

WALTER FOX.

Mr. W. Fox, Superintendent of the Botanic Garden and Forests in Penang, has a record of 27 years' service in the islands of Singapore and Penang. He is therefore with one exception the oldest Kewite in the Colonial and Indian Services, Mr. R. Pantling, of the Government Cinchona Plantations, Mungpoo, antedating Mr. Fox by two years. Although Singapore is not one of the very unhealthy colonies, it is one that must be very trying to the constitution of a Britisher, and we attribute Mr. Fox's escape from that "most subtle ubiquitous and deadly foe to man," Malaria, to his equability of temper and to his having led a steady active life.

Singapore is one of the great ports of the world, a place of call for the traveller, and among its attractions the extensive, rich and beautifully planned botanic garden stands first. Here Mr. Fox was Curator for 25 years, enjoying the respect and friendship of the resident officials and many others in the island.

In 1903 he succeeded Mr. Curtis in Penang, whom he describes as "one of the ablest men that ever had charge of a botanic garden," and who was forced to retire from service by ill health. Mr. Fox is secretary of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Penang, an influential organisation in the formation of which he took a prominent part.

Mr. Fox was born near Liverpool in 1858 and was trained in private gardens and nurseries until 1876, when he entered Kew. Here he served about three years, having as co-workers such distinguished Kewites as Messrs. W. Goldring, Lynch, J. F. Wilke, Drost, Leighton, Rolfe, Seeligmuller, Sim, etc. He studied in the evenings at the Birkbeck Institute and the Science and Art Classes held at Richmond. In 1879 he was appointed Curator of the Singapore Gardens under the late Mr. H. J. Murton, with whom, and afterwards with the late Mr. N. Cantley, he worked enthusiastically at the organisation of the botanical and forestry departments which are now of the greatest value to the Straits Settlements.

Mr. Fox is a good all-round man. Keen on his work, a plantsman to his finger tips, he is also alive to politics and religion. When in England he loves to "hear sermons," and samples most of the good preachers with all the ardour of a searcher after the truth. He enjoys listening to long political discourses, and on occasion will attempt one himself. A sportsman too, he plays excellent tennis, cricket, and golf, being quite as good as Mr. Balfour at the last-named game.

W. W.

ANNUAL REPORT.

(1904-1905.)

THE Committee have pleasure in presenting the Report for the year ending April 30, 1905.

The *Journal* was received with the same satisfaction as in previous years. Owing to the increase in the number of members it was necessary to print a larger number of copies. This enabled the Committee to supply a limited number to non-members who desired to possess the *Journal*. Back numbers may still be obtained, and the Secretary has five complete sets for sale, the price of the numbers 1893-1904 being £2.

The income for the year amounted to about £60. The ordinary expenditure was £39 6s. A special item was the donation of £10 to the widow of an Old Kewite, Mr. A. W. Wade, who was killed in a bicycle accident and left a widow and three children totally unprovided for. The Committee felt that in such a case as this the Guild would gladly assist. The total number of Life Subscribers is now 210.

The Annual Dinner took place as usual at the Holborn Restaurant, 130 members being present.

Five deaths occurred among members during the year, namely, Mr. C. Berryman, Penzance, Mr. J. Horne, Jersey, Mr. C. Moore, Sydney, N.S.W., Mr. M. Ridley, Lucknow, and Mr. A. W. Wade, Knutsford.

The four members of the Committee who retire in accordance with Rule 3 are Messrs. Halliburton, Jackson, H. Pettigrew, and R. L. Harrow. The two first mentioned were nominated by the sub-foremen and gardeners respectively. The Committee recommend the re-election of all four*.

The Auditors for the present year are Messrs. W. Dallimore and W. H. Young. The Committee recommend their re-election.

* Since the General Meeting Messrs. Halliburton and Jackson have left Kew Their places have been filled by Messrs. Christie and Banks.

Balance Sheet, 1904-1905.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from 1903-1904 ...	8	7 7	Secretary's Honorarium ...	5	0 0
Subscriptions and Sales.....	38	17 6½	Postage and Stationery	3	17 0½
Interest on N.S. Wales } 3½ per cent. Stock (£250) }	8	6 4	Printing and Freight of Journals	30	4 5
Interest on Deposits in } Post Office S. B. }	0	3 11	Purchase of Old Journals...	0	5 0
Advertisements in Journal	13	0 0	Donation to widow of Arthur W. Wade	10	0 0
			Balance 1904-1905 ...	19	8 11
Total.....	£68	15 4½		£68	15 4½

Capital Account, April 30th, 1905.

<i>Liabilities.</i>			<i>Assets.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Thomson Bequest.....	92	8 6	£250 New South Wales		
LifeSubscribers'(210)Fund	177	0 5	3½ per cent. Stock	250	0 0
			Deposits in Post Office S. B.	19	0 2
			Cash in hand.....	0	8 9
	£269	8 11		£269	8 11

W. J. BEAN, *Treasurer.* Audited and found correct,
W. N. WINN, *Secretary.* W. DALLIMORE, } *Auditors.*
May 24, 1905. W. H. YOUNG, }

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1905.

THE Twelfth General Meeting was held at the Holborn Restaurant on May 29th, just previous to the Annual Dinner. The President (Mr. W. Watson, A.L.S.) was in the Chair. After the Report and Balance Sheet had been read by the Secretary its adoption was moved by the Chairman. The Report, he said, did not afford much matter for discussion, but he was glad to be able to congratulate the Guild on its continued prosperity, especially as that prosperity had enabled it to afford some help in a very deserving case. The sad circumstances of Mr. A. W. Wade's death and the fact that he left his widow and family unprovided for were alluded to in the Report, and he felt sure that the meeting would heartily endorse the action of the Committee in voting £10 to Mrs. Wade from the funds of the Guild.

Mr. Denning (1856) seconded the motion, and remarked that it was now exactly fifty years since he first became connected with Kew. He was very glad to support the action of the Committee in helping Mrs. Wade. Mr. Cundy (1881) and Mr. H. Williams (1896) also supported the motion, and the Report was adopted unanimously.

The next General Meeting and Dinner will take place at the Holborn Restaurant on the eve of the Temple Show, May 28, 1906.

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner of the Guild took place on Monday, May 29, in the Royal Venetian Chamber at the Holborn Restaurant. There were 141 members present, and the chair was occupied by Dr. Augustine Henry, M.A., F.L.S.

DR. A. HENRY, in proposing the toast "Prosperity to the Kew Guild," began by disclaiming any legal right to the distinguished position which he occupied that night. The fact that he was as proud of Kew as any of the official staff had doubtless weighed with the Committee. Perhaps he was looked upon as a *franc-tireur*, who, though not in uniform, had done irregular service for that great establishment, Kew, in foreign lands. He then proceeded to pay a tribute of gratitude to all the people of Kew, from whom he had received always that cheerful assistance, which they lavished on any one really interested in botany or horticulture. He had himself received much help and encouragement from the Director and the Kew Staff ever since the beginning of his exploration work in China; and whilst he had been engaged on botanical work at Kew he had experienced much kindness and friendship that he greatly appreciated.

Dr. Henry then warmly welcomed the foreign members of the Guild, whose presence there showed that Kew was even greater than an imperial establishment; it was really cosmopolitan, and took a great part in the advancement of civilisation over the world, amongst the many nations, all of which could be benefited by the work done at Kew or by the workers whom it sent out. The Kew missionaries were in fact spreading everywhere an excellent gospel.

Dr. Henry was also pleased to see some of the old members of the Guild whom he had met abroad, and narrated his adventures with Mr. Nock at Hakgala. He referred also in terms of the greatest praise to the wonderful discoveries and splendid introductions of new plants which had been due to Mr. E. H. Wilson whose achievements in China had shed lustre on Kew.

To the young members, to whom such grand opportunities were still in the future, he could only advocate the panacea, work; but there were different ways of going to work, and his idea was that as far as reading was concerned, two hours a day after the labours of the garden, if energetically occupied, were worth more than many hours spent in a desultory fashion.

MR. WATSON, the President, in responding said everyone there would feel with him regret that the Director was not with them that evening to add that interest which his presence and speech had always given to their annual feast. But they would not be unreasonable by expecting too much of the Director, who had already contributed so largely to the success of the Guild. No doubt he saw that having passed safely through

the stages of infancy and boyhood the Guild had now become a man and could go alone. Mr. Watson asked if it was considered sufficient for such a strong and influential body as the Guild undoubtedly was to content itself with the publication of an annual and dining together once a year. Recently, by contributing £10 to the distressed widow of a late member they had shewn a willingness to help in one direction; but were there not others? The Guild comprised about 800 members, most of whom were professional gardeners, many of them, he was happy to say, holding good positions in the field of horticulture. But there were hundreds, he might say thousands of competent men in the same field who were less fortunate, and the effort that was being made to establish an Association of Professional Gardeners that would prove beneficial alike to employer and employed deserved the sympathy and active support of every member of that Guild. The Kew section of the Guild comprised only about one-eighth part of it and it was, as he said last year, an Association devoted to the welfare of the whole of its members. If that meant anything, surely it meant a willingness to look after the professional interests of its members as far as it legitimately could. And the Guild might go even further by showing a sympathetic interest in any movement that was meant to benefit horticulture. Strong bodies like strong men should use their strength when called upon to help the weak. They could not do better than obey the command "Bear ye one another's burdens."

MR. J. WEATHERS proposed the health of "The Visitors" and MR. HART of Trinidad responded.

DR. SCOTT proposed the health of "The Chairman" who was, he said, a very worthy Kewite, having done so much for botany and contributed so largely to the wealth of the Kew Herbarium. For many years he had been associated with Kew, where his geniality and enthusiasm had endeared him to the staff.

In acknowledging this toast DR. HENRY expressed appreciation of the excellent music contributed during the evening by Messrs. Neave, Kaines, Briscoe and Hillier, and also of the beautiful plant and flower decorations supplied by Mr. K. Drost and Messrs. Sander & Sons.

The following were present at the dinner:—

Dr. A. Henry (<i>Chairman</i>).	Bass, E.	Christie, J. S.
W. Watson (<i>President</i>).	Bates, G.	Clements, T.
Mr. Dawkins.	Bean, W. J.	Cole, F. J.
Mr. R. Gill.	Behnick, E.	Cooper, E.
Mr. J. H. Hart.	Besant, J. W.	Cope, G. (<i>Miss</i>).
Mr. E. J. Wallis.	Blythman, T.	Coutts, W.
Adamson, J.	Boodle, L. A.	Cracknell, E. E.
Allard, E.	Bowell, E. C.	Crisp, W.
Allen, J.	Briscoe, T. W.	Cundy, C.
Anderson, J.	Brown, N. E.	Curtis, C. H.
Badderly, G.	Brown, T. W.	Dallimore, W.
Badgery, R.	Bryan, H.	Davy, E. W.
Ball, C. F.	Butts, E.	Dear, G.

Denning, M.	Holland, J. H.	Quinton, J. P.
Dixon, J.	Humphreys, T.	Raffill, C. P.
Dodd, H.	Hutchinson, J.	Renton, J.
Don, W.	Irving, W.	Russell, P. T.
Dorey, T.	Jackson, B. D.	Rutter, C. S.
Drost, K.	Jackson, T.	Sander, F.
Elliott, J. A.	Kidd, H.	Scott, Dr.
Farmar, L.	Kidley, A. W.	Sharp, W. S.
Foden, W.	Lambert, J.	Sillitoe, F. S.
Fraser, J.	Lister, H.	Simmons, J.
French, H.	Little, E.	Simpson, R. J.
Gammie, J. A.	Longuire, F. J.	Smith, F. W.
Gammon, F.	McKiernan, M. P.	Spooner, H.
Garnett, A.	McLaggan, W.	Stanton, G.
Gentil, L.	Main, T. W.	Stocks, J.
Gibson, O. E.	Manning, W.	Swatton, A.
Giles, J.	Moore, H. J.	Taylor, W.
Gill, N.	Morland, E. (Miss).	Thomas, E. K.
Godseff, L. G.	Morland, W. H.	Thomas, H. H.
Goldring, W.	Mustoe, W. R.	Tinley, G.
Gostling, W. H.	Newell, W.	Tutcher, F. G.
Gregory, J.	Newsham, J. (Miss).	Ulleriks, A.
Gullick, W. F.	Newsham, J. C.	van Audenaerde, H.
Guttridge, J.	Nock, W.	van der Eem, A.
Hackett, W.	Osborn, A.	van Overberghe, G.
Haga, K.	Paine, W. H.	Voegeli, O.
Hales, W.	Pearson, R. H.	Walters, W.
Halliburton, J. D.	Philp, J. F.	Weathers, J.
Harding, C.	Powell, E. M. (Miss).	Wilke, H.
Hartless, A.	Preston, F. J.	Williams, H.
Head, W.	Pring, G.	Wilson, E. H.
Henry, M.	Proudlock, A. W.	Winn, W. N.
Hillier, J. M.	Purdom, W.	Young, W. H.
Hoad, W. G.		

The following letters appeared in the "Gardeners' Chronicle" for June 10 and 17, 1905:—

THE KEW GUILD.—I observe that in the report of the dinner of the Kew Guild, Mr. Watson, the Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, is stated to have suggested that the energies and influence of the Guild should be "exerted on behalf of the less fortunate of professional gardeners, and in such a manner that their legitimate grievances might be remedied." Had I been present I should certainly have raised my voice against the Guild doing anything of the kind. I gave my approval to the formation of the Guild in 1893 in a letter which has frequently been described as its charter. I did so because I thought that it would "have the effect of consolidating the *esprit de corps* which already exists amongst our young men," and I did not doubt that this would be "of great benefit to the establishment." I think my expectation has been realised, and it is for that reason that I view with great regret a proposal that the Guild, to use its own words, should "dabble in horticultural politics." This is departing widely from its original purpose, and would, I am sure, affect its interests injuriously. The Guild from its start has never had an official character. It is a purely domestic, I might almost say a family affair, confined to those who have been attached to one establishment. Its annual gathering I have always

insisted was of a purely private character, having for its principal object the opportunity of bringing together old but often widely scattered friends, and giving the younger generation of Kew men the opportunity of seeing and making the acquaintance of the veterans. Such gatherings are common in the Army and the Universities, and their charm and value lies in their purely private character. That in the case of the Guild was destroyed when the practice began of reporting what passed in the Horticultural Press. As this seemed to me to be a breach of confidence, it precluded my being present at the dinner this year. It appears to me to be little short of absurd for those who have been connected with one establishment to arrogate to themselves the task of taking charge of the interests of the gardening profession at large. I am quite sure that Kew men would resent it if the attempt were made by those connected with one of the large horticultural firms. In my opinion it is peculiarly improper in the case of a Government establishment. Persons in Government employ have to serve under Ministers who hold widely differing political opinions. The recognised discipline of the service precludes its members from engaging in active political movements, or from airing their political sympathies. The proposed action would be embarrassing to the branch of the Government responsible for the administration of Kew, and would, I think, provoke hostility to it elsewhere. It would also, I think, be injurious to the interests of Kew men. I do not think that it would be possible to bring the scattered units of the gardening profession under the control of anything like a trades-union. If it were, I think anyone would be shy of engaging a gardener who had at his back an organisation proposing to interfere between employer and employed. I should be sorry to see the Kew certificate regarded rather as a danger-signal than as a recommendation. No one is, or has ever been, more anxious to raise "the status of gardening" than myself. But this must be done by raising the standard of competence. When the gardener is worth more he will get more. He must learn that diligent professional study and its intelligent application will in the long run land him in a better position than mere adherence to rule-of-thumb practice.

W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, Kew.

THE KEW GUILD AND GARDENERS.—I may say that a similar proposal to that reported in the Press was made at the first annual dinner in 1900, and since then I have discussed the question with a great many members of the Guild, the majority of whom express themselves in favour of some united action being taken to improve the very unsatisfactory conditions under which gardeners are now working. As the Guild from its start has never had an official character, but is an absolutely independent body, it is difficult to see how the "proposed action would be embarrassing to the branch of the Government responsible for the administration of Kew." Moreover, the majority of the members are at present in no way connected with Kew, and it is not merely as a society

of Kewites that the Guild may act, but as a society in which every branch of the profession without exception is widely represented. And to show that we do not "arrogate" to ourselves this task, I hope the day is not far distant when other organisations will join their forces to those of the Guild in a common effort to improve the position of gardeners both socially and professionally. I gather from the concluding remarks of his letter that Sir Wm. Thiselton-Dyer considers that the remuneration of gardeners is at present commensurate with their ability. That being so, the latter must be about equal to the skill of an ordinary labourer. Everybody knows, however, that it is to the gardener that we owe such magnificent displays as are seen at the Temple Show, Kew, and elsewhere, and some people know what a high order of intelligence is required to produce these displays. As to gardeners applying themselves to diligent professional study, they will only be able to do that when they receive a living wage and are free from the care of supporting themselves and families on what is often a mere pittance. *Old Kewite.*

THE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

THE work done by the Society during the Session 1904-5 was quite up to the average. The syllabus was composed of a varied and interesting set of subjects, and in every instance the lecturer provided a capital foundation for an evening's discussion. The discussions were, if anything, better than usual, most of the members being working members.

The average attendance was 39·8, showing a decrease from 1903-4. This dropping off was due largely to the change of rooms, the meetings now being held in the Iron Room, a place totally unsuited for the purpose. It is badly ventilated and heated, sometimes very hot and close, at other times cold and draughty. The roof and sides are iron, without any inside woodwork to deaden sound, and this makes it very difficult to hear what is being said when a storm is raging outside or anything heavy is passing in the road. For a Society like this, which is a great influence for good in Kew, it is to be regretted that a more suitable room and one more worthy of such an establishment as Kew is not provided.

Several lectures were given by members of the Permanent Staff which contributed greatly to the success of the session. Demonstrations on Packing, Pruning, and Propagation were provided, all of which were of especial interest.

The prize given by Sir Joseph Hooker was awarded to Mr. Purdom, that offered by Mr. Raffill being won by Mr. Proudlock.

Syllabus, 1904-5.

1904.		
Oct. 10.	British Gardeners' Association.	Mr. Watson, A.L.S.
„ 17.	Decorative Use of Flowers ...	Mr. F. G. Tutchet.
„ 24.	Seed-growing in the Open.....	Mr. F. W. Harvey.
„ 31.	Demonstration on Packing ...	Mr. W. Crisp.
Nov. 7.	Coniferæ	Mr. W. McLaggan.
„ 14.	Orchids	Mr. J. Giles.
„ 21.	Commercial Gardening	Mr. H. J. Baker.
„ 28.	Cultivation of the Daffodil ...	Mr. A. Osborn.
Dec. 5.	Diseases of Trees.....	Mr. G. Massee, F.L.S.
„ 12.	Bamboos	Mr. T. W. Main.
„ 19.	Forestry	Dr. Henry, F.L.S.
1905.		
Jan. 9.	Fruit under Glass	Mr. E. Key.
„ 16.	Hard-wooded Greenhouse Plants.	Mr. H. J. Moore.
„ 23.	Demonstration on Pruning ...	Mr. W. Dallimore.
„ 30.	Ornamental Gardening	Mr. J. W. Besant.
Feb. 6.	Hardy Fruit	Mr. T. Blythman.
„ 13.	Rosaceæ	Mr. F. Longmire.
„ 20.	West African Life	Mr. J. H. Holland, F.L.S.
„ 27.	Indoor Gardening	Mr. J. D. Halliburton.
Mar. 6.	Demonstration on Propagation	{ Messrs. Dallimore and
„ „	Secretary's Report	Purdom.
„ „	Secretary's Report	Mr. D. McIver.

Chairman, Mr. W. DALLIMORE.

Secretary, Mr. D. McIVER.

THE LECTURES.

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

Systematic Botany. Lecturer, Mr. C. H. Wright, A.L.S.

15 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by E. W. Davy, 188; A. W. Proudlock, 174; T. Jackson, 173. Maximum 200.

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

18 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by J. S. Christie, 249; J. Anderson, 243; A. E. Brown, 240. Maximum 260.

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

23 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by W. Head, 99; J. L. Williams, 98; A. W. Kidley, 97.

Chemistry and Physics. Lecturer, Dr. F. E. Fritsch, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.
27 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by E. W. Davy, 246; M. Starke, 243; T. Jackson, 241. Maximum 250.

British Botany Club. Secretary, Mr. E. C. Bowell.

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

E. Little, *Hooker's Student's Flora* (given by Mr. W. B. Hemsley, F.R.S.).

H. J. Moore, *Hooker's Student's Flora* (given by Mr. W. Watson, A.L.S.).

APPOINTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS.

THE following announcement appeared in the newspapers for Dec. 7, 1905:—"Lieut.-Colonel D. Prain, Director of the Botanical Survey of India, is appointed Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in succession to Sir William Thiselton-Dyer, K.C.M.G."

MR. J. G. BAKER, F.R.S.—Very many Kewites will learn with regret that Mr. Baker has resigned the post of lecturer on Systematic Botany to the Garden Staff. It is, broadly-speaking, thirty-one years since he commenced these lectures and he has given them annually up to this year. He has been succeeded by Mr. C. H. Wright, A.L.S., of the Herbarium Staff.

MR. T. W. BROWN, who has been engaged by the Bolivar Railway Co. to look over their estates with a view to ascertaining their suitability for planting Para Rubber, Bananas, etc., wrote to us as follows before he sailed on Dec. 13th, 1905:—"On my way out to Venezuela I hope to be able to call at Barbados and Trinidad, also, if possible, at Caracas, the capital of the country. My destination is Tucacas, a small port some 25 miles west of Puerto Cabello. The railway runs from Tucacas south to Barquisimeto, and the estates of the company consist of a strip of land on each side of the line averaging 8 miles in width. At present they are covered with virgin forest. If there is any probability of the scheme being a success, I shall have to take a trip to the rubber districts for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of collecting seed, etc."

MR. T. W. BRISCOE has been appointed to the important charge of Messrs. Veitch's Orchid collection at Feltham, in succession to the famous Mr. Seden, who has retired.

MR. J. D. HALLIBURTON, who for over three years has acted as sub-foreman of the Ferneries, has been selected to succeed Mr. J. Milburn in the management of the Victoria Park Gardens, Bath. Mr. Milburn

who went from Kew to Bath in 1887, has made these gardens the most charming and interesting of all the public gardens in the West of England. He is now, we believe, going into business on his own account.

MR. F. PHILP.—Since he left Kew in 1888 Mr. Philp has been in the employ of the London County Council. He gradually worked his way up to the position of Superintendent, and early in the year was appointed to take charge of Myatt's Fields, Camberwell.

MR. A. HOSKING.—Under the heading "A New Appointment," the *Preston Guardian* of Sept. 9, 1905, contained an account of this Old Kewite's career and qualifications, from which the following is a short excerpt:—"The County Council of Lancashire is steadily developing its system of technical instruction in many practical directions. One of its most recent appointments is that of Mr. A. Hosking, who undertakes the office of Horticultural Instructor. He has a wide field of work before him in Lancashire, and a most useful one, and his reception on all hands has been most cordial. Mr. Hosking had five years of general experience in the gardens of Mr. T. R. Bolitho, near Penzance. He then went to Kew, and had two years' experience, chiefly in Alpine and herbaceous plants. Afterwards he was 11 years foreman at the Botanic Gardens, Cambridge. We congratulate the County Council on their recent appointment."

WE have also to record two other appointments as Horticultural Instructor:—Miss M. Gunnell to St. Petrox School, Paignton, Devon; and Mr. W. H. Paine to the Sheffield Educational Council.

MR. F. W. BURBIDGE.—The second volume of *The Garden* for 1904 was dedicated to Mr. Burbidge. An interesting account of his career and an excellent portrait are given.

MR. J. A. ELLIOT has been appointed Assistant Manager of the Allynugger Tea Estates, S. Sylhet. Several other Kewites hold similar posts there. These estates belong to Mr. Thomas McMeekin, who was himself employed at Kew about forty years ago.

SEVERAL CHANGES have occurred among our members in India. Mr. H. Davies has succeeded the late Mr. Ridley as Superintendent of the Lucknow Gardens. Mr. N. Gill has gone from Cawnpore to Allahabad, and Mr. J. T. Johnson has taken his place at Cawnpore. Mr. J. Erskine Leslie has gone from Calcutta to take charge of the Nagpur Gardens, and Mr. E. Long is now Superintendent of the Govt.

Gardens at Fyzabad. Three Kewites have gone out to India from Kew during the year, viz., Messrs. A. E. Brown, W. R. Mustoe and E. Little.

MR. E. H. WILSON, who for the greater part of the time since his return from China in March last has been watching over his introductions in Messrs. Veitch's nursery at Coombe Wood, is now acting as temporary Assistant at the Herbarium. He is chiefly engaged in sorting and naming his own fine collections of Chinese specimens. For this work his remarkably intimate knowledge of the Chinese flora most admirably fits him.

IN THE WEST INDIES, Mr. A. J. Jordan has gone from Montserrat to the Government Gardens, Trinidad; Mr. W. H. Patterson has left Antigua and is now Resident Master of the Agricultural School, St. Vincent. Mr. W. Robson and Mr. T. Jackson have left Kew to take up the Curatorships of the Botanic Stations at Montserrat and Antigua respectively.

Mr. W. E. Broadway has left the public service in Grenada, and is now carrying on a business on his own account.

IN AFRICA the following appointments have to be recorded:—
Mr. W. Don has been transferred from Tarkwa to the Botanic Station, S. Nigeria; Mr. J. Anderson has gone from Kew to Tarkwa; Mr. E. W. Davy (Kew) is appointed Assistant Forester in the British Central Africa Protectorate; and Messrs. L. Massot and H. Sanders (Kew) have obtained appointments in Mr. Leighton's nurseries at King-Williamstown, S. A.

The following appointments have also been made:—

- G. Bates, Foreman, Lotherton Hall, Aberford, Leeds.
- J. W. Besant, Foreman, Ness Nurseries, Neston.
- T. Burn, Head Gardener, Rushmore, Salisbury.
- F. W. Harvey, Editorial Staff, "The Gardener."
- W. G. Hoad, Foreman, Château Vermont, nr. Paris.
- W. J. Jennings, Head Gardener, Middlesex County Asylum.
- J. J. Teasdale, Head Gardener, Milton Hill, Steventon.
- F. G. Tutcher, Foreman, Cambridge Bot. Gardens.
- H. Van Audenarde, Steward, Châteaux des Cailloux, Belgium.
- J. Weathers, Secretary, British Gardeners' Association.
- G. H. Weigt, Curator, Horto Botanico, S. Paulo, Brazil.
- D. G. McIver, Assistant Horticultural Instructor, Suffolk County Council.

THE CACTUS HOUSE (No. 5).

THE accompanying reproduction of a photograph of the new Cactus House (taken, and kindly lent by Mr. E. J. Wallis) will interest Old Kewites especially. It is not strictly accurate to call it "new," for the hot-water pipes, the brick staging and the flooring belonged to the older structure. Still with these exceptions the house as now illustrated is new. The "lantern" in the roof, as will be seen, improves the appearance of the building greatly; it is also useful in giving additional head room for the taller plants. The house is much lighter than the old one, and on the whole is, no doubt, as suitable a structure for the class of plants it shelters as could be erected. Certainly the collection of succulents never looked so well before. Some particulars of the old house were given at page 181. It was built in 1854, so was exactly 50 years old when it was pulled down. The present building is 200 feet long, 30 feet wide and 20 feet high.

KEW NOTES.

VISITORS TO KEW IN 1904.—During the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1904, the Gardens were visited by 1,579,666 persons. This was an increase of 227,118 on the numbers of the previous year. The Sunday visitors numbered 675,225 (increase 106,499), the weekday ones 904,441 (increase 120,619). The greatest influx of visitors on a weekday occurred on August 1 (Bank-holiday), 78,226; the smallest on Dec. 21, when 39 persons entered the gates.

VISITORS TO KEW IN 1905.—The number of visitors for the year just closed was 1,824,319, which represents an increase of 244,753 on the figures for 1904. The total Sunday attendance was 853,631. The greatest number of visitors on any one day was 61,183 (Aug. 7); the smallest 70 (Dec. 11).

KEW PALACE.—The grounds surrounding Kew Palace are to many Old Kewites a *terra incognita*. It is only ten years since the spacious lawn in front of the house was added to the part enjoyed by the public. We have now to record a further improvement. The old stables which stood directly between the Palace and the Main Entrance have been pulled down, and the ground they occupied as well as the yard adjoining are now thrown into the gardens proper. The alteration has involved a good deal of work in levelling, transplanting, etc., but the improvement is immense. A new and very pretty view of the Palace has been opened up, of which we hope to give an illustration in our next issue.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.—On April 1, 1905, a new regulation came into force at Kew which allows a half-day's holiday to gardeners every alternate Saturday. This means that about 30 gardeners are off duty every Saturday afternoon. To enable the necessary work to be done in the houses a proportion of the men employed in the outside departments are drafted indoors for the occasion.

AN OFFICIAL CAP is now supplied to the gardeners. It is made of blue cloth somewhat in the cricket-cap style and is ornamented in front with His Majesty's monogram.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—The Curators' Offices, the Garden Library, the North gallery, the Laboratory and Lecture Room have recently been fitted with electric light.

THE CRICKET CLUB.—A successful season has to be recorded. Whilst judging from the accounts of the elders in the Gardens the performances of the club in its early youth were remarkable indeed, the members of to-day feel pleasure in the fact that there has been more cricket played in 1905 than in the past few seasons and with at least as successful results. Of the 13 matches played 6 were won, 5 lost and 2 drawn. The match at Gunnersbury Park was won for the first time. The most successful batsmen were Messrs. Bowell (winner of the batting prize given by Mr. Watson), Pring, Watford Senr., and Tunnington. Messrs. Bowell, Giles (capt.) and Preston (bowling prize) were usually very destructive with the ball. There were several new fixtures, of which that with Park Place, Henley—the away match was a particularly enjoyable outing—and that with the Old Kewites are deserving of special mention. The scores in the Old Kewites match (12 a side) were, Past 79 (F. W. Smith, 20); Present 114 for 8 (Bowell 39, Burrell 35). The teams were entertained to tea in the Garden Library by Mr. and Mrs. Watson, and after the match there was supper at the Kew Gardens Hotel followed by a Social Evening.

Even better results would of course be obtained were it possible always to place the best eleven in the field. It deserves, however, to be placed upon record that owing to the additional Saturday afternoon leave granted this year, less difficulty was experienced in raising teams than has hitherto been the case.

It is hoped that the match Present *v.* Past Kewites will become an annual affair. The afternoon of Wednesday Aug. 8th has been fixed for next year's match.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING took place at the Boat House, Kew, on Jan. 15, 1905. This event is one of the pleasantest and most successful of the purely social functions in connection with Kew. About 150 Kewites and their friends attended, amongst them being a large number of Old Kewites. The programme included dancing and

singing, and various games were provided for those who did not dance. There was some excellent singing by Messrs. Briscoe, Giles, Moore and Russell. A violin solo was also given by Mr. Kidd. Mr. H. G. Baker was M.C. and Mr. G. Pring was honorary secretary.

FOOTBALL CLUB.—The new regulation giving half a day's holiday to each gardener on alternate Saturdays has released sufficient men from duty to make it possible for football matches to be played on Saturday afternoons during the winter. A meeting was held in June at which it was decided to start a club and to join the "Richmond and District Association Football League." Matches have been arranged for every Saturday till the end of March. Besides honorary members, thirty-six others have "signed on" as playing members. Although up to the present the goal averages are against us there is little doubt but that further practice, and the cohesion that practice gives will alter that. The officers are:—H. DODD, *Captain*; J. SMITH, *Vice-captain*; J. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary*.

KEW IN LILAC TIME.

The cherry-trees are seas of bloom, and soft perfume, and sweet perfume,
The cherry-trees are seas of bloom (and oh, so near to London!)
And there they say, when dawn is high, and all the world's a blaze of sky,
The cuckoo, though he's very shy, will sing a song for London.

The nightingale is rather rare, and yet they say you'll hear him there
At Kew, at Kew in lilac-time (and oh, so near to London!)
The linnet and the throstle, too, and after dark the long halloo,
And golden-eyed *tu-whit, tu-whoo*, of owls that ogle London.

For Noah hardly knew a bird of any kind that isn't heard
At Kew, at Kew in lilac-time (and oh, so near to London!)
And when the rose begins to pout, and all the chestnut spires are out,
You'll hear the rest without a doubt, all chorussing for London:—

Come down to Kew in lilac-time, in lilac-time, in lilac-time;
Come down to Kew in lilac-time (it isn't far from London!)
And you shall wander hand in hand with love in summer's wonderland;
Come down to Kew in lilac-time (it isn't far from London!)

From "Poems," by Alfred Noyes.

THE BOTANICAL MAGAZINE.—With the issue for December, 1904, Sir Joseph D. Hooker, "after forty years of indefatigable service," resigned the editorship of this magazine. Although it is not an official publication the "*Bot. Mag.*" has been in close connection with Kew

for over sixty years. Sir Joseph succeeded his father, Sir William Jackson Hooker, in its management, and we are glad to know that the acceptance of the editorship by Sir Wm. Thiselton-Dyer will preserve the traditional connection with Kew.

The volume for 1904 was dedicated by Sir Joseph to our President, Mr. Watson, in recognition of "the value of the services you have rendered to this work during your Curatorship of the Royal Botanic Gardens. This is due to the skill and knowledge you have devoted to raising and flowering an unprecedentedly large proportion of the rare, interesting, and beautiful plants portrayed in the last twenty volumes of the Magazine, and to the valuable information which you have so often given me of their habits, history and mode of culture. Let me congratulate you on the recognition you have so fairly earned as an authority on Cacti, Palms, Aloes, Agaves, and other large groups of plants."

KEWITES AS AUTHORS.—Among the horticultural books published during the past year are the following:—*Pictorial Practical Tree and Shrub Culture* by W. Dallimore. For its price (1s. paper covers; 1s. 6d. cloth) this is the best book on trees and shrubs yet published, it has the advantage, which so many recent gardening books lack, of being written by one who knows his subject; *The Horticultural Note Book* by J. C. Newsham, "a manual of practical rules, data, and tables for the use of gardeners, nurserymen, etc.;" *Beautiful Garden Flowers, Beautiful Bulbous Plants*, and *The Amateur Gardener's Rose Book*, all from the pen of Mr. John Weathers, the last-named being a translation from the German.

Early in 1906, we believe, a new monthly magazine will appear called *The Garden Album and Review*. This will be conducted by Mr. J. Weathers. Each issue will contain four coloured plates of plants and fruits and the letterpress will also be illustrated by reproductions of photographs and drawings. The yearly subscription is to be 6s. 6d.

Just now Para Rubber is one of the chief interests of tropical agriculturists. A book on its cultivation and preparation has long been required. This we are glad to say has now been supplied by Mr. W. H. Johnson, F.L.S., Director of Agriculture, Gold Coast Colony. His book should be in the hands of all those who cultivate this, the best of all Rubbers. For further particulars readers may consult Messrs. Crosby Lockwood & Son's advertisement in this issue of the *Journal*.

Mr. Thomas R. Sim, already well known as an author on the South African Flora, has just published a book on forestry entitled *Tree Planting in Natal*.

WEATHER AT KEW.—The rainfall together with the maximum and minimum temperatures for each month since the issue of our last *Journal* are as follows:—

	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.
1904.			
November	1·79	59° F.	20° F.
December	1·89	46	24
Total rainfall for 1904	20·65	—	—
1905.			
January	1·15	54°	20° F.
February	·78	54	31
March	3·17	61	25
April	1·52	64	29
May	·75	82	32
June	4·09	31	46
July	·81	84	47
August	2·52	75	42
September	1·69	75	39
October	1·42	59	24
November	2·93	56	20
December	·77	59	28
Total rainfall for 1905	21·60	—	—

KEW HAND-LISTS.—We have on several occasions drawn attention to the great value of the published *Hand-lists* of the various groups of plants grown at Kew. They ought, indeed, to form a part of every gardener's library. Collectively they give the name of practically every species and botanical variety of tree, shrub and plant in cultivation, together with its native country, its natural order, and, where possible, a reference to an easily accessible figure. In the matter of spelling alone it is a great convenience to have a handy book to refer to. We know that in many gardens there is nothing better than some nurseryman's catalogue—ancient and ragged—to serve the purpose. We are glad to be able to announce that the prices of these *Hand-lists* have recently been substantially reduced, in most instances by about one-third. They are now sold at the following prices:—

Trees and Shrubs (2nd edition), 10*d.* Coniferæ, 3*d.*

Trees and Shrubs with Coniferæ (bound in one vol.), 1*s.* 7*d.*

Herbaceous Plants (2nd edition), 1*s.* 9*d.*; bound, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Orchids (2nd edition), 8*d.* Tender Monocotyledons, 8*d.*

Orchids and Tender Monocotyledons (bound in one vol.), 1*s.* 6*d.*

Tender Dicotyledons, 1*s.* 8*d.*; bound, 2*s.* 2*d.*

A new edition of the Fern List is being prepared.

APPRENTICE GARDENERS.—Kew is setting an example in this respect which might well be followed in all establishments where boy-gardeners are employed. An arrangement has been made with the Education Authorities in the Borough for the selection of intelligent boys with a liking for garden art for employment at Kew. These are the conditions:—

Boys of the Borough of Richmond (which includes Kew) can obtain a course of training as Gardeners in the Royal Gardens, Kew, on the following conditions:—They must be healthy, free from physical defect and aged 13 years. They must be pupils of one of the elementary schools in the Borough. Two boys will be selected annually by examination for a course of two years free education at the County School, Richmond, after which they will enter Kew as apprentice gardeners, for a course of three years. Their wages will be 8s. per week the first, 10s. the second, and 12s. the third year. They will then be employed for two years as improver gardeners, wages 18s. the first, 21s. the second year. Thus smart working boys will get two years' good schooling followed by five years' training in a good garden before they are 21 years of age.

VISIT TO FRIAR PARK, HENLEY.—On Sunday, June 25th, a party of twelve Kew men were invited by Mr. F. Crisp to pay a visit to his residence at Friar Park, Henley. The chief feature of the place is a fine rock garden, which has been built there, on rising ground overlooking the town of Henley. Over 5000 tons of imported stone have already been used in its construction. It is formed in a natural manner, with hills and valleys, and terminates at the highest part with a representation of the Matterhorn. The party, which was selected from those more especially interested in alpine and hardy plants, arrived at Henley station at 10:55, and was met there and conducted to Friar Park, which is about half a mile from the station. Mr. Crisp was waiting inside the gates and first took his visitors over the rock garden. This is full of rare and interesting things planted in large masses and doing well. A stream of water flows from the highest part, forming cascades and little pools in which Nymphæas and other aquatics grow. After the rock garden, the caves and grottoes were explored, these being of considerable extent; one, which is an imitation of the blue cave of Capri, had to be seen from a boat passing along an underground stream. The fruit and plant houses were then visited, and these also contained many interesting plants. At 1.30 lunch was provided at an hotel in the town, and after this was over those interested paid another visit to the rock garden under the guidance of Mr. Knowles, the gardener, while others took advantage of Mr. Crisp's invitation to help themselves in the strawberry beds. Tea was served at five o'clock, and the day finished by a trip on the river to Hambledon Lock and back on Mr. Crisp's steam launch. Mr. Crisp defrayed all expenses, and expressed the hope that the visit might be made an annual affair in future.

THE BRITISH GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION continues to grow in strength and influence. It has a membership of something approaching 1000, and it has established branches all over the country. The Executive Council meet fortnightly in a committee-room in the hall of the Royal Horticultural Society. Mr. John Weathers is the Secretary, and a large number of Kewites are taking an active part in the promotion of the movement. Among those who have expressed a hope that this effort to unite professional gardeners will be successful are Dr. Masters, F.R.S., and the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, who wrote that he "cordially approves of the proposal to establish the British Gardeners' Association and cordially wishes it success." The Council intend shortly to issue a Journal containing the history and aims of the Association, its rules, and a directory of members.

OLD KEWITES ON LEAVE.—Of our friends in the Colonies and abroad, the African contingent has been most in evidence at Kew this year. We have had visits from Mr. Sillitoe of Khartoum, Mr. W. R. Elliott of Northern Nigeria, Mr. E. W. Foster of Lagos, Mr. C. W. Smythe of Sierra Leone, Mr. W. Don, and Mr. A. E. Evans of the Gold Coast. From the United States came Mr. A. Flowers, who took a wife back with him to Long Island, New York, and Mr. T. D. Hatfield, who has charge of Wellesley, Mass., one of the finest private gardens in the States. Mr. Norman Gill, who came home from Cawnpore very ill indeed, returned to India, we are happy to say, perfectly recovered. Mr. I. H. Burkill, convalescent after an attack of typhoid fever returned to Calcutta in October. Mr. R. Pantling also has been home.

WAGES AGITATION AT KEW.—An agitation for better conditions of employment for the gardeners, constables, museum porters, and labourers at Kew has attracted some outside attention, owing partly to the efforts of the "Government Workers' Federation," of which a branch has been formed at Kew. This body held a public meeting on October in the village, which was addressed by labour leaders and others. The chairman and secretary of the Kew branch, both of them gardeners, were dismissed for having taken part in this meeting which was held to be a grave breach of discipline. This view was not shared by a portion of the public press nor by certain members of Parliament, who represented that an injustice had been done by the dismissal of these men. They were subsequently reinstated. The men's case was stated in the "Pall Mall Gazette" for November 6 as follows:—

"The working staff of the Royal Gardens, Kew, is somewhat agitated by the dismissal of two gardeners who bore part in a public meeting of the Kew Employees Union, which is a branch of the United Government

Workers' Federation, a body formed to look after the interests of unskilled labour in all departments of the Government service. The whole staff of Kew below the rank of foreman is enrolled, evidence at least that the discontent is general. The meeting was summoned to protest against the low rate of wages and the unfavourable conditions of service at the Royal Gardens compared with those ruling in the service of the County Council and in the London parks under control of Government.

"In March, the Kew Employees Union laid a simple statement before the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. It showed that the County Council pays gardeners, of different grades, 35s. to 27s. weekly, against 27s. to 21s. paid at Kew; overtime, 8½d. to 7½d. per hour, against 6d.; annual leave, thirteen days, against ten to seven days. In the Royal Parks, gardeners receive a minimum of 24s. County Council employees must retire at sixty-five years, and then they participate in the superannuation fund; Kew employees must retire at sixty years, and they receive a gratuity. No answer has yet been returned.

"The men of Kew are not allowed to forget their disadvantage in the matter of wages. Certain rough work in the gardens is performed by labourers, who are paid by the Board of Works. Gardeners receiving 21s. weekly, for 53½ hours' work, see these men drawing 28s. 6d. for forty-nine hours. The street-sweepers in the employ of the Richmond Borough Council get 25s. To blame skilled men for demanding an increase of pay under such circumstances is a defiance of human nature. We may blame the County Council for fixing wages so high. We may even suspect that its motive is seeking votes among the working class. But this is no consideration for the unfortunates who see unskilled labour rewarded with 28s. 6d. weekly while they, trained professionals, get only three-fourths of the sum for longer hours of work. It must be remembered also that a large proportion of the Kew staff has to attend on Sunday.

"It is, of course, to be borne in mind, however, that the Royal Gardens are a technical school of the highest efficiency and repute. Young gardeners there receive careful instruction, both technical and practical, attend courses of lectures, have a fine library at command (except on Sundays) and officials always ready to help those who try to help themselves. In fact, if they were only paid a living wage they would be happy"

WEDDING BELLS.

Mr. L. Baumann	to Miss Scott	at St. Louis, U.S.A.	Sept. 9, 1905.
Mr. J. W. Campbell	„ Miss McGreevy	„ Penang	May 11, 1905.
Mr. F. C. Dalgarno	„ Miss Forster	„ Edmonton, N.	Nov. 18, 1905.
Mr. T. J. Dinn	„ Miss Stuart	„ The Hague	July 22, 1905.
Mr. H. Eavis	„ Miss Levey	„ Birschanger	July 24, 1904.
Mr. A. Flowers	„ Miss Bishop	„ Hasketon	Feb. 8, 1905.
Mr. L. Gentil	„ Miss Lurkin	„ Brussels	Nov. 30, 1904.
Mr. P. J. Gray	„ Miss O'Brien	„ Cork	Feb. 9, 1904.
Mr. J. Lodge	„ Miss Orpin	„ Highgate	May 7, 1905.
Mr. M. Morgenroth	„ Miss Daniel	„ Hanover	Dec. 10, 1905.
Mr. A. E. Oliver	„ Miss Shergold	„ Salisbury	Mar. 6, 1905.
Mr. A. Osborn	„ Miss Cannon	„ Kingston-on-Thames	Mar. 16, 1905.
Mr. C. P. Raffill	„ Miss Cattell	„ Richmond, Surrey	Sept. 6, 1905.
Mr. T. A. Sprague	„ Miss Ricks	„ Fulham	May 2, 1905.
Mr. T. A. Summerfield	„ Miss Bale	„ Parkstone	Aug. 17, 1905.
Mr. H. H. Thomas	„ Miss Bart	„ Windsor	Apr. 27, 1905.
Mr. C. Thomson	„ Miss Moir	„ Aberdeen	Dec. 9, 1904.
Mr. A. C. Whipp	„ Miss Goss	„ Croydon	Oct. 23, 1904.

LETTERS ETC. (OLD KEWITES).

MR. H. KEMPSHALL writes from Abbotsbury Garden, Dorchester, Oct. 27 :—“The Abbotsbury Garden is in my opinion a most wonderful place, and the collection of plants that are growing outdoors is marvellous. On the walls at the present time we have in flower *Coronilla glauca* (12 ft. high and 8 ft. wide) one mass of flower, *Physianthus albens*, *Solanum jasminoides*, Passifloras of several varieties, *Lapageria rosea* and *L. alba*, *Plumbago capensis*, *Cestrum aurantiacum*, *Rhodochiton volubile*, etc. In the open, *Acacia floribunda* and *A. retinodes* are commencing to bloom; *A. saligna* and *A. dealbata* are a little later. We have one beautiful tree of *A. dealbata* quite as large as an Oak 30 years old.

“During the last five or six years several alterations and additions have been made. A Cactus garden has been planted and a new winter garden has been made near the Castle containing some very good and rare plants. This house will be most useful to me another season, as the family uses Abbotsbury more during the shooting-season than at any time. Outside, under ordinary conditions, we have plenty of Camellias—very large bushes of them—and of Rhododendrons we have large plants of *R. Falconeri*, *cinnamomeum*, *campylocarpum*, and others, also scores of *Azalea indica alba*. Magnolias are a picture in the spring.

“I find, however, even this paradise has its disadvantages. One is the terrific wind blowing direct from the sea. When there is a gale blowing the spray comes quite over the garden, and the leaves are

injured as by a Thames Valley fog. One of the features of the garden is the magnificent Hydrangeas, which do wonderfully well here. The colours are quite blue, both light and dark shades. Of *H. Mariesii* I measured trusses of flower 15 inches across. This garden is the first in which I have worked in the west country, and all these plants are a great charm and wonder to me."

MR. W. JENNINGS.—The fine gardens and pleasure grounds surrounding the new Asylum recently erected by the Middlesex County Council have been planned and laid out by Mr. W. Goldring. Mr. Jennings was, in May last, appointed to take charge of them. He writes the following :—

"Napsbury is situated about two miles from St. Albans, and the estate is some 400 acres in extent; about 60 acres are being laid out as pleasure grounds. There are about seven miles of roads on the estate, and altogether it will be a grand place when finished. The Asylum buildings are very fine and splendidly fitted up. There are already over 500 inmates, and I believe there is accommodation for 1500 besides the staff—which is considerable. In fact, Napsbury is quite a little town.

"I am hoping to make a fine show next year in the beds and borders. To this end I have raised about 10,000 Wallflowers, Primulas, etc., have bought 4000 Tulips and other bulbs, and have just put in 7000 Geranium-cuttings and other things in proportion. Altogether I am hoping to brighten things up next year.

"We have a nice range of glasshouses built on the market-garden principle. They were not quite finished when I took charge here, about the beginning of June, so I have not been able to do much with them yet. I planted two of them with Tomatoes, however, from which I picked over a ton of fruit.

"At present I have only four men and seven patients to help me, but shall have many more, I hope, when the landscape work is finished. There are still about 70 navvies at work.

"Mr. Goldring has done all he could to give me a good start, and altogether I am well pleased with my present situation."

MR. STANLEY ARDEN writes from the Experimental Plantations, Selangor, F.M.S., 12th Jan. 1905 :—"Since writing you last, things have taken place which directly affect my future in this part of the world. I have been retained on the pensionable establishment, and all my previous service is to count for pension. The department over which I have had charge for the last three years has now been absorbed into the new agricultural department, over which Mr. Carruthers (Peradeniya) has been appointed Director. He expects to take up the duties of his new appointment at the beginning of June. I have always advocated the formation of an agricultural department, for I

never had any hope for the economic methods pursued here up to the present time, and the planters have agitated for the formation of a properly equipped department for years. I am looking forward to the arrival of the new Director with eagerness.

"We had an agricultural show here a few months ago, and I think it was very successful considering the difficulties we had to face. Running a show here is a very different matter from running a show in the old country; for here you must bring both the exhibitor and his exhibit from all parts of the Peninsula, house the exhibitor, stage his exhibit, look after him generally while he is here, and transport him and his exhibit to his home after the show is over. The native as a rule takes not the slightest interest in such matters, so that if you don't do this you get no exhibits. The duties of secretary fell to me. This year the show is in Penang, and Fox has got the job. I wish him luck.

"I am glad to say that I am enjoying good health, and that so far—beyond a good dose of fever—have felt no effects from the climate. I met Campbell some time ago, and I think he is pleased with the country and things generally."

MR. J. W. CAMPBELL writes from the Government Plantations, Taiping, Perak, F.M.S., Aug. 25, 1905:—"I have now been here fifteen months and I have quite settled down to my work, which I find most interesting. My charge is very much scattered and this necessitates a good deal of travelling, so that I get practically no chance of collecting. I am sorry for this, as a tour of a week or two amongst the Larut hills would, I am sure, result in many new plants being brought to light.

"During the months of October and November Rhododendrons in the jungle here are a lovely sight, the touches of scarlet and red brighten the landscape and make a welcome change from the usual monotonous green. Rhododendrons begin at an elevation of about 3500 feet and grow chiefly in forks of trees, although occasionally one is found on the ground doing well. The large red-flowered *R. javanicum* is most common. Plants at elevations of 3400 feet and upwards get a great deal of rain and mist, the average annual rainfall being about 185 inches. There are no clearly defined wet and dry seasons, which probably accounts for Rhododendrons doing so well. In the positions they usually occupy they could not last long without rain, and however abundant it may be it drains away very quickly.

"The great boom in Malay now is, of course, Rubber, and very fine 'Para' (*Hevea brasiliensis*) is being turned out. 'Para' is undoubtedly the rubber for this country and large areas are being planted with it. 'Rambong' (*Ficus elastica*) is next in importance, but is a long way behind.

"I have done some tapping during the year, getting 750 lbs. of

'Para' from 280 trees. I also tapped on a small scale *Ficus elastica*, *Castilloa elastica*, 'Ceara' (*Manihot Glaziovii*), and got some nice sheets from the three latter kinds. The great fault with *Castilloa* is that it is so very sticky.

"A very successful Agri-Horticultural show was held at Penang in August. The exhibits both for quantity and quality came as a surprise to many; there were over thirty exhibitors in some classes. Every class of agricultural produce was shown. Rubber and Coconuts came in for the lion's share of attention. The show may be considered another feather in the Kew cap, as it was very ably managed by an Old Kewite, Mr. Fox. I showed a collection of 28 kinds of English vegetables, also four kinds of Rubber. Home vegetables are very scarce here and are greatly relished by Europeans when they can be had. I managed to pass my examination in Tamil in June. This is a load off my mind, as I was under agreement to pass within two years. I have now more time left for other work. Kew news comes to hand occasionally and is always welcome."

MR. C. E. F. ALLEN writes from Forester's Camp, Victoria Falls, Rhodesia, Sept. 10, 1905:—"I like the life out here very well. I have now been sixteen months at the Falls, and in that time, taking into account all the handicapping circumstances present in a new country, I consider we have made very fair progress. Bananas, Guavas, Loquats, Pineapples, Papaws, and all the Citrus family are all certain successes up here. Apples, Peaches, etc., although so far looking well, have yet to be more thoroughly tested.

"I have been experimenting quite extensively with Cotton. American Cotton has done well, yielding a long and very fine staple and, although planted very late, was a moderately heavy crop. Egyptian Cotton was a failure this year; the flowers were just opening when, on the night of June 21st, there was a sharp frost. So far as is known, we never get more than 5° Fahr. of frost here, and on a very few nights does it actually freeze at all. Tobacco is one of the most promising crops for this country, there is no trouble in growing it, but our failing lies in lack of knowledge in the curing process. This, of course, will come with the right sort of men settling in the country; there is no doubt that half the Tobacco grown in S. Africa is spoilt by ignorance in this, the most important part of the business.

"I have come to the conclusion that to make the Zambesi Valley one of the most fertile in the world, one thing only is wanting, and that is money to carry out a scheme of irrigation. It would not be in any way a doubtful undertaking; the fall of the river and the broad valley running back from it for some miles both point out the simplicity of the thing.

"Below the Falls the country is too rough and rugged for anything. I recently walked down some 13 miles by the side of the Gorge and it

was a most tiring walk. The views of the Gorge were, however, magnificent; its length is calculated to be 80 miles, but as *no one* has ever followed its course all the way this is only a guess. I obtained what I believe to be a new species of *Eugenia*. There were hundreds of Baboons about, but they and a few birds were the only animals I saw.

"I was very pleased indeed to hear that the specimens I sent to the Herbarium turned out to be a good lot, and the news has made me even keener to collect. I wish, however, that there was a law to prevent people taking away flowers and Ferns from the vicinity of the Falls; already considerable damage in this direction has been done. I am very rude to people when I catch them at it, but that is all I can do.

"There is no lack of society up here, as in addition to the resident whites there is a large hotel and a constant stream of tourists. You will no doubt have heard about the bridge over the Zambesi; it is a great engineering feat wonderfully well carried through. It is to be formally opened the day after to-morrow when the British Association party is here; they are only going to stay one day, and it will be a big day's work rushing them round.

"Next week I am going to a forest down the line towards Bulawayo to cut some sample loads of timber for mining purposes (for De Beers and others), and to clear 6 acres and plant them with forest trees not indigenous to this country. I shall have to build a stockade as a precaution against lions. I am taking 35 "boys," and am looking forward to having an enjoyable time.

"I find the Directory of the *Journal* most valuable. Several Old Kewites whom I do not know at all personally have written to me from various parts of the world, and those that I have written to myself have generally proved very willing to be helpful."

MR. A. E. EVANS writes from the Labolabo Experimental Cotton Plantation, Gold Coast, W. Africa, July 24:—"We are kept pretty busy here now. The Government is very keen on Cotton-growing. I have now about 27 acres planted with Cotton at Anum, and about 6 acres at Labolabo. I hope to get in about 120 acres this year. I have 230 labourers working on the plantation cutting down bush, etc. It is exceedingly slow work as all the land has to be dug up by hand labour. I have, however, just received instructions from Accra to purchase horses and break them in for ploughing. Providing they live (which is doubtful) this will be a great advantage.

"Labolabo is situated on the Volta River, about 90 miles from the coast. The soil consists chiefly of a rich, sandy loam and is admirably adapted for Cotton-growing. We have no bungalow here, so that I have to camp out in a small tent, which is anything but pleasant during this rainy season. The place is also infested with stinging flies and mosquitoes. Still I am keeping very well."

WE recorded in last year's *Journal* the appointment of Mr. A. Hislop as Curator of the Pietermaritzburg Botanic Garden. His friends will be pleased to read the following extract from the Managing Committee's report:—"In the new Curator, Mr. Alexander Hislop, formerly of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, the Committee have been fortunate in securing a most energetic and capable officer. Of that the very marked improvement in the state of the Gardens, since he assumed office a year ago, is indisputable evidence. The Committee trust to be able to afford him not only moral encouragement in his work but funds enough to enable him to prosecute to a satisfactory completion the improvements he has so commendably initiated."

MR. EDWARD LUJA, now Director of the Lacourt Plantations, Kondue-Sankuru, Congo Free State, wrote June 8, 1905:—"After two and a half years of absence from Europe I landed again at Antwerp three weeks ago. My last stay in Africa has been in the very centre of the continent—in the Congo Free State, on the shores of the Sankuru river. I am holding an appointment there as manager of rubber-plantations etc., which belong to a Belgian Company. At present I am on a six months' leave and intend to return to the Congo (for the fourth time) next winter.

"Although I have spent nearly six years in the most unhealthy parts of the continent, living sometimes under most trying conditions, my health never failed and is quite excellent. J. Gossweiler, who was staying in Portuguese territory farther south, dropped me a line now and then. The Sankuru and Kasai rivers are very interesting from a botanical point of view. In fact there is an enormous variety of plants—trees, shrubs, climbers, as well as herbaceous. I brought home a very important collection of dried plants which are going to be studied at Brussels. A good many new species will be found amongst them. Besides my plantation work I have studied the native rubber-yielding plants, the species of which are very numerous. The chief rubber-yielding climbers are species of *Landolphia* and *Clitandra Arnoldii*—the former giving red rubber, the latter black. I introduced *Castilloa*, *Hevea*, and chiefly *Funtumia elastica*. *Funtumia africana* exists in great abundance in our forests, but gives a bad rubber. The country I am living in is thickly populated and extensively cultivated by the natives.

"Elephants are occasionally met with, buffaloes and hippopotami are numerous. Antelopes are rather scarce and I miss the bigger kinds such as gnu, waterbuck, sable antelope, koodoo, hartebeest, etc., which I frequently saw on the Zambesi and in British Central Africa. The sandbanks in the Kasai river constitute a grand hunting-ground for water-birds.

"Although African life is sometimes very tiresome it has its own charms, and on the whole I like it very much."

MR. W. DON, who has recently been transferred from the Botanic Station, Tarkwa, Gold Coast, to the Botanic Station, S. Nigeria, wrote to us from the former place as follows:—"A few words about this part of the world will, I hope, interest you. The physical aspects of the country are not unlike those of some of the mountainous parts of Scotland, but the hills are not so high. There is practically no agriculture or horticulture in this district, and the natives are too lazy to grow their own foodstuffs. As the population is large most of the food comes by train and is very expensive. One can buy Bananas in England as cheap as in Tarkwa. The natives are for the most part engaged on the mines and railway, and so far as I have seen are both lazy and dishonest.

"The Station is, as you know, a new one, and the intention of the Government was to plant the various food-crops and so help to reduce the cost of living. And I can see no reason why the mines should not grow a good portion of the food of their labourers. Among other things the Government is introducing Para Rubber-trees and we have got some 4000 established and thriving well.

"The bush for the most part is very dense and costs a lot for clearing etc., especially for cotton and such like crops. Cotton grows remarkably well, but whether the staple is considered good or indifferent I have never heard, although my sample was sent away some eight or nine months ago.

"I am now looking forward to spending a month or two at Kew again early in the New Year."

MR. G. H. WEIGT writes from the Horto Botanico, São Paulo, Brazil, Sept. 12, 1905:—"Although I had on the whole a pleasant voyage, I was glad when the Royal Mail steamer 'Nile' entered the harbour of Santos, Brazil. Of the lovely and picturesque places I saw *en route* I was most impressed by Teneriffe and its tremendously high 'Pico de Teyde,' for travellers seldom happen to see it as clear as it appeared that day. The voyage from Teneriffe to Pernambuco, seven days without a stop, without land in sight, was rather monotonous, and I was glad when Fernando-Norricho and then the coast of S. America came in sight.

"As we sailed along the coast from Pernambuco to Rio de Janeiro, a chain of hills, crowded with palm forests, was nearly always in sight. At Bahia I went ashore for a few hours. Here I saw for the first time Codiaëums and Caladiums wild, Artocarpus fruiting and covered with Bromelias, and I saw lovely Bignonias climbing from tree to tree. Bahia itself did not take my fancy, and before nightfall I went aboard again, to start two hours later. In Rio the 'Nile' stopped 36 hours and gave me ample time to admire the lovely panorama of the mountains surrounding the harbour, and the picturesquely situated city

In Santo I saw for the first time a real wild tropical vegetation and more and more of it on the picturesque way to São Paulo, three hours by train.

"I reached my destination at night. It was raining then and it rained for days after as if it would never cease—a real tropical rain. Early the next morning I had a walk round and could almost fancy myself in dreamland. We are surrounded by high mountains, and there is thick, wild forest to the east. Down here in the valley are three large lakes, fringed with lovely Tree ferns, Bignonias, trees covered with Orchids, Rhipsalis and Bromelias, which latter always remind me of the Victoria house at Kew. Rhipsalis we have up to four yards long. *Eichornea speciosa* and *E. azurea* are here, of course, in abundance, wild in every ditch.

"The Botanic Gardens are situated about 760 metres above sea-level, and 14 kilometres by train (10 kilometres as the bird flies), from the city of São Paulo. The sanitary arrangements of this city are not inferior to those of any town in Europe, and we have an excellent supply of pure water. Up to the present time no epidemic has been known, and I am also glad to say that we are pretty nearly free from mosquitoes.

"At present the main object of the 'Horto Botanico,' which was only started six years ago, is the distribution of fruit and timber trees, also medicinal plants, over the whole state of São Paulo. At the same time botanical work is in progress. Several large plantations belong to the grounds.

"As soon as time permits I shall undertake a long botanising trip into the forests and mountains, and then, I hope, Kew will hear more of me.

"Any time I shall be pleased to answer enquiries from Kewites at home and abroad. Especially should I be glad if any Kewite abroad, wishing to get into communication with me, would write or forward seeds, plants, etc. for exchange. I shall always be happy to respond to the best of my ability."

MR. T. W. BROWN, who made and had charge of the British Garden at the St. Louis Exhibition of 1904, writes Oct. 26, 1905:—"During the latter part of my stay at St. Louis we were much less busy than we had been throughout the summer months, so that I had more opportunity of visiting other places. In October I had a most enjoyable trip through Illinois and Indiana. The woods were in all the glory of their autumn colours, and at every turn presented scenes of the most striking beauty, of which, however, it would be futile to attempt a description. The characteristic 'hustle' of American town-life is altogether absent in the country places. The hotel, which is usually a moderate-sized 'frame' house, generally serves as the meeting-place for the villagers and farmers around, and in the evening one may often hear interesting tales from the older inhabitants of their early pioneer days before the forests of the surrounding districts

were cleared away. At Graysville, Illinois, I was rather surprised to find a thriving industry being carried on in pearl-oyster fishing.

"I later had a pleasant trip to the south, but it would take too long to tell you about this. New Orleans is a curious combination of the old and new, and is in every respect a most interesting town. The parks and gardens, neither here nor elsewhere in the south, are, however, equal to those of other countries with similar climates. The sugar-cane plantations, cotton-fields, pine-forests, etc., were all new to me, so that the trip was both pleasant and instructive. On my way back I visited the Mammoth Caves of Kentucky. As I only had a day for these I had to content myself with a sight of the main wonders, such as the underground river, deep underground chasms, huge stalactites, etc.

"I left St. Louis for home on Dec. 13th. On my way I spent two days at Chicago and visited, amongst other places, Vaughan's nursery at Western Springs and Mr. Peter Runberg's Rose and Carnation houses at Rosehill. At the latter place there is over one million feet of space devoted to the cultivation of the flowers mentioned, and although this is the largest establishment of the kind in America, yet it is only one amongst thousands. To get some idea of the magnitude of the cut-flower trade one has only to walk through the stores of the wholesale florists at Chicago, where immense quantities of flowers are daily despatched to all parts of the States.

"At Niagara the only thing worth mentioning, apart of course from the natural scenery, is the Victoria Park, which is tastefully laid out and contains a good collection of trees and shrubs. At Toronto there are several small parks, all rather commonplace; also two large establishments—the Dale Estate and Dunlop's Nurseries—for the cultivation of cut flowers. Montreal is a beautiful town with wide, well-planted streets and squares. Mount Royal rises high above the town and is covered with Pines, Oaks, etc. The view of the St. Lawrence and the town from the top of the mountain is grand. On the way from Montreal to New York we also saw some fine scenery, especially where the railway runs down the side of Lake Champlain and the River Hudson."

MR. ALFRED POETSCH writes from Boston, Mass., Sept. 3, 1905 :—
 "Since I left my position as foreman in the Mount Desart Nurseries at Bar Harbour, Mass., last February, I spent three weeks having a good run through the eastern part of the Western States. The 'Wild West,' however, did not come up to my expectations in regard to my work and future, so I returned to Boston. Here, after passing the Civil Service examination, I was engaged as nurseryman to the Boston Public Gardens. Such positions are only given to citizens of the United States, so I became one. Although the post is a political one and often vacated suddenly for unsuspected reasons, I hope to stay two or three years. The working hours are eight and the salary I think a liberal one. This past summer has been the hottest for many years. Often we have registered 98° to 100° in the shade."

MR. J. LODGE, who left Kew for Canada last May, writes from Louise Bridge, Manitoba, Oct. 16, 1905:—"It is with pleasure I write to you, as I promised I would do when I had got somewhat settled. I can hardly say, however, that I am quite settled yet, for, as you know, it takes one some time to get accustomed to a new country and to become initiated into the different ways. At the same time, to one who has been used to working on the land at home there is little that comes amiss.

"I succeeded in obtaining a situation the very day I arrived in Winnipeg. It was to lay out part of the grounds belonging to a private house. I was paid fairly well and offered permanent work there, but thinking I could do better I left after a short time. I am now working as a gardener in a cemetery, my wages being 2 dollars (8s. 4d.) a day. One must not be too particular as to what he puts his hand to when first coming out.

"Market gardening appears to be a profitable business here, and I think I should prefer that to farming, my opinions on this matter having greatly altered since I came. It needs capital to start a farm properly—much more than they say it does. In a year or so, if I stay in the country and get on all right in the meantime, I hope to go in for market gardening. It is the winters that make it rather hard; they are very severe and the temperature I am told is sometimes 40° below zero. The ground becomes frozen to a depth of 6 feet or more. The air, however, is very dry, otherwise people would not be able to stand it. Up to now (mid-October) there has been but little frost; a fortnight ago we had a few cold nights, just cold enough to cut Dahlias, etc., and no frost since.

"The houses are nearly all built of wood, very few of brick or stone, except the larger buildings such as Banks and Stores. The rate at which buildings are going up, however, is surprising, many large places having been built since I have been here. At one of them—a large Store—over 1000 hands are already employed.

"You remember Jack Leslie, an Old Kewite who came out here. He was drowned about the time of my arrival. As we lived together at Kew I have felt it very much. He was getting on well and had taken up a homestead of 160 acres."

PLANT COLLECTING.

It is difficult and often galling for a Britisher abroad to realize that he is not exactly regarded as the pinnacle of perfection nor his nation as the benefactor of the human race generally. It comes with a shock when we find that other nations are apt to regard us as unscrupulous land-grabbers and conceited upstarts. To lose one's insularity and

become cosmopolitan in the true sense of the word is the first lesson the novice abroad has to master. Tact, a tolerant spirit, and an even but firm temper, are the essentials that go to make a traveller. Endowed with these one may travel almost everywhere and not meet with insuperable difficulties. In dealing with coloured races the traveller is most often called upon to be a law unto himself, and has to fix his own standard of justice. In this, I need hardly say, he should act up to the highest instincts of his race.

Having accustomed and adapted one's self to the new environment the worst is passed; homesickness with its bitterness will have largely disappeared, and an interest in one's new surroundings taken its place.

The medium of exchange, whether it be money or barter, is always a great difficulty. In China, Copper-cash about the size of a halfpenny, with a square hole through the centre in order that they may be strung on a string, is the only coin current throughout the length and breadth of the land. Now 1000 cash are roughly equal to 2s. 6d. of our money, and weigh about 9 lbs. It is, therefore, very evident that one cannot carry much money in this form. One has to carry a certain amount of cash for daily expenses, but the bulk of one's money is carried in the form of silver cast into rough ingots; these are chopped into pieces, weighed and exchanged for cash as occasions admit and require. In poor districts it is often very difficult to get silver changed, and so a certain amount of cash is always necessary. Weights are not fixed in China but vary in different districts, so also does the rate of exchange. Further, there are large and small cash which are differently appreciated in different districts; sometimes one being more favoured than the other. Suppose that in place A an ounce of silver purchases 1000 cash and in place B 1200 cash, it does not follow that the latter is the better rate of exchange, for it often happens that 1000 cash from A will have a greater purchasing power than the 1200 from B. Then again, "1000 cash" is never 1000 coins; at most it is 980, sometimes only 940! The whole business is most intricate, and the only thing at all sure is that the unfortunate traveller is being swindled right and left and is powerless to help himself.

In engaging native helpers the aid of previous settlers in the country is most useful. If the country is absolutely new the business is much more difficult and the traveller must use his own discretion. As travelling companions and assistants I found peasants far better than townsmen. They stuck to one better, had fewer vices, were more cheerful under hardship and difficulties, and in every way superior to the men of the towns. I always got some sort of guarantee with the men, paid them as near as possible the market wage, and engaged myself to give them a fixed gratuity every three-months if I was satisfied. This scheme worked very well but, of course, different countries different methods.

To a new arrival, especially if the country be within or near the tropics, the flora presents

A BEWILDERING PUZZLE.

The vegetation is so rank and the variety so great that one is absolutely staggered. After a few months one begins to get accustomed to things, and law and order gradually become evident in what at first seemed utter chaos. Collecting seeds is a far more difficult business than the collecting of herbarium material, though the two may be worked together to their mutual advantage. One frequently experiences disappointment from the fact that often it is not the plants which make the show in a wild state that give the best results at home. This is particularly true of tropical vegetation. Speaking generally, the more mountainous parts of a country are the richest in plants. When collecting on a large scale the first thing necessary, after having settled on a tract of country, is to establish a base. This should be near one's field, and should afford the greatest possible facilities for despatching home one's collections. In countries where there are no railways a point on a navigable river is the best place. I used a boat as a base during four of my five years' collecting, and established a courier service with the nearest postal-town. By means of the post I got rid of a good deal of stuff, and at the close of the season I used to bring down-river the bulk of my collections to the nearest port where it could be put on steamer for home.

Spring and early summer are chiefly devoted to

COLLECTING AND DRYING SPECIMENS.

The great advantage in this is that it fixes locality in one's mind better than anything else. In gathering a specimen from a plant, labelling it, changing it in the press until it is dry, one handles it a good many times, and it becomes fixed in the memory. Further, it is always on hand for future reference, and by its aid a native-helper can often secure seeds, should this be necessary. Seed-collecting is often disappointing from the fact that for various and often unknown reasons, a particularly valuable plant refuses to set seed. It is, therefore, an obvious advantage to know of as many localities as possible, so that if one fails another may give success. Gregarious plants give very little trouble, and, of all plants, possibly Rhododendrons are the easiest to get seeds of. Not only are they "social" and set seeds with great regularity, but if necessary the capsules may be gathered green in late autumn, and when dried will yield plenty of good seed. Again, if kept dry, Rhododendron seed will remain good two or three years.

It is advisable to collect a goodly quantity of seed of any one plant and despatch it in four or five consignments. By this plan one increases the chances of its getting home safely. When in doubt about the quality of a plant always send it home. It is better to send home fifty weeds than to miss one good thing.

Seeds with a fleshy covering take longest to mature, and it is in the autumn that one gets a haul of these; usually without much difficulty. Capsular seeds mature more quickly and demand closer attention. Sometimes one has to make several journeys to get seeds at the right moment. For *Primula ovalifolia* I made four separate journeys, each involving a week's hard travel, and then failed to secure seeds.

As is well-known, some seeds, especially oily seeds like those of the *Magnoliaceæ*, *Araliaceæ*, and *Laurineæ*, quickly lose their vitality if exposed to the air. I adopted two plans with my seeds and since 85 per cent. of the latter grew my system might be worth following. All capsular seed I used to dry in the sun or before a fire, shake out, pack in paper envelopes, and send by post. All seeds with a fleshy covering I regarded as likely to lose their vitality quickly. These were washed out, dried as quickly as possible, packed in small boxes of dry soil or sand, and stored in a dry place until the end of the season. By this means I have kept such difficult seeds as those of Magnolia, Daphniphyllum, Oaks, and *Laurineæ* for seven months without their suffering. These small boxes packed in larger cases can be stowed in the ship's hold, and so long as they are kept dry they pass through the tropics safely.

LILIES

should be marked with a stick when in flower, for they are most difficult things to find in the autumn. After Lily-bulbs are dug up they should be dried and the roots trimmed off, covered with a coating of clay, dried again, and packed in cases with dry soil or sand. I always used my packing soil perfectly dry and never ventilated the cases. Moisture of any sort is the one enemy to guard against.

Deciduous shrubs grubbed from the forests, balled up in dry moss, and packed in cases of dry soil with no ventilation, arrived home in perfect condition after four or five months. Roots of herbaceous plants I treated the same and with like success. By this means I brought roots of a terrestrial *Cypripedium* from the borders of Eastern Tibet—a voyage of over seven months—and scarcely lost one.

In concluding I should like to say one word for the collector. People in this country are often disappointed with the plants obtained by him, and grumble loudly if old and common plants are sent home. No doubt this frequently happens, but people have no real idea of the difficulty there is in securing seeds, or of how very different even familiar plants look in their native haunts.

Collecting for a botanical garden is of course more interesting and satisfactory than for commercial purposes, since everything, provided it is fresh, is of value. But plant collecting in a strange land, though hard and difficult, is most fascinating work. And then the new scenes he has visited, the strange races of people he has met, even the hardships and mishaps he has encountered make, in after years, a kaleidoscopic memory to which the collector's mind will always revert with pleasure.

E. H. WILSON.

AN EPISODE IN INDIAN LIFE.

A FEW Sisal plants had been received at Poona by post from Kew and a few from other sources, seven years before this story opens; they had grown to full size and given excellent fibre, and their progeny were so numerous that it was necessary to find more land to plant. Moist air and a stony soil having, after numerous trials, been found to give the best results, the revenue authorities of the Basik district were asked for a list of lands in their charge that were not occupied by cultivators, and it was to inspect such lands that the journey of which I write was made.

“Khusa, I am going for a few days into the country and want you to come with me. We will take two small tents, one for myself and one for you, and travel light. Bring as little as we can get on with.”

Such are the preliminaries for a ten days' tour in the Basik district, India. This country has a general altitude of about 2000 feet with occasional hills 3000 feet or more high, and long elevated ridges with level tops indicating that immense lava streams of long past ages have hardened into resistant trap, while the intervening softer rock has been washed away. The season is spring and the grass is golden with a four months' drought; the Teak trees have lost all their leaves except a few weather-worn ones at the ends of the branches. The “Mohwa” trees (*Bassia latifolia*) are dropping their sweet succulent blossoms from which the wine of the country is prepared. Herds of antelope in the forest, apparently aware that the pale-face carries no weapon, permit the stranger within easy gun-shot, but disappear like a flash when alarmed. Away from the railway the travelling is mostly done on foot, a string of carriers being engaged to carry the burdens. The land, however, proves to be only suitable in patches of a few acres, and over these the village cattle have long roamed without fee. The abolition of this time-honoured custom is considered sufficiently difficult to make the work unprofitable in that district, so the search is adjourned and the return journey commenced. On arrival at Poona, the baggage is piled on a carriage, and with a cheerful salutation, Khusa starts homeward.

Why are those friends of Khusa waiting by the gate with downcast faces? Plague has entered his house, and his only son—the special flower of an Indian household—is dead. Dumb-stricken, Khusa is led homeward; his sister is ill; next day his wife is attacked, and soon his daughter too is infected. Khusa attends daily at the burning ghat on the bank of the river, and with mercifully deadened feelings sees the smoke arise from the cremation of his household. The sanitary authorities take charge of his home, strip off the tiles to let in the purifying light, and disinfect it. Khusa is conveyed to a camp of observation for those who have been in contact with the dread disease and presumably are infected. A few days pass, and a homeward

impulse moves him; he walks quietly out by the gate and is met resting by the wayside and talking strangely, even hilariously, when his recent loss is referred to. He tells how he and all his house will soon be rich from planting Sisal; then, although his strongest drink has been water, he moves homeward with the uncertain gait of a drunken man.

"Sir! here are people enquiring where Khusa is, they think you may have sent him on an errand to the jungle."

"I do not know where Khusa is; I have not sent him anywhere, and I also would like to know where he is."

"Sir! I was told there was something in the jungle at the foot of the Western Hill, and I went to see; there is a coat you gave to Khusa, a pair of shoes like his, and a lot of bones which the vultures have picked clean."

G. MARSHALL WOODROW.

A LETTER FROM NATAL.

Cedara, Natal, May 26, 1905.

You will be glad to hear that I have been appointed a Forester under the Minister of Agriculture, Natal. The chief of my department is an Old Kewite, Mr. Sim, the Conservator of Forests. This district (Cedara) is north-east of Pietermaritzburg and situated at an elevation of 3500 feet. The climate is hot at times, but the heat is not of the humid, enervating type of Durban, nor of the dry wilting character that is so typical of the Karoo. The beautiful Drakensberg Mountains lie behind us and the Kaarkloo range is quite near. My station is near the lovely Howick Falls—one of which is 354 feet high—on the Umgeni River. I have a nice house, three acres of land, horse (with his groom and keep), right to graze cattle, with various other privileges, all free. Living, although dear in the towns, is cheap here, and when one has a large garden, fowls, pigs and a couple of cows, very little has to be bought. It is now the shooting season, and I occasionally bring down a buck for my larder.

The work on my station is afforestation rather than conservation. We are making large plantations to replace the natural bush that was cleared off by the natives many years ago. The value of forestry can only be appreciated by those who have seen South Africa with its surface torn and distorted by torrential action. The burning of the veldt grass, which is a common practice, is also very detrimental to the land, as the heavy rains, following as they do the grass-burning season, rush to the lower levels with nothing to hold them back.

The trees we are planting are Eucalypts and Pines—principally *Pinus Pinaster*. On the coast Araucarias, Cocos, and Eugenia are being used extensively. We have tried "Ceara" (*Manihot Glaziovii*)

here at Cedara, but it is too cold. Tea plants have survived, but their growth is slow. From the warmer region we are just now getting Avocada Pears—certainly the finest fruit I have ever tasted. Persimmons, too, are just ripe and very delicious. Papaws are excellent when the taste for them is acquired. The “Queen” Pineapple flourishes in the Town Bush Valley. We are

BURNING FIRE-BELTS

around the plantations this week. It is a hot job I can assure you. The grass is as dry as tinder at present, and unless belts of it are cleared by burning there is great risk of a conflagration.

Snakes are common, of both the viper and cobra types. We endeavour to destroy all we see as ninety per cent. are deadly. Strychnine used hypodermically seems to be the best remedy, but if the fang punctures a vein, it is usually a case of putting *finis* to a man's history. The cat-leopard still exists in the mountain gorges, but there is none in this district. Our birds and butterflies are very beautiful, but the former are songless.

I was glad to hear that one of the Orchids I sent to Kew flowered and shall be interested to hear how the others turn out. South African epiphytes are, however, rarely showy, usually, in fact, of little more than botanical interest. I hope to go on tour soon and intend to collect some seeds for the Temperate House.

The labour we employ is Coolie and Zulu. The Zulus are very unreliable in their attendance and very slack while they are at work. People at home who cry out against Asiatic labour for Africa should be sent out here to gather crops, farm land, etc., with Ethiopian help. They would soon change their tune. I am hoping that the new Government, whatever politics it may profess, will not interfere with the Chinese Ordinance. The indentured coolies I have working on my afforestation branch are paid twelve shillings per month with free quarters and rations. A coolie who has served his time and remains in the country can get from eight to eighteen shillings per month more.

The missionary is the disturbing element here. The raw native has crude but nevertheless genuine ideas of honour, but give him a smattering of Christianity and he becomes crafty and dishonest at once. Where I was in the Transkei the natives were mainly “reds”—*i. e.* heathen—and a very decent crowd they were. When engaging labour I always try to get a “red” in preference to the so-called Christian.

F. J. STAYNER.

KEWITES IN THE WEST INDIES.

Agricultural School, Dominica,

June 16, 1905.

I RECEIVED the *Journal* safely and as usual found it full of interest. Like most other Kewites I suppose, I have read it again and again. The arrival of this link with the past is looked forward to long before it is due and its contents supply food for conversation for weeks to come.

Before leaving Kew I had often heard the West Indies described as "a hotbed of Kewites," and really I think this description very appropriate. Since my arrival I have met no less than eleven of them; some fresh from Kew, others passing up or down the islands in pursuit of their work, and others passing on to new fields of labour. Some of them have spent but a few hours with us (Jones and myself) whilst waiting for the steamer to discharge cargo, but others have remained as long as a week or ten days for the purpose of obtaining an insight into our work and methods of cultivation.

It was my good fortune to be one of the Kewites chosen to attend the West Indian Agricultural Conference at Trinidad. This gave me a splendid opportunity of enlarging my knowledge of the West Indies. After a day's steaming from Dominica I arrived at St. Lucia, where I had four or five hours ashore. I visited the Botanic Gardens there and afterwards rode up to take breakfast with Moore at the Agricultural School, which is a few miles inland. Moore has a very pretty garden and a fine school. The latter obtains the greater amount of his personal attention as the Botanic Gardens are down in the town.

Another day's journey brought me to Barbados, which is the headquarters of our department and where Sir Daniel Morris resides. There I made a stay of three days before embarking for Trinidad. At Trinidad I met Evans and Leslie who are stationed there, and some few hours later we were joined by Millen of Tobago and Sands of St. Vincent. For the next ten days or so we five Kewites saw a good deal of each other.

The papers read at the Conference were very comprehensive and instructive. They dealt in a thorough and practical manner with all the most important subjects that concern our work here, and to us they were invaluable. Besides listening to papers, etc., we were conducted over many of the leading estates, and many places of interest were visited. One of the most interesting of these is the Pitch Lake.

After the business of the Conference was over we arranged

A SMALL 'KEW GUILD DINNER,'

at which the following five Kewites were present:—Evans and Leslie of Trinidad, Millen of Tobago, Sands of St. Vincent, and myself from Dominica. It seldom happens that five Kewites get together after once leaving Kew, so we did honour to the occasion. The health of

the Director was drunk, as also were the healths of the rest of Kewites everywhere, and many were the stories told of the old days at Kew.

It may interest you to know a little of what we do here in Dominica. My full school is twenty boys; they are all resident pupils and are fed, clothed and educated free for a term varying from three to five years. Mornings we commence work in the field at 7 A.M., and leave off at 10.30. This practical work consists of raising and growing various crops, such as Rubber, Bananas, Oranges, Cacao, etc., as well as our own provisions. One of the chief items of the practical work at the present time is the budding of Oranges, there being such a large local demand for plants. Lessons are held in school from 12 to 4 in the afternoons, and the subjects taught are the ordinary subjects of a board school at home, with the addition of Agricultural Science, Chemistry and Botany. The boys on the whole are very willing workers in the field. They are of fair intellect and are certainly as well behaved as the average English boy. When they have finished their training, they take up land of their own or find employment on the various estates in different parts of the island. A. J. BROOKS.

IN MEMORIAM.

CHARLES MOORE.

MR. CHARLES MOORE was born on May 10th, 1820, at Dundee in Scotland, and very early in his career showed a marked appreciation of horticulture and botany. His tastes in this direction were doubtless influenced by those of his elder brother the late Dr. David Moore, of Glasnevin, who was appointed botanist to the Ordnance Survey Department in 1834, and Director of the Glasnevin Botanical Gardens at Dublin in 1838. Both the brothers Moore had previously studied in the Trinity College Botanical Gardens at Dublin, under Dr. J. T. Mackay.

Charles Moore migrated to London afterwards, and was employed at Kew in 1847. Meanwhile changes were taking place in the Sydney Garden. After the brilliant botanical work done by Allan Cunningham in the thirties in New South Wales, the Botanical Gardens at Sydney had fallen into neglect, and their condition attracted the notice of both the Imperial and the Colonial Governments. The result was that Mr. J. C. Bidwill was appointed Government Botanist and Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney. Bidwill entered on his duties Sept. 1st, 1847. Meanwhile the Secretary of State for the Colonies, acting on the recommendations of Hooker, Lindley, Henslow and others, had appointed Charles Moore to the same post, and on Moore's arrival in Sydney on January 14th, 1848, the official position was handed over to him by Mr. Bidwill. From that date until May 5th, 1896—a period of nearly half a century—Mr. Moore occupied the post of Director with advantage to his country and to that of his profession.

His work indeed grew with the progress of the Colony, and he laboured hard to improve the Botanic Gardens and Hyde Park, Sydney, which at that time formed a portion of the Government domain. As Sydney expanded he laid out several other parks and open spaces, such as Victoria Park, Wentworth Park, and the beautiful Centennial Park which, begun in 1887, was finished in 1891. Moore also laid out the Crystal Palace grounds at Sydney, which before the International Exhibition of 1879-1880 formed a portion of the Government House domain.

Moore was, as we believe, the last official, or civil servant of New South Wales, appointed by the British Government, and curiously enough he was one of the first to be retired under the more recent regulation as to age limit. The Botanic Gardens, etc. at Sydney in Moore's hands soon became noted as being amongst the richest and most beautiful in the world. Moore was not alone a strenuous worker of more than ordinary education, ability and experience, but he made the most of his official opportunities in the way of travel, collecting and introducing new plants to the Sydney Garden, as also to Europe, in exchange for other rarities. In 1850 an expedition was made by Moore in a man-of-war to the South Sea Islands, in order to collect plants for the Sydney Garden. The New Hebrides, the Queen Charlotte group, the Solomon Islands and New Caledonia, were all visited with good results. In those early days Australian plants were highly valued in England, and scarcely a ship left Sydney Harbour without plant-cases on board, and these cases usually found their way back to Sydney filled with novel or rare plants in exchange from Great Britain and Europe.

Moore also made expeditions to various parts of New South Wales, for the investigation of the native timber trees, etc. He also visited Lord Howe's Island, and to him originally is due the introduction of the graceful *Kentia*, or *Howea* palms now so extensively used for indoor decoration. The following are only a few of the plants with which Mr. Moore's name has been connected by botanists, and long may they keep it green:—*Todea Moorei*, *Alsophila Moorei*, *Fagus Moorei*, *Kentia Moorei*, *Macrozamia Moorei*, *Rubus Moorei*, *Villarezia Moorei*, and *Eucalyptus Moorei*.

He visited Europe three times during his sojourn of 48 years in New South Wales. In 1867 for the Paris Exhibition, and to investigate the Orange and Lemon industry in South France and Spain. In 1874 he attended with his brother the International Congress of Botanists at Florence. In 1896, the year of his retirement, he again visited England and Ireland, when the writer had the pleasure and privilege of meeting him in the College Botanical Gardens, Dublin, and elsewhere, and of hearing from his own lips interesting reminiscences of the men and plants, etc. he had met or seen there in 1832.

Unfortunately, Moore, immersed as he was in important practical work, wrote but little. His catalogue of the northern timber trees of

New South Wales, prepared for the Exhibitions held in Sydney, is well known, and in 1893 he, in collaboration with Mr. Ernest Betche, brought out the "Handbook of the Flora of New South Wales."

Moore was a long-standing Fellow of the Linnean Society, and had occupied a seat on the Council of the Royal Society of New South Wales since 1856.

His wife was a Miss Edwards, who died in 1890, leaving no family, and after that date one of his favourite nieces was his devoted companion and housekeeper.

Tall in stature, with a dignified but genial manner, Charles Moore was a man to admire and remember. As a conversationalist his lucid manner was charming to old and young alike. His long, active and happy life at Sydney won for him many friends, for he was loved and respected by all who knew him. His memory will long remain fresh to all interested in the botany of Australia and New South Wales. He died April 1905, in his 86th year.

F. W. B.

JOHN HORNE.

Mr. Horne was born at Lethendy in Perthshire Jan. 1835, and was educated at the parish school of Longforgan, near Dundee. Owing to the death of his father when he was only twelve years of age, he was obliged to leave school that he might earn something to help his mother and her young family. He was, consequently, a self-taught man, and his successful career in after-life was due entirely to his own native talents and perseverance. After working in several large places in Scotland he came to Kew in 1859 and left in Jan. 1860. After a short time spent in Regent's Park, London, he was, in Aug. 1861, appointed assistant to Mr. Duncan in the Botanic Gardens, Mauritius. Here he stayed till 1890, having, in the meantime, worked his way from assistant gardener to the directorship of the gardens. He was also appointed Director of Woods and Forests and Surveyor General. He made several long journeys on behalf of the Mauritius Government, going to Ceylon to study the Quinine industry, and, in 1877, to the Fiji Islands to enquire into the botanical and agricultural resources of those islands. In 1881 he published in book form an account of his travels in Fiji.

Retiring from Mauritius in 1890, he came home and went to reside in Jersey. Here he stayed until his death on April 16, 1905. Owing to his modest and unassuming nature, Mr. Horne was not perhaps so widely known as his sterling qualities and attainments entitled him to be. He was a Fellow of the Linnean Society.

DANIEL DEWAR.

Among the large number of deaths which it has in recent years been our mournful duty to record, there is not one that will cause a more

widespread regret than that of Mr. Dewar. To all the officers of the Guild and to most of the Committee he was a personal friend; and as he was on the Kew Staff from 1880 to 1893 he naturally formed the acquaintance of some hundreds of the members of this Guild. He was foreman of the herbaceous department for the greater part of his time at Kew, and his knowledge of herbaceous and alpine plants was at one time probably unrivalled. In Feb. 1893 he was appointed Curator of the Botanic Gardens at Glasgow. The earlier years of his administration here were successful and he effected many improvements. Owing, it is probable, directly and indirectly to the after effects of a severe illness, he resigned the curatorship in 1902. He went from Glasgow to New York, where he died of pleurisy May 7, 1905. He was a native of Perthshire, and at the time of his death was about 45 years of age.

During his stay at Kew he was a voluminous contributor to the gardening press, his monographs of herbaceous genera that appeared in the *Garden* being especially valuable. He was associated with Mr. C. H. Wright in the preparation of the last edition of *Johnson's Gardeners' Dictionary*. He also took a prominent part in the Conferences on Primulas and Asters held at Chiswick by the Royal Horticultural Society. His readiness to help fellow-Kewites in professional matters will always be gratefully remembered.

CHARLES BERRYMAN.

Berryman was born at Buryas Bridge, near Penzance, in 1874, and died at Penzance November 27, 1904. Early in life he entered a market nursery near his home, where he stayed for three years. In 1888 he found employment in the garden at Trewidden, the seat of Mr. T. B. Bolitho. Here Berryman stayed six years, coming to Kew in August 1894. About two years later he went to Aburi, Gold Coast, to relieve Mr. Chas. Humphries whilst on leave. Returning to Kew in February 1897, he stayed until May of the same year, when he left to enter Messrs. B. S. Williams' nursery, Upper Holloway. On account of a severe chill caught whilst there, he had to retire to Penzance to recuperate his health. He regained a little strength, and found light employment again in Trewidden Garden. Consumption, however, set in, and in spite of medicine and the best treatment he gradually grew worse. Berryman was genial, high-spirited, and athletic; generally respected and a good plantsman; a chum of Willey of Aburi, and Lunt of Trinidad. Alas! like them, he has gone away—as they say in his native Cornwall—"away across the fields." H. W.

H. A. FLINDT.

It is only since the death of this well-known Danish gardener that we became aware of his early connection with Kew, hence the omission of his name from our directory. We are indebted to Mr. Axel Lange for the following particulars of his career.

From the year 1877 until his death in 1901, Mr. H. A. Flindt filled the position of Director of the Public Royal Gardens of Copenhagen, which comprise a number of gardens in and near that city. They are Government property, and open all the year round to the public. In 1846 he worked for Booth in Flottbeck; later on he had occupation in the famous gardens at Dalkeith, and in November 1849 went to Kew; he left Kew in May 1851, and returned to Denmark.

Flindt was a man who by his colleagues was regarded as a skilful, industrious and conscientious gardener, and his aid was often sought by them as well as by the Government. In 1871 he was on the committee which planned the new Botanic Garden at Copenhagen, and later on he laid out two public parks there. He was also employed by many large proprietors in Denmark and Sweden to remodel their gardens and parks. As a token of the esteem in which he was held, the Royal Horticultural Society (of Denmark) as well as the Danish Gardeners' Union made him an honorary member.

He showed his interest in those of his own profession by leaving all his property to the gardeners' benefit fund.

JOHN FEATHERSTONE LESLIE.

It is less than three years since Mr. Leslie left Kew, yet it is our sorrowful duty to have to record his untimely end. He was accidentally drowned in Long Lake (some five or six hundred miles west of Winnipeg, Canada) June 12th, 1905. He came to Kew from Kier House Gardens, Perthshire, in March 1902 and left in the May of the following year. He went to join his brother in a nursery business in Perth, but not finding this congenial, emigrated to Canada. Here he had, up to the time of his death, succeeded very well and had taken up a homestead of 160 acres from the Government. On the morning of the accident he was sailing on the lake with his partner and another friend. When about fifty yards from shore one of them jumped off the boat to swim to land. By the jerk, Leslie, who was unable to swim, was thrown into the water too. Although his partner (Mr. Rowan) did all he could to save him by jumping into the water and attempting to hold him up, Leslie's struggles prevented Mr. Rowan from getting him to land. He finally sank about fifteen yards from shore. His body was recovered two days later and buried at Winnipeg.

ARTHUR WILLIAM WADE.

We much regret to have to record the untimely death of Mr. Wade, who fell from his bicycle and died of concussion of the brain, Jan. 2, 1905. He commenced his gardening career by serving an apprenticeship under his father, Mr. Thomas Wade of Spalding, Lincolnshire. After that was over he came to Kew, leaving in March 1891. Subsequently he held various posts and was successively manager of the Ballindean

Nurseries, Scotland; superintendent of the Douglas Terrace Gardens, Broughty Ferry; and manager of Messrs. Wallace's Kilnfield Nursery, Colchester. He then went into business on his own account at Colchester, but this venture came to a sudden termination owing to a fire which burnt down his premises and from which he and his family narrowly escaped with their lives. At the time of his death he was travelling for Messrs. Caldwell & Son, Knutsford. He was only 36 years of age. Every sympathy will be felt for his widow, and his old Kew friends will be glad to know that the Guild was able to afford some slight help to Mrs. Wade and her children, as will be seen from our Annual Report.

RICHARD H. PALMER.

We are indebted to Mr. W. Nock for the following brief particulars respecting Mr. Palmer:—He left Kew in 1876 on being appointed head gardener to Viscount Cobham at Hagley Hall, Stourbridge. He remained there until 1893, when he had to retire on account of ill-health. He then went to live with his brother at Palmer's Hotel, Dumfries, where he died, from diabetes, March 15th, 1899. He was a quiet unassuming man, a first-class gardener, and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

JOHN A. SWEENEY.

Leaving Kew in June 1875, Mr. Sweeney went as gardener to Mrs. Lyon Stevens at Roehampton. From there he moved to Brompton Oratory and became a lay brother. Here he looked after the garden, library, etc. We regret to record that he was killed some time ago whilst cycling. Mr. Lewis Castle, who was his contemporary, tells us that he was a particularly skilful grower of fruit.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BURBIDGE.

It is with the deepest regret that we learn, just as these pages are finally passing into the printer's hands, that Mr. Burbidge died on Sunday, December 24. We may safely say that no Kewite was more widely known as a gardener, more deeply respected as a man, and more loved as a friend than he. Our Guild had his sympathy and help from its commencement, and several letters and articles from him will be found scattered through the pages of the *Journal*, written with that peculiar charm which few other contributors to the horticultural literature of the present day could rival. One of the last things he wrote was the memoir of Charles Moore which appears on page 264 of this issue. Mr. Burbidge lost his wife a few months ago, and this was a great blow to him. He also suffered from heart disease which, as he died in his sleep, was probably the immediate cause of his death. We must reserve a full account of his career until the next number of the *Journal*.

KEW STAFF (December 31, 1905).

		<i>Entered Kew.</i>
<i>(The names of Life-members are preceded by an asterisk.)</i>		
Director	Lt.-Col. D. Prain, F.R.S., M.B., I.M.S., etc.	Dec. 16, 1905
—	*Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., etc.	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† F.L.S.
Principal Assistant (Phanerogams)	Otto Stapf, Ph.D., F.L.S.	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., F.L.S.	1899
„	Arthur Disbrowe Cotton, F.L.S.	1904
„ for India	J. F. Duthie, B.A., F.L.S.	1903
Botanical Artist	Miss Matilda Smith	1878
Lecturer (Physics & Chemistry)	F. E. Fritsch, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.	1903
Preparer (Herbarium)	Miss A. Fitch	1894
„	Miss C. E. Hemsley	1903
„	Leo Farmar	1903†
„	John Hutchinson	1904†
„	*Ernest H. Wilson (2nd entry)	1905†
Honorary Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory	*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. ‡ Officially connected with Kew till Mar. 31, 1906.

SUB-FOREMEN.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Department.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
*Blythman, T.	Palm House	June 1902	Norwood, Alloa, N.B.
*Bowell, E. C.	Herbaceous	Jan. 1903	Blenheim Palace Gardens, Woodstock, Oxon.
*Christie, J. S.	Ferrieries	Nov. 1903	Hyde Park, W.
Dixon, J.	Temperate House	Aug. 1904	Tregothnan Gdns., Truro.
*Garnett, A.	Tropical	Feb. 1903	The Golden Orchard, Royston.
*Giles, J.	Orchids	Jan. 1904	Spinfield Gns., Gt. Marlow.
Kidd, H. H.	Temp. House Pits.	Apr. 1904	Ashfold Gdns., Handcross, Crawley.

SUB-FOREMEN (*continued*).

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Department.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
*Long, F. R.	Herbaceous	June 1905..	Hillier & Sons, Winchester.
*McLaggan, W.	Decorative	Dec. 1902..	Scone Place, Perth, N.B.
*Main, T. W.	Collector	May 1901..	Glasgow Bot. Gardens.
*Moore, H. J.	Decorative	May 1903..	Thoresby Gdns., Ollerton, Notts.
Purdom, W.	Arboretum	Aug. 1902..	J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd.
*Taylor, W.	Propagating Pits	May 1902..	Heythrop Park, Chipping Norton, Oxor.

GARDENERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
Adamson, J.	Jan. 1905..	Southwick House, Kirkcudbrightshire.
Badgery, R.	Apr. 1905..	Fisher, Son & Sibray, Sheffield.
Banks, G. H.	June 1905..	Colesborne Gardens, Cheltenham.
Behnick, A.	Dec. 1905..	C. F. Bause, Florist, S. Norwood, S.E.
Braggins, S.	Nov. 1905..	Dobbie & Co.'s Nursery, Rothesay.
Bryan, H.	Sept. 1904..	St. Marnocks, Portmarnock, Co. Dublin.
Burbridge, K. G.	July 1905..	Second entry.
Butcher, F. H.	Nov. 1905..	Longleat Gardens, Warminster.
Campbell, J.	Mar. 1904..	Allenshaw Ho., Hamilton, Lanarkshire.
Cartwright, T.	Nov. 1905..	Picton Castle Gardens, Haverfordwest.
Clements, T.	May 1904..	Treloyan Gdns., St. Ives, Cornwall.
*Cowley, H.	Oct. 1905..	Royal Gardens, Windsor.
Dines, J. H.	Aug. 1902..	Essex County Council, Chelmsford.
Dodd, H.	Mar. 1904..	The Mount, Compton, Wolverhampton.
Dodd, W. G.	Nov. 1905..	Berrow Court, Edgbaston.
Down, W. J.	June 1905..	Clock House, Forty Hill, Enfield.
Gammon, F.	May 1905..	Buxted Park Gardens, Uckfield.
Greening, L.	Sept. 1905..	Trained at Kew.
Grundy, R.	Sept. 1905..	Dickson's, Chester.
Haga, K.	Mar. 1905..	Botanical Gardens, Missouri, U.S.A.
Harding, C.	Oct. 1904..	Titley Court, R.S.O., Hereford.
Head, W.	Apr. 1905..	Stockwell Nursery, Cheshunt.
Holtom, F.	Aug. 1904..	Old Gardens, Pines Road, Bickley, Kent.
Kett, R.	Oct. 1904..	Englefield Gardens, Reading.
Kidley, A. W.	Feb. 1905..	Sander & Sons, St. Albans.
Lambert, J.	May 1905..	Oak Lodge, Sevenoaks.
Longmire, F. J.	Sept. 1903..	R. Neal's Nursery, Wandsworth.
McGregor, D.	Nov. 1905..	Wemyss House, Wemyss Bay, N.B.
McIver, D. G.	May 1903..	Orsett Hall Gardens, Grays, Essex.
Morland, W. H.	Apr. 1905..	Botanic Gardens, Cambridge.
Newell, W.	Apr. 1905..	High Leigh Hall Gardens, Knutsford.
Nielsen, J. J. E.	Aug. 1905..	Rochford's Nurseries, Broxbourne.
Preston, F. G.	Aug. 1904..	Oatlands, Warborough, Wallingford.
Pring, G. H.	Nov. 1899..	Trained at Kew.
Proudlock, A. W. ..	July 1904..	The Hall Gardens, Wallsend, New- castle-on-Tyne.
Race, A.	June 1903..	Reading College, Reading.
Renton, J.	May 1904..	St. Fagan's Castle, Glamorganshire.
Riebe, H.	Aug. 1905..	Clark's Nursery, Putney.
Russell, P. T.	Oct. 1904..	Normansfield, Hampton Wick.
Simpson, R.	Feb. 1904..	Galloway Ho., Garlieston, Wigtonshire.
Stroud, E. G.	May 1905..	Wilton House, Salisbury, Wilts.
Thomas, E. K.	Apr. 1905..	Leighton Hall Gardens, Welshpool.
Tidy, A.	Sept. 1905..	J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd., Feltham.
Tunnington, F.	Feb. 1905..	Botanic Gardens, Oxford.
Ulleriks, A.	Mar. 1905..	Heston Farm, Hounslow.
Veal, T. J.	Nov. 1905..	Low & Co., Enfield.
Walden, F.	Oct. 1905..	Sander & Sons, St. Albans.
Watson, J. G.	Sept. 1905..	Trained at Kew.
Williams, J. L.	July 1905..	Westwood Gdns., Noctorum, Birkenh'd.

OLD KEWITES.

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

Name.	Left Kew.	Present Position and Address †.
*Abbott, James M.	Sept. 1898 ..	83 High St. South, Rushden, Northants.
Adams, R.	April 1903 ..	St. Joseph's Hospital, Burlington Lane, 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.
Anderson, J.	Oct. 1905 ..	Asst. Curator, B.S., Tarkwa, Gold Coast.
Archer, Sydney	Mar. 1895 ..	Orkney Cottage, Taplow, Bucks.
*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.	
*Ashton, Frank M.	May 1885 ..	Burnage, Southgate.
Astley, James	Nov. 1898 ..	Wortley Hall, Sheffield.
Attenborough, F.	Feb. 1896 ..	H. G., Annesley Ho., Villa Rd., Nottingham.
Augull, Karl	July 1902 ..	Nowotscherkask Nursery, Mai, 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, H. J.	Mar. 1905 ..	c/o P. Koeppel, Ronsdorf a/Rhein, Germany.
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., Lotherton Hall Gdns., Aberford, Leeds.
Batters, Frederick H. ..	Feb. 1891 ..	F., Holker Hall, Lancashire.
Baum, Jacob	July 1900 ..	N., Pallud sur Vevey, Switzerland.
*Baumann, Ludwig	Mar. 1902 ..	1366 Lucretia Ave., 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., Roy. Bot. Gardens, Dahlem, Berlin.
Benbow, Joseph.	Sept. 1884 ..	H. G., La Mortola, Ventimiglia, Italy.
Bennett, William H.	May 1880 ..	H. G., Menabilly, Par, Cornwall.
Benzon, Josef von	June 1885 ..	(Temp.) Salzwedel, Altmark, Germany.
*Besant, J. W.	June 1905 ..	Ness Nurseries, Neston, Cheshire.

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

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Williams, Harry	Mar. 1896 ..	H. G., Trevince, Redruth, Cornwall.
Williams, William	May 1888 ..	Storeyard, Hyde Park, W.
Willison, Henry	Mar. 1902 ..	Langley Court Gdns., Beckenham, Kent.
Wise, William J.	May 1888 ..	H. G., Redlands Court, Bristol.
Witcher, John	July 1887 ..	Florist, Torriano Avenue, Camden Rd., Kentish Town.
*Witty, Henry	May 1883 ..	Supt., Parks etc., Hull.
Wood, Harry	April 1901 ..	Gardener, Heaton Park, Prestwich, Man- chester.
Woodrow, G. Marshall ..	Jan. 1867 ..	9 Crosbie Street, Maryhill, Glasgow.
Wright, George H.	June 1892.	
Wright, Robert	Dec. 1870 ..	N., Kendal.
Wright, W. N.	April 1900 ..	Timothy & Sandwith, Horticultural Specialists, Bracknell, Berks.
Wüg, Ove E.	Feb. 1896.	
Wyatt, Frederick G.	Dec. 1892 ..	H. G., The Cottage, Lisle House, Bourne- mouth.
*Wylie, James	Feb. 1882 ..	Curator, Bot. Gdns., Durban, Natal.
Yeoward, Daniel	Aug. 1889 ..	Curator, Bot. Station, Fiji.
Young, Edwin C.	Oct. 1895 ..	H. G., Postlip, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.
Young, John	Feb. 1883 ..	Ellerslie Towers Gdn., Montpelier Road, Ealing.
Young, Richard J.	Mar. 1890 ..	Ashton Cottages, Restone Rd., Red Hill, Surrey.
*Young, William H.	Feb. 1890 ..	Orchid Grower, Clare Lawn, East Sheen.