

## GEORGE MASSEE.

BOTANY as expounded by some of its apostles is a dull sleepy science which utterly fails to interest men of average intelligence who look upon botanists as dry old sticks or cranks. But no one who has heard George Massee lecture upon or talk about the department of science in which he has long been a past master, namely, cryptogamic botany, could think the subject uninteresting; on the contrary, they would probably say that it was as exciting as romance. Among the many eminent scientists who have lectured at Kew Mr. Massee stands first, because he never fails to hold the attention of his audience nor to make them feel that they have learnt something. His method—if it be method, probably it is the man himself—is not to talk learnedly about things, the common fault of lecturers, but to, as it were, pitch the subject before his class or audience, get them all round it and then help them by means of comment, explanation, joke and gibe to take in as much of it as their capacity will stand. He has written much about cryptogams, the most useful of his books and one which is necessary to the proper equipment of every gardener being his *Text-Book of Plant Diseases*. In this he makes clear the nature of the plant diseases caused by fungi and prescribes such preventive and curative methods as experience has shewn to be most successful in their treatment.

Mr. Massee belongs to the type of men who are never lost in a crowd. He reasons things out for himself and he has the courage of his convictions. He thinks vigorously and he sometimes thinks aloud, a habit which often pulls out the truth, however ugly that truth may happen to be. The man who behaves like a fool is pretty certain to be called one by George Massee.

On being asked for particulars of his career Mr. Massee furnished the following ungarished account:—

“My full name is George Edward Massee. I was born in 1850 at Scampston, a hamlet in East Yorkshire. Here they attempted to educate me at a private school, but failed; I had only a liking for drawing and nature. It was intended that I should follow in my father's steps and be a farmer, but I did very little good at farming. So I was sent to the York School of Art, where I was fortunate enough to gain the national medal of the year for drawing flowers from nature. At the same time I studied chemistry and physics. Then I was taken in hand by Dr. Spruce, the botanist and traveller, who was a relation of my mother's, and when not ploughing or working in the sheepfold I worked hard at botany. The illustrations of Dr. Spruce's classical work on *Hepatics* were mostly my work. At his suggestion I went to the West Indies and South America to study plants and collect orchids. I sent home in bulk *Oncidium macranthum* and *Nanodes Medusæ*. Among my many exciting experiences during that expedition were earthquakes. Being an only son my mother prevailed on me to stop at home, so I again took up the work of farming and botanical study, specialising on fungi and plant diseases. On my father's death I came to Kew, where I worked at the herbarium as a free lance, and in 1893 was appointed Principal Assistant (Cryptogams).”

Mr. Massee is a Fellow of the Linnean and numerous other societies. He was President of the Kew Guild in 1907, and his speech at the annual dinner will be remembered on account of its “breaking the run” of Kew worship. A little wholesome criticism was, he thought, calculated to inspire efforts in the direction of good work and reform.

It is proposed that as a new President is now elected annually Mr. Watson be elected a Vice-President and Chairman of Committees The Committee desires to place on record its appreciation of the services rendered as Treasurer by Mr. Bean, who has held that office since the commencement of the Guild. The Committee recommend that he be elected a Vice-President.

The Auditors for the present year are Messrs. Tinley and Skan. The Committee recommend Messrs. Raffill and Cowley for this office next year.

*Balance Sheet, 1907-1908.*

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance from 1906-7 .....	10 17 3	Secretary's Honorarium ...	5 0 0
Life Subscriptions .....	9 0 0	Postage and Stationery .....	3 11 10
Annual Subscriptions and Sales .....	20 19 8	Printing and Freight of Journals .....	32 10 1
Interest on £300 New South Wales Stock .....	9 19 6	Purchase of Old Journals...	0 15 0
Interest on Deposits in Post Office Savings Bank }	0 8 9	Deficit on Annual Dinner (1907) .....	1 16 9
Advertisements in Journal...	13 0 0	Typewriting .....	0 2 4
		Balance 1907-0 ...	20 9 2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>£64 5 2</b>		<b>£64 5 2</b>

*Capital Account, April 30th, 1908.*

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Thomson Bequest .....	92 8 6	£300 New South Wales 3½% Stock .....	300 0 0
Life Subscribers' (254) Fund	228 0 8	Deposits in Post Office Savings Bank .....	20 7 6
		Cash in hand .....	0 1 8
	<b>£320 9 2</b>		<b>£320 9 2</b>

Audited and found correct, 11th May, 1908,

W. J. BEAN, *Treasurer.*

W. N. WINN, *Secretary.*

GEORGE F. TINLEY, } *Auditors.*  
SIDNEY A. SKAN. }

*Dinner Account, May 27th, 1908.*

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
86 Subscriptions at 5s.; 32 at 4s. ....	27 18 0	Holborn Restaurant Charges	24 9 0
Balance from 1906 Dinner...	1 0 3	Freight, 10s. 6d.; Postage, 17s. 6d.; Waiter, 10s. ...	1 18 0
Cash from Guild Funds.....	1 16 9	Decorator's expenses, 4s.; Artistes, £4 0s. 0d.....	4 8 0
	<b>£30 15 0</b>		<b>£30 15 0</b>

### THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Meeting was held as usual at the Holborn Restaurant on May 25. Mr. Watson presided, and there was a large attendance of members. The Report and Balance Sheet were read by the Secretary, and in moving their adoption the chairman commented on several questions raised in the report. The retirement of Mr. Bean from the treasurer-ship was, he said, to be regretted, but as it was proposed that he should be elected a vice-president his valuable services on the committee would, he hoped, be continued. The decision to take the opinion of every member on the question of a more progressive policy for the Guild would, he felt sure, meet with approval. It was desirable that no change should be made without the consent of the majority of the members. His own views on the matter were well known, and he felt confident that they were shared by most of the Old Kewites who were not in a position to meet and discuss with those at home questions of vital importance to themselves and to Kewites generally, and which could not be ventilated at all unless the *Journal* were thrown open to them. It did not follow that matters which ought not to find a place in the *Journal* or which did not concern the Guild as a body would be admitted; the committee would see to that. There certainly was room for improvement in the quality and interest of the contents of the *Journal*. Then there was the question of using the influence of the Guild in the promotion of interests which affected professional horticulture. That also was a direction open to them and in which good might be done.

MR. DENNING seconded. He was glad to see that an Old Kewite was to be Treasurer. There was no reason for keeping all the positions of responsibility in the hands of the members still at Kew. He was, however, strongly in favour of leaving the secretaryship as at present. He hoped the proposed movement in what was called a progressive direction did not indicate a tendency towards trade-unionism. The Guild should keep out of that.

MR. LANE did not agree with the proposed change of policy, as it would probably lead to mischief. The questions that might be taken up could not be handled with any chance of success by the Guild, and interference would most likely lead to a stiffening of the backs of the authorities. He spoke for the Indian section of the members: they at any rate did not ask the Guild to fight their battles for them; they were quite capable of looking after themselves.

MR. J. WEATHERS thought that extension of functions would be a better term than change of policy. He drew the attention of the meeting to a pamphlet which had been issued by the Government Workers' Federation which contained disparaging observations on Kew and its training. He felt that such a pamphlet, which he believed had

been widely distributed, would do injury to those who looked upon their Kew training as a valuable asset.

MR. CURTIS supported the adoption of the Report as it stood. He also thought it would be inadvisable to admit controversial questions into the *Journal*. There were other and more suitable ways of dealing with matters of importance than that of attempting to discuss them in an annual publication. He asked for the Report to be printed before the meeting, so that members might have copies for convenience of discussion.

THE CHAIRMAN said the Committee would be guided by the sense of the members. The Guild was a democratic institution and the will of the majority must therefore prevail. He disapproved of Mr. Weathers' action in bringing before the General Meeting of the Guild opinions contained in a pamphlet issued by the Government Workers' Federation. He had not read it, but from what he knew of the circumstances its contents were not likely to affect the Guild as a body nor any individual member of it. The Guild could not be expected to pass judgment on every expression of opinion concerning Kew.

The Report was adopted *nem. con.*

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#### ANNUAL DINNER, 1908.

THIS again took place at the Holborn Restaurant on May 25th. MR. WILLIAM PETTIGREW, Superintendent of Parks, Cardiff, presided, and in proposing the toast of "The Kew Guild" he confessed to a difficulty in confining his remarks within reasonable limits. Had there been time he would have dilated on the value of the Guild as one of the "Lest we forget" institutions of life, in which case he would have become largely reminiscent. The Guild was now recognised as a powerful means of cementing old friendships formed at Kew and also of forming new ones. He advised the young members to cultivate their associates whilst at Kew in the belief that they would be mutually helpful in later life. He preferred, however, to speak of the Guild as an organisation capable, if judiciously guided, of exercising a powerful influence on what we now call professional horticulture. One of the ways in which this influence might be used was upon Kew itself with respect to horticultural education and the raising of the status of the gardener. He could not overlook the fact that Kew was the one great hope in the solution of these problems, and if only the Government could be induced to make Kew what, after all, the national garden ought to be—a university of horticulture, we should then have a lead in the direction which all ardent apostles of horticulture desired to work. Gardening was at present pretty much of a scramble, great and

important as an industry though it was, and it was therefore high time that something was done to organise its forces and to recognise that there was a science in horticulture which required to be shaped and properly taught before the best work would be forthcoming. There was no reason why the art and science of horticulture should not be taught and degrees conferred, in the same way as the art and science of medicine were. The Guild ought therefore to do all that lay in its power to bring about the realisation at Kew of the aim of all true gardeners, which was to lift their profession into that position to which it was entitled.

DR. B. DAYDON JACKSON, in responding for the Guild in the absence of Mr. Hemsley, spoke of the length of his association with Kew and of the number of valuable friendships that had resulted from it.

MR. WATSON referred to the approaching retirement of Mr. Hemsley from his duties as Keeper of the Herbarium, and spoke in sympathetic terms of the illness of Mr. Nicholson.

MR. R. HOOPER PEARSON, in proposing the health of the Chairman, referred to the days when they were in the Gardens together. He spoke of the onerous nature of Mr. Pettigrew's duties at Cardiff, and how well he performed them, and said that his speech that evening was a powerful argument in favour of the State recognition of horticulture, which was desirable from every point of view.

The musical part of the programme was contributed by Miss A. Walter, Miss I. Watson, and Mr. Briscoe. Miss Walter and Mr. Briscoe amply sustained the excellent reputation which they possess with the members of the Guild as vocalists, and it was generally said that it was to be hoped that they and Miss Watson, who has a charming voice, might be looked upon as an annual institution at the dinner.

The following were present :—

W. W. Pettigrew ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	Davy, E. W.	Hislop, A.
W. Watson ( <i>President</i> ).	Dear, G.	Hobbs, C.
H. G. Cove. } ( <i>Guests</i> ).	Denning, W.	Humphreys, T.
E. Tufnail. }	Derry, R.	Hutchinson, J.
Aggett, W. H.	Dodd, E. S.	Irving, W.
Allen, J.	Donaldson, R. H.	Jackson, B. Daydon.
Badderly, G.	Dorey, T.	Jennings, W. J.
Bass, E.	Drost, K.	Johns, W. H.
Bean, W. J.	Dunk, W.	Knowles, F.
Blackburn, A.	Dunn, S.	Koeppe, P.
Blanche, H. M.	Evans, E. A.	Laue, G. T.
Braggins, S.	Foden, W.	Little, W. B.
Briscoe, T. W.	Fraser, J.	Mack, F. C.
Christie, J. S.	Garnett, A.	Mackay, A.
Cischegg, J.	Godseff, L.	Manning, W.
Cole, F. J.	Goldring, W.	Miles, A. C.
Cooper, E.	Green, H.	Morland, W. H.
Cope, Miss G.	Guttridge, J.	Newsham, J. C.
Cousins, F. G.	Hales, W.	Osborn, A.
Cowley, H.	Halliburton, J. D.	Pearson, R. Hooper.
Cundy, C.	Hartless, A. J.	Philp, F. J.
Curtis, C. H.	Henderson, H.	Powell, Miss E. M.
	Hill, A. W.	Preston, F. G.

Raffill, C. P.  
 Ressenaar, W.  
 Richardson, J.  
 Rolfe, R. A.  
 Salvage, B. H.  
 Sander, F. K.

Spooner, H.  
 Stapf, Dr.  
 Taylor, W.  
 Tidy, A.  
 Tinley, G. F.  
 Turner, S.

Wakely, C.  
 Weathers, J.  
 Weber, A.  
 Whipps, A. C.  
 Winn, W. N.  
 Young, W. H.

The General Meeting and Dinner in 1909 will be held on Tuesday, May 25th, instead of as hitherto on Monday, the eve of the Temple Show.

THE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

ONCE more the subjects debated covered a wide field, and proved very interesting to the members.

Owing to the expense of preparing slides we were not able to make as much use of the lantern as could be wished, only four lectures being illustrated with lantern-slides.

The average attendance for the Session was 35.09, the highest being 53 to hear Mr. A. Hislop's lantern-lecture on Natal. The Hooker Prize was awarded by the Committee to Mr. W. B. Little.

1907.

*Syllabus, 1907-8.*

Oct. 7.	Gardening as a Profession .....	W. Watson.
„ 21.	Acanthaceæ .....	W. Taylor.
„ 28.	Roses .....	W. B. Little.
Nov. 4.	Hardy Trees and Shrubs .....	W. Dallimore.
„ 11.	Rhododendrons (Lantern) .....	C. P. Raffill.
„ 18.	Horticultural Education .....	G. W. Pyman.
„ 25.	Plant Politics.....	H. Cowley.
Dec. 2.	The Genus Iris .....	F. R. Long.
„ 9.	Cyclamens and Indoor Primulas .....	F. A. Klein.
„ 16.	Indoor Fruit .....	J. W. Watkins.
1908.		
Jan. 6.	Plant Diseases (Lantern).....	G. Massee.
„ 13.	Soils .....	A. W. Tidy.
„ 20.	Horticulture in Denmark .....	L. Jensen.
„ 27.	Vegetables .....	C. W. Mayhew.
Feb. 3.	Chrysanthemums .....	A. E. Aubrey.
„ 10.	Carnations .....	A. E. Smartt.
„ 17.	Orchids (Lantern).....	R. A. Rolfe.
„ 24.	Natal (Lantern) .....	A. Hislop.
Mar. 2.	Hard-wooded Greenhouse Plants.....	H. M. Blanche.
„ 9.	The Rock Garden .....	F. G. Preston.
„ 16.	Hardy Fruits.....	J. Richardson.
„ 23.	Secretary's Report.	

*Chairman, A. OSBORN.*

*Hon. Secretary, A. BLACKBURN.*

*Assist. Secretary, H. M. BLANCHE.*

## THE LECTURES.

THE usual courses of lectures were given, with the addition of one upon Plant Pathology, and the important difference that they are now given from 5 to 6 P.M., or earlier according to the duration of the working day.

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

17 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by J. W. Anderson, 226; F. Werffeli, 226; F. Knowles, 224. Maximum 250.

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

6 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by H. M. Blanche, 254; W. Dunk, 246; W. B. Little, 234. Maximum 260.

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

4 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by H. M. Blanche, 100; F. G. Cousins, 84; W. B. Little, 76. Maximum 100.

**Chemistry and Physics.** Lecturer, Dr. Fritsch, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.

14 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by J. W. Anderson, 236; W. L. Wood, 234; W. D. Besant, 233. Maximum 250.

**Plant Pathology.** Lecturer, Mr. G. Masee, F.L.S.

3 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by H. M. Blanche, 70; W. Dunk, 65; A. Tidy, 55. Maximum 75.

**British Botany Club (1907).** Secretary, F. G. Preston.

13 certificates were granted for collections.

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 APPOINTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS.

SIR DANIEL MORRIS.—The retirement of Sir Daniel Morris, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., from the post of Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies was first announced in the 'Times' for October 13, 1908. A eulogistic account of his work appears in the Kew Bulletin, No. 9, 1908, pp. 421, 422. He has since been appointed Scientific Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on matters relating to tropical agriculture. Dr. Francis Watts, C.M.G., D.Sc., the Superintendent of Agriculture for the Leeward Islands, is appointed as his successor. Dr. Watts was a guest at our Annual Dinner, held at the Holborn Restaurant, May 25, 1903.

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MR. J. HUTCHINSON, who was last year appointed temporarily Assistant for India at Kew, has successfully passed through his probationary period. The Secretary of State for India in Council has confirmed the appointment.

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MR. W. J. DOWN, last year appointed Assistant Superintendent, Public Gardens, etc., Jamaica, is at home seeking another situation. The post has been abolished owing to a rearrangement of the duties of the officials of that department. Economy appears to be the main-spring of this new order of things. On his way home he visited New York.

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MR. T. F. CHIPPEL has relinquished his post at Kew in order to study for a University degree. He has recently been made Captain in the Middlesex section of the Territorial Army.

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MR. HEMSLEY, F.R.S., etc., who succeeded Mr. J. G. Baker, F.R.S., in 1899 as Keeper of the Herbarium and Library, retired from that post December 28th because he had reached the age limit. His portrait and an account of his life appeared in the *Journal* for 1899. He is succeeded by Dr. O. Stapf, F.R.S.

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HORTICULTURAL INSTRUCTORS.—MR. A. Hosking is now employed by the West of Scotland Agricultural Department at Kilmarnock. His successor at Preston was Mr. J. G. Murray, who has since relinquished this post for one under the Lincoln County Council. Mr. Murray was succeeded at Carlisle by Mr. W. B. Little of the Kew Garden Staff.

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MR. J. GOSSWEILER, F.L.S., appointed in 1898 Curator, Botanic Garden, Loanda, is now Director of all the Botanic Gardens in Angola, Portuguese West Africa. A great number of horticulturists made application for the post.

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MR. T. HANLEY.—After many years this Old Kewite has been traced: he is now one of the staff of the Agricultural Department of the U.S.A. at Washington, D.C. A wanderer on the face of the earth before settling in the States, he had spent several years in Australia, New Zealand, Borneo, Manila, Palawan, etc.

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MESSRS. GAMMON, MALLET, & STOCKS have such faith in themselves to succeed as nurserymen that they have sunk their savings separately in these ventures. See Directory for addresses.

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The following changes and appointments have also to be recorded :—

*Colonial.*

- C. E. F. Allen, Assistant, Agricultural Dept., Salisbury, Rhodesia.  
 R. Band, Curator, Botanic Station, Gold Coast.  
 J. W. Campbell, Exp. Plants., Kuala Lumpur.  
 T. Cartwright, Supt., Rubber Plantations, Jebelin, Soudan.  
 R. Fyffe, Asst. to Supt., Bot. Dept., Uganda.  
 A. Hislop, Curator, Agri. Dept., S. Nigeria.  
 F. R. Long, Supt., Govt. Plantations, Perak, F.M.S.

*Indian.*

- R. Badgery, Govt. Cinchona Plants., Mungpoo.  
 W. A. Kennedy, Lloyd, B. G., Darjeeling.  
 E. S. Stroud, Supt., Govt. Gdns, Cawnpore, U.P.

*Home.*

- G. Bates, H. G. & Bailiff, Digswell, Herts.  
 A. Blackburn, H. G., Aston Lodge, Derby.  
 W. E. Coxon, Manager, Rudgwick Fruit Farm, Horsham.  
 J. H. Dines, H. G., Sezincot, Moreton-in-Marsh.  
 A. E. Duley, F., Parks Dept., Cardiff.  
 F. Garrett, H. G., Sudbourne Hall, Orford.  
 C. Harding, F., Herb. Dept., B.G., Cardiff.  
 O. Horton, H.G., Calderstones Estate, Liverpool.  
 W. J. Ing, F., Home Park, Hampton Court.  
 E. Key, H. G., Thornfield, Bitterne, Southampton.  
 C. H. Middleton, Assistant, Carter & Co.  
 G. Pyman, Hort. Coll. Gdus., Swanley, and since to Eton College.  
 A. C. G. Springs, Asst. to Supt., Hyde Park, W.

WEDDING BELLS.

Mr. S. Arden	to	at	
Mr. R. Armstrong	„ Miss Conway	„ Toronto, Canada.	Apr. 28, 1908.
Mr. R. Band	„	„	1908.
Mr. G. Bates	„ Miss Bray	„ Lincoln.	Sept. 1, 1908.
Mr. B. F. Cavanagh	„ Miss Walker	„ Bombay.	1908.
Mr. H. J. Davies	„ Miss Oxley	„ Bareilly, India.	Aug. 15, 1908.
Mr. E. W. Davy	„ Miss Werry	„ Richmond, Sy.	June 12, 1908.
Mr. J. H. Dines	„ Miss Carter	„ Chevening, Kent.	Aug. 15, 1908.
Mr. H. J. Goemans	„ Miss Van Wolf- ramsdoiff.	„ Leiden.	June 12, 1908.
Mr. W. J. Ing	„ Miss Batten	„ Leatherhead.	Aug. 26, 1908.
Mr. T. Jackson	„ Miss Galbraith	„ Montserrat, W.I.	Nov. 16, 1908.
Mr. S. Karrer	„ Miss Freund	„ Erfurt.	Sept. 17, 1908.
Mr. L. Massot	„ Miss Forestier	„ Geneva.	Sept. 10, 1908.
Mr. E. Matthews	„ Miss Merford	„ Penzance.	Aug. 5, 1908.
Mr. J. Renton	„ Miss Allison	„ Vancouver, B.C.	Dec. 12, 1908.
Mr. R. Ward	„ Miss J. Newsham	„ "Whitefields," London.	Apr. 4, 1908.
Miss J. Newsham,	see Ward.		

## THE PERMANENT STAFF AT KEW.

On the eve of the retirement of the late Director, Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, in December 1906, it was thought desirable to obtain a photograph of the whole of the permanent staff with the addition of the new Director, Lt.-Col. D. Prain. The reproduction of this photograph in our *Journal* will form an interesting record. It is noteworthy that although the men in the group are all what are known as permanent officials, no less than six of them, namely, Sir W. T. Dyer, Mr. W. B. Hemsley, Dr. D. H. Scott, Mr. J. F. Duthie, Mr. W. Hackett, and Mr. J. Stocks are now Old Kewites. The photograph shows a portion of the Garden Library and Curator's Office.

## NOTES.

VISITORS TO KEW IN 1908.—Coming after the phenomenal numbers of last year there was a decrease, but the total of 2,710,220 is largely in excess of that for 1906. The largest monthly attendance was 493,594 in August, and the smallest 28,000 in December. The largest number for any day was 98,388 upon August Bank Holiday. A survey of the crowd impresses one with the extent to which the Gardens are appreciated by foreigners, and as a result of the Franco-British Exhibition the French element was unusually noticeable this year.

WEATHER AT KEW.—For once in a way we do not think that even gardeners have any reason to quarrel with the climatic conditions of 1908. The winter was a long one, an unusual amount of skating being had in the Gardens; the spring was remarkably short, and a rather favourable specimen of an English summer was followed by quite mild weather right up to Christmas week. As, rather curiously, was also the case in the two preceding years, a hard frost accompanied by snow set in almost immediately after Christmas. We are glad to be able to record that no serious damage was done to the plants by fogs during the year.

	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.
January .....	1.09	53° F.	17° F.
February .....	1.32	55	28
March .....	2.42	59	24
April .....	2.33	69	26
May .....	1.31	77	37
June .....	2.03	82	38
July .....	2.53	85	47
August .....	2.37	84	42
September .....	1.30	79	35
October .....	2.10	78	32
November .....	.73	59	23
December .....	2.04	53	10
Total rainfall for 1908 ...	21.57	—	—

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.—As decided at the Annual General Meeting held on May 25, 1908, the following resolution was forwarded by post to every member of the Guild whose address was known :—

“That the *Journal* shall be open to communications from members respecting their conditions of employment both at home and abroad, provided that they are considered suitable for its pages by the Committee. Also that the Guild shall more actively associate itself with movements which have for their object the general advancement of its members.”

The auditors, Messrs. Raffill and Cowley, reported the result of the voting to be as follows :—Of the 700 voting papers distributed, 356 were returned ; for the purpose of comparison they have been divided geographically.

	<i>Ayes.</i>	<i>Noes.</i>
Home : Present Kewites .....	40	18
Past Kewites .....	147	27
Colonial .....	32	8
Indian .....	21	3
Foreign .....	53	1
	—	—
	293	57
	—	—

Majority in favour of change 236. Six indefinite replies were received.

THE CRICKET CLUB.—With a record of 21 matches, of which 11 were won, 7 lost, and 3 drawn, the Club has considerably improved on the previous season's results, in fact some of the older hands say that it was the best year experienced since the R. G. K. C. C. was started. Commencing on Saturday May 2 with a visit to St. Albans, a match was played on every succeeding Saturday afternoon up to and including Sept. 5, and four mid-week matches also. Our highest total was 171, *v.* Chiswick House, it being quite by way of a pleasing novelty to win this match. Other particularly enjoyable matches were *v.* Sutton & Sons, Gunnersbury Park, Board of Agriculture, and Friar Park, Henley. The Old Kewites were rather a weak team, and we defeated them—in fact, Mr. H. H. Thomas found it so difficult to collect an XI. that he says he will not undertake it again. The batting prize, presented by Messrs. Shaw and Shrewsbury, was taken by Mr. A. Watford senr. with an average of 21·09 ; Mr. F. G. Preston gained Dr. Burrell's prize for bowling with an average of 5·7 for 47 wickets ; while the Club prize for all round play went to Mr. E. J. Mudge for a record of 93 wickets at a cost of 5·86 and a batting average of 10·1. For the Club 1445 runs were scored and 195 wickets taken, as against 1451

for 212 wickets. We were fortunate in having the services of Mr. W. N. Sands when home from St. Vincent during part of the season, and scores of 29, 53 not out, 3, 56, and 60, abundantly prove that he has not lost his old batting skill. Another Old Kewite in the person of Mr. A. Hislop was untiring in his efforts for the Club. Officers for 1908:—Captain, A. Osborn; Hon. Sec., F. G. Preston.

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THE FOOTBALL CLUB.—A record of 6 wins, 6 draws, and 14 losses, with 44 goals for and 93 against for the season 1907–8 is capable of improvement, and happily the results up to date indicate that this is being done; at the same time it should be noted that the Club has experienced *less* successful seasons in the past, and that it secured 6th place among 9 competitors in the 2nd division of the Richmond and District League. A match *v.* the Labourers was very much enjoyed, the latter, though defeated, showing that with practice they could turn out quite a good team. Some difficulty is experienced in maintaining the finances of the Club in a satisfactory state, and during the past season this was accentuated by the fact that a member having been so unfortunate as to sustain a broken leg during play, the proceeds of the Club Dance were presented to him. Officers for 1908–9:—Captain, E. S. Dodd; Vice-Captain, J. Scott; Secretary & Treasurer, A. C. Miles.

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THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING took place at the Boat House, Kew, on January 10, 1908, and was, as usual, a great success. There is now the competition of some other dances, etc., but the old original Gardeners' Social is as eagerly looked forward to and as much enjoyed as ever it was. About 140 were present, a number of Old Kewites being among them, and when dancing was not in progress, songs by Miss Bird, Messrs. Hardie, Harding, Long, Middleton, and Preston, and a violin solo by Mr. Kidd, were much appreciated. It was remarked in the press that "several of the Kew 'boys' bemoaned the fact that no Leap Year dance was included in the programme." A whist drive proved a successful innovation, and it seems that a sure way of obtaining an ovation is to qualify for the receipt of the wooden spoon. Messrs. Adamson (M.C.) and Tunnington (Secretary), and the Committee are to be congratulated upon the excellence of their arrangements.

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THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.—Although the concession was not granted until after the Officials of the Board of Agriculture had tantalised the Kew staff by paying the Gardens a holiday visit upon the King's Official Birthday, we are glad to be able to record that it was afterwards officially decreed that that day, or one in lieu thereof, may be observed as a holiday by all employed at Kew. At the same time

it must be pointed out that compared not only with the better type of private employers, but also with other Government establishments, the Kew staff does come off very badly as regards holidays. When the fact that the gardeners work on the four Bank Holidays is taken into account, it is evident that a man who stays at Kew for two years does not receive any holiday at all in return for his services, and surely this is a world's record for diligence on the part of "students." We alluded to the King's Birthday grievance last year, and we feel sure that the fact that in common justice every man and woman employed at Kew should receive a day in lieu of each of the public holidays upon which they are present in the public interest, will in process of time become recognised.

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DESCENT OF THE "BANSHEE."—The "Banshee" is a balloon owned by John Dunville, Esq., of whisky fame. She holds the long distance prize for 1908 in the race from Berlin, and in her flight from London to Berlin her pace was one mile per minute for the greater part of the journey. But she is capable of slow travelling. On December 3 at 2 P.M. she alighted in the Gardens, having taken about 3 hours to travel the six miles from her starting-point, Battersea. A fog prevailed on earth, but at 2000 ft. the voyagers reported brilliant sunshine and lack of wind.

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MR. W. PURDOM, the Secretary of the Kew Employés' Union, whose services to the Gardens during the  $6\frac{1}{4}$  years he was employed there were such as to entitle him to a place on the permanent staff, after being publicly presented with a watch and chain and fountain pens by the members of the Union, sailed early in February, 1909, for China *via* the United States to take up the duties of plant-collector to Messrs. J. Veitch & Sons. We have no doubt that in his new sphere of activity Mr. Purdom will add to the excellent reputation Kewites have gained as botanical collectors, thanks largely to the efforts of Mr. Wilson, who is returning from an expedition in China on behalf of Prof. Sargent.

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FOLLOWING upon the refusal to increase the wages of the journeymen gardeners at the same time as the labourers received an increase, by a new regulation affecting sick pay they now receive during sickness only half-pay instead of full pay as formerly. As it has been stated officially that journeyman gardeners are not paid wages but a subsistence allowance, the reduction of this allowance by one-half during sickness rather suggests water-gruel treatment. It has been proposed that a benevolent or sick fund should somehow be raised and devoted to helping the sick journeyman gardener who rarely is a member of a sick club.

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It may interest all members of the Guild to know that present day Kewites are quite as keen on acquiring professional knowledge, scientific as well as practical, as were their predecessors. During the disagreement about the lectures at Kew, most of the gardeners attended elsewhere lectures and practical demonstrations in the following subjects, viz.:—Agriculture, Botany, Chemistry, Drawing, English, French, German, Horticulture, Land Surveying, Physics, and Shorthand, according to their individual desires. A class in Horticulture was instituted at the Richmond County School last year, to meet the wishes of the Gardeners, the majority of whom attended regularly, the teacher being Mr. John Wright, V.M.H., the veteran horticulturist. Many certificates from the Board of Education, the Society of Arts, and the Royal Horticultural Society were thus obtained, a list of which would dispose of the suggestion that the action of the men with respect to pay and lectures was actuated by unworthy motives.

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A NUMBER of Present Kewites and several of their predecessors sat for the last two Examinations of the Employés in Public Parks conducted by the Royal Horticultural Society. In both instances Kew men headed the list, and gained the silver medal; in 1908 Mr. A. Blackburn, and in 1909 Mr. C. W. Mayhew, and their comrades generally may be said to have done well. Mr. W. H. Johns was successful in carrying off the First Prize of £3 3s. in one of the classes of the Garden Design Competition organised by the First Garden City Co. in 1908.

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OLD KEWITES AT HOME.—The following members of the Guild residing abroad have visited Kew during the year:—Messrs. J. Anderson (Gold Coast), K. G. Burbridge (Gold Coast), W. Cradwick (Jamaica), E. W. Davy\* (Nyasaland), R. Derry\* (Singapore), A. E. Evans (Gold Coast), N. Gill (Allahabad), G. Lane (Calcutta), E. Luja (Congo), J. Jones (Dominica), J. E. Leslie (Nagpur), W. Leslie (W. Africa), Sir D. Morris K.C.M.G., D.Sc. (Barbados), E. Matthews\* (Philadelphia), L. Massot\* (S. Africa), H. Macmillan\* (Ceylon), A. Parsons (Simla), W. Robson (Montserrat), W. N. Sands\* (St. Vincent), C. W. Smythe\* (Sierra Leone), E. Thomas\* (Philadelphia), C. B. Ussher (Uganda), R. Ward (British Guiana), and G. H. Weigt (Brazil).

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ANOTHER GARDENERS' GUILD.—With the view of keeping past and present students and employés in the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society in touch with one another and with the work of the Society, this year has witnessed the formation of an R.H.S. Guild. From what we

\* Called at Kew July 28, 1908.

know about it, it has been modelled very closely upon the lines of the Kew Guild, with, however, the important difference that the fee for membership is 5s. per annum. As it is intended that the R.H.S. Guild Annual Dinner should be held on the first day of the Holland House Show, those of our members who are also old R.H.S. men will not be placed in the perplexity of having either to dine twice and too well, or altogether miss the agreeable function of a Guild Dinner.

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IN addition to the handsome book on the Gardens by Mr. Bean, an account of which appears elsewhere, an imposing volume has lately appeared entitled *Holly, Yew, and Box, with Notes on other Evergreens*, by Mr. Dallimore, with illustrations by Mr. Wallis. Mr. Irving produced a book upon the *Cool Greenhouse* last year, and Mr. E. H. Wilson was responsible for part of a large illustrated work entitled *The World's Commercial Products*. When in addition to those mentioned, our membership includes such prolific authors as Mr. R. L. Castle, Mr. Udale, Mr. H. H. Thomas, and others, it becomes a matter of some difficulty to keep pace with all their productions.

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#### LEAVES AND FLOWERS.

Close-nestling leaves and subtle-scented flowers,  
 That deepen joy and soothe the saddened hours  
 Of strenuous life with summer showers  
 Of fragrance, freely given—

Lend me your aid that I may find  
 Sweet solace for the troubled mind  
 In thoughts, soft-echoing, that bind  
 Unhallowed earth to heaven.

H. H. THOMAS in *Cassell's Magazine*.

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#### KEW GARDENS.

I am underneath a weeping willow  
 With a label, "Salix—from Japan";  
 Daisies at my feet, and for my pillow  
 Thoughts of thee and musing fancies of the whisperings  
 of Pan.

Dragonflies—winged sapphires—dart and quiver;  
 White-billed coots come fussing in the weed;  
 Safe from robber hands that haunt the river  
 One last iris tells the beauty of its brothers gone to seed.

Scarce a ripple running on the water  
 Stirs the view of mirrored sky and trees,  
 Lillies, like some naiad's hiding daughter  
 Peep while silence is just sweetened by the murmur of  
 the bees.

Weak rhyme, halt words, threaded through with love,  
 Fair glade, bright flowers, azure skies above :  
 Please rhyme ! sing words ! comfort and rest her !  
 Fair glade, bright flowers, in fancy nest her.

A. HUGH FISHER in *The Evening Standard*.

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THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW, BY W. J. BEAN.

(Published by Cassell & Co., price 20s.)

THE appearance of this handsome book is a notable event in the annals of the Gardens. Kew is so perpetually being written about and depicted in a minor way, that it has occurred to us that for the sake of variety it would be a good thing if the gardening papers left it altogether alone for a time, but it is somewhat remarkable that we should have had to wait so long for a worthy historical and descriptive account of the institution we all revere. And now we have it; as regards Mr. Bean's literary labours, we cannot do better than quote from Sir W. Thiselton-Dyer's all-too-brief introduction:—"I find nothing to criticise, and can but admire the ability with which he has marshalled a vast mass of information never before brought together, and told a story with words of befitting gravity and simplicity which is to me of the greatest interest, and I am persuaded, can scarcely be less interesting to its other readers." These words will be a sufficient recommendation to all Old Kewites, and we may add that in every way the book is adequate and handsomely produced.

The book is divided into five parts—I. Origin and Development of the Royal Gardens: II. English Landscape Gardening at Kew: III. Kew in its Scientific Aspect: IV. Plant Collections (Tropical and Warm Temperate): and V. The Hardy Plant Collections. Comprising forty-two chapters, it might be thought that these would cover the field of what there is to be said about Kew very completely, but so far from satiating us a perusal of the book leaves us asking for more, indeed, now and then we feel that we have some grounds of complaint against Mr. Bean for his brevity; surely, for example, to dispose of Landscape Art at Kew in a chapter a bare page in length is employing the art of compression almost too skilfully.

The illustrations comprise 20 reproductions in colour from the many admirable paintings to the production of which Mr. H. R. Olivier



has devoted so much time of recent years, and 40 half-tone plates from photographs by Mr. E. J. Wallis, whose work is such an agreeable feature of our Journal, and who is such an assiduous frequenter of the Gardens that he must be better known to recent and present Kewites than are some members of the permanent staff. These illustrations have been praised by the press and public generally, but having had the advantage of seeing the originals we think it due both to the artist and photographer to say that they have in our opinion lost a good deal in process of reproduction.

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#### THE KEW TRAINING.

ONCE upon a time the Kew-trained man was almost invariably chosen to take charge of horticultural and botanical enterprises and institutions in the distant parts of the British Empire. There was every reason why this should be so. A great botanical establishment possessed of an unrivalled collection of living plants, the richest of herbaria, and museums well stocked with plant products of every description ought to be an ideal training school where men of the right type could acquire that knowledge and experience which would fit them for such positions not only in this country but also in the Colonies and India. With regard to this country the Kew man now stands higher in the profession than he did a quarter of a century ago. It is not necessary to ask to what this change is due; it is satisfactory to know that it is so. With regard to Colonial and Indian appointments, however, there are evidences that the Kew man is losing ground, and it behoves us to try and find out what is the cause of this. There are many more posts of the kind we refer to than there used to be, probably ten times the number that existed twenty years ago. Botanical gardens and stations, commercial enterprises such as the cultivation of rubber, cotton, timber, and numerous other economic plant products have been established and developed in the tropical parts of the empire, and for these the services of trained men are required. During the past five years twenty-eight gardeners have been appointed, on the recommendation of Kew, to minor posts in the Colonies and India, the majority of them as probationer gardeners at Calcutta. This is an average of under six per year. But during that time a large number of other posts have been filled by the Imperial Institute and other bodies for which Kew trained men have not had a "look in." What is the explanation? There have been plenty of men, for many have had to scramble back into the nurseries, parks, and private gardens as journeymen after completing their term, because nothing had turned up at Kew for them. It is possible that more suitable men can be got elsewhere, although this certainly ought

not to be the case. Or the Kew men may be too young and inexperienced for the posts, an objection that has been urged in more than one quarter. This can only be remedied by raising the age limit for the journeymen who enter the Kew service, or by having two divisions, senior and junior—the former to be of the rank of subforemen. There is something to be said for this latter suggestion. The pick of the juniors might then be promoted to the rank of seniors and thus obtain a four-years' instead of a two-years' course. There is, however, a well-founded suspicion that the better-class posts abroad are being closed to men of the gardener class, however qualified they may be. They are good enough for the rough pioneer work, but when the position has grown big enough a "superior person" is preferred, superiority in this case meaning nothing more than social polish; in all other respects he may be comparatively very inferior. To be what is called "a gentleman" is to stand a very good chance in Colonial and Indian service. No sane man will object to the young gentleman if he will take his coat off and qualify by going through the mill; it is when he is incapable that a sense of injustice is engendered. Another extraordinary revelation is the preference shown for chemists and schoolmasters for positions requiring, as we think, botanical and horticultural or agricultural knowledge and training. Recent appointments in the West Indies are a case in point. It is as though the bootmaker would make better clothes than the tailor, or the architect make better pictures than the trained artist. There is no getting away from the fact that the Kew training does not lead to that preferment abroad which we have a right to expect. The resources of Kew ought to be equal to securing the services of the right kind of man and then putting him through a course of preparation that would fit him above all others not only for the minor and subordinate posts in the service of the empire and in commercial enterprises, but for the major positions as well.

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#### PROSPECTIVE KEWITES.

THE affairs of Old and Present Kewites have hitherto taken up the whole of the available space in the official organ of the Kew Guild; a note on some matters which concern prospective Kewites may therefore be welcome as a change. Some of us know from experience how difficult it is for men who know nothing more of Kew and her work than can be gleaned from the gardening periodicals to form an accurate idea of the nature of the duties of a gardener at Kew, whilst the openings that are likely to occur for his future advancement are quite hidden from him.

Kew may be looked at from two distinct standpoints. The gardener

sees it as a large and well-kept garden, replete with all that is necessary for the successful cultivation of large collections of indoor and out-door plants, whilst the scientist views it as the centre of botanical activity. The young gardener enters Kew to continue his training in practical horticulture, and his work whilst there is purely cultural. The type of man most likely to succeed therefore must first have obtained a good grounding in the elementary details of the profession, and if, in addition to this, he is ambitious, well educated and industrious, he is likely to get on and be a credit to himself and to Kew. On the other hand, Kew is no place for the beginner or the shirker, and, should such a man get there, his period of service may probably do him more harm than good. If, in addition to a good practical knowledge of horticulture, he has also some acquaintance with its theoretical side, he will be much better equipped for Kew work than the man whose knowledge is purely practical. If his education has been continued without a break from the time of his leaving school so much the better. The folly of dropping book-knowledge and training on leaving school is brought home to a man who enters Kew poorly schooled. All knowledge that bears directly or indirectly on his profession, including even such items as book-keeping, letter writing, drawing, French or German, are desirable. Such knowledge is more easily assimilated before the age of 25 than afterwards. A gardener who aims at a high position either at home or in the Colonies, must be something more than merely practical.

Whilst a gardener extends his knowledge of plants and their culture by his daily duties at Kew, he also has the advantage of associating with other gardeners from all parts and the consequent exchange of ideas. The Mutual Improvement Society, the several courses of lectures provided by the establishment, and access after work is over to an excellent library of horticultural and botanical works, also afford facilities for professional training.

The positions open to Kew men are many and varied. At home some obtain situations as head gardeners, others become superintendents of public parks, others take up commercial horticulture either on their own account or become managers, foremen or clerks in trade establishments. Some serve as commercial travellers, others become horticultural lecturers, some editors of horticultural journals, and so on. Those who go abroad may be curators of botanical gardens, horticultural instructors, managers of plantations of various kinds, such as tea or rubber, forestry officials, or park superintendents.

Men who take charge of botanical stations abroad often have to associate with officials who have had a University education, and they must be well educated to be able to hold their own. Men who are training for the service abroad should, from the first, learn all they can of tropical life and its requirements, and of those plants that are, or are likely to be, of commercial value.

A very important question is that of the age at which it is most profitable for a man to enter Kew. The official limit for candidates is from 19 to 24, with at least four years' practical experience in good gardens; but the men who obtain the greatest advantage from a course at Kew are those who enter at an age nearer the maximum than the minimum limit. The engagement is for two years, so that a man who enters at 19 must leave at 21, an age at which he is too young for a position of any responsibility; whereas, if he enters at the age of 23 or 24, he has had more experience, and is therefore able to take full advantage of the opportunities for professional advancement afforded by a two years' course at Kew, and on its completion he should be qualified for a good position either at home or in the colonies. At a younger age the Kew training cannot be said to be the finish of the journeyman stage of a gardener's training, and it is a step backward to go from thence to a position no better than that of an under-gardener.

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#### A DIPLOMA OF GARDENING.

GARDENING as a profession needs uplifting; we all agree on this point. I suggest that this uplifting should come from within, and the following is the outline of a scheme for doing it.

First, we must recognise that no gardener can become an expert in every branch of his profession, for this is the age of specialising. We may be roughly divided up as follows:—Botanic Gardens Men, who over and above a general knowledge of plant-growing must possess a special knowledge of classification and arrangement for study. Public Parks and Gardens Men, whose special requirements are a knowledge of the laws relating to public parks, boundaries, trees, drainage, etc.; the use of surveying instruments such as theodolites and dumpy levels; plan drawings and perspective, quantities, report making, etc. Private Estate Men must be able to produce required luxuries in and out of season, and be able to manage a large estate. The Forester must have special knowledge of commercial planting systems and valuations, and must know the values of timbers and possess a good knowledge of the whole science of woodcraft. Then we have the nursery trade and market gardening which may be further subdivided.

Now for the Institute I would advocate and its working. I would suggest a committee of specialists in the various branches to draw up the schedules and conduct the examinations. I would suggest six curators of Botanic Gardens for the Botanic Gardens division, six expert foresters for the Forestry, etc., etc. But where, one may ask, does the uplifting come in? First, every candidate must be a good practical

plantsman, and as a preliminary examination I would have this essential knowledge for all the sections put to a good test. Passing this examination would give the candidate the distinction of an "associateship" of the Institute of Gardeners. After this he should begin to specialise and mark out a career for himself. Supposing he chooses the Municipal Service; he obtains the schedule and sees what the special qualifications are for this branch. Having now a line of study opened to him, he commences at once to prepare and make himself proficient in the special knowledge required. When he considers himself capable of passing the final examination, he sends in his name to the Institute and enters for the annual examination. After passing this examination, which should be very severe and thorough, he becomes a Fellow of the Institute of Gardeners (Public Service), or F.I.G. (Botanic Service), or F.I.G. (Forestry Service). Here, then we have the stamp of ability and, at the same time, the incentive to acquire knowledge in order to gain this distinction.

Ten years of strict working of such an Institute would make an immense difference in the gardening profession.

The "odd man" is to-day a gardener; the most skilled man is nothing more. There is no distinguishing mark, unless it be the knowledge appertaining to the respective posts. But what of the man without a post? It is the unemployed man we have to fear; and here comes the advantage of a distinguishing mark.

How is it in other professions? An engineer drives the steam roller. The engine-driver is an engineer just as much as Sir Wolfe Barry; but you would not describe the latter as an engineer to a qualified man, you would say he is a M.I.C.E. or M.I.M.E., or M.I.E.E., thus marking him out as a man specially qualified in some branch of engineering. The Kew Guild is the only organised body of real gardeners in the country (I do not forget the B. G. A., but question the qualifications of some of its members), and we are the body to move in this matter. I shall be pleased to hear from any one interested and prepared to make a move. This is going to be done, but I trust the whole matter will be very carefully considered beforehand.

F. J. COLE.

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#### GARDENING IN THE PARKS.

IF I am aright in my reading of the signs of the times, the spirit of comradeship, to which the existence of our Guild is due, shews, in common with the spirit of the age, a tendency to leave the confines of friendly sentimentality for the regions of friendly practicability.

Infected, as I am, with this same healthy and progressive spirit, I gladly respond to the suggestion of the Committee that I should give, for the possible benefit of Kewites, an account of the conditions of employment in the parks of the London County Council. Public service is becoming a matter of increasing importance, especially to Kewites, whose experience of the far from perfect conditions of employment at Kew is such as to turn their attention to public in preference to private service. The conditions of employment in the parks of the London County Council are given in the staff regulations:—Applicants must be 25 or more years of age, and able to survive a stiff medical examination. The hours of work are 54 a week from 15th February to 15th November, both days inclusive, and 48 for the remaining 13 weeks.—Summer: 6 A.M. till 5 P.M., less half-hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner. Saturdays: 6 A.M. till 1 P.M., less half hour for breakfast.—Winter: 7.45 A.M. till 4.45 P.M. less half-hour for dinner. Saturdays: 7.30 A.M. till 1 P.M. without break. Annual leave of 13 working days, inclusive of Bank Holidays. Wages 27s. and 28s., increasing by annual increments of 1s. to 30s. per week. Promotion is made primarily according to merit, but due regard will be given to length of service, seniority, and the possession of certificates for practical horticulture. A superannuation fund provides for a pension of one-sixtieth of the average pay and emoluments throughout the period of service, for each year of service. For this a deduction of 1*d.* is made for every half-crown paid as wages. The whole amount paid in is refunded without interest in the event of leaving the Council's service.

It will be seen that these conditions contrast very favourably with those now in force at Kew, but as regards the nature of the duties performed, the comparison is, I am afraid, less favourable. Kewites who intend to apply for employment under the Council should first pass the Public Park Employés examination, held under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society in January each year. Without the certificate thus obtained, the man is, whatever his other credentials may be, classed as an under-gardener or labourer, and his duties will be of the most menial character; whereas, with a certificate, he ranks as a gardener and is set to do gardening work as at Kew. Whilst the work is permanent, promotion in the L. C. C. parks is as a rule slow. With respect to the working hours, the short afternoons in summer from 2 to 5 are much appreciated after the long afternoons at Kew. One can also lose a half-hour in the morning without sacrificing a quarter of a day's pay.

A Kewite who has not found just the place he requires when about to leave Kew; wishes to replenish a reduced, or quicken a long-quieted "banking-account"; desires to continue his technical education in evening schools, or to qualify for the post of superintendent in

a public park, might do worse than take service under the Council for a year or two. He may forget something of general gardening operations, but he will gain experience, at any rate, in the cultivation of hardy plants in town atmospheres and in the most hopeless looking of soils. A superintendent's qualifications must also necessarily include a knowledge of much that is not strictly gardening.

C. W. MAYHEW.

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#### NOTES FROM OLD KEWITES.

MR. C. E. F. ALLEN writes from Salisbury, Rhodesia, October 28, 1908:—

“Since you last heard from me I have been transferred from the Conservatorship at the Victoria Falls to an Assistantship in the Department of Agriculture here. This is in a manner advantageous to me inasmuch as Southern Rhodesia is much more prosperous. So far as Agriculture is concerned the country is going ahead in an extraordinary way, and land here is selling at 10s. per acre and more. At present mealies and tobacco are the main crops, but I think wheat and other cereals will be more prominent before long. I hope to devote a great part of my energies to making forestry experiments and regulations.”

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MR. J. GOSSWEILER writes from Granja de S. Luiz, Angola, September 21, 1908:—

“It is a long time since I was at Kew. I was not able to go on leave last year, the Governor told me that he could not spare a man of my experience, as he meant to do a great deal for Agriculture as long as he was in office. (Rather flattering!) However, I think he will let me go next year. He is a terrible man for work, I do not think there are half-a-dozen men in Portugal of his capability. An abandoned Coffee farm of some 2,500 acres and the necessary buildings, with machinery, were bought last year by the Government of Angola for the Botanic Gardens, of which I have been nominated Director. Every facility and a free hand is given to me in the development of this work and we have already made a fair start. So you see everything comes at last to the man who waits long enough.”

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MR. T. CARTWRIGHT writes from Jebelein, Soudan, September 9, 1908:—

“I am now comfortably settled down at my Station; it is situated on the east bank of the White Nile in north latitude 12°, being about

220 miles south of Khartoum, at which place I spent a very pleasant week with Sillitoe on my way out.

“ I have sown 100,000 seeds of *Manihot Glaziovii* ; about 25 per cent. have already germinated, and, so far, are doing remarkably well. I am now clearing 100 acres of bush-land in readiness for planting next year. Although hot, the climate is a delightful one to live in, and so far my health has been excellent. As I am the only white man here it is rather monotonous, but I have been told that large numbers of tourists visit Jebelein during the winter months, so I am looking forward to better times.”

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MR. E. HEALD writes from Gleichen, Alberta, October 1, 1908 :—

“ I received my ‘ Journal ’ all right this spring, and as usual read it thoroughly, noting with pleasure the advancement of some of the men of my time. I am still jogging along at the same old pace, not by any means making a fortune, but still not quite at the foot of the tree. I am working for one of the British Columbian lumber companies, and my duties consist in grading and sorting various kinds of lumber, and also taking stock in the different yards. I am frequently away from home, and think nothing of a 200 mile ride to one of the yards at an hour or two’s notice. My home is at Medicine Hat, a city of 6000 inhabitants. It is famous for its splendid supply of natural gas, which comes from the wells with a pressure of 500 lbs. to the square inch. It makes a very economical fuel, costing the householder 15 cents per 1000 and the manufacturers only 5 cents. There are immense outcrops of coal within four miles of the city, but these are not worked as there is little demand except for export. I don’t know when I shall attend another meeting of the Guild, as I shall probably go still further West before I think of coming back to England.”

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MR. T. BROWN writes from Winnipeg, February 3, 1908 :—

“ I arrived here last April and obtained employment as a foreman on the boulevards. These are divided into four sections, and I have charge of one. During the summer months there are sometimes over 100 men employed on them. The weather conditions are very different from the West of Scotland, or Kew. The frost commences in October and continues sometimes into May. Last year it was the last week of May before we could plant a tree, at that time the frost was in the ground 18 in. below the surface, and more than that in some places. The trees were bare of leaves in the first week of June, but in a week or so they were nearly in full leaf, and the growth is rapid when it begins. June as a rule is the wet month of the year. After that there are thunder-showers during the summer, but no rain from the month of October until late in May or early in June. Snow lies on the ground



from the middle of November until April. We have had a mild winter up till last week when the glass fell to  $41^{\circ}$  below zero. When the temperature is from zero to  $20^{\circ}$  below we think nothing of it, but if there is a breeze blowing look out for frost-bites, one's nose, ears, hands and feet are liable to freeze in a few minutes!"

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MR. E. HEMMING writes from Philadelphia, September 4, 1908:—

"Quite a number of Kewites have been coming to the United States recently, and I have often thought it would not be a bad idea to form an association on this side of the water, with headquarters where they could report and so come in touch with those in this country with a view to their being helped along. The object would not be to encourage men to come to this country, but rather to help those who come of their own volition. I should think it a very shortsighted policy, however, not to encourage them rather to go to the many undeveloped fields in the British Empire. Pioneer work can be no harder and the reward no less than is often the case in the United States. Testimonials and recommendations from England count for little in this country, so that a Kewite coming here on spec. has practically to begin on about the same level as a garden labourer."

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MR. G. H. PRING writes from St. Louis, U.S.A., September 14, 1908:—

"I have just returned from a three-weeks trip through the Eastern States, the two places I visited of the most interest horticulturally being Boston and New York. The former can undoubtedly boast of possessing one of the finest Parks systems in the States, but the most interesting spot I found there was the Arnold Arboretum; this is, as the Americans would say, a 'dandy' place. I had an introduction to Mr. Dawson, the Superintendent, who is an Englishman. 'Oh!' he says, 'you are from Missouri are you? Well, you'll have to be shown.' (This is a standing joke against the people who have the pleasure of residing in the State of Missouri.) Well, he certainly showed me round thoroughly. The collection of conifers excelled all that I had previously seen; one portion was a hillside covered with the native Hemlock, which I was informed is the only piece of Nature's work to be seen in the Arboretum. While passing through the nursery my attention was drawn to a splendid collection of seedling trees and shrubs sent from China by Wilson. The talk then turned upon Kew, and my conductor had only one thing to say against it. This was that you were not allowed to smoke inside the gates. 'You must have taken a trip to Kew during the primeval days!'—I exclaimed.

"My next visit of interest was to the New York Botanical Garden, where the tropical greenhouses are the greatest attraction. The plants certainly show a great improvement since my last visit, but the orchid houses are too spacious for the cultivation of these plants, and smaller houses are being constructed. I noticed a splendid specimen of *Anthurium Veitchii* carrying at least fifty leaves, a small plant of *Grammatophyllum speciosum*, and a good representative collection of cacti.

"Orchids are grown for cut flowers in the Eastern States on a considerable scale. At Lager & Hurrell's establishment in the State of New Jersey I found thousands of *Cattleya Trianae*, *C. labiata*, etc., grown to supply the New York market with cut flowers. They are simply laid out upon wooden stages, copper wire being used to secure them until rooted. The plants I examined were splendidly rooted, and looked the picture of health. What would be the result in England?

"St. Louis is situated nearly in the centre of the United States. The climate is tropical in summer, but extremely cold in winter. I am pleased to say I find the Missouri Botanical Garden a very congenial place. There are about eighty-five acres under cultivation, and forty-five in pasture land, which will soon be turned to better account.

"During summer, we are able to place the whole of the economic collection outside. The summer bedding consists of such plants as Crotons, Pandanus, palms, tropical ferns, etc. Aquatics grow admirably out-of-doors. *Victoria regia* makes leaves 7 ft. across, which will bear the weight of a man. Such plants as Caladiums, Marantas, and Thalias grow well around the sides of the ponds. Owing to the efforts of the Director, we have one of the most complete collection of Agaves to be found.

"Orchids are represented by about one thousand species, and the climate favours such genera as *Schomburgkia*, *Catasetum*, *Cynoches*, and *Dendrobium*. The only building left to commemorate the St. Louis World's Fair is the English building, which is now an annexe to the Washington University. The Fair grounds have been re-modelled as an addition to the Park system."

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MR. J. KIDWELL writes from Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, November 20, 1908:—

"In complying with your request for a record of what I have been doing since leaving Kew, it may be well to preface my remarks by reminding younger Kewites who may contemplate coming to America to bear in mind that the times of which I write may well be considered in the light of pioneer days, so far as gardening or nursery work is concerned; and while just as good, or perhaps better opportunities

may obtain at the present day, the conditions have greatly changed. I will venture the statement, however, that any very *young* man who was both quick and efficient at his work could get more than double the amount he could have got in England. A slow or lazy workman was not wanted at any price, and those conditions hold good at the present time, America being a country of quick action in most things.

“On my arrival at New York in 1871 an offer of employment awaited me from Mr. James Taplin, manager of a nursery owned by Mr. Geo. Such, near South Amboy, New Jersey. There was a fine collection of plants at this place, and the experience I gained there was among my most valuable possessions. Mr. Taplin was a man with whom I could get along very comfortably indeed. The older Kewites will remember him as head gardener at Chatsworth. The climate of that part of New Jersey is worse than that of England even, and the mosquitos at that time were very numerous and most blood-thirsty. By November 1872 I had fully made up my mind that I would move to a better climate, and Mr. Taplin was good enough to give me a letter to a correspondent of his in San Francisco which procured me employment immediately on arrival there. California is a fine State to live in at any season, but arriving there in November after the early rains, with all the landscape covered with verdure, where one could buy enough fine late grapes for ten cents to feast half-a-dozen persons, one concluded that this was indeed the land of promise. And that is still my opinion of California in a general way.

“The nursery business there was then in its infancy, and it was not difficult for me to greatly enlarge the scope of the small nursery of which I had been given the management. I remained in profitable employment here for the next ten years, with the exception of a few months spent in Japan in the year 1876, for the purpose of ascertaining if there was any chance of successfully sending fruit trees to that country from California, and of importing Japanese plants. Not much came of it, then. Japan was a more interesting country to visit at that time than it is now that it has become so westernised. The gardening among the natives was a very absurd performance to an outsider; but when it comes to the natural flora, then Japan is rich beyond the telling. Bamboos in magnificent clumps; maples with colours beyond the skill of the painter; great clusters of the various Hydrangeas, Deutzias, and many kinds of ferns; Camellias with stems 18 in. in diameter growing at the seaside, their roots awash with salt waves, and Azaleas thriving in the most unexpected places.

“My next move was to Honolulu in November 1882, where, for six years I carried on a nursery business. The time was very opportune, and I was enabled to import a great variety of trees and plants that were new to the Islands, and to dispose of them at a profit. During

that period I had imported many kinds of pine-apple plants, all of which I tested as to their merits for the purposes of export as fresh fruit and for preserving. While the fruit of some of the others were in some points superior to the Smooth Cayenne, all things considered none of them equalled it. It is almost spineless, of sturdy habit fairly uniform in size of fruit, good shape and texture, and perfectly adapted to this climate. I imported and propagated this kind as rapidly as possible, and in 1890 I was able to supply one hundred thousand plants to a company formed for the purpose of growing and preserving the fruit. That was before we were annexed to the United States. Then we sold our stock and cannery, and as I had been making preparation to change from the cultivation of pines to that of sugarcane, this purchase came at a very convenient time.

"Since then I have travelled a good deal, but I have seen no place as good to live in as this to my fancy, so shall probably live out the remainder of my days in Hawaii. It was my pleasant fortune some years ago to run across two former Kew comrades, one at Singapore and the other at Lucknow."

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Mr. H. DAVIES writes from Lucknow, April 1, 1908 :—

"Many thanks for the copy of the *Journal*; it is full of interesting matter, and a credit to the Guild management. By the way I note that I have had the honour of being elected a member of the Committee, and as I was one of the originators of the Guild I appreciate this honour very much. It carries me back many years to the time when I was at Kew—almost the happiest time in my life. At present I am busy making an Experimental Garden in the hills near Naini Tal, and the venture promises well. It is intended to introduce all sorts of temperate trees, shrubs, fruit trees, and flowering plants, and to make the garden the distributing centre for the things that succeed. This work in addition to the garden at Lucknow makes me frightfully busy, but being fortunately blessed with good health I am putting all the energy I have into the work and hope to make it a useful and profitable concern to Government. The weather in the plains is scorching hot, and we look to be in for breaking not only thermometers but all records. It is to be hoped that the heat will bring the rains early, and that they will be sufficient to restore vegetation to its former flourishing condition. The past year was a fair 'corker,' and we don't want such another for many a long day."

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## IN MEMORIAM.

GEORGE NICHOLSON.

WE regret to have to record the sad death, on September 20, 1908, of Mr. G. Nicholson. His retirement from the curatorship of Kew in July 1901, in consequence of heart disease, brought on, it is to be feared, by mountain climbing in Switzerland in search of plants, was distressing to his many friends and a great loss to the establishment with which he had been connected since 1873, when he entered the service in the capacity of assistant to the curator, John Smith II., whom he succeeded in 1886. He was the first President of our Guild and always took a keen interest in everything that concerned it. He also did his share at the meetings of the Mutual Improvement Society.

Nicholson was gardener, botanist, chemist, traveller, linguist (he spoke French and German with great fluency), a man of many accomplishments, and, as everyone who became acquainted with him soon found out, of agreeable personality. When he retired from the curatorship of Kew, his friends and colleagues, wishing to show their appreciation of his sterling qualities, subscribed a testimonial as an expression of their admiration of him "as a man of science and a gardener and their appreciation of his worth as a friend."

Nicholson was a self-taught man. Some of us remember how he would hurry from a botanising excursion to the Surrey Downs to meet a young German from whom he received lessons in German in the evening. He was a quick learner, but he essayed one subject which beat him. Music had great charm for him, and after he had turned 30 he determined to learn to play the piano. How he worked at it; rising at 5 A.M. to practise. But it was of no use; as he put it, "my heart and head are all right, but my hands are too clumsy," and he gave it up. Like most Yorkshiremen, Nicholson was a keen sportsman; rowing and swimming he loved, and he followed cricket with the greatest ardour.

He married when about thirty, but was soon left a widower, with one child, a son, who is now a naval engineer.

Among the wreaths sent to his funeral was one from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. It was formed of bronzed oak leaves and maple shoots, interspersed with purple asters. The oak and maple were especially appropriate, seeing that Nicholson has monographed both these genera.

## HENRY MILLEN.

Born at East Woodhay, near Newbury, in 1871, Mr. Millen commenced his gardening career with Sir Richard Sutton, of Benham Park, Newbury, Berks. from thence he came to Kew, November 1889. After one year's service he was appointed Curator of the Botanic Station, Lagos, W. Africa, retiring in 1898. In the same year he commenced duties as Curator of the Botanic Station, Tobago, West Indies, where he laboured until he died. Five years ago he visited this country and married Miss Sanders at Slough Church.

In sending the news of his death, Mr. F. J. Evans, of the Botanical Department, Trinidad, writes :—" You will I am sure be sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Millen. On the 11th November I went to Tobago on a visit of inspection, and on my arrival found that Millen had been ill for a fortnight with a fractured arm ; a doctor had only been sent for the day previous to my arrival. He was in a very weak state and the following day I took him to the hospital. On Sunday, 15th November, it became necessary to perform an operation, and he died under chloroform. His death greatly upset me as he was a great personal friend."

## W. R. ELLIOTT.

We regret to state that Mr. Elliott, regarding whose state of health a note appeared in our last issue, died on March 13, 1908. We are indebted to Mrs. Elliott for the following account of his career :—

"William Robert Elliott was born March 18, 1860, and after spending two years at Kew was sent in 1881 to Jamaica. He served five years there, and was then sent to Grenada to lay out the Botanic Gardens. From 1899 to 1901 he was in charge of a large nutmeg plantation. In October 1901 he was appointed to collect the birds, mosses, fungi, lichens, etc., of St. Vincent, Anguilla, and Dominica, for the British Museum. This work occupied him nearly two years, many of his specimens being quite new to science, and when it ceased, owing to lack of funds, he took charge of a large cocoa plantation for three years. He was afterwards employed, first in the Government Offices, Dominica, and then to plant some Crown lands with coffee. His next appointment was as Forestry Officer in Northern Nigeria in 1903. On his first tour he travelled through most of the provinces with Sir F. Lugard. After six months' leave he returned to duty, and at the end of thirteen months was invalided home and found to be suffering from sleeping sickness. He was treated at the Tropical School of Medicine for 4½ months, and took up work at the Imperial Institute in July 1907, while still an invalid, being so employed when

he fell ill with influenza, which turned to a fatal attack of pneumonia. He had been passed as fit to return to Northern Nigeria the day before he was taken ill, and was looking forward with great pleasure to going back."

DAVID STALKER.

We have not been able to discover exact particulars as to Mr. Stalker's stay at Kew, but his son states that it must have been in the forties or fifties, and that he was long intimate with the then Curator, Mr. Smith. Previous to purchasing the Nairn Nurseries, twenty-four years ago, Mr. Stalker was at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, and was Head Gardener at quite a number of important places in England, Scotland, and Wales. He died on November 25, 1908, being then in his 82nd year, and having celebrated his golden wedding seven years ago. Prof. I. Bayley Balfour writes of Mr. Stalker as a "grand gardener of the old school."

Mrs. R. WARD (JESSIE NEWSHAM).

It is with deep regret that we record the first death among our women members, and that it should be in the same number as contains the announcement of her marriage to another Old Kewite, makes it particularly sad.

Mrs. Ward's gardening experience commenced with the gaining of a Kent County Council Scholarship for 2½ years at Swanley College, and a reference to her application form for Kew shows that while there she gained quite a number of certificates. She came to Kew in May 1899, and remained for 16 months, working in the Tropical and Herbaceous departments. On leaving she was employed in gardens at Abergavenny and Haslemere, previous to her marriage and departure to British Guiana. She died on January 6, 1909, aged 29, and has left a son, born a few days previously, behind her.

Mrs. Ward was constant in her attendance at the Guild Dinner, and many of our readers who may not have known her personally, but who will readily identify her as the little lady with the merry face, will learn of the death of their comrade with very real regret. Her husband is indeed to be condoled with. No doubt the climate of British Guiana was contributory to her untimely death, and thus the first of the handful of women Kewites to go may be said to have laid down her life in the interests of the empire.

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SUB-FOREMEN (*continued*).

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Department.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
Tidy, A. W. ....	Decorative ....	Sept. 1905..	J. Veitch & Sons, Feltham.
Tunington, F. . . .	Temperate House	Feb. 1905..	Botanic Gardens, Oxford.
Van der Voet, C. . . .	Decorative ....	Oct. 1907..	Kew Nursery, Richmond.

## GARDENERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
Anderson, J. W. ....	Jan. 1908..	Dundas Castle, South Queensferry.
Bale, H. ....	July 1906..	Forthampton Ct. Gdns., Tewkesbury.
Beale, J. H. ....	Mar. 1907..	Norton Nurseries, Norton-on-Tees.
Benton, A. W. ....	Apr. 1907..	Chelsea Physic Gardens.
Brd, F. W. ....	Apr. 1907..	Datchet Lodge Gdns., Windsor.
Cobbold, S. G. ....	Mar. 1908..	Sudbrooke Holme Gdns., Lincoln.
Collins, J. ....	Aug. 1904..	Trained at Kew.
Davis, H. K. ....	Sept. 1907..	Trained at Kew.
Dodd, E. S. ....	Mar. 1908..	Tatton Park Gdns., Knutsford.
Dunk, W. ....	Feb. 1902..	Trained at Kew.
Ellings, W. ....	Apr. 1908..	Burford Lodge, Dorking.
Etterley, W. H. ....	Mar. 1907..	Glenart Castle Gdns., Arklow.
Feltham, E. ....	Dec. 1907..	Shirley Nurseries, Southampton.
Field, F. W. ....	May 1907..	Arley Hall, Northwich.
Free, M. ....	May 1908..	Warley Place Gardens.
Gill, R. ....	July 1907..	Elveden Hall Gdns., Thetford.
Goodrich, W. J. ....	Sept 1906..	Trained at Kew.
Gould, A. R. ....	Sept. 1908..	Welbeck Abbey Gardens.
Gray, G. W. ....	Oct. 1908..	Danehurst Gardens, Uckfield.
Green, H. ....	Dec. 1907..	J. Veitch & Sons.
Hardie, A. ....	Oct. 1906..	View Mount, Stonehaven, N.B.
Hayhurst, J. ....	June 1908..	Clayton Hall Gardens, Accrington.
Hobbs, C. ....	Jan. 1908..	Colesborne Park Gdns., Cheltenham.
Jennings, J. ....	Sept. 1906..	Trained at Kew.
Johns, W. H. ....	Feb. 1907..	Low & Co., Enfield.
Jones, F. A. ....	Oct. 1908..	Sparrow Bank, Sheffield.
Jonsson, J. H. ....	June 1908..	Rasmussen's Nursery, Enfield.
Joyce, R. ....	Apr. 1908..	May & Sons, Edmonton.
Joyce, W. L. ....	Mar. 1908..	Llysdinan Gdns., Newbridge-on-Wye.
King, H. G. ....	Apr. 1907..	R. Veitch & Son, Exeter.
Knowles, F. ....	Mar. 1908..	The Hayes Gardens, Alfreton.
Koopmann, A. ....	Sept. 1907..	Firs Nursery, Edmonton.
Lambourne, J. ....	Nov. 1908..	The Hoo Gardens, Welwyn.
Leach, R. O. ....	Dec. 1907..	Low & Co., Enfield.
Mawer, E. E. ....	Mar. 1908..	Veitch & Sons, Chelsea.
McFarlane, J. ....	Sept. 1907..	Botanic Gardens, Glasgow.
McKinlay, D. T. ....	May 1908..	Dalkeith Gardens.
Möller, A. E. ....	May 1908..	Rasmussen's Nursery, Enfield.
Morse, E. W. ....	June 1908..	Coombe Ho. Gdns., Westbury-on-Trym.
Oldham, C. H. ....	June 1908..	Rucknal Grange Gdns., Shifnal.
Oliver, G. H. ....	June 1908..	Elmswood Gdns., Liverpool.
Ressenaar, W. J. J. . . .	May 1907..	Kew Nursery, Richmond.
Richardson, J. ....	Oct. 1906..	Brackenburgh T'wr, Calthwaite, Carlisle.
Salvage, B. H. ....	Mar. 1908..	Dalham Hall Gardens, Newmarket.
Scott, J. ....	Mar. 1907..	Beaufront Castle Gdns., Hexham.
Smart, A. E. ....	Apr. 1907..	Castle McGarrett Gdns., Clarendon, Mayo.
Smith, J. T. ....	Apr. 1907..	Ditchlet Gdns., Enstone.
Watts, J. H. ....	Oct. 1908..	Henbury Hill Gdns., Westbury-on-Trym.
Werffeli, F. ....	Mar. 1908..	Sander & Sons, St. Albans.
Wood, W. L. ....	Feb. 1908..	Leigh Holme Gardens, Streatham.

## OLD KEWITES.

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

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address †.</i>
*Abbott, James M. ....	Sept. 1898 ..	83 High St. South, Rushden, Northants.
Adams, R. ....	April 1903 ..	St. Joseph's Hospital, Burlington Lane, Chiswick.
Aggett, Walter H. ....	June 1888 ..	Supt., Public Gdns., Bermondsey, S.E.
Allan, William ....	Aug. 1851 ..	Holywood, Co. Down, Ireland.
*Allard, Edgar. ....	Aug. 1899 ..	F., Bot. Gardens, Cambridge.
*Allen, C. E. F. ....	Feb. 1904 ..	Asst., Ag. Dept., Salisbury, Rhodesia.
*Anderson, J. ....	Oct. 1905 ..	Curator, B.S., Tarkwa, Gold Coast.
Archer, Sydney ....	Mar. 1895 ..	Orkney Cottage, Taplow, Bucks.
*Arden, S., F.L.S. ....	June 1900 ..	Hevea Rubber Planting Co., Ltd., Cocob, Johore, M. Peninsula.
*Armbrecht, Otto ....	Jan. 1898 ..	Derneburg, Prov. Hanover, Germany.
Armstrong, James. ....	Mar. 1893 ..	
*Armstrong, Robert ....	Oct. 1897 ..	85 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
*Arnold, George ....	Oct. 1894 ..	Florist, Dunboyne, Co. Meath.
Arthur, Alec ....	April 1899 ..	Rhidorroch Forest, Ullapool, N.B.
*Ashton, Frank W. ....	May 1885 ..	116 Hewitt Rd., Haringay, N.
Astley, James ....	Nov. 1893 ..	Wortley Hall, Sheffield.
Attenborough, F. ....	Feb. 1896 ..	H. G., Annesley Ho., Villa Rd., Nottingham.
Augull, Karl ....	July 1902 ..	Mai Nursery, Nowotscherkask, Russia.
*Auton, William J. ....	Feb. 1897 ..	H. G., Brougham Hall, Penrith.
Avins, Charles W. ....	Oct. 1894 ..	
*Badgery, R. ....	Aug. 1906 ..	Gov. Cinchona Plantation, Mungpoo, P.C., Sonada, D. H. Rail, Bengal.
Baggesen, Niels ....	Dec. 1900 ..	N., Albany Road, Cardiff.
Bailey, Thomas ....	Sept. 1892 ..	Ravenscourt Park, W.
Baker, H. J. ....	Mar. 1905 ..	Broad Green Ter., Well St., Exeter.
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 ..	Asst., Royal B. Gdns., Glasnevin, Dublin.
Band, R. ....	Oct. 1908 ..	Curator, Bot. Dept., Gold Coast.
Banks, G. H. ....	Mar. 1906 ..	F., Botanic Gardens, Cambridge.
*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 ..	H. G., Digswell, Welwyn, Herts.
Batters, Frederick H. ..	Feb. 1891 ..	
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 ..	
Beatty, E. J. ....	Nov. 1905 ..	F., Barr & Sons, Long Ditton, Surrey.
Beck, Joseph ....	Oct. 1870 ..	Upper Hale, Farnham, Surrey.
*Behnick, A. ....	Dec. 1906 ..	Adalbertstr. 19 r, St. l. Frankfurt a/m., Germany.
*Behnick, Eric ....	July 1894 ..	F., Roy. Bot. Gardens, Dahlem, Berlin.
*Benbow, Joseph. ....	Sept. 1884 ..	H. G., La Mortola, Ventimiglia, Italy.
Bennett, William H. ....	May 1885 ..	Fore St., Fowey, Cornwall.

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