

R. HOOPER PEARSON.

ROBERT HOOPER PEARSON entered Kew as a gardener student in 1889. He came with first-class testimonials, and he soon showed by his keenness at work, in the library, and at the meetings of the Mutual Improvement Society that he was built of the right sort of stuff to make headway in the world. Dr. Masters found him out, and in 1892 he joined the editorial staff of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. Ten years later he was appointed Assistant Editor of that paper and in 1908 Managing Editor. Those who knew Dr. Masters can detect his influence in the professional style and methods of Mr. Pearson. The worthy doctor was in sympathy with horticulture and its practitioners. He knew a hawk from a henshaw, and he steered a course for the good old ship the *Chronicle* that kept it clear of rocks and shallows, and its logbook free from doubtful records. This is also the method of Mr. Pearson, who manages the horticultural side of the paper, Dr. Keeble having charge of the scientific side. A paper man has to be in sympathy, or pretend to be, with all sorts of conflicting movements and men. If he takes sides he runs grave risks, unless there is clear evidence of wrongdoing, and then he may use the whip. It is to the eternal credit of the *Chronicle* that any genuine effort to promote the interests of gardening and gardeners gets the support of that paper. The first serious attempt made to establish an Association of Professional Gardeners was well backed up by Dr. Masters, guided no doubt by his Assistant Pearson, who was one of the founders of the B.G.A. There is no heartier Kewite than Mr. Pearson, and none of the younger men have done more credit to their *alma mater* than he. That he is a worker is shown by his books and papers on various horticultural subjects. He is a Member of the Scientific and Floral Committees of the R.H.S., and of other committees of other Societies, and he is a Director and Hon. Press Secretary for the International Horticultural Exhibition, 1912.

So much for the professional character of Mr. Pearson. On the other or off-duty side, he is what is known as "a white man." Born in 1866, he is older than he looks. A good talker, genial, game for a lark but knowing where to draw the line, and absolutely free from the commonest human weakness known as "side." I should say he rather hides his light than puts it behind a bull's eye. He has made his mark, and unless the gods turn away from him he will make it still longer and wider before he puts down his tools. He has his faults, but they shall not be named here. A Staffordshire man, he now lives at Braewyn, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth Common. He has a wife, whom he married in Monmouth in 1892, and one daughter.

W. W.

Capital Account, April 30th, 1909.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Thomson Bequest.....	92 8 6	£300 New South Wales	
Life Subscribers'(269) Fund	239 17 8½	3½ % Stock	300 0 0
		Deposit in Post Office	
		Savings Bank	32 5 8
		Cash in hand.....	6½
	<u>£332 6 2½</u>		<u>£332 6 2½</u>

Audited and found correct, 14th May, 1909.

H. H. THOMAS, *Treasurer.*
W. N. WINN, *Secretary.*C. P. RAFFILL, } *Auditors.*
H. COWLEY, }*Dinner Account, May 25th, 1908.*

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
90 Subscriptions	21 17 0	Holborn Restaurant Charges	17 11 6
		Postage, 17s.; Waiter, 10s....	1 7 0
		Decorator's expenses, 3s. 6d.;	
		Artistes, £2 12s. 6d.	2 16 0
		Balance to Guild Funds ...	2 6
	<u>£21 17 0</u>		<u>£21 17 0</u>

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

As in former years the Meeting was held at the Holborn Restaurant on May 25, 1909. Mr. Watson presided. The Secretary read the Report and Balance Sheet, and a lively discussion followed. The Chairman suggested that as sufficient funds were now in hand to meet all liabilities, there was no need to trouble about further investments, and any balances might be immediately spent. It was suggested that the *Journal* be issued immediately after the annual general meeting. Referring to the forward movement, the Chairman explained that it must now have effect in accordance with the voting in its favour. It was unfortunate that so many members of the Committee had resigned, and there being no Committee to make recommendations he proposed Messrs. Raffill, Hutchinson, Cole, and Mayhew as successors. He thought the time had come to discontinue the dinner as it had been banned by the higher and lower staffs at Kew.

The adoption of Report and Balance Sheet was then proposed.

MR. H. A. PETTIGREW seconded the adoption of the Report, and expressed sorrow at the friction existing amongst the Guild members.

MR. R. A. ROLFE explained his position on the Committee; because of defective hearing he did not quite catch all that was going on at the

Committee meeting, if he had he also would have resigned. He did not believe that a change was necessary, the old policy was successful, the new one was likely to lead us into all sorts of agitations. If agitations were required, start them with the help of the British Gardeners' Association.

MR. WILSON stated that he had been out of the world for the past $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and would like to know what the new policy was—he had asked several, but no one could tell him.

MR. WEATHERS could not see anything to quibble about in the resolution as sent to the members. He seemed to think the Guild was getting too rich and wished to spend any accumulated funds. He said the Guild should be a machine for helping Kew men.

MR. NEWSHAM thought that there was a deal of misunderstanding amongst the members in regard to the new policy. He voted against the new resolution because if followed the Guild would not be keeping within the bounds of its charter. Under the old lines the idea was to help one another, as shown by the fact that an Old Kewite came to him for help in his studies. The O. K. wished to pass the National Agricultural Association's examination and get the National Diploma of Agriculture, without which no one could hope to hold a situation of any importance under that board. He pointed out that examinations were passed by the permanent staff at Kew before they were appointed, and was in favour of those who were to be recognised as Kew men passing an examination to so stamp them.

MR. JOHNS referred to the scares which had lately affected people, and suggested that scares had got on the nerves of the Guild members so much that they were needlessly scared *re* the new policy. He tried to allay their fears by calling attention to the fact that Mr. Weathers was in favour of it. He explained that the small attendance at the dinner was really a question of the purse.

MR. BLANCHE was in favour of a progressive policy. But the improvement was to be in educational matters, which would enable Kewites to pass any examination in horticultural subjects.

MR. WILSON proposed that the old Committeemen be asked to continue office.

Seconded by Mr. Tinley.

Supported by Mr. H. A. Pettigrew.

Mr. Cowley also spoke in favour of this arrangement.

MR. WATSON in summing up said that he understood matters were that the old Committeemen were to be asked to continue office, and if any did not wish so to do their places were to be taken by those proposed by him.

The Report and Balance Sheet were then adopted with one dissentient.

ANNUAL DINNER, 1909.

THE Annual Dinner was held at the Holborn Restaurant on May 25th, the opening day of the Temple Flower Show. Dr. L. C. BURRELL, M.A., M.B., presided. As in former years a number of Colonial and Indian members were present. The dinner was better attended than the Annual General Meeting which preceded it. The Chairman, in a very entertaining speech, proposed the toast of "The Kew Guild," which was admirably responded to by Mr. E. H. WILSON, who had not long returned from one of his many trips to Western China.

Mr. WATSON, in a characteristic speech, proposed the health of the Chairman, and made both humorous and complimentary references to the duties of the Medical Officer.

An excellent programme of music was performed by the Clifden Quartette and Mr. T. W. Briscoe, whose songs are always well received.

The following were present:—

Dr. L. C. Burrell (<i>Chairman</i>).	Cundy, C.	Pettigrew, A. A.
W. Watson (<i>Vice-President</i>).	Curtis, C. H.	Pettigrew, H. A.
W. F. Giles (<i>Guest</i>).	Dear, G.	Philp, F. J.
Allen, J.	Dines, J. H.	Powell, Miss E. M.
Anderson, J.	Dodd, H.	Raffill, C. P.
Badderly, G.	Feltham, E.	Rollfe, R. A.
Bass, E.	Foden, W.	Sander, F.
Bates, G.	Free, M.	Sealy, J.
Beale, J. H.	Garnett, A.	Simmons, J.
Beatty, E. J.	Gaut, R. C.	Smartt, A. E.
Benbow, J.	Goldring, W.	Spooner, H.
Blanche, H. M.	Green, H.	Taylor, W.
Braggins, S.	Hales, W.	Thomas, H. H.
Briscoe, T. W.	Hutchinson, J.	Tidy, A. W.
Cameron, J.	Irving, W.	Tinley, G. F.
Chipp, T. F.	Jackson, Dr. B. Daydon.	Van der Voet, C.
Cischegg, J.	Johns, W. H.	Veitch, J. L.
Cole, F. J.	Lynch, R. I.	Ward, W. A.
Cooper, E.	Maitland, T. D.	Weathers, J.
Cope, Miss G.	Manning, W.	Wilke, J. F.
Coutts, J.	Mayhew, C. W.	Williams, J. L.
Cowley, H.	Newsham, J. C.	Wilson, E. H.
	Oliver, G. H.	Winn, W. N.
	Osborn, A.	Young, W. H.

ANNUAL REPORT.
(1909-1910.)

THE Committee beg to present the Report for the year ending April 30, 1910.

The receipts for the year amounted to £23 15s. 3½d. including 7 life subscriptions. The total number of Life Members is now 273. Owing to the alteration in the date of publication of the *Journal* the expenditure was only 16s. 7d. The *Journal* to be issued in June will serve for the period between December 1908 and the date of the present Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting took place as usual at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. Watson presided. After discussion it was agreed that the Secretary and Treasurer and those of the Committee who had resigned in consequence of the new policy should be asked to continue in office. But, with the exception of Mr. Hales, they eventually declined to do so, and their places were filled by Messrs. F. J. Cole, J. Coutts, J. Hutchinson, C. W. Mayhew, and C. P. Raffill. Mr. A. Garnett was appointed Hon. Sec. (*pro. tem.*), and Mr. J. Coutts, Hon. Treasurer. The Auditors were re-appointed. The sub-foremen and gardeners are now represented by Messrs. F. G. Cousins and H. W. L. Southgate respectively.

The Annual Dinner took place as usual at the Holborn Restaurant. There were 71 members present, Dr. L. C. Burrell being in the Chair. It was proposed at the Meeting that a Dinner should not be held in 1910, and the Committee subsequently adopted this recommendation.

In view of the changes recently made in the Committee it is proposed that Rule 3 should be in abeyance this year. The Committee recommend that Messrs. H. Cowley and A. Osborn be appointed Auditors.

The Committee regret to have to report the death of the following members:—Messrs. W. Denning, R. Pantling, C. W. Smythe, F. Knowles, J. Murrell, and W. Allan.

As there is now a reserve fund sufficient to meet all liabilities, and the interest from this, together with the return from advertisements is sufficient to maintain the Guild were there no other source of income, it is felt that the annual balance should be placed at the disposal of the Committee to be used at their discretion in furthering the objects of the Guild.

The Committee invite members to inform the Secretary should

they be in need of employment, or if they know of situations which Kew trained men might fill.

The Committee also desire to be informed of any case in which assistance, pecuniary or otherwise, might be afforded to a Kewite.

Balance Sheet, 1909-1910.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance from 1908-9	32 6 2½	Postage and Freight	11 6
Life Subscriptions	7 0 0	Dinner Expenses	18 19 1
Annual Subscriptions and Sales	5 18 3½	Balance 1909-10	55 4 11
Interest on £300 New South Wales Stock	9 17 10		
Interest on Deposits in Post Office Savings Bank	19 2		
Dinner Subscriptions	18 14 0		
Total	£74 15 6		£74 15 6

Assets.

	£ s. d.
£300 New South Wales 3½ % Stock	300 0 0
Deposits in Post Office Savings Bank	53 2 10
Cash in hand	2 2 1
	£355 4 11

Audited and found correct, 19th May, 1910.

J. COURTTS, <i>Treasurer.</i>	C. P. RAFFILL, }	<i>Auditors.</i>
A. GARNETT, <i>Secretary (pro tem.).</i>	H. COWLEY, }	

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE last Annual General Meeting was held in the Gymnasium, Kew, on May 24, 1910. 57 members were present. The Chairman, Mr. WATSON, read the Report for the year. In moving its adoption he referred, among other matters, to the decline in popularity of the past annual dinners as held at the Holborn Restaurant. Especially had the function lacked the support of the present Kewites. For this reason the Committee decided upon the temporary suspension of the function—an action he fully endorsed. He also urged that the Committee's new proposals, as embodied in the Report, should be adopted in consideration of their progressive and useful nature. He laid particular stress upon the rendering of the *Journal* a medium for individual views and information of practical importance to Kewites.

MR. J. D. JONES seconded the motion.

MR. W. H. PAINE rose to criticise the Committee's methods and the Report. He complained of the manner of intimating members of the Guild of its meetings through the horticultural Press, affirming that it infringed the private character of the institution, and was not entirely effectual. Further, he considered the Report incorrect by reason of its crediting the Guild's Fund with New South Wales stock to the value of £300, when according to the current market prices it was worth only about £275. The omission of the dinner was regrettable, and the new arrangements were somewhat beneath their dignity. It was a mistake to remove landmarks established by an enthusiasm which seemed, he thought, rather in abeyance just now.

MR. F. J. COLE regarded the annual dinner as a bore. Sociability, at those times, had been ignored! The programme usually arranged had, unintentionally, but nevertheless most effectively, discounted it! Dry, self-complacent speeches had dominated time which might have been more happily spent in pleasant chats and the exchange of reminiscences with reunited comrades. The dinner should not have been dropped but perfected.

MR. C. W. MAYHEW stated his conviction that the Committee strove only for confidence, fraternity, and usefulness. He challenged the idea that the suspension of the Holborn dinner would result disastrously; as long as Kew existed as an institution, there would exist as long, and even longer, a feeling of fellowship, engendered whilst at Kew, which would ensure an annual reunion, whatever form it might take, as great a popularity as ever it had. Referring to the boycotting of the Holborn function on the part of the young Kewites, he expressed his sympathy with their action: to support such an elaborate, make-believe affair was inconsistent with the attitude of remonstrance the conditions at Kew caused them to adopt. Turning to the constitution of the Committee he advanced the opinion that every member should be in a position to attend its meetings and render them virile. Finally, he counselled a spirit of compromise among opposing factions and loyalty to the Guild as an institution of fellowship and usefulness.

MR. R. A. ROLFE, whilst supporting the adoption of the Report, considered things unsatisfactory. The question as to whether the Guild's assets were quoted at their nominal or actual value was, he thought, trivial. He regretted the absence of the dinner, and questioned the wisdom of the new proposals.

MR. J. D. JONES thought that mountains had been made out of mole-hills in regard to the Guild's policy. He thought that members should be acquainted of the annual meeting by post rather than through the press. More confidence, he contended, should be reposed in the Committee—a body elected by those present at a general meeting to act with authority concerning the actions and interests of the Guild. As one somewhat removed from Kew he appreciated the *Journal*, which helped to

satisfy the desire for tidings of old friends and revived many pleasant recollections.

MR. C. G. GIRDHAM spoke reminiscently of the first Guild dinner; how a ready response was forthcoming in respect to the innovation, and how they experienced difficulty in deciding which Kewites should attend. The annual gatherings were among the bright spots of his existence, and the kinship of Kew, he felt sure, increased year by year. There was still plenty of enthusiasm among their members: it merely wanted directing.

MR. COUTTS, Treasurer, remarked that the large balance might cause some misconception. When the *Journal* now due had been printed and posted, the present balance would be reduced considerably.

MR. A. R. GOULD, a present Kewite, regarded the Committee's new proposals as worthy of adoption.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to various remarks and criticisms, said the new policy had not been embarked upon without the authority which was given by the result of a referendum to all those Kewites whose addresses were known. The Guild grew out of the Mutual Improvement Society: out of youthful feelings. He was distressed, therefore, to know that, owing, no doubt, to the mere sentimental purpose of the past policy, the present Kewites' sympathy towards the Guild had fallen to a very low ebb. Rather would he see the young Kewites fashioning the policy of the Guild, especially when, from a practical standpoint, it was evident that the institution would be of more possible benefit to them than to the older Kewites whose positions in the majority of cases were established. He appealed for literary support to the *Journal*.

The Report was then adopted unanimously.

MR. MAYHEW proposed that "the Committee be authorised to arrange for a dinner to be held next year during Temple Show week at a place in London centrally situated from the various railway termini; the cost of the dinner not to exceed half-a-crown, and a General Meeting and Social be held the same evening."

Mr. PAINE seconded.

Mr. J. T. Smith, Mr. Cole, and Mr. Girdham having spoken in support of the proposition, it was put to the meeting and unanimously carried. The company afterwards adjourned to the Kew Gardens Hotel, where a very pleasant evening was spent.

THE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

SESSION 1908-9.

THIS Session a Lantern was provided, and full advantage was taken of its use, no less than six lectures being thus illustrated, adding greatly to the interest of the Mutual.

The average attendance was 31.36. The highest attendance was 52 (including visitors) at the opening meeting, when Mr. Hill gave his lecture. The lowest was 18, the only night devoted to Questions.

The Hooker Prize was awarded to Mr. A. W. Tidy.

Syllabus 1908-9.

1908.		
Oct. 5.	A Trip to the Andes (Lantern).....	A. W. Hill.
„ 12.	Hardy Ericaceæ	W. Dallimore.
„ 19.	Pruning	A. Blackburn.
„ 26.	The Dispersion of Seeds (Lantern)	R. O. Leach.
Nov. 2.	Propagation.....	W. Taylor.
„ 9.	The Flower Garden	A. Hardie.
„ 16.	Chrysanthemums	W. Ellings.
„ 23.	Cultivation of the Tulip	C. Van der Voet.
„ 30.	The Flora of Switzerland	F. Werffeli.
Dec. 7.	Packing	W. Crisp.
„ 14.	Tuberous Begonias	C. H. Oldham.
„ 21.	Holiday Rambles (Lantern)	C. P. Raffill.
1909.		
Jan. 4.	Diseases of Potatoes (Lantern).....	G. Masee.
„ 11.	Question Night.	
„ 18.	Public Gardens of Edinburgh and Glasgow (Lantern).....	J. S. Christie.
„ 25.	Vegetable Cultivation for Exhibition ..	R. Gill.
Feb. 1.	Liliums (Lantern)	A. Osborn.
„ 8.	Soil Exhaustion and Restoration	A. W. Tidy.
„ 15.	Indoor Ferns	J. H. Beale.
„ 22.	Fruit under Glass	J. W. Anderson.
Mar. 1.	Horticulture in Ireland	A. E. Smartt.
„ 8.	Beekeeping	E. Feltham.
„ 15.	Hardy Fruit	W. L. Wood.
„ 22.	Secretary's Report.	

Chairman, A. OSBORN.

Vice-Chairman, W. TAYLOR.

Hon. Secretary, F. G. PRESTON.

Assist. Secretary, R. GILL.

SESSION 1909-10.

DURING this Session the office of Chairman devolved upon one of the sub-foremen: this, while no doubt having a deleterious effect on the attendance, was an advantage to the discussions; a few members who otherwise may have felt reserved in the presence of a superior officer arose to speak without traces of shyness.

The majority of the lectures were given by young gardeners, the endeavour being, when possible, to get one of the officials for the first Monday in each month.

The average attendance for the Session was 26.6, which does not compare favourably with previous years; the highest for one evening was 39 and the lowest 17, this being a Question Night.

The Hooker Prize was awarded to Mr. W. D. Besant.

Syllabus 1909-10.

1909.		
Oct.	4.	Gardening and Books W. Watson.
„	11.	School Gardens and their Possibilities .. A. W. Tidy.
„	18.	The Flower Garden and Pleasure Grounds J. T. Smith.
„	25.	The Propagation of Roses for Indoors .. E. P. Hiett.
Nov.	1.	Forcing Hardy Trees and Shrubs A. Osborn.
„	8.	Herbaceous Borders F. Cave.
„	15.	Economic Ornithology T. R. Ashlee.
„	22.	Annuals and their Uses T. D. Maitland.
„	29.	Question Night.
Dec.	6.	Outdoor Roses J. Coutts.
„	13.	Indoor Fruit E. M. Biggs.
„	20.	Hanging Baskets and Vases E. Feltham.
1910.		
Jan.	3.	The Kew Arboretum W. Dallimore.
„	10.	Plan Drawing for Garden Designs D. T. McKinlay.
„	17.	The Alpine Garden M. Free.
„	24.	The Policy of the Kew Guild.
„	31.	Orchids G. H. Oliver.
Feb.	7.	Some Decorative Australian Plants W. Taylor.
„	14.	Question Night.
„	21.	Grape Growing A. B. Culham.
„	28.	Soils C. H. Oldham.
Mar.	7.	Plant Diseases (Lantern) G. Massee.
„	14.	Cyclamen W. S. Allt.
„	21.	Carnations W. D. Besant.
„	28.	Dahlem Botanic Gardens W. Meyer.
April	4.	Secretary's Report.

Chairman, A. W. TIDY.

Vice-Chairman, J. T. SMITH.

Hon. Secretary, W. D. BESANT.

Assist. Secretary, M. FREE.

THE LECTURES.

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

1909:—19 certificates were granted. The highest number of marks were obtained by F. Cave, 224; H. E. Downer, 222; A. White, 219.

1910:—19 certificates. Highest number of marks, F. Birkinshaw, 226; A. E. Baggs, 224; J. D. Snowden, 217.

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

1909:—16 certificates. Highest number of marks, D. T. McKinlay, 247; J. W. Anderson, 245; W. D. Besant and S. G. Cobbold, 243.

1910:—18 certificates. Highest number of marks, M. Free, 248; H. E. Downer, 243; W. H. Judd, 240.

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

1909:—9 certificates. Highest number of marks, W. D. Besant, 67; J. W. Anderson and H. Green, 66.

1910:—16 certificates. Highest number of marks, M. Free, 100; F. Cave and H. E. Downer, 99.

Chemistry and Physics. Lecturer, Dr. P. Haas.

1909:—15 certificates. Highest number of marks, M. Free, 460; H. M. Blanche, F. Cave, and J. Lambourne, 452.

1910:—14 certificates. Highest number of marks, H. E. Downer, 95; H. Thomas, 93; A. E. Baggs, 91.

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

1909:—16 certificates. Highest number of marks, W. L. Wood, 74; H. Green, 73; C. H. Oldham, 72.

1910:—22 certificates. Highest number of marks, W. Davies, 59; F. Berg, E. P. Hiatt, A. White, and J. D. Snowden, 58.

British Botany Club.

1908 (Secretary, F. G. Preston):—13 certificates were granted for collections.

1909 (Secretary, A. W. Tidy):—17 certificates were granted for collections.

 APPOINTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS.

THOSE who were in the Gardens with any of our few women members will, we are sure, be particularly interested to learn by referring to our Staff list that there are some new feminine members of the Guild. This time, however, they are in evidence in the Herbarium and Laboratory, two being Civil Servants and on an equal footing with the men. Miss Clark, in particular, did very well in beating all male competitors in an entrance examination.

MESSRS. G. MASSEE, C. H. WRIGHT, N. E. BROWN, and L. A. BOODLE have been promoted to the position of Assistant Keepers. Mr. J.

Hutchinson is now Assistant for Africa in the Herbarium, his place as Assistant for India being taken by Mr. W. G. Craib. Mr. A. Osborn is now Arboretum Foreman, Mr. W. Dallimore having become an Assistant in the Museums; and Mr. J. Coutts has returned to Kew as Foreman of the Decorative Department.

Mr. W. Fox has retired from the post which he occupied for so long and with such distinction at Penang, and we regret to learn that the Garden there has been given up. After quite a short stay in England, Mr. Fox proceeded to the Amazon region to report on behalf of a Company.

Mr. W. H. PAINE, who is now Manager of the Tully Nursery, Kildare, is to be congratulated on having secured as assistants three other Kewites, Messrs. W. D. Besant, C. A. Little, and J. Jennings; and Mr. J. Stocks, who has become Manager for the Nyassa Rubber Co. in Portuguese East Africa, has also set our members a good example by selecting Mr. C. E. F. Allen to accompany him.

RESIGNATIONS from Government and Municipal employ have been quite numerous, Messrs. J. Anderson, J. W. Campbell, M. T. Dawe, H. Dodd, S. T. Dunn, F. J. Evans, J. Giles, A. Hislop, A. Linney, F. R. Long, T. W. Main, and W. E. Marriott having resigned their respective posts. They are of opinion that Company employment, or starting in business, offers much better prospects; and we regret that Government departments are apparently so much addicted to the error of being penny wise and pound foolish.

Mr. F. W. HARVEY has been appointed Editor of *The Garden*, and Mr. H. Cowley, formerly of *The Gardener*, has now joined the editorial staff of *The Garden*. Mr. John Fraser, formerly Editor of *The Gardening World*, now defunct, is engaged in scientific research for Lord Avebury.

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

Home.

- E. J. Allard, H. G., John Innes Hort. Institution.
- J. W. Anderson, Asst. Supt., Botanic Garden, Singapore.
- J. S. Christie, Supt. of Parks, Camberwell.
- A. J. Hartless, Supt., Reading College Fruit Farm.
- H. Henderson, H. G., Rownham, Clifton.
- W. H. Johns, Horticultural Instructor, Kilmarnock.
- W. McAllister, H. G., Coldeast, Southampton.
- E. Miller, H. G., Pyrford Court, Woking.
- W. H. Morland, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

- F. G. Preston, F., Botanic Garden, Cambridge.
 A. W. Tidy, H. G., Guyers House, Corsham.
 J. A. Thompson, H. G., Cropwood, Blackwell, Bromsgrove.
 F. Tunnington, Horticultural Instructor, Co. Armagh.
 H. Wood, H. G., Winter Gardens Co., Blackpool.

Indian and Colonial.

- R. Badgery, Supt., Govt. Garden, Cawnpore.
 A. W. Benton, H. G., Govt. House, Falkland Is.
 W. E. Broadway, Acting Curator, Tobago Botanic Garden.
 K. G. Burbridge, Forestry Dept., Gold Coast.
 F. H. Butcher, Curator, Govt. Gardens, Ootacamund.
 T. F. Chipp, Forestry Dept., Gold Coast.
 A. B. Culham, Curator, Bot. Dept., S. Nigeria.
 E. S. Dodd, Calcutta Botanic Garden.
 W. J. Down, Mombiri Rubber Plantation, Papua.
 W. H. Etterley, Asst. Supt., Parks & Gardens, Shanghai.
 N. Gill, Supt., Botanic Gardens, Kumaun.
 R. Gill, Curator, Agric. Dept., S. Nigeria.
 A. R. Gould, Curator, Agric. Dept., Gold Coast.
 A. Hardie, Supt., Govt. Gardens, Lahore.
 W. Head, Supt., Govt. Gardens, Allahabad.
 W. H. Johnson, Director of Agriculture, S. Nigeria.
 E. Little, Supt., Govt. Gardens, Poona.
 A. J. Logsdail, Asst., Hort. Exp. Stn., Jordan Harbour, Ontario.
 D. Maclean, Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls.
 T. D. Maitland, Curator, Agric. Dept., S. Nigeria.
 E. E. Mawer, Curator, Govt. Gardens, Lucknow.
 A. C. Miles, Curator, Agric. Dept., Gold Coast.
 H. J. Moore, Supt., Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls.
 R. L. Proudlock, Arboricultural Expert, Eastern Bengal.
 G. H. Ridley, Supt., Municipal Gardens, Cape Town.
 P. T. Russell, Manager, Govt. Cinchona Plantations, Mungpoo.
 W. J. Tutchter, Supt., Bot. Dept., Hong Kong.
 J. L. Williams, Offin River Gold Estates, Ltd., Gold Coast.
 W. L. Wood, Supt., Govt. Plantations, Perak.

Foreign.

- E. Behnick, Curator, Botanic Gardens, Heidelberg.
 H. M. Blanche, F., Greystone, Yonkers, New York.
 M. T. Dawe, Director of Agriculture, Mozambique Co., Beira.
 F. L. G. Derwael, Inspector of Public Gardens, Antwerp.
 K. Drost, N., Oldebrook, Holland.
 W. L. Lavender, H. G., Haut Buisson, Laforte Bernard, France.
 H. Navel, Inspector, Botanic Gardens, Lisbon.
 J. Niehoff, H. G., Kortlinghausen, Germany.
 C. Van der Voet, Curator, Univ. Bot. Gardens, Ann Arbor, U.S.A.
 G. H. Weigt, Director Estação Experimental "Augusto Montenegro,"
 Para.

WEDDING BELLS.

Mr. E. G. Creek	to Miss Leverett	at Ipswich.	Aug. 18, 1909.
Mr. A. J. Hartless	„ Miss Sutton	„ Barnet.	Sept. 4, 1909.
Mr. J. Hutchinson	„ Miss Cook	„ Mortlake.	Oct. 29, 1910.
Mr. J. T. Johnson	„ Miss Pressdee	„ Calcutta.	Nov. 12, 1909.
Mr. W. E. Marriott	„ Miss Baxter	„ Benvil, Natal.	Dec. 29, 1910.
Mr. C. W. Mayhew	„ Miss Whale	„ Limpsfield.	Aug. 28, 1909.
Mr. W. H. Paine	„ Miss Clark	„ Eastbourne.	April 1909.
Mr. A. Poetsch	„ Miss Sauer	„ Oppela.	Dec. 28, 1910.
Mr. F. G. Preston	„ Miss Viner	„ Kew.	July 25, 1910.
Mr. G. H. Pring	„ Miss McAdie	„ New York.	Dec. 28, 1910.
Mr. J. P. Quinton	„ Miss Cotton	„ London.	Nov. 16, 1909.
Mr. H. F. C. Riebe	„ Miss Witzel	„ Frankenthal.	Mar. 16, 1906.
Mr. F. K. Sander	„ Miss Watson	„ Kew.	Sept. 21, 1909.

Messrs. E. Behnick, J. Giles, A. Hislop, and A. Mackay have also been married, but particulars are not to hand. We should be pleased to receive notice of any omissions.

NOTES.

VISITORS TO KEW.—Notwithstanding the dull and sunless summers of the past two years, the number of visitors to the Gardens has been quite phenomenal. The total for 1910 reached 3,546,302, as compared with 3,360,221 in the year previous. The total number on Sundays for 1910 is 1,614,065. The greatest Sunday attendance was on May 15 (Whit Sunday), 91,055. This shows an increase of nearly 20,000 over the greatest Sunday attendance in 1909. The greatest week-day attendance was 153,454, on May 16 (Whit Monday). The greatest monthly attendance for 1910 was in May, and the smallest in November.

THE status of the Foremen and Storekeeper has recently been raised to that of Civil Servants, and they will receive a pension at the end of their service.

THE number of Gardeners in the Herbaceous and Decorative Departments has been reduced by ten, the work in the former being now mostly done by garden labourers.

WEATHER AT KEW.—From the tables given on the next page it will be seen that June and July in the past two years have been notorious for the amount of rain. We are able to make this statement without much fear of dispute, and we offer our sympathy to those who took their holidays during these months.

	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.
1909.			
January .....	.76	50° F.	19° F.
February .....	.19	56	17
March	2.96	57	25
April	1.90	72	26
May	1.53	82	32
June	3.52	73	38
July	2.73	76	42
August	1.37	86	44
September	2.31	70	38
October	3.68	65	25
November .....	.73	55	25
December	2.33	55	18
Total rainfall for 1909 ...	24.01	—	—
1910.			
January	1.71	56° F.	16° F.
February	2.97	55	23
March	1.04	57	25
April	1.03	65	23
May	1.80	77	33
June	2.97	81	41
July	2.34	77	45
August	2.77	78	44
September .....	.48	75	34
October	2.44	72	36
November	2.69	54	21
December	3.57	53	25
Total rainfall for 1910 ...	25.81	—	—

BANK HOLIDAYS.—In 1907 we remarked that the King's Birthday ought to be granted as a holiday at Kew, and it was granted; in our last issue we indulged in a grumble regarding Bank Holidays which came very much from the heart, and we take great pleasure in stating that all employees at Kew (except Civil Servants) have since been granted Bank Holidays or days in lieu. So far so good; and we now desire to say, as nicely as possible, that nobody has been able to explain to us why being a gardener at Kew in receipt of a "subsistence allowance" should entail working longer hours than gardeners in the Royal Parks and elsewhere who are so fortunate as to receive sums sufficient to be boldly termed "wages."

THE CRICKET CLUB.—*Season 1909.* Out of a total of 16 matches played, only three were won, one drawn, and twelve lost. Three matches were postponed on account of wet weather, one of them being the annual fixture with the Board of Agriculture. One of the most enjoyable games was against the Assistant Director's team, although our opponents proved much too strong for us. Other good games were

versus Dover House, Sander & Sons, and, particularly, our visit to Friar Park, Henley—an outing which those who formed the Kew team will always remember with pleasure.

Our Captain (Mr. Osborn) was unable to play in as many matches as usual; the lot fell chiefly to our Vice-Captain, Mr. Mudge, who carried out his duties admirably. He had the distinction of playing in every match and obtaining the best batting and bowling averages. Other members who proved able batsmen were Messrs. J. L. Veitch, E. M. Biggs, and F. Farmer.

The Officers for 1909 were:—*Captain*, A. Osborn; *Hon. Secretary*, R. O. Leach.

Season 1910. It was thought advisable to arrange matches fortnightly, as had been done in the seasons previous to 1907, in order to restrict our cricket abilities to fewer matches and so improve on the record of 1909. This we succeeded in doing, although not to the degree anticipated, for out of a total of twelve matches played, four were won and eight lost. Such a result cannot be said to reflect correctly the capabilities of the team as a whole, as all the games won were against our strongest opponents, viz., Birkbeck College, Friar Park, and Suttons'. The most interesting game was against the Assistant Director's team, when the verdict of 1909 was reversed, our total being 120, the highest of the season. Matches arranged between the North and South, or between the various Departments, were without a doubt much appreciated. Mr. H. Carter topped both the batting and bowling averages with 27.2 and 4.9 respectively; but the honours of the season must go to our Captain, Mr. E. J. Mudge, for the manner in which he fulfilled his arduous duties and for all round play. From a financial standpoint the Club is in very good circumstances, for which we must thank the Mid Surrey Golf Club.

The need of a ground is still a great drawback to any kind of sport at Kew, an item that needs some explanation. Fancy a Government Department 290 acres in extent, with over 200 employees, and such poor facilities for recreation! Surely the President of the Board of Agriculture is not aware of such a state of affairs. Probably an appeal for a small holding would have the desired effect. We must only hope that ere long this Kew grievance will be remedied, and that the R.G.K.C.C. will be the proud possessors of a ground where many notable victories may be won.

The Officers for 1910 were:—*Captain*, E. J. Mudge; *Hon. Secretary*, A. White.

ROYAL GARDENS FOOTBALL CLUB.—*Season 1909-10.* Judging from the reports of previous years, the Sixth Annual Report is the most gloomy and worst on record. The results, both financial and playing, compare unfavourably with past years.

The Club was unfortunate in having to obtain during the season the services of three Secretaries.

Of the 26 matches arranged, only 14 were played, of which two were won and twelve lost; and the balance of the season is 2s. 7d.

Season 1910-11. The Annual General Meeting was held on July 18th, 1910, and judging from the Secretary's report of the previous year, the prospects at that time were not very bright. It was decided to run a team again, but not to join any League, and up to the time of writing we are going beyond expectations, having beaten the previous season's playing record two or three times over.

Ten matches have been played up to the time of writing, the results being:—Won 3, lost 4, drawn 3; the number of goals being 20 for, 25 against.

The Annual Football Social was held at the Boat House on October 19th, 1910, and was a success, thanks to the efforts of the Social Committee.

The Ground, as usual, is on the Old Deer Park, Richmond, and the Dressing Room at the Sun Inn, Parkshot.

Officers:—Captain, J. McNab. Vice-Captain, H. W. L. Southgate. Committee: F. Cave, T. Hunter, W. V. North, and J. Dear. Hon. Sec. & Treas., H. Thomas.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SOCIAL took place at the Boat House, Kew, on Friday, January 14, 1910, when about 120 past and present Kewites, with their lady friends, spent a most enjoyable time. The ball-room was prettily decorated with palms and flowering plants, and the festoons of evergreen with "Welcome" and "Floreat Kew" at each end of the room were excellent. Dancing was the chief feature, and Mr. J. W. Anderson, who acted as M.C., kept the string band busy with lively music. Songs were ably rendered by Messrs. Preston and Cave. A whist drive was organised for the non-dancers, and prizes were presented to the successful players. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought the proceedings to a close.

OLD KEWITES AT HOME.—The following members of the Guild residing abroad have visited Kew since the publication of the last *Journal*:—Messrs. C. E. F. Allen (Africa), J. Anderson (Gold Coast), R. Band (Gold Coast), A. Brooks (Dominica), E. Brown (Uganda), T. W. Brown (Cairo), K. G. Burbridge (Gold Coast), T. Cartwright (Soudan), G. H. Cave (Darjeeling), J. Burt Davy (Transvaal), H. Dodd (late Lagos), W. Don (S. Nigeria), S. T. Dunn (late Hongkong), A. E. Evans (Gold Coast), W. C. Fishlock (Virgin Is.), W. Fox (late Penang), R. Gill (S. Nigeria), J. Gossweiler (Angola), A. E. P. Griessen (India), T. Hanley (U.S.A.), T. J. Harris (Bermuda), A. Hislop (Africa),

W. H. Johnson (Africa), J. Kidwell (Hawaii), J. Lambert (U.S.A.), D. McGregor (Shanghai), R. R. Mentzel (Transvaal), A. C. Miles (Gold Coast), H. H. W. Pearson (Cape Colony), G. H. Pring (U.S.A.), J. M. Purves (Nyasaland), F. S. Sillitoe (Soudan), J. L. Williams (Gold Coast), and E. H. Wilson (China).

MR. E. H. WILSON.—On returning from a very successful trip to Sung P'an in Western China, and while travelling down a highway, Mr. Wilson was suddenly overtaken by a landslip and struck by a falling boulder. The accident, which resulted in a broken leg, occurred three days' journey from Chentu, where medical aid was obtained. We are glad to note that Mr. Wilson has made satisfactory progress towards recovery.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM.—A recent issue of the *Kew Bulletin* contains an account of a visit to the Arnold Arboretum, U.S.A., by Mr. W. J. Bean last summer. The article is illustrated, and it will be read with great interest by those who appreciate the valuable work of introducing new plants from China and other countries due to the enterprise of Professor Sargent, the Director of the Arnold Arboretum. Mr. Bean's wide experience of trees and shrubs in this country enables him to make the following comparisons with the woody vegetation of America:—“Perhaps the most noticeable difference between the general aspect of the vegetation of the Arnold Arboretum and that of English gardens is the absence of our common evergreens. Neither the Holly, the Yew, the Ivy, the Aucuba, nor the Box appears to be genuinely hardy, and only a small proportion of our garden varieties of *Rhododendron* succeed well. The Chilian *Berberis Darwinii*, the New Zealand Veronicas, the Bay Laurel, *Magnolia grandiflora*, the Arbutuses, are all too tender to be grown in the open. In the matter of evergreens as a whole English gardens have much the advantage.” The following observations on the European Dyer's Greenweed are also of interest: “Very abundant in places—for it has thoroughly naturalised itself—is the European Dyer's Greenweed (*Genista tinctoria*), making a gay display in early July. Springing up freely every year among this low growth is a crop of seedling Oaks and Hickories so numerous that, in view of the needs of the exotic trees, they have to be mainly treated as weeds. Professor Sargent finds that this low ground cover is not only more beautiful and interesting than meadow, but it is also much more favourable to tree growth. It keeps the earth shaded and cooler than a covering of turf, and does not rob the ground of moisture so much. With the crowds that visit Kew a general treatment of the ground in this way would be impossible, but we have found that for trees rare and difficult to grow a ground cover of Heath is very advantageous, providing shade and shelter for the roots and stem without unduly robbing the soil.”

ANNUAL MEETING AND DINNER.—As may be seen from the report of the last Annual General Meeting, it has been decided to hold an Annual Meeting and Dinner in London during 1911. The meeting place is not yet fixed, but it will probably be held on the evening of May 22nd, the eve of the Temple Show.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE JOURNAL.—We are always glad to receive literary contributions to the Journal. Articles, notes, and letters that will keep its pages bright and interesting are particularly welcome. We look to Kew men to maintain the high standard of interest that the Journal has always enjoyed among its readers at home and abroad.

INDEX TO THE JOURNAL.—With this issue Volume II. has now reached completion. The Journal for 1911 will contain an Index, printed on a separate sheet, so that it may be bound up in the volume.

THE NEGLECTED GARDEN.

Adown the grassy ways, tree-pillared aisles,
 Grey, haunting shadows mask the sun's bright smiles,
 A pall of gloom o'erspreads the garden glade,
 Dim ghosts keep watch where once the fairies played.

Across the window pane, where roses sweet
 Were wont, with fragrant whisper, childish feet
 To wake to ceaseless patter, now there creeps
 Close matted growth whence blossom never peeps.

Where once the lilies white and roses red
 O'erflowed with fragrant bloom the rounded bed,
 Now shows a fringe of weeds of vulgar air—
 Like coarse-embroidered hem to garment rare.

The winding paths where lovers used to stray,
 And, dreaming, pluck the flowers that barred the way,
 No longer lead to some sequestered seat,
 But lag, moss-grown, with slow and weary feet.

Like luscious grapes forgotten on the vine,
 Fit food for gods becoming food for swine,
 The garden of my dreams is overgrown—
 While love lay sleeping, seeds of rust were sown.

H. H. THOMAS in *The Gardener*.

THE KEW GARDENER AND WHAT WILL HE BECOME?

WHILST, in an individual sense, this subject may not be new to our minds, it is yet possible that the majority of us have not regarded it from the point of view I propose to take in this article, namely, the collective standpoint.

In considering the future of the Kewite it may be well to see what has happened to him in the past. The Directory of our Journal lends itself here most admirably. The majority of Kewites seem to have prospered, being established, as they are, in posts as curators, superintendents, head-gardeners, foremen, lecturers and journalists. Such facts are inspiring, but do present or most recent events exhibit the same reassuring character? It can hardly be acknowledged that they do. One who has had any experience in applying for some of the better class positions advertised, soon realises that in horticulture, as in every other profession, competition waxes keener yearly. Not one of the least significant features in this competition is the entrance of young men who have acquired valuable and important knowledge in such horticultural colleges as Rothamsted, Reading and Wisley. These men, with their special opportunities, are becoming formidable rivals to the ambitious, enterprising and able Kewites who, whilst possessing these qualities, are yet less impressive or brilliant than the College-trained man in the exposition of their knowledge and experience when applying for a post.

Now let us see what has happened to the younger of the ex-Kewites. Excluding non-Britishers, I have been more or less personally acquainted with about 80 of this class. Thirty of them have secured positions abroad; half through the Indian and Colonial Governments, and the remainder chiefly through their own effort. Of the 50 who have found positions in Great Britain, 20 have gone into private, 20 into public, and 10 into commercial horticultural service. Whilst these facts are interesting, they must be rendered more informative to be of use. Closer examination, however, affords a truer if less rosy idea of the fate of the special class of Kewites under notice. As regards the foreign posts, while the pay might be poor when one considers the social position to be kept up and the risk one has to face as regards health and life, yet they do at any rate afford scope to the Kewite's desire for responsibility and interest. Even this cannot be said of all the positions filled by Kewites at home.

Of those who have returned to private work, I find that 7 are head-gardeners, 6 foremen, or holders of positions equivalent thereto, and 7 are still journeymen gardeners. Of those who have gone into public work, 4 are lecturers, horticultural journalists, or technical assistants; 8 are foremen, and 8 are journeymen. Then, of those who have taken up commercial horticulture three hold positions of responsibility, the remaining seven being gardeners. From this we see that out of 50 who

have settled permanently or temporarily in the British Isles, 28 hold posts of responsibility and 22 remain journeymen. It must not be concluded that those who constitute this latter proportion are in want of commiseration—many, I feel sure, are quite happy for the present—but it appears to me most regrettable that such a large proportion should be without the positions of responsibility, interest and good remuneration, their special study and experience should command. After considerable thought I attribute this state of affairs to lack of opportunity and immaturity of study and experience on the part of the Kewite himself.

By way of explanation, it is certain that more Kewites are being created yearly than are such posts as curatorships, head-gardenerships, and foremenships. Hence a good percentage are destined to continue as journeymen after leaving Kew. Ultimately, no doubt, the Kewite will more or less attain his aims, but so far as I can see the number for whom fate prescribes a waiting game will continue to grow, and the period of marking time will also increase in duration. However, I must at once confess to a consciousness that, happily, my views, as advanced here, may be falsified in two ways at any rate. Firstly, since it is true that many good posts go to horticultural-college trained men, it is possible for the Kewite by progressive and general self-education to place himself in a stronger position, which will enable him to compete more successfully than previously with his college-trained rival. Secondly, public gardening is becoming of increasing importance. Garden cities are arising continually, and an increasing number of Corporations, Boroughs, and Urban Councils are developing public parks and open spaces. This involves the establishing of a superintendency or head-gardenership, thus opening up opportunities for the more matured of the younger ex-Kewites.

In conclusion, I would like to impress upon the present Kewite the desirability of deciding what line he may intend to follow in the future. To do this is not always easy, and is frequently impossible. One's previous experience will be a powerful force in effecting a decision, though it does not always follow that one should be restricted to attainments in any particular phase of horticulture. A change is often beneficial. For instance, one could not be better fitted for public work than when the pre-Kew training has been in private gardens. Of the many other factors which in a collective sense are minor, though in an individual sense often major in importance when arriving at a decision, I do not think it needful to write. Through all let one be courageous and hopeful, and if one's patience is at times sorely tried, let him remember that after all there is enjoyment in playing the game, as well as in winning.

C. W. MAYHEW.

THE FUTURE OF THE KEW GUILD.

JUST over 17 years ago the Kew Guild sprang into existence, and was hailed with delight by every gardener who was then at Kew or who had been working at Kew in years gone by. Gardeners who had left Kew as long ago as 1856—the year before the Indian Mutiny—men who had been completely forgotten, were suddenly galvanised into life again, and remembered the happy days they had at Kew, although the wages then were something like 12s. per week. They recalled old times, and told the newer ones of what they had undergone. Some of us, who were then new or fairly new men, have since become veterans, all too quickly, and we like occasionally to tell the modern Kew man of what we had to “put up with.” Many a man has come to Kew within the past 20 years, and many have found homes in far distant lands. Still, they always like to think of the time they spent at Kew, as one of the great episodes in their gardening career.

The Kew Guild has done good work in bringing all its members—past and present—into one fold. It has awakened a keener professional interest in their breasts; and it is not unnatural that, as time goes on, some should feel that even more might be done by the Guild. Would it not, therefore, be wise to consider if the Guild could do something that would be of value to its members, and give them a higher professional status? Would it not be possible, for instance, to utilise the surplus of the annual subscriptions (after meeting all liabilities) in founding, say, a scholarship, or a certain kind of diploma or prize annually to the best man leaving Kew; or even to lend a helping hand to any Kew man who has the misfortune, through no fault of his own, to fall on evil times? By spending wisely and well (and the Committee might be relied upon to see to that) it would help to infuse a new spirit into the members of the Guild, and let them see that, after all, being a “Kew” man was not altogether an empty honour.

Considering the poor wages paid to gardeners generally, of course there are many who not unnaturally think it is waste of time training a gardener at Kew or anywhere else, or trying to place a stamp on him of a superior character. This is all too true, and I for one often feel disgusted at the way in which some of the so-called Horticultural “schools” and “colleges” boom their unpractical pupils, while the Kew man, with a far superior training in every way, is allowed to work out his own salvation unaided. Could not the Kew Guild of Gardeners become so exclusively professional that the membership of it should carry as great weight in the Gardening world as the membership of the Law or Medical Associations carry in their respective professions? When we find young ladies almost in their teens “boomed” as being the most capable “gardeners” in the Kingdom, by interested promoters of schools and colleges, it is time that the Kew gardener at least should look to his

laurels. What money we can spare, therefore, might be devoted in some way to "boom" the Kew man, and to bring his professional virtues prominently before the public.

JOHN WEATHERS.

AN IRISH BRANCH.

It is interesting to observe that a Branch of the Kew Guild has now been formed in Ireland. That our Irish friends mean serious business may be gathered from this resolution, which we are pleased to publish:—

RESOLUTION.

Information required.—In view of the non-publication of the Journal of the Kew Guild since 1908, we the Irish Resident Kewites beg respectfully to enquire what is being done towards the now overdue Journal?

Further, we request the minutes of the 1909 and 1910 General Meetings be forwarded to us, together with information with regard to what is being done by the Committee to further the interests of our Guild.

Statement.—We think it is unfair to Life Members not being furnished with the Journal, and its non-appearance is calculated to weaken the fellowship and diminish very considerably the value of the Guild.

We do not wish to pass hard judgment on the Committee, but urge them to a more serious attitude of their responsibility.

Demands.—The publication of the Journal annually, not at indefinite periods as now in practice.

The date when to expect the next Journal.

An Irish Resident Kewite on the Standing Committee, seeing that Scotland and Wales are represented.

If the present Committee are incapable of the work intrusted to them, we desire the return to office of our late respected Officers, who filled their positions with satisfaction and devoted energy.

Suggestions.—We beg to suggest that as a new forward policy seems to have retarded our good work, that it be dropped, and the original policy taken up again—namely, Fellowship of Past Kew Men.

(Signed)

W. H. PAINE,
C. F. BALL,
J. W. BESANT,
GEORGE ARNOLD,
C. H. HUMPHRIES,

W. D. BESANT,
C. A. LITTLE,
P. J. GRAY,
JOHN MURPHY,
W. F. BRIEN.

October 18, 1910.

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN.

THE important part which the Chelsea Physic Garden—or the Apothecaries' Garden, as it was at one time called—has played in the history of botanical and horticultural science in this country, is too well known to need repetition. Suffice to say, that after presiding over its varied fortunes, with considerable credit and honour, for over two centuries, the Society of Apothecaries felt themselves unable to continue to support the Garden out of their corporate funds.

Expecting that the garden would be sold for building purposes (its computed value for this purpose being over £200,000), and the proceeds applied in the advancement of the study of botany and pharmacy, the Apothecaries' Society applied to the Charity Commissioners to relieve them of their trust.

The Commissioners asked the Treasury to appoint a Committee, to enquire into the value of the garden for educational and botanical work. The enquiry was held, evidence was taken, and a report was made that, if properly administered, the garden would still be of much value for scientific purposes. Means were then found for satisfactorily financing the garden, and the work of reorganising it as a students' garden, and as a place for research work, was at once taken in hand. Thanks to a generous Committee, who gave every possible assistance, the garden and new buildings were formally opened for students in July 1902, after having been closed for a period of two and a half years.

A new range of modern teakwood houses was erected, at a cost of £2,500. The old lecture-room—the scene for over thirty years of the lectures of Dr. Lindley, and later of Mr. J. G. Baker of Kew—was pulled down, and a new building, more in accordance with modern requirements, erected in its place at a cost of over £3,000. This building contains a large laboratory, which is in frequent use by the botany students from the Royal College of Science, most of the plant physiology in the College course being conducted in it and an adjoining greenhouse, and the materials used in this course being supplied from the garden. Every year there is a short Summer course in vegetable physiology for science teachers from all parts of the country which is a continuance of the courses in Biology instituted by the late Professor Huxley.

Mr. Francis Darwin, F.R.S., for over two years made use of the laboratory and garden for research work, during which time the bulk of his late distinguished father's library was housed here. It has since been presented to Darwin's old college at Cambridge. The number of seedlings and plants grown at Chelsea for class and research work is now considerable, and entails a large amount of labour. During the past year or two a breadth of peas was grown, to work out the

Mendelian Laws of Hybridity. The University of London have made frequent use of the lecture room for some of their special courses of lectures in Botany, which are given to Honour and Post-Graduate students. These lectures are much appreciated, the average attendance being over sixty. The lectures are given by eminent scientists, such as Mr. A. D. Hall, Professor Reynolds Green, Dr. Rendle, Sir Wm. Thiselton Dyer, Mr. W. G. Freeman, Professor Farmer, and Mr. Francis Darwin.

Living plants and specimens for class-work are supplied to the various teaching institutions of London, such as the University, the Royal College of Science, the Polytechnics, and the many Training Colleges and Schools.

In the work of reorganising and restocking the garden, much valuable help has been received from Kew. The aim has been to get as many interesting types of plants as possible, rather than to form collections of species, so as to make the garden what it really should be—a first-rate aid to botanical students in the metropolis.—W. H.

KEW AS A TRAINING GROUND FOR THE HORTICULTURAL INSTRUCTOR.

“Does Kew serve any such purpose?” is the question raised in many minds by the above title. I may at once say that I do not anticipate that the replies to this question will be unanimously in the affirmative. Yet, on the other hand, it has been noted that a number of Old Kewites are now employed as Horticultural Instructors, and rumour has it that some of the present gardeners have such work in view.

Whence the reason for this? Is there a training or stimulus of any kind given at Kew, which turns men's minds in this direction? I will at once say that there is. But a critic says that he fails to see where the *training* comes in, as he went to Kew armed with a pocket-lens, but alas! has found little time for using it, and less instruction as to its use and value. Of scrubbing pots and floors he has had an abundance, but where does the *training* come in?

I reply, the amount of training a man gets at Kew depends upon himself. If he goes there in the right spirit, he is bound to reap an immense advantage from his stay. I write as one who began with seven months of slogging in the Palm House, but that I certainly do not regret. I believe that good work in any sphere at Kew is appreciated by those in authority, frequently by help and encouragement in view of a man's future course. I certainly hold no brief for Kew, but write of it as I found it.

I regard it as a distinct advantage that a man should have spent

at least five years in good gardens before entering Kew, as he is thus more likely to take full advantage of the wider outlook on plant life which the Royal Gardens afford. Still, at the age of 19 I am aware that some are insulted if the name "apprentice" is applied to them. If labelled "gardeners" (fully-fledged or otherwise) they raise no objection. Alas! that any should ever cease to be students; for, if so, whatever work they take up in the world of horticulture it is bound to suffer.

It may be objected that many of the plants handled at Kew are not commonly met with in ordinary gardens, and that a knowledge of their culture cannot help one when giving instruction to others. But this is a poor old-fashioned outlook, unworthy of any man in the twentieth century. I rather suggest that the wider the knowledge of plant culture, the better for the would-be Instructor, particularly in view of the many sharp contrasts in treatment to be noted in the Royal Gardens. I must add that an extensive acquaintance with plants is of very great assistance to one, as many questions have to be dealt with as to plant names, as well as their culture. Recently I have had to advise as to the treatment of public grounds, as well as to suggest what planting can be profitably undertaken near the sea. The above knowledge is also most essential, in view of work in connection with Gardeners' Societies.

The further complaint sometimes met with, that ordinary fruit and vegetable culture is not undertaken at Kew, may be dismissed as of little weight, as the general purpose of the Gardens is pretty well known. It surely comes from those who have not well used their previous opportunities.

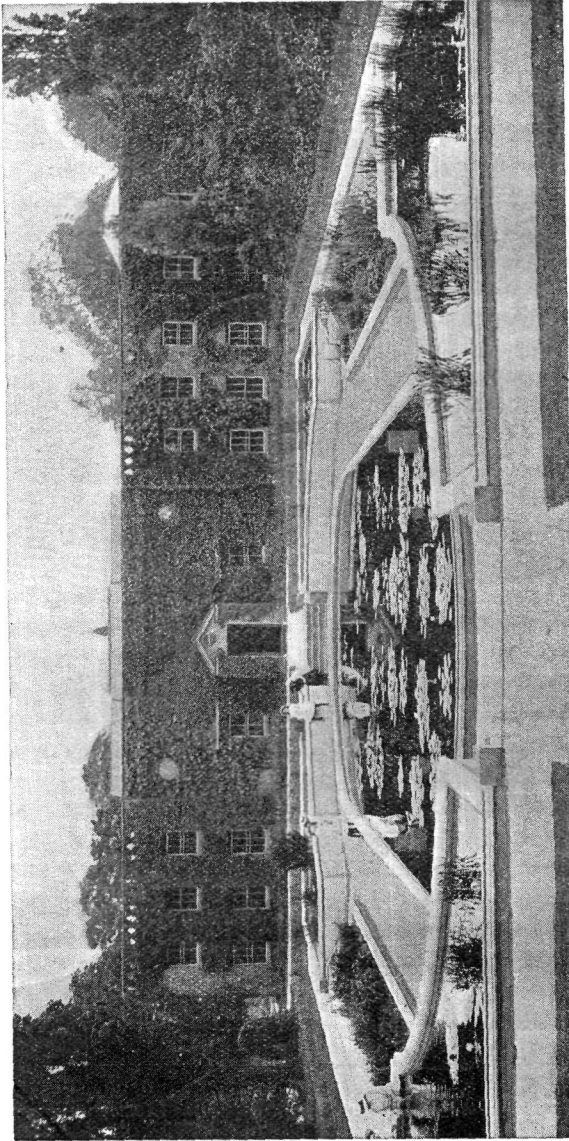
The value of Lectures must not be underrated, much as this has been discussed. Here there is certainly a useful form of *training*.

The Mutual Improvement Society I regard as of special value in connection with my subject: first, because a man thereby invites an attack on his opinions—a very necessary experience; next, the ability to clearly express those opinions will be of immense advantage. An Old Kewite once remarked, "If you want to know anything about a subject, write a paper on it." There is truth in that remark as well. I may add that some of my early efforts are still fresh in mind, and certainly have proved of assistance, in view of my work during the past fifteen years. In order to encourage some, let me add that I lacked the confidence to get up to speak, until my turn came round as a "seconder." Then, of course, the "opener" failed to put in an appearance, so I had to do my best alone. The work and support of permanent members of the Staff always struck me as of special value in connection with this Society.

C. WAKELY.

ROUND ABOUT THE GARDENS.

WITHIN the last year or so quite a number of important alterations have taken place in the Gardens. As many Old Kewites will be

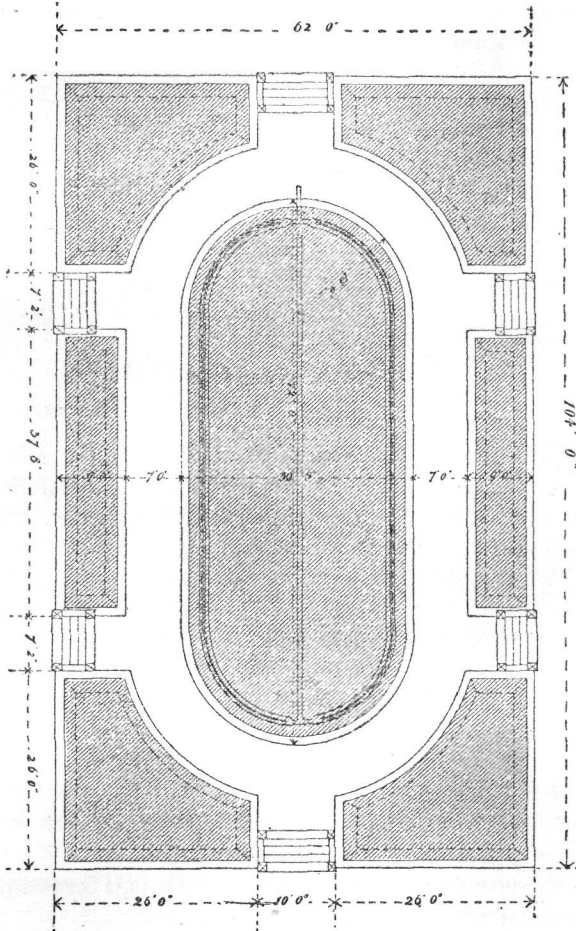


THE NEW WATER GARDEN.

entirely unacquainted with the recent improvements, we feel sure that the following notes will be read by them with interest. Perhaps the most notable of recent features will be found in

THE NEW WATER GARDEN,

which was constructed in the spring of 1909 at a cost of about £600. It occupies an open space in front of Museum 2, where formerly a collection of hardy medicinal plants was cultivated. The old tank in the herbaceous ground, of which some of our readers will retain



GROUND PLAN OF THE WATER GARDEN.

very muddy memories appertaining to its annual clean out, has been cleared away.

There are seven tanks in the new plant aquarium, the central one being 72 ft. by 30 ft., the four corner tanks each 26 ft. by 26 ft., and the two side tanks each 38 ft. by 9 ft. The central tank is 18 ins. below the level of the others. There are surface inlets and outlets for water supplied by the Garden waterworks, and there is a plughole at

the bottom of each tank for emptying. The central tank has two rows of 4½-inch hot-water pipes running round it, for the purpose of supplying a little extra heat in spring to start the water lilies, to which this tank is devoted. The corner tanks are for miscellaneous hardy aquatics, and the side tanks, which are filled with soil to the water level, are for mud-loving plants. The first season the aquatics proper were planted in large pots and baskets; but the whole of the tank bottoms have since been covered with a foot of soil, in which the plants are permanently set. Voracious water insects have proved troublesome, and lately a sea-gull from the pond discovered that the gold fish in the central tank were very much to his taste. The tanks are constructed of brick and cement, supported at the sides with concrete piers, and with a concrete bottom. On its completion the water garden was by common consent christened the White City, but since planting its penny plain (not twopence coloured) appearance has fortunately been greatly alleviated.

We are indebted to the *Field* for the use of these two illustrations of the new water garden.

FORESTRY MUSEUM.

Cambridge Cottage, the residence of H.R.H. the late Duke of Cambridge, has, by the wish of the late King, been transformed into a Museum to represent the interests of British Forestry. The ground floor was opened to the public in June last. It consists of three rooms. The first is given over to a botanically arranged collection of small sections of wood, fruits, and photographs of hardy trees and the larger shrubs. The second and third rooms contain a series of planks and transverse sections of nearly 100 different kinds of trees, hardy in the British Isles, trunk specimens of trees, mounted specimens of some of the most useful kinds of timber trees, and photographs of trees grown under forest conditions. The three rooms upstairs are being used as follows:—One for diseases of trees, one for tools and models of machinery connected with forestry operations, and one showing the application of British grown timber.

It will be remembered that the Cambridge Cottage formed the subject of an illustrated article in our issue for 1907.

MEDICINAL GARDEN.

The acquisition of the garden which surrounded Cambridge Cottage has been the means of adding still another attraction to the Royal Gardens. This has been laid out as a herb garden, and numerous beds and borders have been formed for the accommodation of a good collection of culinary and medicinal herbs. The majority of these existed previously in their respective families in the herbaceous ground, but they were not easily found by the casual visitor, neither could they be

represented by more than a small patch. The fine Lilacs, which all Kewites will remember overhanging the boundary wall, have been retained, whilst all the trees which were of special interest either occupy their original positions or have been transplanted to fit in with the new arrangement.

THE ROCK GARDEN.

Kewites who are interested in alpine plants will be pleased to learn that the portion of the rockery where old tree butts were more prominent than stones is being reconstructed. A large quantity of yellow limestone, similar to that used for the rockeries in the Mexican House, has been introduced from Gloucestershire, and where decayed butts and crumbling soil existed, a large number of pockets of soil held in position by stone may now be seen. At the same time, some of the trees along the back which had become too large for their positions, and seriously interfered with the rock plants, have been removed. Next spring and summer the rockery may be expected to surpass all previous years in wealth of growth and flower.

KYOTO GATE.

A new feature, erected under Japanese supervision, will be found beneath the old Cedars on Mossy Mound, between the Holly Walk and the Pagoda. This is a facsimile of an old sacred gateway at Kyoto, the capital of Old Japan. It was exhibited at the recent Japan-British Exhibition, and was presented to the Royal Gardens, Kew, at its close. The Exhibition Guide gives a description of the original gateway; from it the following notes are extracted:—

“The gate called Chokoshi Mon, or Royal Gate, is a representation of the sacred gateway to one of the temples in Kyoto. Through the doorway only the Emperor, the members of his family, or his representatives are allowed to pass. The original is to be seen in the Temple of Higashi Hong-wauji—the largest Buddhist temple in Japan, and one of the most magnificent. It is rightly called the St. Peter’s of Japan, having been erected by the people at a cost of £1,600,000.” Seventeen years were occupied in its building.

The gate in question is made of the wood of *Cupressus obtusa* and is of an ornamental character. It was made in Japan and shipped in sections to the White City, where it was found to be so accurately made that it could be fitted together without any alterations.

MODEL OF A JAPANESE MAUSOLEUM.

The King has loaned a very elaborate model of a Japanese Mausoleum to the Royal Gardens, which has been erected in the Wood Museum, No. 3. It was originally exhibited at the Japan-British Exhibition,

where its intricate design and rich ornamentation excited general admiration.

According to the description in the official guide to the Exhibition, it is a "Miniature of the Mausoleum of the Second Tokugawa Shogun." The guide to the exhibits from Tokio tells us that the original stands in Shiba Park, Tokio. Great care has been exercised in its construction, the original having been copied in the minutest detail, even to the painting and furnishing of the interior. An idea of the care taken in its construction may be gathered from the following paragraph which occurs in the Tokio guide:—"The miniature in question represents the 'House of Spirit,' consisting of the three halls enclosed within the middle gate, reduced into 1/10 of the original. The best carpenters, sculptors, goldsmiths, and painters were employed. In measure and proportion, exactness was aimed at, and it was executed with the same painstaking as if the very mausoleum were to be reconstructed, the minute details being followed throughout the whole, not neglecting even the most insignificant parts." The whole is splendidly finished off in lacquer and gold, the roof being of copper.

BIRDLAND.

Members of "The Guild" may be interested to learn that the Storks still continue to stand pensively about on one leg during winter, and follow the mowers about on the chance of picking up stray mice in the summer. The old pair continue to rear a brood of young ones each year.

For several weeks during late spring, visitors were interested in watching the antics of a young Black-necked Swan on the lake. This was the first time that one had reached more than the age of a few days at Kew, and strong hopes were entertained of its reaching maturity, but unfortunately it was found dead one morning, having apparently been mortally wounded with a stone.

NOTES FROM OLD KEWITES.

MR. E. W. DAVY writes from Zomba, Nyasaland, June 8, 1910:—

"The pleasures of life in Nyasaland seem to grow 'from more to more.' My first year's experience led me to declare the country excellent, the second year positively excellent, and now the superlative is reached. What it will be in the future, only the gods know.

"I have at last come into mine own. For two and one-half years the Department was without a Head, and agricultural, botanical, forestry, and meteorological work had to be shared by Purves and

myself. Nothing could possibly be done on any scale, and the very diverse work, with no direct responsibility, became very irksome to one 'wanting to get a move on.' Early in 1909 the Department was re-organised, a Director of the Agricultural and Forestry Department appointed, and the work divided. Purves has charge of the Division of Forestry, whilst I take charge of agricultural experiments and botanical work, generally assist the Director, and act in his absence from headquarters. A Veterinary Division has been formed, and a European clerk has charge of all office routine work. An assistant has been appointed to take charge of an experiment station, and we hope to get another to take charge of a second station in 1911. So at last Nyasaland is moving, and we hope ere long to make a name for ourselves.

"One particular phase of my work gives me much scope, the native cotton industry being in my charge. Already it is being grown in most districts, the extremes being over 600 miles apart, and I act the *true missionary* in travelling as much as possible to the various villages, explaining what to do, and the reason why. The prospects are great, as the natives receive one penny per pound for seed cotton and get the seed returned free. Last year they produced 73 tons of lint, and the future increases will be enormous. It is surely far better to keep our excellent natives at home to develop their own country than to export them for labour in the mines and elsewhere, where, whilst receiving fair pay, they run the risk of contracting diseases now unknown, both in the physical and moral sense. It was an evil day when the first natives were sent from Nyasaland to the South African mines.

"In commercial agriculture cotton is our 'first plank,' and we have produced as fine Upland cotton as is grown in the United States or elsewhere, as much as 1s. 2½d. per pound having been received for select consignments. Tobacco and rubber are next in importance, coffee having received its death knell. Tea is a prominent product in one district, and has received top prices in London, against Indian and Ceylon tea; whilst our chillies are the standard of the markets.

"In 1909 I had an interesting trip to Lake Nyasa, in order to investigate a remarkable indigenous rubber. The plant proved to be *Landolphia parvifolia*, K. Schum., in appearance similar to many of the small-leaved Landolphias. In forests the vines attain to the tops of the tallest trees; but in open situations they are also very plentiful, and form a dense tangled mass, only a few feet high. The stems yield no latex, but the roots, which are shallowly disposed and in open situations very numerous, are full of it. The roots are dug (at least all over ¼ inch in diameter) and beaten with sticks, when the whole of the cortical tissue with the interlacing strands of rubber comes away from the ligneous portion. These pieces of 'bark and rubber' would make excellent natural 'Sandow exercisers.' By continual beating and washing the cortical tissues are eventually disintegrated, and a mass

of almost pure rubber remains. The exploitation of the plant does not seriously impair its existence, as wherever a root is severed, or even slightly injured, buds are formed, from which fresh aerial shoots proceed. The growth is of course slow, as in allied species of *Landolphia*.

"The vegetation of the Lake district was very different from any I had previously seen, being an approximation to the 'rain forest' and 'monsoon forest' of West Africa, rather than the 'dry monsoon' and 'savanna forest' which prevails in the Shire Highlands. Many typical West African Apocynaceous plants were noted, and the Oil Palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) was by no means uncommon. The growth of cocoa and Para and Castilloa rubbers on the one European estate in the district was excellent, the former over five feet high, and fruiting in three years; the rubbers both over twenty feet high in the same period, and producing a crop of seeds. All we need is a railway to tap this most fertile region.

"What a paradise for persons of leisure, to discover and study the botanical treasures, from the lordly palm to the more humble algæ or fungus! Pity some of those enthusiasts who are always trying to find a new locality for *Brassica Sinapis* or *Botrychium Lunaria* could not be sent here for a few years. Would that I could devote time to such work. The Fates, however, decree that I should lead the strenuous life in helping to develop the economic resources of this portion of the Empire, and I shall not complain. Nature does strange things, but nothing more strange than the production of fifty persons without one will or ambition, counterbalanced by endowing another single person with fifty ambitions and wills. If it were possible for the one to live fifty lives, all would eventually be well.

"However, on my last tour, I secured one specimen, new to this portion of Nyasaland, if not to science; and thereby hangs an adventure. (One must have some novel experience in tropical Africa.)

"I found a very tall tree, devoid of branches. My boys could not climb it, nor could I. Cut it down, says the ruthless collector; alas, I had no axe, I was in a hurry, and the specimen was rare. However, a .303 rifle did the trick. A well-directed shot, and an inflorescence fell to the ground; another shot, and a stem bearing five pound fruits was severed; a third brought down a leaf, and I went on my way rejoicing. I must take immediate steps to patent and copyright the idea in all countries, for it opens out a new world to the writers of popular magazine articles: *e. g.*, 'Mr. McMackmac, orchid collector to Sir Caoutchouc Gossypium, instead of risking his life in fording unfordable rivers, penetrating impenetrable forests, and crossing uncrossable swamps, makes his residence in some salubrious hill-station, from which, with the aid of most powerful binoculars, he surveys the minute recesses of the distant forests, and whenever a *Cattleya cannot-be-got-ata* or *Peristeria peculiarissima* is observed, he directs his well

trained minions to the spot, and with a well directed shot from his high velocity long range rifle, he drops the rare plant, with its nutrient substratum, into the teak basket held below by his preaboriginal assistants.’”

Mr. ALBERT GREEN writes from Crown Street, Wollongong, Australia, on September 6, 1910:—

“ Having got tired of University life, I have started in business as a nurseryman. I have only been here about a month, but I am doing very well so far and appear to be appreciated. My nursery is on the South Coast, and about 48 miles from Sydney. A splendid climate and good soil.”

Mr. C. E. F. ALLEN writes from Marsala, Portuguese East Africa, October 10, 1910:—

“ Two months have passed since Stocks and I landed in this most interesting country. I have walked about 300 miles in a round-about way since leaving the coast, and have been in camp here about three weeks. Stocks has been here and approved of the selection of site for cultivation, and I am now very busy, having a large number of men at work. Five miles from here I visited a village where there had not been a white man before, and no taxes are paid yet. This morning 20 native soldiers raided the village nearest here and took seven women and some little girls to hold in captivity till the men had paid up the tax. They (the men) have since asked me to help them. In the end I forked out nearly £3, and the chief has gone off to fetch the women back. It is a bit of a gamble: the idea is that they will have to work off the score, but if I lose it won't hurt me much.”

“ I have some mules and donkeys, bought at Zanzibar. Few of the people here have ever seen anything of the sort before; they call them by the name which designates the wild buck. The jack donkey (a fine white muscat) causes much surprise by his neighing. When I am in a village and want him to neigh, it is only necessary to get some food, and off he goes for about two minutes. One of the mules got stuck in the river the other day. A boy came up to tell me that it was sinking, and would be dead before I got to it. I galloped down, and found it up to the neck in mud and nearly dead; but what alarmed me more was to see the head of a native sticking out of the mud close by,—he was nearly done for, but we dug and pulled him out and then saw to the mule. The boy who came and told me never mentioned the boy in the mud, and when I asked him about it, he said he thought the mule would be such a loss, but the boy did not matter—in fact, it was his own fault for getting there. Lions have been in camp for the last three nights, and I have been up firing guns &c.; they doubtless want the donkeys. A boy about three miles away in the twilight thought he saw one of the mules, and

thinking that if he caught it he would get a good reward, he ran after it quite a long way, until coming suddenly into a clearing he found that he had been chasing a lion.

"Send me some illustrated papers, if you can; the natives are immensely interested in pictures, and I wish I had a gramophone—it would bring hundreds to camp in the evenings. I think I must invest in one soon. Best regards to friends at Kew."

Mr. J. H. WATTS, The Gardens, "Greystone," Yonkers, New York, U.S.A., writes on November 14, 1910:—

"I have by this time got fairly settled down to the ways of the country once more. It has been a lovely summer out here, very hot and dry; I thought I should have melted when I struck the country first; all the things were looking bad for the want of water, and people were crying out because the town supply was getting short. The weather was simply grand for taking a holiday, but it made a lot of work. I had the hose running on the rockery for four weeks without a stop, night and day. Greystone is situated in a very quiet part, 2 miles out of Yonkers and about 16 miles from N.Y. City; it is in a very pretty spot overlooking the famous Hudson River, which is about 2 miles wide at this point. It is quite a large place, about 150 acres in extent, fairly well laid out and kept up well, the chief feature being the glass, of which there is a very pretty range, containing some very good plants, both from a decorative and botanical standpoint. We have two very fine Rose-houses—one is 200 ft. by 45 ft.; all the plants are out in beds. We have 23 houses altogether, containing Vines, Peaches, Melons, Pines, Orchids, Carnations, Palms, stove-plants, and Chrysanthemums, which are grown here inside all the summer. There are 10 gardeners inside. The Rockery is not so nice as I should like to see it; but am hoping it will be better later on, as we are altering a portion of it in the spring. Everything is looking fairly dismal now; we are continually having sharp frost, and last week we had quite a fall of snow. It was N.Y. Chrysanthemum Show last week; we took 6 first prizes and 1 second, for trained Chrysanthemums, Stove group, Pines, and Roses. The show was very poor, not like a show in England; I guess you will see a glowing account of it in the American journals.

"This country is good for horticulture; positions are going every week, and with good money."

Mr. J. W. ANDERSON writes from Craigmillar, Dalvey Road, Singapore, S.S., on November 19, 1910:—

"It does indeed seem strange to be at last in a tropical country, with everything so different from what I used to picture in my mind, and it is very hard, even after my short sojourn here, to imagine that with you

the weather is totally different, very likely having frost and snow and all the other ingredients, shall I say, of an English winter.

"As we seem to have no seasons here as it were, any time is suitable for all kinds of work to be done. Now I suppose we shall soon get the rainy season; but as we get rain pretty constantly, that to me seems nothing dreadful to look forward to. After my first experience of a tropical shower, I began to have a different opinion of Scotch mists as I used to know them. Really the volume of water which falls is rather astonishing, and also disconcerting, if one does not happen to have an umbrella.

"Already I have felt the charm of being an Old Kewite, in meeting others. I did not know Long very well at Kew, but that was a mere detail. We met at our Agri-Horticultural Show, and had a thoroughly enjoyable time together. I have also met Main and Ussher. The latter has till lately been with the Caledonian Rubber Estate, but now is in Java, under the Dutch Government. Then Etterley paid me a visit on his way to China, and stayed the night with me. He was quite charmed with my house and surroundings.

"In former days I had only a hazy idea where Singapore was, I never expected to find such a busy settlement as I did. It seems to be the central trading depot between east and west, as it were, and it is a very fine sight to see all the steamers in the Straits.

"Naturally of course, being the new home of the Hevea, I hear a tremendous lot about rubber: everything seems to be rubber, I think, and considering the salaries Companies offer, it is no wonder so many leave the Government service. However, judging from the acres that seem to be planted up here, I doubt if prices can rule so high much longer.

"I am slowly learning the language, and it must be rather comical to the coolies to hear me lisping the words.

"The Gardens here speak for themselves, and reflect great credit on Mr. Ridley and others who have helped. I think, without exaggeration, that they must be about the third best—*i. e.*, Kew, Buitenzorg, then Singapore; and from a purely decorative point of view, I suppose they even beat Java. Certainly for Palms, I believe, Kew would have to take second place, for, so far as I remember, many mentioned in the Kew List are extinct, at least I never saw them there. I might even add here that my one time bosom enemy, scale, is here in small quantities also, but it lavishes its attentions chiefly on *Pandanus penangensis*, much to my inward rejoicing. Then there are thousands of pot plants to look after, but as propagation is comparatively easy, that is not so difficult.

"On the whole, one is able to do a good deal with one's salary, probably more than at home; but as far as I have experienced, a dollar here is valued about 1s. for actual value, though nominally its exchange value is 2s. 4d. My first experience of rickshaw or mailcart

travelling seemed to me very funny. I have to pay all the coolies once a month, and it requires no little care, in case mistakes are made, for then I would have to make up the deficiency. On an average they get 10 dollars a month, and that roughly equals 24s.; but lately they have been asking for an increase, and after a long palaver they have got 10.40, an increase of 11*d.* per month. That's a big rise, isn't it?"

Mr. J. W. BESANT, Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin, writes on December 9, 1910:—

"The announcement of the newly appointed Editor of our Journal affords much satisfaction to Old Kewites, promising as it does an early reappearance of our welcome Annual. To us the annual appearance of the Journal is of paramount importance, forming as it does in many cases the only means of keeping ourselves informed of the whereabouts of men who were at Kew in our time. No doubt we have been to blame somewhat in failing to write annually and so contributing towards a selection of material for publication. However, now that there is a probability of a regular issue, it is to be hoped that old Kew men will not fail to support what is certainly a most important feature of the Guild.

"While the letters of old friends and comrades serving in distant lands are always brimful of interest to those of us who have found a niche nearer home, it may be urged that to members who are out of easy reach of Kew not less interesting are the changes and developments taking place in the Gardens year by year. Occasionally one meets with items of this kind in the weekly gardening journals, and one's thoughts wander back to the days when every corner of the grounds, from the Main gate to Lion gate and from the Cumberland gate to Isleworth Ferry, could be visited and many a valuable lesson learnt. If, therefore, some member of the permanent staff would make it his business to write an annual brief account of the chief works of the year, I feel sure it would be read eagerly.

"Let it not be thought, however, that I think the functions of the Guild should cease with the publication of the Journal. I trust I have always been found on the side of progress. Any policy which would render the Guild helpful to the members would have my warm support. I see no reason either why we should not also associate ourselves with any other organization having for its object the protection and betterment of gardeners and the raising of the status of our profession generally."

Mr. W. H. PAINE, The Tully Nurseries, Kildare, writes as follows :—

MISTER SECRETARY,

To you salaams profound, and long may your task be with you. You were needed, and we in Ireland are thankful. But to my task, that I may assoilzie myself of a long standing obligation, namely, my letter to the Guild. For my subject I will give my impressions of a visit to the Pyrenees, with sundries *en route*. I should add that I was accompanied by a fellow ex-Kewite, who, from shore to shore, was best described as “homo indigestibilis.”

One of the first impressions that came to me was, WHY does the French agriculturist have so many crops in one field? For I failed to see that any gain was effected in rotation of crops by this system. Yet it is the mode of farming between Calais and Paris, and to cite an instance, in one field, midway between the above mentioned places, the following crops were growing—Sugar-Beet, Swedish Turnips, Wheat, Oats, Barley, New Meadow Grass, Old Meadow Grass, Pasture Grass, Cabbage, Lettuce, Potatoes, and a crop of green fodder, which the agri-homo was felling with mighty powers.

Then another impression came to me—one, that may be the process of evolution has encouraged in warmer climes, for I saw repeatedly that cows were peacefully grazing on the pasture plot without any desire to wander to the dainty turnips close at hand. These, Sir, were “educated cows”—not State educated, but the product of private enterprise. So, after all, there is yet something to be said for the capacity of the individual. [The cows may have been tethered.—ED.]

As we drew nearer the great gay city, the Mimosa was conspicuous along the railway banks, and one saw work of destruction, which is to be carried out all over the French railway system, namely, the hacking down of these beautiful plants, because, I understand, the masses of flower fall on the lines and retard the speed of travel. Oh! this age of rush, when shall we fly, and leave the Mimosa alone?

Speaking of railways, I am tempted to say on. In this country certain carriages are set aside for smoking,—in the others it is against the bye-laws. Now, in France, they need carriages in which it is illegal to talk, for my experience is that the French railways are a veritable Babel. As we journeyed along, “he that was with me” did regain his Digestibilis, and on the approach of Paris did rally altogether. It’s wonderful what Paris can do.

Next morning we made our way to the Jardins des Plantes, and saw a very good example of formal bedding; but this should be an easy matter in these climes, so we went in quest of choice alpiners and trees. But they were not,—the best thing to say about them is, they are poor in comparison to Kew. I do not wish to imply that the premier “horti-homo” is to blame, but it gave the impression that he was not

backed up by the Minister of Agriculture ; but, may be, they are more interested in Science than Horticulture.

We next journeyed to Orleans, the home of the fighting saint. But, surely, she is not the only fighting woman saint that ever lived ! I am under the impression that some of we married Kewites have unearthed others. However, the cause of our visit here was a well-known nursery firm, *Barbier & Co. to wit.* What shall I say about all these cuttings, grafts, buds, layers of Conifers, flowering and ornamental trees and shrubs, and of the endless beds of seedling stocks and forest trees ? I fear space will not admit detail ; so it must suffice that it was a marvel of cleanliness and a paragon of perfect arrangement. By saying such, I fear I do scant justice to these acres of production, and that mile-long vista of various Coniferæ, which is by far the finest thing I have ever seen in the way of a collection of these trees. We also saw a very fine plant of *Bignonia radicans* var. *grandiflora*, which in its tropical splendour almost made one perspire. After a full look round these nurseries, which was a three day task, the said "he that was with me" did depart and left me to my own resources. I retraced my footsteps Paris-wards, and made a two day round, to some of the best French gardens, where the intensive culture was carried on. What I have always thought was pressed on me with more force than ever—that success at home, of this system, would need an importation of labour as well as ideas. One cannot help but admire the methodical rotation of crops and dainty taste of the salads produced in this way. It is quite evident that manure in plenty is required for the success of the intensive system, and I should not think it a likely occupation to attract persons with small capital ; but there are many hints to gather by a visit to an establishment where the system is carried on in proper order.

From this scene of horticulture I travelled to Bordeaux. *En route* the agriculture was carried on in a larger scale, and the country-side seemed to smell of productive wealth. We passed the numerous origins of wine, but alas ! they were a mass of Bordeaux mixture, which told the tale of a long season of weary fight against the elements. There were very few grapes, and I learned next day, when I made a visit to one fine establishment, that the many drops of rain putrefied the berries almost wholesale. I am told it is one of the worst seasons on record. The Town Gardens at Bordeaux were just a picture of tropical beauty. Magnolias abounded, 80 feet heavenwards, with their waxy radiance of flower beaming forth like reflecting stars glittering from a moonlit emerald sea. There were also Eucalypti in giant form. *Ginkgo biloba* 65 ft. in height, presented a picture of grace, with Palms of various grades all arranged with taste. The band playing "Les Cloches se St. Malo" bid the world worn man lay aside his cares. A pleasurable evening seems a speciality with the French people. Every village seems to have its own evening band, which provides harmonies of

weird enchanting sounds. Even the plants seem to take up the fashion, for it is a pleasure to see that luxurious foliage and the garlands of beaming flowers. What would we poor mortals give for such conditions of plant life in Britain, when *e contrario* is more our lot?

From these climes I next wandered farther south to Pau. Here, again, the public gardens were very fine. Around this locality a good industry was in evidence in Maize crops. Field after field did this stately corn make a sea of waving foliage. Tomatoes were a strong point in the husbandry of the hillsides, while the vine was almost lost to cultivation here. Generally speaking, throughout the whole of the journey the herbage was very like our own. Perhaps *more so*, with two exceptions. The *Mimosa* this far south was quite common, and almost the entire way from Paris were Poplar plantations dotted along the country-side, and in every hedgerow were fine specimens of telegraph poles, and it was important to note, that these trees had been managed in a most forestman-like manner.

Away in the distance were the rugged outlines of the snowy Earth, which gave the impression of approaching storms—so irregular, so majestic, yet so beautifully fine in the setting sun. But methinks, Mister Secretary, your next issue is the place to record the wanderings and findings of a hunter of alpine plants: so, till then, my ceremonious salutations to our fellowship.

IN MEMORIAM.

JOHN GARRETT.

It is our sad duty to record the death of JOHN GARRETT, which occurred on September 21st, 1910, at the comparatively early age of 56, after an illness of only twelve hours' duration. The immediate cause of death was the bursting of a blood-vessel on the brain, rendering him unconscious during his short and very trying illness.

John Garrett came to Kew in 1882 from Sundridge Park, Bromley, to take charge of the greenhouse and flower-garden department—a position he held till 1886. He will be remembered best by Kewites and others for the part he took in assisting Mr. George Nicholson with the 'Dictionary of Gardening,' for most of the cultural notes in that work were left entirely to him. At that period he was also a constant contributor to some of the gardening papers.

Garrett commenced his career at Longleat, serving his time under Mr. W. Taylor, the then renowned Grape-grower; being of a studious nature, and by constant attention to duty, the groundwork of a successful gardening career was then established. Leaving Longleat he next

came to Chiswick, working under Mr. A. F. Barron for about four years, and on Mr. Barron's recommendation he went to Sundridge Park as foreman, and afterwards returned to Kew.

In 1886 Garrett left Kew to take charge of the Garden at Batsford Park, Moreton-in-Marsh, where he fully maintained his reputation, as this garden was entirely remodelled by him under the guidance of the owner, Lord Redesdale. The best testimony of a life devoted to work remains at Batsford, where for upwards of a quarter of a century he enjoyed the highest esteem of his employer.

Fate of fortunes, however, decreed that on the advent of a new tenant to Batsford in March last, Garrett thought it wise to seek fresh pastures, which were soon found at Cornbury Park, where, after only six months' service, his end came suddenly, to the great regret of all who knew him.

CROSBY WILSON SMYTHE.

Born in 1879, and one of the many Kewites part of whose gardening experience was with Messrs. Veitch, Smythe first came to Kew in March 1900. He left in February 1901 for service in South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry. He was severely wounded, and an interesting account of his experiences appeared in the *Journal* for 1901. He re-entered Kew in 1903, and finally left the following year to take up the duties of Curator of the Botanic Station in Sierra Leone, being subsequently appointed Agricultural Superintendent. Despite the possession of so fine an official title, and being at a Station of such climatic evil repute, Smythe was said to be one of the worst-paid officials on the entire West Coast. He always seemed to be in good health when on leave, but when the end came it was distressingly sudden. He had only been in London a few days, and was about to visit some of the German forestry schools officially, when he was attacked by blackwater fever and died on October 15th, 1909.

Smythe was well known to many Kewites. His more intimate friends agree in saying that he was possessed of powers which he preferred to display only to a few. For one thing, he had the precious gift of humour. I well remember asking him to come and see me one evening, and, among others, I had invited two friends with highly developed powers of conversation, in the expectation that they would engage so heartily in friendly argument as to abundantly entertain the rest. But it was the supposedly retiring Smythe who did most of the talking, his stories of experiences in West Africa being exceedingly entertaining. He was also a good sportsman; his photograph will be found in the Cricket Group appearing in this issue.

His untimely death is yet another addition to the already considerable list of Kewites who have laid down their lives in the service of the Empire. Am I the first to suggest that there might well be some permanent memorial to our comrades at Kew? X.

WILLIAM DENNING, J.P.

It is with deep regret we record the death of this well-known gardener and market florist, at his Hampton residence, on April 2nd, 1910. Mr. Denning, who was one of the oldest members of the Kew Guild, was known locally as an energetic member of the Urban District Council, and near the close of an important meeting of that body in March last it was noted that he was ill. Medical aid being at once summoned, it was found that he was suffering from a paralytic seizure, and after a brief but painful illness extending over a few weeks he died. Mr. Denning commenced his gardening career at Grimston over 60 years ago, and later gained experience at Tortworth Court and Patshull. Mr. Denning entered Kew on June 26th, 1855, and left in March of the following year. He was subsequently appointed head gardener to Lord Bolton, Bolton Hall, Yorkshire. Later he became head gardener to the Londesborough family, first at Grimstone Park and later at Kingston Hill, Surrey, where he laid out an extensive new produce garden.

As a contributor to the horticultural press of two or three decades ago, and as a past member of the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society, Mr. Denning will be well remembered by his contemporaries. Throughout his life he took a deep and genuine interest in the progress of the Kew Guild, and he was a well-known figure at our annual meetings and dinners. He also took an active interest in the formation of the Royal Gardeners' Orphan Fund, and was a warm supporter of the Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Institution. A plain-spoken and fearless man, he pursued that course which he conceived to be his duty with unflinching courage.

Mr. Denning, who was in his 74th year, leaves a widow and family to mourn his loss.

 ROBERT PANTLING.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Mr. ROBERT PANTLING, a Life-Member of the Kew Guild, in his 54th year. In July 1875, at the age of 18, Pantling entered Kew, and in the following February he was promoted. He left on July 14th, 1877, for the Royal Gardens, Windsor. Previous to entering Kew he had served three years at Syon House Gardens. His first work abroad commenced in May 1879 (aged 22), when he was appointed Assistant, Cinchona Department, Bengal. In December of the same year he was appointed Curator, Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, on the death of Mr. A. Biermann. In the following year he became Senior Assistant, Cinchona Department, Bengal, in succession to Mr. J. L. Lister, who had resigned Government Service. On the retirement of Mr. J. A. Gammie in September 1897, Pantling was appointed Deputy Superintendent, Government Cinchona Plantation, Mungpoo, Bengal, a position which he held until his death.

In 1898 he was elected an Associate of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, in recognition of his share in the preparation of the *Orchids of the Sikkim Himalaya* (*Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta*, vol. viii.). He died at Suez on Sunday, February 6th, 1910, on his way home. He had been ill since Christmas with nervous collapse, and was travelling under the care of a nurse.

Pantling had served 31 years in Bengal, during which time he had carried out a great deal of valuable work.

He lies in the British Burial Ground at Suez, a few intimate friends having purchased the freehold of his grave. We are indebted to Mrs. Pantling for the portrait which appears in the pages of this Journal.

JOHN MURRELL.

It is our sad duty to record the death of this very old Kewite in his 80th year. It was well over sixty years ago that he entered Kew, and most of the Kewites of his day have now passed over to the great majority. We are indebted to his niece, Miss Williams, for the following notes concerning his gardening career:—"My uncle went to Kew in 1848, and he left in the May of 1850. On leaving Kew he went to Germany, where he was engaged in the successful cultivation of aquatic plants, notably the Water-lily. He afterwards returned to England and entered the Royal Gardens, Windsor, where he was made a foreman. He was at Windsor during the reign of Queen Victoria and Prince Consort, and from his artistic talent was chosen to decorate daily in the royal apartments at Windsor Castle. His last work was for the late Sir Philip and Lady Miles, Leigh Court, Bristol, with whom he stayed for many years. His speciality was hardy and indoor fruits, and he was a well-known judge at horticultural shows, principally in the West of England. He retired through ill-health, and came to Clevedon, Somerset, in 1898, where he died on June 22nd, 1908. He kept up his membership and interest in the Kew Guild to the end of his life. He was a kind master, and a friend to all his fellow men."

F. KNOWLES.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. F. KNOWLES on May 21st, 1909, at the very early age of 21 years. His brief gardening career was commenced at the Manor Gardens, Derbyshire, and he subsequently went to Swanwick Hayes. He entered Kew in March 1908, and after the lapse of a little more than a year he was obliged to leave owing to ill-health. He left Kew on the 17th of April, and died five weeks afterwards. He was buried in the village of Shirley, Derbyshire. Knowles was a young man of quiet and steady habits. He was well respected by all who knew him.

KEW STAFF (*December 31, 1910.*)

		<i>Entered Kew.</i>
Director	*Lt.-Col. D. Prain, F.R.S., M.B., I.M.S., etc.	1905
Assistant Director..	Arthur W. Hill, M.A., F.L.S.	1907
Assistant (Office)	John Aikman	1888†
" "	*William Nicholls Winn	1890†
" (Technical)	*Dr. B. Daydon Jackson, F.L.S.	1900
Keeper of Herbarium and Library .	Otto Stapf, Ph.D., F.L.S.	1891
Assistant Keeper	Charles Henry Wright, A.L.S.	1884
" "	George Masee, F.L.S.	1893
" "	Nicholas Edward Brown, A.L.S.	1873
Assistant (Herbarium)	Robert Allen Rolfe, A.L.S.	1879†
" "	*Sidney Alfred Skan	1892†
" "	T. A. Sprague, B.Sc., F.L.S.	1899
" "	Arthur Disbrowe Cotton, F.L.S.	1904
" "	Miss Jane Jessie Clark, B.Sc.	1909
" "	Miss Elsie Maud Wakefield	1909
" for Africa	John Hutchinson	1904†
" for India	W. G. Craib	1909
Botanical Artist	Miss Matilda Smith	1878
Lecturer (Physics & Chemistry) ..	P. Haas, D.Sc.	1909
Sub-Assistant	Miss A. Fitch	1892
" "	*Arthur Garnett	1903†
" "	Miss D. Lawford	1910
Assistant (Temporary Technical) ..	W. B. Turrill	1909
" " "	W. R. Price, B.A.	1909
" " "	R. Teakle	1910
" " "	H. Green	1907†
Assist. Keeper (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†
" "	*William Dallimore	1891†
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	*Arthur Osborn	1899†
Tropical Department	*Charles P. Raffill	1898†
Decorative Department	*John Coultts	1896†
Temperate House	*William Taylor	1902†
Storekeeper	*George Dear	1884
Sergeant-Constable	Charles George Norris	1896
Packer	William J. Crisp	1877
Medical Officer	*L. C. Burrell, M.A., M.B.	1899

† Entered as a young gardener.

SUB-FOREMEN.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Department.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
Beale, J. H.	Arboretum	Mar. 1907..	Norton Nurseries, Norton-on-Tees.
Biggs, E. M.	Decorative	Apr. 1909..	Hillingdon Court, Uxbridge.
Bullock, T. G.	Ferrieres	Feb. 1910..	Hopton Hall, Wirksworth.
Cave, F.	Decorative	Feb. 1909..	Holker Hall, Cark-in-Cartmel.
Cousins, F. G.	Orchids.	June 1906..	Maryfield House, Exeter.
Downer, H. E.	Propagation Pits.	July 1909..	Brooke House, I. of Wight
Free, M.	Herbaceous	May 1908..	Warley Place, Gt. Warley.
Lambourne, J.	Palm House	Nov. 1908..	The Hoo, Welwyn.
McKinlay, D. T. ..	Temperate House	May 1908..	Dalkeith.
Oliver, G. H.	Arboretum	June 1908..	Elmswood, Liverpool.
Smith, J. T.	Temp. Ho. Pits.	Apr. 1907..	Ditchlet, Enstone.

GARDENERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
Allt, W. S.	Apr. 1909..	Woodbrook, Bray.
Baggs, A. E.	Sept. 1909..	Battenhall Nurseries, Worcester.
Baker, G. A.	Feb. 1909..	The Nurseries, Bromley Common.
Berg, F.	Mar. 1910..	Sander & Sons, St. Albans.
Birkinshaw, F.	Apr. 1910..	J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd., Chelsea.
Bogemans, A.	Feb. 1910..	Sander & Sons, St. Albans.
Buckholz, V.	July 1910..	Bause's Nursery, S. Norwood.
Cannon, H. A.	Apr. 1910..	Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent.
Capsticks, W. H.	June 1910..	Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch.
Child, H. V.	Feb. 1909..	Brookleigh, Calverley.
Davies, W.	Aug. 1910..	Leyswood, Groombridge.
Dümmer, R. A.	May 1910..	Municipal Gardens, Cape Town.
Eady, G. H.	June 1910..	Hewshot House, Liphook.
Gardiner, G. F.	Oct. 1910..	J. Veitch & Sons, Ltd., Chelsea.
Goodrich, W. J.	Sept. 1906..	Trained at Kew.
Hansen, M.	June 1910..	Grove Park Nursery, Chiswick.
Harris, C. H.	Sept. 1909..	Charlesworth & Co., Haywards Heath.
Hiett, E. P.	May 1909..	Hampton Court Nurseries.
Hunter, T.	Feb. 1910..	Holker Hall, Cark-in-Cartmel.
Judd, W. H.	Apr. 1910..	Wigmore, Holmwood.
Kinmont, D. B.	Mar. 1909..	Maller's Nurseries, Lee.
Mason, H. T.	Oct. 1909..	Ken Wood, Hampstead.
McNab, J.	Sept. 1909..	Stanley & Co., Ltd., Southgate.
Nock, J. J.	June 1910..	Bicton, Budleigh Salterton.
Norman, H. P.	Aug. 1910..	Roath Park, Cardiff.
North, W. V.	Mar. 1910..	Coombe Lodge, Great Warley.
Schade, P. L. W.	June 1910..	Sander & Sons, Bruges.
Schmidkunz, H.	May 1910..	Bause's Nursery, S. Norwood.
Sharps, J.	Oct. 1910..	Winwick, Warrington.
Simpson, R. G.	Feb. 1909..	Sudbourne Hall, Orford.
Snowden, J. D.	Oct. 1909..	Shakenhurst Hall, Cleobury Mortimer.
Southgate, H. W. L. ..	Mar. 1910..	Westonbirt, Tetbury.
Thomas, H.	Sept. 1909..	Carden Park, Handley.
Tuck, W. H.	May 1910..	W. Paul & Son, Waltham Cross.
Wallace, J. C.	June 1910..	Invermay, Forgandenny.
White, A. H. J.	Mar. 1909..	Brough, E. Yorks.

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.
Adamson, John	July 1909 ..	H. G., York House, Twickenham.
Aggett, Walter H.	June 1888 ..	Supt., Public Gdns., Bermondsey, S.E.
*Allard, Edgar.	Aug. 1899 ..	John Innes Hort. Inst. Merton, Surrey.
*Allen, C. E. F.	Feb. 1904 ..	Nyassa Rubber Co., Porto Amelia, Portuguese E. Africa.
*Anderson, J.	Oct. 1905 ..	c/o Bank of British W. Africa, Accra.
Anderson, J. W.	June 1910 ..	Asst. Supt., Botanic Garden, Singapore.
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 ..	28 Sully Cresc., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
*Arnold, George	Oct. 1894 ..	Florist, Dunboyne, Co. Meath.
*Arthur, Alec	April 1899 ..	The Homestead, Genesco, N.Y.
Ashlee, T. R.	April 1910 ..	Sundowne Castle Gardens, Shrewsbury.
*Ashton, Frank W.	May 1885 ..	116 Hewitt Rd., Harringay, N.
Astley, James	Nov. 1898 ..	Wortley Hall, Sheffield.
Attenborough, F.	Feb. 1896 ..	H. G., Annesley Ho., Villa Rd., Nottingham.
Aubrey, A. E.	April 1910 ..	The College Gardens, Swanley, Kent.
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 ..	Supt., Govt. Gardens, Cawnpur, India.
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.
Bale, J. H.	Mar. 1909 ..	Carnbrae, Abbotsham, near Bideford.
*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., Bookham Grove, Gt. Bookham, Surrey
Barton, Robert	June 1890.	
Bass, Edward.	Mar. 1899 ..	Cattleya Cottage, Camp Road, St. Albans.
Bass, Thomas.	Mar. 1899 ..	Dairy Cottage, Kew.
*Bates, G.	Feb. 1904 ..	H. G., Digswell, Welwyn, Herts.
Batters, Frederick H.	Feb. 1891.	c/o Mes-rs. Cutbush, Nurserymen, Highgate, N.
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.

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