, H.	Sept. 1904..	St. Marnocks, Portmarnock, Co. Dublin.
Campbell, J.	Mar. 1904..	Allenshaw Ho., Hamilton, Lanarkshire.
Christie, J. S.	Nov. 1903..	Hyde Park, W.
Clements, T.	May 1904..	Treloyhan Gdns., St. Ives, Cornwall.
Davy, E. W.	Oct. 1904..	Lynwood, Penarth.
Dear, J.	Sept. 1901..	Trained at Kew.
Dines, J.	Aug. 1902..	Essex County Council, Chelmsford.
Dixon, J.	Aug. 1904..	Tregothnan Gardens, Truro, Cornwall.
Dodd, H.	Mar. 1904..	The Mount, Compton, Wolverhampton.
Elliot, J. A.	Feb. 1904..	Buccleuch Nurseries, Hawick, N.B.
Gardner, A.	Apr. 1903..	The Gables, Leighwood, Bristol.
Gardner, H. G.	Apr. 1903..	Trained at Kew.
*Garnett, A.	Feb. 1903..	The Golden Orchard, Royston.
Giles, J.	Jan. 1904..	Spinfield Gdns., Great Marlow.
Harding, C.	Oct. 1904..	The Shawl, Titley, R.S.O., Hereford.
Hartless, A. J.	Apr. 1903..	Aldenham House, Elstree, Herts.
Harvey, F. W.	Apr. 1903..	Essex County Council, Chelmsford.
Holtom, F. L.	Aug. 1904..	Old Gardens, Pines Road, Bickley, Kent.
Hutchinson, J.	Apr. 1904..	Axwell Park, Blaydon, Durham.
Ing, W. J.	Feb. 1904..	Marshalls Wick, St. Albans.
Jackson, T.	Mar. 1904..	Picton Castle, Haverfordwest.
Kett, R.	Oct. 1904..	Englefield Gardens, Reading.
Key, E.	June 1903..	Alice Holt Estate, Farnham, Surrey.
Kidd, H. H.	Apr. 1904..	Ashfold Gdns., Handcross, Crawley.
Little, E.	Mar. 1904..	Lockinge Gdns., Wantage, Berks.
Longmire, F.	Sept. 1903..	R. Neal's Nursery, Wandsworth.
McIver, D. G.	May 1903..	Orsett Hall Gardens, Grays, Essex.
Mustoe, W. R.	Feb. 1904..	Sundbridge Park, Bromley, Kent.
Niehoff, J.	Mar. 1904..	Farmside Nursery, Hampton.
Paine, W. H.	Aug. 1904..	Surrenden Pk., Pluckley, Ashford.
Preston, F. G.	Aug. 1904..	Oatlands, Warborough, Wallingford.
Pring, G.	Nov. 1899..	Trained at Kew.
Proudlock, A. W.	July 1904..	The Hall Gardens, Wallsend, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Race, A.	June 1904..	Reading College, Reading.
Renton, J.	May 1904..	St. Fagan's Castle, Glamorganshire.
Robson, W.	Apr. 1903..	Whitburn Hall, Sunderland.
Russell, P. T.	Oct. 1904..	Normansfield, Hampton Wick.
Simpson, R. J.	Feb. 1904..	Galloway Ho., Garlieston, Wigtonshire.
Starke, M.	Mar. 1904..	J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd., Chelsea.
Thompson, J.	Aug. 1904..	Obelisk Road, Blackrock, Dublin.
Tutcher, F. G.	Sept. 1902..	Cardiff Castle.
van Audenaerde, H. ..	Aug. 1904..	Endcliffe Hall Nurseries, Sheffield.
van der Eem, A. A. ..	May 1904..	Richmond Nurseries, Richmond, Surrey.
Ward, W. A.	July 1903..	Oak Hill, Belstead Road, Ipswich.
Weigt, G. H.	Apr. 1904..	May's Nursery, Chingford.

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 ..	83 High St. South, Rushden, Northants.
Adams, R.	April 1903 ..	Chiswick House, Chiswick.
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.
*Allen, C. E. F.	Feb. 1904 ..	Forester's Camp, Victoria Falls, Rhodesia.
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 ..	J. Cocker & Son, Aberdeen.
*Armstrong, Robert	Oct. 1897 ..	Lucas Ho., Louisa St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Arnold, George	Oct. 1894 ..	Florist, Dunboyne, Co. Meath.
Arthur, Alec	April 1899 ..	N., Shanghai, China.
*Ashton, Frank M.	May 1885 ..	Stanley & Ashton, Nurserymen, Southgate.
Astley, James	Nov. 1898 ..	Wortley Hall, Sheffield.
Attenborough, F.	Feb. 1896 ..	H. G., Annesley Ho., Villa Rd., Nottingham.
Augull, Karl	July 1902 ..	Benislaworvo, <i>via</i> Reschitz, Witebskyvern, Russia.
*Auton, William J.	Feb. 1897 ..	H. G., Schloss Strelzhof, Post Willendorf, n. Oesterreich, Austria.
Avins, Charles W.	Oct. 1894.	
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., Deepdale Lane, Keyworth.
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.
Bates, G.	Feb. 1904 ..	F., Merrywith Castle Gdns, Maidstone.
Batters, Frederick H.	Feb. 1891 ..	F., Holker Hall, Lancashire.
Baum, Jacob	July 1900 ..	N., Pallud sur Vevey, Switzerland.
*Baumann, Ludwig	Mar. 1902 ..	St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.
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, Beriin.
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.
Blcil, Frederick	May 1885 ..	Germany.

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

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Bliss, Daniel	Nov. 1895 ..	Supt., Public Parks, Swansea.
Bliss, J.	Aug. 1891 ..	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.
Bogula, Otto	Mar. 1899 ..	Botanic Gardens, St. Louis, U.S.A.
Bolt, Philip	Oct. 1874 ..	H. G., Overhall, Winsford.
*Bolt, Philip (jun.).....	June 1898 ..	Wills & Segar, Onslow Crescent, South Kensington.
Bolton, W.	Feb. 1904 ..	Blenheim, Woodstock.
Bond, William	June 1876 ..	H. G., The Cottage, Abbey Wood, Kent.
Boorman, John	Aug. 1885 ..	Botanic Gardens, Sydney, N.S.W.
Bouckennooghe, Val.	Sept. 1892 ..	N., Société Horticole, 19 Rue Carton, Ypres, Flanders.
Bradbury, James	July 1880.	
Brenchley, J. A.	Nov. 1882.	
Brewer, Giles	Mar. 1881 ..	H. G., Slade Ho., Kingsbridge, Devon.
Broadway, Walter E. ..	June 1888 ..	Curator, Bot. Gardens, Grenada.
Brook, Edgar	June 1883 ..	H. G., Worcester Lodge, Sutton, Surrey.
Brooks, A.	May 1903 ..	Officer in Charge, Agricultural School, Bot. Station, Dominica.
Broomer, Frederick	April 1881 ..	Florist, The Weirs, Winchester.
*Brown, E.	Dec. 1903 ..	Asst. Curator, Botanic Station, Uganda.
Brown, Thomas	Nov. 1884 ..	N., Meadowbank, Uddingston, N.B.
*Brown, T. W.	Feb. 1899 ..	British Section, St. Louis Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.
Brown, William McL. ..	May 1878 ..	Minister, Presb. Ch. (Scot.), 22 Hawthorn Road, Gosforth, Newcastle.
*Browne, William, I.S.O.	Jan. 1860 ..	Newbury Ho., Preston Drive, Brighton.
Bruce, Alex. P.	Sept. 1901 ..	Edge Lane Nursery, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.
Bruun, F. T.	Feb. 1864 ..	H.G., Royal Palace, Bernstorff, Copenhagen.
Bruun, Svend	June 1895 ..	
Bryan (Brien), Samuel ..	Feb. 1878 ..	H. G., "Fortfield Ho., Terenure, Co. Dublin.
Bryan (Brien), W. F. ..	Mar. 1878 ..	Westcourt Gdns., Callan, Co. Kilkenny.
*Bryant, Edwin	Dec. 1889 ..	H. G., Turnworth House, Blandford, Dorset.
*Burbidge, F. W., M.A. ...	Mar. 1870 ..	Curator, Trin. Coll. Bot. Gard., Dublin.
Burbridge, George	April 1895 ..	Dairy Cottage, Kew.
Burbridge, K. G.	Oct. 1904 ..	Hope Cottage, Hurst, Berks.
*Burkill, I. H., M.A., F.L.S.	Dec. 1900 ..	Acting Reporter on Economic Products, Indian Museum, Calcutta.
Burn, Thomas	Jan. 1888 ..	Kings Bromley Manor Gdns., Lichfield.
Burton, H.	Dec. 1903 ..	N., Kirby Muxloe, Leicester.
*Butts, E.	Aug. 1882 ..	1 Amesbury Avenue, Streatham Hill.
Cambridge, Robert	Nov. 1894 ..	Turnham's Farm, Calcot, Reading.
*Cameron, John, F.L.S. ...	Dec. 1873 ..	Supt., State Gardens, Bangalore.
*Cameron, Robert	April 1887 ..	Curator, Bot. Gardens, Harvard, Mass.
*Campbell, J. W.	May 1904 ..	Supt., Govt. Gdns., Perak, Fed. Malay States.
Candler, Thomas H.	Mar. 1897 ..	F., Warley Place, Gt. Warley, Brentwood.
*Canning, Edward J.	Jan. 1887 ..	Curator, Bot. Gardens, Smith College, Northampton, Mass., U.S.A.
Canning, J.	April 1891 ..	H. G., Château St. Anne, Cannes, A. M., France.
Carchrie, Robert	Mar. 1867 ..	H. G., Norbury Hill House, Beulah Hill, Norwood, S.E.
*Casse, A. E.	Mar. 1900 ..	Supt., Plantations, Bayeux, Hayti.
*Castle, R. Lewis	May 1877 ..	12 Trinity Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
*Cavanagh, B.	Nov. 1899 ..	Supt., Agri-Hort. Gardens, Madras.
*Cave, George H.	Aug. 1896 ..	Asst., Govt. Cinchona Plantations, Mungpoo, Bengal.
*Cave, J. E.	April 1903 ..	H. G., Crix Cottage, Binfield, Berks.
Cessford, John	April 1880 ..	Eglington, Alnwick.
Chapelow, A. U.	June 1895 ..	H. G., King's College, Cambridge.
Charman, George	Feb. 1885 ..	Florida.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Chinery, Philip	Nov. 1882 ..	H. G., Bulmer Lodge, Sudbury.
Christensen, Christian ..	June 1876 ..	H. G., Fölløsegaard, pr. Tølløse, Denmark.
Christensen, P. C.	Mar. 1901 ..	37 Rue de Villiers, Neuilly-sur-Seine, près Paris.
Clark, John	Dec. 1900 ..	F., Messrs. Waterer & Sons, Ltd., Bagshot.
Clark, Peter D. G.	Sept. 1880 ..	c/o Curator, Botanic Garden, Ceylon.
Clark, Thomas A.	April 1874 ..	H. G., Rookwood, Llandaff.
Cleverly, Thomas	Oct. 1874 ..	H. G. to Lady Pollock in 1874.
Cochrane, Philip	Aug. 1866 ..	13 Marlow Road, Anerley, S.E.
Cockburn, Robert	Sept. 1877 ..	Tea-Planter, Sylhet.
Cocker, Aloysius	June 1872 ..	H. G., Stourton Castle, Knaresborough.
Cole, F. J.	Mar. 1901 ..	First Garden City Ltd, Letchworth, nr. Hitchin.
Coomber, William	April 1861 ..	Pashley, Ticehurst, Sussex.
Cooper, Edward	Oct. 1894 ..	Sander & Sons, Nurserymen, St. Albans.
Cope, Gertrude	Nov. 1898 ..	H. G., The Manor House, Northfield, nr. Birmingham.
Cork, Henry	Mar. 1893 ..	H. G., Hampton Lodge, Seale, Farnham.
Coudrey, Joseph	Mar. 1883 ..	
*Coutts, John	Sept. 1900 ..	H. G., Killerton Park, Broadclyst, Devon.
Coutts, W.	Feb. 1903 ..	Ness Nurseries, Neston, Cheshire.
Cowan, Alex. M.	Feb. 1880 ..	Western Australia.
Cox, Alfred	Feb. 1885 ..	M. G., Newbury, Berkshire.
Coxon, W. E.	Aug. 1898 ..	F., The Roden Estate, nr. Wellington, Salop.
*Cradwick, William	July 1888 ..	Travelling Agri. Instructor, Jamaica.
Creek, Ernest	Aug. 1901 ..	H. G., Westerfield Ho. Gdns., Ipswich.
Cross, Robert	April 1859 ..	West Cottage, Torrance, near Glasgow.
Crot, W.	Mar. 1904 ..	Warley Place, Great Warley, Essex.
*Crump, Edward	Aug. 1871 ..	M. G., 17 Bath St., Whitnash, Leamington Spa.
*Cundy, Charles	April 1881 ..	N., Sudbury, Suffolk.
Currey, Robert	Jan. 1874 ..	F., Regent's Park, N.W.
Curtis, Charles H.	May 1892 ..	Editorial Staff, 'Gardeners' Magazine.'
Dale, John	April 1877 ..	H. G., Cleveland, Shanklin, I. of Wight.
Dalgarno, Fred. C.	Mar. 1902 ..	N., Whitehall Place, Aberdeen.
Dalgarno, Joseph	May 1871 ..	N., Whitehall Place, Aberdeen.
Davidson, William	April 1896 ..	Monkhams Hall, Waltham Abbey.
Davies, Cecil	Jan. 1899 ..	P. Barr & Sons, Long Ditton, Surrey.
*Davies, Henry J.	Jan. 1894 ..	Supt., Govt. Gardens, Allahabad, N.W. Prov., India.
Davies, T. P.	Oct. 1899 ..	H. G., Pen-myarth Park, Crickhowell, S. Wales.
*Davy, J. Burt, F.R.G.S., F.L.S.	Sept. 1892 ..	Agrostologist and Botanist, Transvaal Dept. of Agriculture, Pretoria.
*Dawe, Morley T.	Sept. 1902 ..	Curator, Botanic Station, Uganda.
*Dawodu, T. B.	May 1894 ..	Bot. Station, Lagos, W. Africa.
Deacon, John	Jan. 1881 ..	H. G., Highbury, Moor Green, Birmingham.
Dearling, William	April 1891 ..	Australia.
Debot, M.	May 1903 ..	204 Rue Marie-Christine, Laeken-Brussels.
De Bruin, William	June 1882 ..	
De Jongh, Jerome	April 1890 ..	Florist, Marcqen Barseul (Nord), France.
De Troyer, Ch. L.	Aug. 1904 ..	Aspelaere, Ninove, Belgium.
Dell, Thomas	June 1855 ..	Supt., The Park, Leamington.
*Denning, William	Mar. 1856 ..	N., Hampton, Middlesex.
*Derry, Robert	Nov. 1883 ..	Asst. Supt., Bot. Gardens, Singapore.
Dewar, Daniel	Feb. 1893 ..	United States, America.
Dick, Andrew	April 1855 ..	N., Clarence Nursery, Newport, Mon.
*Dinn, Theo. J.	Sept. 1901 ..	H. G., Clingendael, The Hague, Holland.
Dixon, Matthew K.	Oct. 1877 ..	Searle's Estate Office, Fletching, Sussex.
Dixon, William	May 1890 ..	26 Sanford Lane, Stoke Newington, N.