

GEORGE STANTON.

CONTEMPORARY at Kew with Mr. James Gammie, our President for 1918, Mr. Stanton fitly follows him as President for the current year. Both are representative Kew men of the early sixties; the one a north countryman who made his mark in India; the other a south countryman who has successfully practised his profession in the South of England. Mr. Stanton was born December 10, 1840, at Bramley near Guildford, Surrey. His gardening career opened with three years' service in the gardens at Rydinghurst, followed by two years at Knowle Park, both places near his home. Then, in 1860, he went to Windsor and spent two profitable years in the Royal Gardens. He entered Kew in March 1862, and left the establishment in March 1864 with an excellent testimonial to his conduct and attainments. Here, as elsewhere, Mr. Stanton took advantage of every opportunity to improve his knowledge, and he gratefully records in this *Journal* for 1915 the benefits he derived from his two years' work and study at Kew, adding that they had been a source of pleasure and help through a long and active life. The only prizes obtainable at Kew in those far away days were for Botany, and Stanton gained an equal First and a clear First in successive years. At Kew he was eventually promoted to the responsible post of first man in the propagating department. After leaving Kew he obtained several 1st Class Certificates and First Prizes in Botany and Horticulture, culminating in a Medal and Diploma from the Royal Horticultural Society; thus qualifying as a Teacher in practical Gardening and Botany. From Kew he first went to Berry Hill, Maidenhead, the seat of Mr. John Noble, where he acted as foreman in different departments. He then went in 1869 as head-gardener to Lord Southampton at Whittlebury, Northamptonshire. Three years later Mr. Noble purchased Park Place, Henley-on-Thames, one of the most beautiful estates in the Thames Valley, and invited Mr. Stanton to take charge. This post he held until 1914. During his long tenure of office he effected many improvements on the estate. He is still living on the Park Place Estate.

Mr. Stanton is an accomplished gardener and a genial trainer of gardeners, including Frenchmen, of whom he always had one or two under him. He was selected by the Society of Arts to report on Horticulture at the Paris Exhibition in 1867 and again in 1878. In 1901, he was elected an Honorary Member of the French National School of Horticulture at Versailles, and in the same year was nominated by the French Government, Chevalier du Mérite Agricole.

An excellent bothy, reading room, and library at Park Place are almost entirely due to Mr. Stanton's interest and kind thought for the young men under him. The President-elect takes a keen interest in the local flora, and on at least two occasions just previous to the outbreak of war Mr. Stanton acted as guide to the Kew British Botany Club when visiting the Henley district.

Mr. Stanton's devotion to Gardening and Botany arose from personal inclination and taste, not from influence, his father and other relatives having occupied other walks in life. Although Stanton and the writer were great friends during his stay at Kew and studied and botanized together, circumstances in later years prevented much personal intercourse, but pleasant memories still remain recalling his genial and modest personality. W. B. H.

As far as I can discover I am the only one of Mr. Stanton's old boys who, after leaving Park Place, found his way to Kew. How the

Editor of the Kew Guild *Journal* got to know this I cannot say—how do Editors get to know things? But in any case I presume that this is the reason why I have been asked to add a note concerning the man who will preside at the Councils of the Guild in this year of what we all hope will be the Great Peace.

I need hardly say that I am delighted to do this, and in fact gladly welcome the opportunity to congratulate Mr. Stanton upon his Presidential honours.

Although more than twenty years have elapsed since I left the little town beside the river to wander into the rude (?) north, the memories of the gardens at Park Place and their chief are still very clear and definite. In those days, they were amongst the smartest and best-kept gardens in the country. Park Place itself possesses natural advantages given to few other estates, and these were made the most of, when the existing gardens and pleasure grounds took their present form. Under Mr. Stanton's charge they developed amazingly. The then owner, Mr. John Noble, was a man of highly artistic tastes, and with these were combined a sane practical outlook and business capacity possessed by but few owners of gardens. In Mr. Stanton he found a man exactly fitted to carry into practical effect the wishes of such an employer, and at the time of my sojourn there the word "thorough" was writ large upon everything connected with the gardens.

My note, however, was intended to deal with the man rather than with the place he managed. Mr. Stanton has attended a good many meetings of the Kew Guild, and his presence must be familiar to not a few "Guilders." Like the rest of us he has received certain attentions from Anno Domini, and has mellowed with the years. In the "nineties" as I knew him he was a man of young middle age, a trained athlete, possessing a surprising fund of energy—to walk with Mr. Stanton through the gardens and round the Home Farm was not always entirely a pleasurable experience to any one of sedentary habits. The s. h. man might not be walked off his legs, but again he might. The guide, however, always came up smiling at the finish.

Naturally a good many young men passed through the gardens at Park Place during Mr. Stanton's long tenure of office, and I am quite sure that each of them when he comes to make up his life's balance-sheet will be fain to acknowledge that the years at Park Place counted amongst the most valuable portion of his earlier training. The work was hard, the hours were long, and, of course, there were the usual grumbles, even although the Gardeners' Trade Union was not then in existence, but the work did not last for ever, and there were plenty of opportunities for healthful and profitable recreation. The Cricket and Football Clubs took the place of honour, and there was always keen competition to get into the teams. It was not until after my departure that the Mutual Improvement Society was started. I have had, however, several opportunities of conversation with men who attended meetings of the Society, and they were all loud in its praises. Mr. Stanton is, I understand, living retired hard by the scene of his labours, and is still upon the Park Place Estate. He emerges from a well-earned rest to take the position of titular Head of our Guild.

A. S. G.

Capital Account.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Thomson Bequest	92 8 6	£300 New South Wales } 3½ per cent. Stock	300 0 0
To 366 Life Subscribers at } the two-thirds rate as } per Rule 7	244 0 0	£25 5 per cent. (1929- } 1947) War Loan Stock..	25 0 0
Balance of Assets	1 19 3	Deposits in Post Office } Savings Bank	11 9 5
		Cash with Treasurer	1 18 4
	<u>£338 7 9</u>		<u>£338 7 9</u>

Benevolent Fund.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance from 1916-1917.....	8 17 0	Balance in Post Office } Savings Bank	10 4 5
Donations	0 16 0		
Interest on Deposit in Post } Office Savings Bank	0 11 5		
	<u>£10 4 5</u>		<u>£10 4 5</u>

The William Crisp Fund.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance from 1916-1917	33 6 4	Paid to Mr. Crisp.....	12 0 0
Donations	0 2 0	Postage and Receipts	0 0 7
Interest on Deposit in } Post Office Savings Bank, } 1916-1917	1 16 0	Balance in Post Office } Savings Bank.....	23 3 4
	<u>£35 4 4</u>	Cash with Treasurer	0 0 5
			<u>£35 4 4</u>

Compared with Vouchers, Bank-books, etc., and found correct,

J. COUTTS, *Treasurer.*
A. OSBORN, *Secretary.*

J. AIKMAN, }
WM. HALES, } *Auditors.*

May 29th, 1918.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Annual General Meeting for 1918 was held in the Lecture Room, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, on Saturday, June 8, at 6 P.M. The President, Mr. CHARLES H. CURTIS, occupied the Chair, and was supported by nearly 40 members.

Before proceeding to the business of the evening, the PRESIDENT welcomed those present, and said how pleased they were, all things considered, to see so many present.

Mr. J. WEATHERS proposed that the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, being printed and circulated to the members in the 1918 *Journal*, should be taken as read. This was seconded by Mr. J. GAMMIE, and agreed to.

The Annual Report and Balance Sheet were then read by the Secretary, Mr. A. OSBORN.

Before proceeding to move the adoption of the Report the PRESIDENT said they would expect him to refer to the death, yesterday, of Mr. Winn's son, in hospital, at Exeter, from wounds received in France. The older members would remember the vast amount of work Mr. Winn did for the Guild when he was Secretary. Mr. Winn Junr. was their youngest member to die in the service of his country. Before enlisting he worked in the Arboretum nursery. To the bereaved father, mother, and sister the PRESIDENT moved that they send the condolence and sympathy of the Guild. In seconding the motion, Mr. J. WEATHERS said their hearts went out in sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Winn in the loss of a loving son, their only boy, on the threshold of a very promising career. While the motion was put to the Meeting by the President, all present stood in silent sympathy.

In moving the adoption of the Report the PRESIDENT thought that so far as their finances were considered, they had finished the year very well. They had to be content with a smaller *Journal*, though it cost as much to produce as the 1916 and 1917 *Journals*. Their Balance Sheet showed a slightly larger balance than last year. They were continuing the weekly payments to Mr. Crisp, who was now confined to his bed, and the last report to the Committee indicated no sign of improvement in his health, rather the reverse. Mr. CURTIS reminded the members he had expressed the hope at their meeting in 1917 that before another Annual Meeting the War would be over. This hope had not been realised, and there seemed no prospect of a speedy finish to the War. They unfortunately had to chronicle the loss of several members in the service of their country. He had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report and Balance Sheet. Mr. J. WEATHERS seconded the motion and said that before they met at another Annual Meeting he hoped their members with His Majesty's Forces would be back amongst them. Their finances were very satisfactory, and he thought 10s. 6d. a year was a very meagre amount for the Guild to subscribe to such a deserving institution as the Royal

Gardeners' Orphan Fund. He thought it ought to be doubled, as in these stirring times the cost of keeping children had doubled or even trebled. No further comments being forthcoming, the adoption of the Report and Balance Sheet was put to the Meeting by the PRESIDENT and carried.

Mr. A. C. BARTLETT proposed and Mr. H. COWLEY seconded the re-election of Mr. J. Coutts as Treasurer and Mr. A. Osborn as Secretary.

Mr. J. WEATHERS moved a vote of thanks to the Committee, the Report and Balance Sheet before them that evening, although not lengthy, were ample evidence of the lively interest the Committee took in the welfare of the Guild. The motion was seconded by the PRESIDENT and carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT then brought forward the subject of a memorial to those members of the Guild who had left their peaceful calling to serve their country in the War. While obviously it would specially commemorate those who had sacrificed their lives, it should be a permanent record of all the members of the Guild who had joined His Majesty's Forces. While he did not ask them to decide anything definite that evening, the idea was not new, as he had brought up the subject at the previous Annual Meeting, and it had been discussed in Committee. By debating it now the Committee would have some idea of the feeling of those present. He had thought of a memorial in some quiet spot in the Gardens, a seat or monument with a tablet recording its object. The ultimate form of such a memorial would of course be largely decided by the amount subscribed by the members. He had much pleasure in starting the subscription list with £2 2s. Mr. G. BUTCHER strongly supported a memorial of some kind; they were all of one mind about that, and he had much pleasure in moving a resolution: "That the Committee be empowered to start a fund, and bring before them a concrete suggestion, or suggestions, at their next Annual Meeting." He thought it might perhaps take the form of a scroll in the Lecture Room or Garden Library recording all the names of those who had joined His Majesty's Forces, and, if the finances permitted, an annual prize at the "Mutual" or for the Kewite who came out best in the "Lectures." Mr. A. C. WHIPPS seconded the resolution. In supporting a memorial, Mr. J. WEATHERS said they now had millions of soldiers, gardeners were amongst the first to join up and do their bit on the outbreak of the war. He thought they should approach the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and find out if permission would be granted to erect a fitting memorial to their comrades of the Guild in a prominent place in the Gardens, so that the public and Kewites yet unborn might be reminded of the part Kewites had taken in this Great War. One idea of his was a statue of a soldier looking from the West to the East, with the Roll of Honour on the plinth. Mr. A. C. BARTLETT suggested that the authorities might view with more favour a drinking-fountain, which would be a useful as well as a permanent memorial. Mr. W. HALES said he should like to see a

scholarship started, to be awarded to the most promising young gardener, but as this would mean at least £1000, it was very doubtful whether they could raise that amount.

The retiring PRESIDENT then introduced the new President, Mr. JAMES GAMMIE, whom they would recognise by the portrait which occupied the place of honour in the 1918 *Journal*. Mr. Gammie, as they had read, spent many years in India doing most valuable work for the State. He had now retired and was living at Gunnersbury, where they all hoped he would enjoy many more years of well earned rest. In taking the Chair, Mr. GAMMIE thanked Mr. Curtis for his very kind remarks. It was 53 years (August 1865) since he left Kew, and 32 years of that period he had spent in India. He thanked them for the honour of making him their President. His age would not permit him to take as active a part in the Guild as he could wish, but he would endeavour to do the little he was able as well as possible.

The Meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the retiring President, Mr. Charles H. Curtis, who had so ably conducted the business of the evening. This was proposed by Miss L. JOSHUA and seconded by Mr. SKAN.

KEWITES AS AUTHORS.

OUR scribes have done little book and pamphlet writing during 1918. "Allotment Gardening," from the pen of Mr. H. H. Thomas, and published by Cassell & Co., deals with a topical subject in a readable and highly practical manner. Mr. Gerald W. Butcher is the author of a most interesting little book, "Allotments for All," published by George Allen and Unwin Ltd., price 2s. The nature of the book would have better indicated the contents were the title selected "The History and Development of the Allotment Movement." The book does not deal with the cropping of the ground, but records what has been done, more particularly in the London district, since the Vacant Land Cultivation Society was started in November 1907. Bulletin No. 78 issued by the West of Scotland Agricultural College is devoted to "Notes on Medicinal Plants," by A. Hosking. Another subject by the same author is "The Fruit-growing Industry in Lanarkshire," published in *The Scottish Journal of Agriculture*, vol. i., No. 4, October 1918. "Storing Vegetables and Fruits" by Mr. H. Cowley is a subject which should receive much more consideration. This book is published at an opportune time by "Country Life" Limited, price 9d.

MR. J. L. WILLIAMS, who left Kew in March 1906, was in Russia at the outbreak of the war, occupying the position of Head Gardener to the Princess Radzikowski. He called at the Curator's Office on April 3, 1918, but could not be persuaded to write of his many experiences and adventures for the *Journal*.

THE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

SESSION 1917-18.

At the preliminary meeting it was decided to return to the pre-war practice of weekly meetings from October to March. The average attendance was 24, against 28 in 1916-17 and 31 in 1915-16. The highest attendance was 51 at the lantern lecture on the "Work of the Graves Registration Unit in France," by the Assistant Director, Captain A. W. Hill. The Syllabus indicates an interesting and wide range of subjects brought under review. The discussions following the papers were not so well maintained as could be wished.

The Hooker Prize given by the Director was awarded to Miss L. Joshua.

1917.		<i>Syllabus.</i>
Oct. 15.	A Talk about Orchids	R. A. Rolfe.
„ 22.	Seeds and Seedlings	Miss L. H. Joshua.
„ 29.	The Temperate House	J. C. van Balen.
Nov. 5.	Weeds	Miss V. M. Harvey.
„ 12.	Question Night.	
„ 19.	The Work of the Graves Registration Unit	Captain A. W. Hill.
„ 26.	Bush Fruit	C. F. Coates.
Dec. 3.	Plants and their Surroundings .	Miss R. M. Williams.
„ 10.	Propagation	T. W. Taylor.
„ 17.	New Zealand Plants.....	Mrs. Mason.
1918.		
Jan. 7.	Modern Horticulture	J. Bintner.
„ 14.	The relation of certain Fungi to the roots of flowering plants .	Miss E. M. Wakefield.
„ 21.	Begonias	A. Beer.
„ 28.	Vegetables	W. L. Lavender.
Feb. 4.	Roses	J. Coutts.
„ 11.	Co-operation between Science and Practice	A. D. Cotton.
„ 18.	Plants and the War	Miss D. A. L. Boswell.
„ 25.	Vines and their Culture	O. F. A. Higgott.
Mar. 4.	Secretary's Report.	

Hon. Secretary, Miss L. JOSHUA.

Chairman, J. COURTS.

The activities of the Mutual were limited to so few members during the Session 1917-18 that no Syllabus has been arranged for 1918-19.

ASSOCIATION OF KEW GARDENERS IN AMERICA.

WE did not hold an Annual Meeting this year, owing to the very unsettled state of the country at the time it was originally expected to hold it; but a vote being taken of the members it was decided by those who replied not to hold a meeting in 1918. I am glad to say that now we are faced with more settled times, the war being a thing of the past, I believe we can look to the future with large hopes and good assurances that we shall have regular and well attended annual meetings from 1919 onwards. I therefore take this opportunity of reaching all Kew men in North America and urging upon those who can possibly attend to be present at the Annual Meeting in 1919. We have formed an Association, but we have not yet secured all Kew men here as members.

I regret to report that one of our first members, Private S. G. Comer, died of pneumonia on September 22, 1918, at Camp Devens, Mass., and was buried in Yonkers, New York. Others with the American colours are Messrs. H. M. Blanche and W. W. Stewart.

The Secretary will be pleased to hear from any American Kewites, and invites any suggestions for the benefit of the Association of Kew Gardeners in America.

Southampton,
Long Island, N.Y.

S. R. CANDLER.

THOUGH not a Kewite, Mr. J. HARRISON DICK, the Editor of the *Florists' Exchange*, was well known to many Kew men. His death in New York on March 25, 1918, came as a great shock to his many friends. Mr. Dick was a guest at the Annual Dinner of the A. K. G. A. in 1917, and whenever in New York Kew men were assured of a hearty welcome.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.
1918.			
January	2.93	57° F.	14° F.
February.....	0.85	58	21
March	0.90	72	28
April	3.15	66	29
May	1.79	83	39
June	0.84	80	39
July	4.41	80	44
August	1.18	88	45
September	5.53	69	35
October	1.33	61.	31
November	2.03	58	26
December	2.18	57	25
Total Rainfall for 1918...	27.12	—	—

APPOINTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS.

MR. GEORGE F. TINLEY succeeds his late chief Mr. R. Hooper Pearson as Managing-Editor of *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, and Secretary of the Horticultural Club. Mr. CHARLES H. CURTIS is Assistant Editor while still carrying on his work as Secretary of the British Wholesale and Retail Florists' Federation.

MR. ALBERT HOSKING has relinquished his position as Superintendent of the Horticultural Department, West of Scotland Agricultural College, to become Horticultural Superintendent at the John Innes Institute, Merton, Surrey, in succession to the late Mr. E. J. Allard.

AFTER 18 months' active service in German East Africa, Sergt. P. V. OSBORNE in April 1918 rejoined the staff of the Government Cinchona Plantations, Munsong, Bengal, India.

OUR readers will learn with regret that owing to failing eyesight Mr. J. F. JEFFREY, who left Kew in January 1894, has retired from his position in the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, and is now living at Wrington, Somerset.

HAVING completed 30 years' service in India Mr. ROBERT L. PROUDLOCK has recently retired from the important position of Arboricultural Adviser to the Government of Bengal. He is now living at Bedford.

MR. WALTER FOX has been for some time in the Straits Settlements inspecting Rubber Estates on behalf of a Company. This is the third journey undertaken by Mr. Fox since he retired from the position of Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Penang, in 1909.

MR. W. W. PETTIGREW has been chosen by the Corporation to carry out the important duties of Executive Officer of the Manchester Food Control Committee.

IN addition to being Agricultural Superintendent at St. Lucia, Mr. ARCHIBALD J. BROOKS is Land Officer, Curator of the Botanic Garden, and a Justice of the Peace.

MR. L. JENSEN has left Lydstep Haven and is starting a business of Seedsman and Florist at Trafalgar Stores, Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

MR. HENRY J. DAVIES has recently been elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society.

MR. W. E. MARRIOTT served with the South African Carabineers during the campaign in German South-West Africa. At its completion he returned to South Africa and purchased a 1000 acre farm.

MR. A. D. COTTON having been appointed Mycologist to the Board of Agriculture has been transferred to the Staff of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Until new laboratories are provided the Board advisers in Plant Pathology are still accommodated at the Pathological Laboratory at Kew.

MR. W. BROADHURST BRIERLEY, M.Sc., has resigned his position as a First Class Assistant in the Plant Pathology Laboratory to become Mycologist at the Research Institute of Phytopathology, Rothamsted.

MRS. N. L. ALCOCK has been transferred to the Staff of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

MR. W. H. PAINE is now engaged as a Trade Organiser with a large wholesale firm of Seed and Grain Merchants in Sydney. He has recently been appointed a Justice of the Peace for New South Wales.

MR. W. L. LAVENDER, for the past four years Temporary Foreman of the Temperate House, has left to take charge of Messrs. Carter's Seed Trial Grounds at Raynes Park near Wimbledon.

APPOINTMENTS.

Home.

- J. M. Abbott, Fruit Foreman, Pyrford Court Gardens, Woking, Surrey.
 T. Burn, H. G., Slaley Hall Gardens, Riding Mill-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
 F. G. Cousins, Manager, Seed Potato Dept., Bees Ltd., Mill Street, Liverpool.
 H. French, H. G., Moulton Grange, Pitsford, Northampton.
 G. Hillier, Assistant, Editorial Staff, "The Garden."
 Miss L. Joshua, F., Easton Lodge, Dunmow.
 A. W. Kidley, H. G., Craig-y-Parc, Penttyrch, Cardiff.
 D. G. McIver, Deputy District Inspector, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.
 Miss M. N. Owen, Assistant, Dept. of Technical and Industrial Research, Bot. Laboratories, Cambridge.
 A. W. Proudlock, Sub-Inspector, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.
 W. S. Sharp, H. G., and Estate Manager, Lilleshall House, Newport, Salop.
 H. B. A. Tindall, Food Production Dept., Coventry.

Colonial.

- J. W. Anderson, North Labis (Johore) Rubber & Produce Co., Ltd., Labis, Johore, Bahru.
 G. Coombes, Assistant, Forestry Dept., Zomba, Nyasaland.

Foreign.

- A. Arthur, H. G., Fox Hill Farm, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
 A. Bogemans, Assistant Manager, Bot. Gdns., Eala, Belgian Congo.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THE number of visitors to the Gardens during 1918 was 640,729. The total receipts for admission fees amounted to £2,564 12s. 3d. The greatest monthly attendance was during May, the figures being 140,888; the highest Sunday attendance 16,526 on June 2, and the greatest single-day record 35,526 on Whit Monday, May 20. The lowest monthly record was December with 6,337, the lowest Sunday numbers 84 on November 3, and the lowest attendance for one day 7 on January 15. Visitors on Sundays totalled 232,677 and on week-days 408,052.

SINCE the outbreak of the War in August 1914, 121 employees have joined His Majesty's Forces. Of this number 14 have died in the service of their country as follows: 1 Herbarium Assistant, 5 Sub-foremen, 1 Gardener, 1 Improver Gardener, 5 Labourers, and 1 Pony Boy. Two employees were for some time Prisoners of War, but have recently reached home safely from Germany. During the last two years 20 men have been discharged as unfit for further service, and are back at work in the gardens. Captain R. R. Hayes has gained the M.C., 2nd Lieut. J. Sparrow the M.M., and Sergt. A. C. Smith the D.C.M.

GARDENERS returning from the sterner duties of war will find considerable differences in the rates of pay as the appended table shows. Women Gardeners receive the same wages as men.

	August 1914.	January 1919.
Gardeners, per week	21s.	24s., plus 23s. war bonus.
Labourers do.	24s. & 25s.	24s. & 25s. do.
Sunday Duty, per day ...	3s. 6d.	per hour, 1s. 6d.
Overtime, per hour	6d.	1s. 3d.

At the Examination for the Diploma in Horticulture, held in the Royal Horticultural Society's garden at Wisley in June 1918, the following members of the Guild were successful:—Section I. General Horticulture: W. H. Johns, Miss L. H. Joshua; Section VIII. Horticultural Teaching: W. H. Johns. Preliminary Examination, J. Bintner.

OWING to the difficulties of travelling and other facilities for large parties, the Royal English Arboricultural Society held their Annual Meeting in London in September 1918. On Thursday, September 12, a party of 55 members visited Kew for the purpose of inspecting trees which are likely to be of use for sylvicultural purposes in the British Isles.

THE local police were withdrawn from night patrol duty in the Gardens on April 30, owing to reduction in their staff due to men joining the Army. Commencing on May 1 the duty has been done by two night watchmen with a few members of the staff acting as Special Constables.

IN a recent letter from Korea Mr. E. H. Wilson states that his work there is drawing to a close. He expects to leave for the Arnold Arboretum early in February.

IN a letter to Kew from Rutherford, New Jersey, dated December 19, 1918, Mr. J. Jennings writes: "You will, no doubt, remember I was one of the Kew-trained boys, and the education I received there has been the corner-stone in my business career thus far."

IN common with other public parks and gardens Kew has taken a hand to help the food supply. We are indebted to the Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for the block depicting the ploughing up of the Palace Lawn to plant potatoes, reproduced from a photograph taken by Mr. E. J. Wallis. The area ploughed was about $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres, the total crop of potatoes grown being 27 tons 15 cwts., the variety was British Queen. The two large beds, in pre-war days the Flower Garden in front of the Palm House, produced an excellent crop of onions, but almost daily rain during the harvesting period made drying difficult, and those which were not sold at the time of lifting proved difficult to keep. The Relief House was devoted to tomato growing, over 1000 lbs. of fruit were sold, nearly all of which made 1s. a lb. The flower beds bordering the Broad Walk, and the majority of the nursery beds were cropped with vegetables, including cabbages, parsnips, carrots, leeks, turnips, and lettuces.

FLOREANT FLORES.

A SONG OF EMANCIPATION.

Back to the old grey garden, of green aisles pillared with yew,
Of borders wide where roses blushed, where lilies and larkspurs grew,
Back to the old stone seat to muse, with books and flowers for friends,
There making, in to-day's resolve, to yesterday, amends.

Along the pavéd pathway, crannied and creviced with bloom,
Where phlox and scarlet tassel flower jostled each other for room,
'Mid scented pinks and pansies gold we'll take our leisured ease,
Forgetting, and regretting not, those green well-podded peas!

H. H. T.

FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY.

HOME! how many Kewites in the past have uttered this simple word. Kew men from every corner of the earth, from the wilds, from strange civilizations, after long years of arduous work, of pioneer struggles in untamed lands, or the consolidating of work commenced, perhaps, by Kew men in the past. If this word conveyed so much in the piping days of peace, what a significance is attached to it now, at the home-coming after a long and bitter struggle culminating in the greatest triumph of Britain's arms.

Home, for a Kew man, has another meaning, the thought of Kew and the men with whom he was there associated, the anticipation of meeting old friends and acquaintances, of talking over old times, comparing notes and inquiring about mutual friends—in short, renewing in memory the days of old. If this in the past was felt by returning Kew men, what an intensification after the events of the Great War, with the tremendous upheavals at home and abroad and after, in many cases, a more or less complete break with Kew associations and Kewites. The *Kew Journal*, the link that binds us together, is always appreciated and eagerly anticipated, but only a Kewite severed from home by adverse circumstances feels the mingled feelings, sad and joyful, associated with the letters and notes from friends scattered far and wide, recollections that are now sobered and regretful on seeing the long list of fallen Kew men, cut off in the prime of manhood, in the joy of life and endeavour, many of them, perchance, personal friends of the reader.

It was with poignant regret that I heard of the death of John Divers and Arnold Duley, with whom I was associated both in and out of Kew, and read, in the *Kew Guild Journal*, of the heroic death of Henry Anderson, a pre-Kew friend of mine. Three better fellows, although so diverse in their dispositions, it would be impossible to meet: each died in a tragic manner—one doing a deed that seems the natural end to such a tempestuous and lovable character; another in the pitiless environment of a German camp, perhaps the saddest death imaginable; the youngest, the unknown death, in "No man's land," silently doing his duty. I am sure, they, and all fallen Kewites, will have a lasting monument in our hearts and affections.

I take this opportunity of thanking our indefatigable Secretary, and all Kew men and women for the splendid way in which they have assisted me both materially and morally, sending me physical comforts and cheering letters. Kew men in the States, men unknown to me, others friends of Kew times, it is impossible to mention all their names, but to each and all I give my heartiest thanks and hope I may have an opportunity of expressing my gratitude in tangible form in the future to other Kewites in distress.

A voluminous account of my *Ruhleben* experiences would not interest readers nor be in good taste when one considers the superhuman perils and difficulties of men on the different fronts; we had the woman's part,

or at least that conventionally ascribed to women, "the wakeful hour, the painful wait, the silent prayer," though I am afraid the last was transcribed and became "the cursing day," for as every one knows, a soldier and a prisoner curses everything in dire and dreadful oaths, dropped, curiously enough, the moment civilization is entered.

Before arriving in Ruhleben, in September 1915, I passed a couple of months in Berlin and Cologne prisons. The latter I consign to eternal oblivion; the other months being passed in enforced retirement in Godesberg and in a garret in Cologne of most evil memory and dimensions.

Ruhleben, at the time of my arrival, had settled down to corporate life and civil sway. The week of my initiation saw the inception of the School in half a barrack loft and various nooks and corners. In spring a second half loft was secured in one end of which a Science Laboratory was installed, this consisted of a combined Lecture and Class room and a Physics Laboratory. The Science Laboratory started with three microscopes, two belonging to Dr. Lechmere of the Royal College of Science and one to myself; a Botany class soon started, the material coming from Cambridge. A Zoology class in invertebrate zoology, conducted by Dr. Lechmere, now commenced and continued no less than a year and a half, finishing off with the Protochordata. In the spring of 1911 the Laboratory was enlarged by a Library, chiefly of private books, a microtome with electric imbedding baths, staining dishes, etc. installed and Microtomy started with a vim. Right up to the end the Science Staff (6-7 men) worked at lecturing and Microtomy, some good work being put in. The Camp pond, racecourse, and garden supplied the fresh material to study spermatogenesis, oogenesis, and somatic divisions: among other things I obtained very nice material showing the migration of nurse-cell nuclei into the egg in egg-chains of *Colymbetes*.

The microscopes accumulated until we had 13 first-class instruments, so that in the last year we had very complete classes and lectures in Plant Pathology, material from France and England, Medical Zoology, material from home and of camp production, Botany, Embryology, Agriculture, Heredity, etc. I was elected Department representative during the last two terms.

The School taught every conceivable subject—all the languages in Europe and many others, Philosophy, Art, and even Theosophy, while leather work, bookbinding, etc. catered for those of a manual turn of mind. The teachers numbered two hundred, while the classes taught amounted to about 270; about 1,200 students out of a camp of 2,500 attended the various classes.

The Ruhleben Horticultural Society, started in 1916, became really useful in 1917, when they rented from the Military Authorities half the racecourse, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and started a vegetable garden; two green-houses with frames etc. were erected and a small nursery started. The first year (1917) was very difficult owing to the long frost (we once had 52 degrees of frost, 20° below zero) and the sandy soil, but a good show

was made in Cabbages, Celery, Beans, etc. The vegetable garden was very successful in 1918, supplying the camp the whole year; 1919 would have been a record, for trenching had been carried out extensively by the voluntary workers. When the camp broke up none mourned the wasted labour, but made haste to pack up and disappear.

The flower gardens in the camp made a brave show each year, but the conditions were too adverse; in rainy weather the camp was a morass, and in dry a sandy waste much worse than the Sahara. The seeds sent from home were greatly appreciated and put to good use; they were of more value than as flower or vegetable producers, for they enabled many a man to forget his surroundings. Doubtless Mr. Cooper, the President of the Society, will publish photographs in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. I, personally, never took an active part in the Society, my chief interest being the Biology department.

Life in the camp depended largely on the weather and the housing accommodation. The housing, or barracking, was always bad, at first overcrowding was terrible, but gradually we settled down.

The barracks numbered 22, 11 of these being horse stables with 27 horse-boxes down stairs, each $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards square by $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards high, and a hay-loft, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards high in the middle and $1\frac{1}{2}$ at the sides. The boxes were like cellars with a window 2 yards from the floor; whoever has attempted to stand upright in a garret $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards high can imagine the life in a loft. The horse-boxes had originally 6 men each, but these gradually dwindled to 4 and 5 men per box. The reader can judge the amount of room for five men after deducting 2 tiers of bunks, 1 table, 3 chairs, and the clothes and other impedimenta. The lofts and other barracks were even worse: two narrow walks down each side and all the rest taken up by bunks (home made), tables, chairs, and things necessary to daily life in an enclosed space, some curiosity shops they looked—add to all insufficient light, both day and night—a place of semi-gloom, fit habitation for antediluvian troglodytes. Heating was a farce, half an hour per day. In winter we went about like arctic explorers, clogs, overcoats galore, gloves, mufflers, etc. In summer the place was unbearable, dry, hot and dusty, our costumes as scanty as possible, trying to absorb heat for the frosts of winter.

The Germans tried hard to make us downhearted, without avail. A theatre, at first very primitive, was started under the grand stand, with weekly plays. The performers soon became semi-professionals, so that we had excellent shows, substitute ladies, filling to perfection the roles of the fair sex, four Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, five Shakesperian plays, French, Italian and Spanish performances, to mention only a few.

Football and hockey in winter, cricket, tennis, baseball, in summer, and perennial golf provided exercise for the athletic, and the never failing theme of war helped to kill time. Ruhleben was a miserable hole to live in, but it might have been worse, it has passed like a long nightmare and peace be to its ashes.

GUY NEVILLE.

A MILITARY PRISONER IN GERMANY.

I HAD the misfortune to be captured on March 24, 1918. It was during the Huns' last offensive. We put in a good finish, and after a scrap lasting five hours they surrounded us. I was attached to a Lewis Gun Section, and we used up all our ammunition after scoring many bulls.

I had often wondered what it was like behind the German lines, and now I know. After my capture I helped to carry their wounded off the field, they did not seem to trouble much about them, having no stretchers and their dressing-stations were bad. That night I stayed in a hut with several other prisoners and we were fairly comfortable until our airmen came over bombing, but still we did not mind as they scored several good hits on the German transport lines. The next morning we started our weary march into Germany, and after about five days arrived at Dülmen. During this time we had no food and were glad to eat anything that we could pick up along the road, such as turnips and swedes. Whilst we were passing through a village near Dülmen, the school children and their teacher greeted us with "Deutschland über Alles," singing it rather well. At Dülmen our rations consisted of a small portion of bread and soup—they called it soup, but we found another name for it. From Dülmen I was sent to Limburg, where we were made up into small parties and sent to work. The party I belonged to numbered twenty, being told that we should work on a farm. However, after another journey, we found ourselves in a mining district, and I knew what work that meant. At this camp there were about 80 Russians. We were the first Englishmen they had seen. I was fortunate enough to get a job on top. Our rations at this camp consisted of about 1 lb. of bread and two basins of "soup." The bread we got at 5.30 A.M. before going to work, and the "soup" on our return to the barracks at 5.30 P.M. We also had coffee with the bread, made from acorns. The barracks were in a filthy condition, particularly the sanitary arrangements. After being here two months I was fortunate enough to secure a transfer as medical orderly to attend sick cases at the camp. Although a doctor frequently saw the sick, he seldom did much good except marking men "rest." I am very glad, however, to say that during our stay no one died and no one was seriously injured at the pit. The Germans had no medicines and only allowed us paper bandages. Later on our food parcels began to arrive, and then we were much better off. I mention quite a lot regarding food, you will understand that was our first thought as it is not pleasant to be hungry, we were on the verge of starvation. Towards the end our guards became quite friendly, and we had the satisfaction of seeing the German Army retiring "according to plan." I left the camp on November 20 and walked into Holland, reaching England *via* Rotterdam and Hull.

In conclusion I hope Kewites, past and present, will remember this war and not encourage the gentle Hun in the future.

A. W. MAYNARD,

1st South African Infantry.

January 11, 1919.

WITH THE SOUTH RHODESIAN REGIMENT.

THE last time I wrote I was in training at Salisbury (S. Rhodesia). Well, as you see, I duly arrived in East Africa and nearly went into ecstasy over the flora of the Tropical African coast, although I have long since proved the verity of the old adage that familiarity breeds contempt. On arrival here in August 1916, I was sent for three months to a camp in this country in the heart of the Nyika, or wilderness, which covers a big tract of country between the coast and Nairobi in the interior. There the vegetation resembles the plants of the Succulent House at Kew, excluding the Cacti, the trees being stunted with Acacias preponderating, most plants being armed with truly awful thorns. Almost every species of African game is apparently to be found there, including the giraffe, so needless to say shooting was largely indulged in by all. From this place we were sent to Dar-es-Salaam, and ultimately reached the Rufigi river, one of the many death traps of German East Africa. I stayed there three weeks rowing troops and stores across by night, a rather unenviable job as no lights were allowed, the river full of hippopotami which occasionally upset a boat, a swift current, mosquitoes in myriads, and lastly, our friends the Germani on the opposite bank. The river would be nearly half a mile wide at this particular spot. Our work accomplished, we returned to the rather large and important town of Morogoro and finally to Dar-es-Salaam, the regiment returning to the south on recuperative leave, while I remained behind with this Corps.

Of the hardships we endured from the awful heat, loaded as we were with equipment, from the sand, from the stench of hundreds of dead oxen and mules which littered every route, and from the deadly swamps which cover a large part of the country, suffice it to say that they tried every one of us to the utmost, but fortunately I managed to preserve my own health by care and the daily use of quinine. Numbers of my companions, however, fell victims to malaria, blackwater or dysentery, the strongest often going off first.

It is in one of these dreary swamp areas where poor Colonel Selous is sleeping among the elephant and buffalo he so often hunted. *Requiescat in pace!* Since I joined the Military Labour Corps, my work has been entirely among the native porters and spending most of my time in Mombasa. I have, however, been up country as far as Lake Victoria, and am looking forward to a trip round the lake shortly and a view of Uganda. The native as a rule interests me exceedingly, so that I find my work very pleasant. For upwards of four months I was in sole charge of two camps here, and so have had some thousands of natives through my hands of almost every tribe in East Africa, including Arabs, Somalis, Nubians, Abyssinians, and even West Coast natives. The coast language, Kiswahili, is the *lingua franca* and is a nice and not too difficult tongue.

Now before I close—and unfortunately I shan't be near enough to hear your expletives when you read this—I will try to give you some idea of the country as it appears to me.

Mombasa is situated on an island, and is the starting point of the Uganda Railway which runs up to Lake Victoria, approximately 600 miles inland. Being on the 3° below the line, the climate is of course hot, but otherwise it is not unhealthy. Leaving Mombasa by train one crosses to the mainland by a bridge and enters the coastal area of Coconut Palms, Mangoes, Pines, and Bread Fruit. About 20 miles inland the country becomes dry and arid, in fact one enters the Nyika before mentioned. This extends W.N.W. perhaps 130 miles followed by absolutely open plains, famous for the immense herds of game to be seen there in every conceivable variety.

Leaving this we come to Nairobi, which is between 5000 and 6000 feet above sea-level. From here onward to the lake the country is very hilly and the soil, generally speaking, exceedingly fertile, while the temperature varies from sub-tropical to temperate. At Nairobi all kinds of European fruits and vegetables thrive side by side with tropical products, one of the most striking things I have met with in vegetable growth being white clover and water-cress growing with *Cyperus Papyrus*, each apparently quite at home.

I was very much struck with Dar-es-Salaam, which is certainly a very fine African town, possessing among other fine buildings a splendid Benedictine Cathedral. The Botanic Gardens too are both extensive and well laid out, but at the time I saw them they were in a ruinous state. It is said to be a healthy town in normal times.

The Unter den Acacien, which is planted with the regal *Poinciana regia*, is a magnificent mass of scarlet in the season.

The heat is intense at all times, I believe, as the town is largely shut off from the breeze. All along the Central Railway wherever I went the country was fertile to the extreme, and nowhere have I seen such profusion of tropical vegetation. Limes, Bananas, Pines, Pawpaws, Mangoes, and other fruits grow wild everywhere among the elephant grass in the swamps and along the banks of the numerous streams. Everywhere one meets evidences of German thoroughness and forethought—in the townships, along the railways and roads, and in the numerous plantations and experimental gardens of the country.

We are hoping to capture the intrepid Von Lettow within the next few months and so put an end to this long protracted and costly campaign. Since I commenced this I have received my Kew Certificate from home after two years of inquiry. After the war I intend going in for farming up country, and as this country has adopted the old Kew motto "Floreat" there should be plenty of scope for all.

April 8, 1918.

F. GAMMON.

LETTERS FROM OLD KEWITES.

Sergt. R. KETT, M.M., Queen's Westminsters, writes from France, January 2, 1919:—

“Very many thanks for your letter and congratulations received last week. I was not one of the fortunate ones to get home for Christmas, although it's eleven months since I was home, but am expecting leave this month, in fact any day now. I ought not to grumble, having been through every 'scrap' this last year and came out 'on top' each time. and we have had some 'warm' corners, not a bit like sponging palms in the 'good old' Palm House. I have on more than one occasion wished myself back there again; however, it is all over now, and roll on demobilization, life out here now is rather monotonous. We are in the 1st Army and in reserve to the 4th Army on the Rhine, not quite into Germany, but very near it. At first we were for Cologne or Bonn, but the Canadians went instead; I was sorry, as it would have been very interesting. I had the honour to be one of the chosen Sergeants in the official entry into Mons in November; it was a grand march past, plenty of flashing of steel and beating of drums, and created a deep impression on the civilians, who gave us a great welcome. We finished fighting about two miles in front of Mons on armistice morning. Strange to say I have never met an Old Kewite since I have been out here. I believe there are some Kewites in our 2nd Battalion, but I have not been able to get in touch with them. How is the Guild going? I am very much afraid I am in arrears; anyhow I will call and see you when I am on leave and get things put right. I should like to become a life member. I will 'cease fire' now, hoping to see you soon.”

[Sergt. R. Kett was in the Territorials at the outbreak of war, going with his regiment to France in the autumn of 1914.—ED.]

Gunner J. THOMPSON, Royal Garrison Artillery, writes from Bombay, November 18, 1918:—

“Many thanks for your kind letter dated July 31, and received a few days ago. It had been to my Camel Battery in Aden, but as the doctors haven't marked me fit again to proceed on active service, I was detained, and sent to one of our R. A. Depots at Kirkee, Poona.

“Whilst there, I had the great fortune to meet with Mr. E. Little who was with me in the Herbaceous Department, and during my stay in the Depot of two months, I had many opportunities of enjoying Mrs. Little's hospitality. There are very beautiful gardens in Kirkee called Ganeshkhind. They are about forty acres in extent, and the herbaceous borders remind me of Hampton Court again. Mr. Little has made some fine colour effects with Acalyphas and other foliage plants, in fact it reminds you of the stove groups at the Temple Show. I have just been posted to this Coast Defence Battery, and have run across another gardener who came out with Mr. Briscoe and myself.

He was fruit foreman to Sir Frank Crisp at Henley, so we have had a chat about things in common. He tells me Mr. Briscoe is up Allahabad way. I was surprised to hear of two Kewites in the East Surreys at Aden, as I was stationed there before the regiment came, and until after its departure. I wish I had met them, not that you could do much botanising in Aden. My word, that was *some* place I can assure you.

"I was so interested to hear about the various vegetables grown in the flower-beds in Kew, one can hardly realise it. However, the sun has started to shine again, hostilities have ceased, we hope never to be resumed, and you can imagine the relief of my mind, knowing I shall never be under shrapnel bursts from Turkish guns again."

Mr. A. GARNETT writes from Tasmania :—

"Very pleased to receive the *Journal* yesterday, when afar one is really glad to get it.

"Bearing in mind that the good Editor esteems criticisms (however feeble) far more than eulogies, I make the following comments.

"My copy reached here much crumpled, that is because it is much thinner than of yore; if you saw its condition I think you would enclose a piece of cardboard [and increase the cost of postage, Ed.] with copies that have a very long journey. What has been going on at Kew? You give next to no garden news. I learn the usefulness of the place has been enormously cut down for the sake of £4,009 6s. 2d., some Berberis have been planted out, and you are going into the onion business (hope it will be done on business lines, strict estimates kept, and told us next year, also money proceeds of crop), that is about all. I saw something in the press about a row *re* the *Kew Bulletin* being stopped for example, but don't see anything about that in the *Journal*, in fact judging solely from what is in the *Journal* things seem pretty moribund at the old show. In 1916 and 1917 some particulars were furnished as to labourers etc. in the army, and if any of my old friends have been killed lately seemingly the 1918 *Journal* does not think it worthy of mention. I was much afraid the casualty list would be far heavier."

[With over 100 men away in the Army, Navy, and Air Forces one might describe the gardens as a bit moribund. Is it desirable to write of the weeds seeding in the beds and making hay on the lawns? There were no labourers left of military age to join the army during 1917.—Ed.]

Mr. LOUIS GENTIL writes from Brussels under date January 17, 1919 :—

"Your letter and copies of four *Journals* reached me safely. We have been very happy to read all the news accumulated in the last four years in the highly interesting publication of our dear Kew Guild.

"I smiled on seeing the nice (!) young Louis Gentil on the Frontispiece in Congo Free State officer's uniform. If you saw the actual face of the old beggar you would be surprised. Immediately after reading the Biography written by my old working friend, A. C. B., I went to a barber's shop and had my beard and moustache shaved off. Now I look like a predicant with a smooth face. To my friends who are surprised at such a transformation I say, 'My mother was an English lady, the country is full of English and American Tommies and Sammies, as long as they remain here I will have a good shave every day.'

"I feel honoured at the choice of the Committee who elected me President, and I thank them heartily. I am sure their choice was specially a vote of thanks for what Belgium has done for the cause of Liberty. I was born at Liège, the town which had the honour to first stop the Huns on August 4, 1914.

"It would fill several copies of the *Journal* to recall all the mischief done by the German occupation. The Botanic Garden of Brussels has suffered very much for want of coal. Seven houses were emptied, the large Winter Garden with all the Tree-Ferns had to take care of itself as far as heating was concerned. The general collection of plants is considerably reduced. The Germans did not rob us of plants or herbarium specimens, but all the coffers have been stolen. The copper (about 4,000 lbs.) covering the dome of our large building was taken. They also took our waterpots, syringes, pulverizator, and all copper material. We reduced to a minimum the outside floral display, replacing it with vegetables.

"You have probably read in the papers that a few Flemish rascals joined the Germans to disjoint the Belgian people in two parts, French and Flemish. The Botanic Garden was specially marked by these fools. The French language was prohibited, our copper and rubber stamps were confiscated. Our letter-paper and envelopes were printed in Flemish. All the labels of the trees and shrubs were taken off because the French name of the plant was mentioned. All the members of the staff were compelled to speak Flemish and I, who cannot understand Flemish, was in the way to be dismissed and sent to the French part of the country.

"M. Rockens (Kew 1900), who is Flemish, received special attention. The renegades offered him an increased salary of 2,000 f. a year if he would accept the post of Professor to the Flemish School of Horticulture. He refused.

"Since the great day of King Albert's return here, we speak English, and the people will soon pick up the language, because the contact between the people and the army is permanent. You cannot imagine the enthusiasm which prevailed here when the English, French, and American troops marched in."

OUR ROLL OF HONOUR.

A FEW more names of members serving with the colours have been added since the list was published in the last *Journal*. We deeply regret to report the loss of eight more members, making a total of 24 who have made the supreme sacrifice.

Quite a considerable number have called at Kew when home on leave. Lieuts. Grinham, Lynch, Melles, and Tuck are now attached for duty with the Graves Registration Directorate. Lieut. J. C. Wallace has gained the Military Cross and Bar, and Sergts. R. Kett and J. W. Watkins, the Military Medal. In a letter from Lieut. S. W. M. Braggins he reports the loss of a finger of the right hand, but considers the left hand capable of giving sleeping draughts to Huns. Mr. T. Clements has lost a leg. He came to see us when at Roehampton, being fitted with an artificial limb. On another page Pte. A. W. Maynard relates some of his experiences as a prisoner in Germany.

J. Windebank (carter) joined the army during 1918. Kew has lost six members of the labour staff killed in action:—E. R. Collins, J. Garnett, F. Honey, F. Purssell, H. J. Smith, and F. Windebank.

Staff-Sergt. Major W. A. Kennedy is probably our oldest member to enlist in the war. He retired on reaching the Indian age limit 55 on well earned pension in 1911. Too old at 40 or 50 did not rule out the active Kennedy, having passed three score ere ill-health resulted in his recent discharge. He was employed in the forage department A. S. C.

OLD KEWITES.

Adamson, J.	Grenadier Gds.	Collins, J.	Rifle Brigade.
Allen, C. E. F.	Austrn. E.F.	* Comer, S. G. ...	M.G.C., U.S.A.
Armstrong, R.	Canadian Inf.	Cowley, H. (dischg.) ...	Lond. Rangers.
Aubrey, A. E.	Prov. Batt.	* Digoy, Capt. C. L.	14th French I.
* Baggs, A. E.	Canadian Inf.	Dines, J. H.	R.G.A.
* Ball, C. F.	R. Dublin Fus.	Douglas, G.	Scottish Horse.
Baker, G. A.	Hants Regt.	* Duley, A. E., M.M. ...	Somerst. Ll. I.
Barnett, M. J.	N. Zeald. E.F.	Dunk, W.	R.W. Kent Rgt.
Beale, J. H.	Notts&D'byRt.	Duval, R.	French Infy.
Biggs, E. M.	G. R. Units.	Eavis, H.	R.W. Kent Rgt.
Bird, Lieut. D. H.	Spts.Batt. R.F.	Feltham, E.	A.S.C. (M.T.).
Birkinshaw, F.	R.G.A.	Gammon, F.	Rhodesian Rgt.
Blanche, H. M.	O.T.C., U.S.A.	Gardiner, G. F.	R.N. Brigade.
Bowell, E. O.	R.A.M.C.	* Giles, J.	Canadian Inf.
Braggins, Lieut. S. W. M. S. Lances. Rgt.		Gill, R. E.	A.S.C. (M.T.).
Briscoe, T. W.	R.G.A.	Glover, F.	R.W. Kent Rgt.
Bullock, T. G.	R.G.A.	Goodrich, W. J.	S. African E.F.
* Campbell, J. M.	Canadian Inf.	Green, Lieut. H.	Labour Batt.
Campbell, Lieut. J. W. .	Malacca Rifles.	Harris, C. H.	Royal Navy.
Chipp, Major T. F., M.C.	Middlx. Regt.	Hartless, A. J.	Essex Regt.
Christie, J. C.	Surrey Rifles.	Harwood, A.	Warwick Regt.
Clements, T.	Hants Rgt.	Heald, E.	Canadian Inf.
* Cobbold, S. G.	Rifle Brigade.	Henderson, H.	Somerset L.I.

* Killed or died on service.

OLD KEWITES (*continued*).

Hiett, F. P.	W. Yorks Regt.	Quinton, J. P.	A.P.O.
Ing, W. J.	Middlx. Regt.	Richardson, J.	R.F.A.
Johnson, G. C.	Civ.Serv.Rifles.	Roberts, A.	D.A.C.
Joyce, R.	Wilts Yeomy.	Roife, F. W.	R.A.M.C.
Kett, R., M.M.	Q. W'minsters.	Ryall, H.	Aust.Field Am.
King, A. G.	R.F.A.	Sanders, H.	R.A.M.C.
King, H. G.	London Regt.	Sargeant, T.	R.A.F.
Little, C.	N. Zeald. E.F.	Scott, J.	A.S.C. (M.T.).
Little, Lt.-Col. W. B., D.S.O. & bar, M.C. ...	R. Dublin Fus.	*Service, R.	Canadian T.M.
Lloyd, H. B.	Canadian Rgs.	Sharp, Lieut. H. B.	Arab Rifles.
Lodge, J.	Somerset L.I.	Smith, J. T.	Suffolk Regt.
Lynch, Lieut. R. S.	Essex Regt.	Smith, Capt. Rev. W. C.	7th Austr. Bgd.
Mack, F. C.	R. Engineers.	*Southgate, H. W. L. ...	Norfolk Regt.
MacLaggan, W.	R. Engineers.	Stayner, Lieut. F. J. ...	S.A. Carabins.
Mallett, G. B.	Northumb.Fus.	Stewart, W. W.	Tank C., U.S.A.
Marks, J. T.	R.N.A.S.	Stirling, E.	Black Watch.
Marriott, W. E.	S.A. Carabins.	Stocks, Lieut. J.	P.of War Camp
Maynard, A. W.	S. African Inf.	Stone, A. W.	Suffolk Regt.
McNab, J.	E.W.Kent Rgt.	Teasdale, J. J.	A.S.C. (M.T.).
Mein, G. W.	Seaforth H.	Thompson, J. A.	B.G.A.
Mennessier, A.	French Col. I.	Thorpe, W.	R.F.A.
*Morland, W. H.	Royal Scots.	Timmers, A.	King's R.Rifles.
Murray, J. G.	A.S.C. (M.T.)	Tindall, H. B. A.	R.F.A.
Navel, H.	French San. C.	Tuck, Lieut. W. H.	G.R. Units.
Oliver, G. H.	Manchest. Rgt.	Ussher, C. B.	N. Irish Horse.
Oliver, T.	R.G.A.	*Veitch, Maj. J. L., M.C.	Devon Regt.
Osborne, P. V.	Indian Artily.	Walden, F.	Worcester Yeo.
Parsons, Lieut. T. H. ...	E.C.L.C.	Wallace, Lieut. J. C., M.C. & bar	R.E.
Peacock, Capt. Rev. H. D.	3rd Canadian B.	Watkins, J. W., M.M. ...	Cyclists' Batt.
Pettigrew, Capt. H. A. ...	Labour Batt.	White, A. H. J.	R.F.A.
Proudlock, A. W.	King's L'pool R.	*Woolley, H. M.	Essex Regt.
Pyman, G. W.	R.A.M.C.	Wright, W. N.	A.S.C. (M.T.).

PRESENT KEWITES.

*Anderson, C. H., A.M. .	Lond. Scottish.	*Farries, G.	A. & S. High.
Bailey, Lieut. A. G. ...	R.G.A.	Flippance, F.	R.A.M.C.
Baker, A. F.	R.A.M.C.	Godfrey, W. F.	Civ.Serv.Rifles.
Bass, P.	Training Corps.	Green, H.	R.F.A.
*Beswick, Lieut. J. C. ...	R. Lanc. Regt.	Grinham, Lieut. F. B. ...	Hants Regt.
Boff, C.	R. Fusiliers.	Grout, G.	King's R.Rifles.
Brain, H. J.	K. R. Lances.	Hall, F. W.	R.A.M.C.
*Brown, C. H.	R.G.A.	Harcourt, F. G.	R.A.F.
Butler, F. B.	R.A.M.C.	Harding, L. J.	R.N.A.S.
Buysens, P.	Belg. Red Cr.	Hayes, Capt. R. R., M.C.	Border Regt.
Chambers, G.	R. Engineers.	Hazel, C.	R.A.M.C.
Chandler, P.	Civ.Serv.Rifles.	Hill, Capt. A. W.	T.W.G.C.
Chapman, H. L. R.	Q. W'minsters.	Hillier, G.	R.A.M.C.
Chollet, P.	R.G.A.	Jackson, Lieut. P. C. E.	S. Stafford Rgt.
*Clark, W.	R.M.A.	*Jackson, J. K.	Royal Navy.
Collins, W.	King's R.Rifles.	Keys, A.	R.A.M.C.
Corbett, G.	Cameron H.	Little, A. J.	R. Naval Res.
Crowe, Lieut. V. C.	R.A.F.	*Loughurst, H. J.	King's R. Rifles.
Cunningham, J. W. M. .	R.M.A.	Matthews, C.	Middlx. Regt.
*Divers, J.	Q. Vict. Rifles.	*Meads, A. J.	Q. W'minsters
Dunk, E. G.	R. West Surrey.	Melles, Lieut. A. B.	R.G.A.

PRESENT KEWITES (*continued*).

Miles, S. H.	Q. W'minster.	Smith, E. J.	Civ. Serv. Rifles.
Newman, Lieut. F. A. ...	R.F.A.	Sparrow, Lieut. J., M.M.	R.A.F.
Philpott, G. T.	E. Surrey Regt.	Sprague, T. A.	R.F.A.
Raffill, C. P.	A.S.C.	Turrill, W. B.	Sanitary Corps.
Richardson, L. P.	E. Surrey Regt.	Vardy, M.	Q. W'minsters.
Rogers, F. M.	Civ. Serv. Rifles.	Ward, W. N. A.	Q. W'minsters.
Ruck, E.	E. Surrey Regt.	*Winn, J. N.	Civ. Serv. Rifles.
Ruck, H.	R.F.A.	Wood, W. J.	Mach. G. Corps.
*Scott, Lieut. M. B. ...	Royal Scots.	Yuill, E. I.	R.A.M.C.

Lt.-Col. W. B. Little has been in command of the 6th Royal Dublin Fusiliers since August 1918. Previously he held a similar position in the 5th Border Regiment and also in a Manchester Regiment. He has been five times mentioned in dispatches, has the D.S.O. with bar, M.C., and is a Brevet-Major in the Regular Army.

THE GARDENER.

A creeping mist, a fading light,
Scarcely it's day and yet not night,
A moon and a sun stand in the sky,
One newly born, one just to die.

And all day long with pleasant toil
We've turned the good sweet-smelling
soil.
The nursery beds so long and brown,
Wearied we lay our damp tools down.

The trees have stood in solemn wise
About us, and the squirrels' eyes
Brightly have peered from branch and
brake,
And now and then a robin spake.

And what a lovely life have we
Who such delights can hear and see!
Who know the dark and know the
dawn
Brushing the nightdews from the lawn.

Who, wearied, yet have time to feel
Earth and her beauty soothe and heal
The foolish cares that little matter
Who list to birds, not mortals' chatter.

Give me the sky, the wind, the rain,
And take your towns and toys again,
What do I care for such like lies,
Here I see beauty's lovely eyes.

Here is Content and Wisdom too
Whether the sky be grey or blue,
Whether the world be wrong or right
Here I have found a full delight.

The Flower Garden,
Kew, 1918.

DOROTHY M. KERMODE.

WEDDING BELLS.

Mr. J. M. Abbott to Miss Maud Lewis at Rushden, Northants.	May 24, 1915.
Mr. A. G. Baker ,, Miss E. Farr ,, Surbiton, Surrey.	June 11, 1918.
Mr. A. Hosking ,, Miss Mary A. Milne ,, Kirklea, Perthshire.	Oct. 2, 1918.
Mr. J. Jennings ,, Miss Margaret Clune at New Jersey.	Spring 1917.
Mr. Charles B. Ussher to Miss E. Greer at Dublin.	Oct. 26, 1917.

I N M E M O R I A M.

JAMES LEONARD VEITCH.

Major J. L. Veitch, M.C., of the 1st Battalion Devon Regiment, was killed in action in France on May 21, 1918. At the outbreak of war in August 1914 Mr. Veitch held a commission in the 7th (Cyclists) Battalion Devon Regiment. They were sent to Hartlepool and from there proceeded shortly afterwards to France. In 1915 he was transferred to the 1st Battalion, and was in the thick of the fighting with this famous regiment, including the battle on the Somme in 1916. He was wounded in the shoulder at Vimy Ridge. In December 1917 the battalion was sent to Italy, returning to France in the spring. Major Veitch was killed at Nieppe Forest, a stray machine-gun bullet hit him in the head, death being instantaneous.

In a letter to his father his Colonel writes: "I recommended him for the M.C. for his excellent defence of the Lock, just east of the Forest of Nieppe, in the middle of April, when we stopped five attacks. He had the honour of dying in temporary command of our famous battalion." A fellow officer writes: "Since December 1915 and almost without a break he was doing front-line work. Cool and resolute, if anything too daring under fire, sound in judgment and clear in administration, he was the type of infantry officer who is only produced by years of active service. I need not speak of his enthusiasm for his County regiment, nor for his keenness in all sports, especially Rugby football. He was a true Devonian and a gallant soldier."

Mr. Veitch was born in July 1887, a son of Mr. Peter Veitch of the famous Exeter firm. He was educated at Exeter School and spent some time studying horticulture in Germany and Holland, before coming to Kew in 1908. Trees and shrubs were his special study, hence most of the time he worked in the Arboretum nurseries. In February 1910 Mr. Veitch entered his father's business at Exeter. An all-round sportsman, Mr. Veitch's favourite game was hockey. At the outbreak of war he was secretary and a leading player of the Devon County Hockey Club.

ARNOLD EDMUND DULEY.

On March 13, 1906, a rather short young man of quiet disposition came from Codicote Lodge Gardens, Welwyn, Herts, to work at Kew. He did not make friends quickly, but friends good and true were never forgotten. Even when the famous Somerset Light Infantry were at deadly grips with the Germans and Lance-Corporal Arnold Duley gained the Military Medal, he found time to send the Guild Secretary a 10s. note to assist his friend Guy Neville at Ruhleben. Fate decreed that he too was soon to be a prisoner of war in Germany. Taken first to the camp at Dülmen, Mr. Duley was sent early in February 1918 to work in Belgium. Apparently he was badly fed, and probably had to work while in a weak state. He died in hospital at Tournai, Belgium, on March 14, at the age of 33. Two parcels of food were sent to him through the Kew Guild, one from our

Prisoners of War Fund, and the other by his old Kew friend Mr. Thomas Summerfield. It is doubtful if these or our letters ever reached him.

Mr. Duley left Kew in March 1908 to take a Foreman's position in the Cardiff Parks Department. In 1911 he was appointed Head Gardener to H.S.H. Prince George of Russia at Haraks, near Yatta in the Crimea. Quite early in the war he felt it his duty to come home and enlist, joining his county regiment, the Somerset Light Infantry.

Arnold Duley was a worker who looked on the bright side, and our Guild is the poorer for the passing of one who was always ready to give a hand to a friend in need.

ROBERT SERVICE.

Gunner R. Service was killed at Bourlon Wood on September 28, 1918. He had only just returned to duty from fourteen days' leave. He called at Kew on his way home to Dumfries and again when returning to France. Serving with the trench mortars in the 4th Canadian Division, Mr. Service was with the Canadians during the heaviest of the fighting. He might be described as a born soldier, knowing no fear—it was great sport in his opinion. We met him in the Temperate House on his last Sunday afternoon in England, and in relating his thrilling experiences and narrow escapes one might have been listening to the description of an International Rugby football match instead of the grim realities of war.

Mr. Service was born in Maxwelltown, Dumfries, 27 years ago. He came to Kew from Messrs. J. & R. Service of Dumfries in October 1912, leaving in May 1914 to take up the position of Horticultural Superintendent in the Department of Science and Agriculture, British Guiana.

He joined the Canadian Army at St. John's, Newfoundland, in January 1917.

SIDNEY GEORGE COMER.

One of the six sons of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Comer of Killerton, Exeter, all serving in the Forces, this Old Kewite died of pneumonia on September 22, 1918, when training with the American Army at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, U.S.A. He left Kew for America in February 1914, his first post being on the Untermeyer Estate. Mr. Comer was in 1916 appointed Estate Superintendent at Barnardville in New Jersey. He was married the same year, but his wife pre-deceased him in June 1918.

Mr. Comer was born in February 1889, and received his early training in the famed Killerton Gardens when our Treasurer, Mr. J. Coutts, occupied the important position of Head Gardener. He came to Kew February 1911, his ability as a plant cultivator being recognized by his promotion to the position of Sub-foreman of the Propagating Pits.

JAMES WILLIAM CLARK.

We deeply regret the loss of this promising young Kewite. He came to work here in January 1913, and was soon conspicuous as a hard worker, full of energy and enthusiasm for his profession. For a short time he was promoted to be Seed-collector in the Arboretum, and was then transferred to the Indoor Decorative Department as Sub-foreman. Mr. Clark joined the Royal Marine Artillery in January 1916, and was killed in France on March 26, 1918.

The only child of Mr. William Clark, Torre Abbey Gardens, Torquay, James William Clark was born on August 24, 1891. Previous to coming to Kew he worked at Braddon's Hill Nursery, Normount Gardens, and Torre Abbey Gardens, all in the neighbourhood of Torquay. As a member of the Torquay District Gardeners' Association Mr. Clark gained three first prizes for essays.

GORDON FARRIES.

The Kew Sub-foremen—ten in number—all joined the Army. Of these Mr. Faries is the fifth to fall in the service of his country. He joined the R.A.M.C., but found this too slow to his liking and transferred to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. On the night of April 20-21, 1918, his section was sent up to reinforce the platoon and fared badly. Private Faries was reported missing, and some time later, when fighting over the same ground, his body was found by the men of a London Regiment.

Mr. Gordon Faries was 27 years old, the third son of ex-Baillie and Mrs. T. C. Faries of Dumfries. He came to Kew from Messrs. Veitch's Feltham Nursery in February 1913. Ability as a plantsman was marked by promotion to Sub-foreman of the Temperate House Pits.

JOHN NICHOLLS WINN.

The death of this young Kewite in hospital at Exeter on June 7, 1918, came as a great shock to the friends of his family at Kew. At the age of 18 he joined the Civil Service Rifles (15th London Regiment) in May 1916, going to France a year later. That he entered into the true spirit of army life is shown in one of his letters published on page 413 of the 1918 *Journal*. He was attached as a Signaller to the C Company. Our young friend was wounded in the leg, and at first quite satisfactory reports of his progress reached us, but unfortunately septic poisoning set in with fatal results.

The only son of Mr. W. N. Winn, Jack, by which name his friends prefer to remember him, was born at Kew on March 27, 1898. He was educated at the County School, Richmond. Fond of an outdoor life, our young friend chose to follow his father's profession, entering Kew in October 1913. The whole of his 2½ years before joining the army was spent in the Arboretum Nursery. Those of us working with him found in Jack a keen and conscientious worker of great promise. He left us with regret and the intention to return, but the

fates have decided otherwise and only pleasant memories remain. To his bereaved parents and sister, Kewites in many lands will extend their regret and sympathy.

CHARLES HUBERT BROWN.

Mr. Brown came to Kew in September 1914 from the gardens of Court Close, Eckington. He was medically rejected as unfit for the army owing to heart trouble before entering Kew, and while with us he tried to enlist, at least twice, without success. Eventually towards the end of 1916 Mr. Brown was accepted for the Royal Garrison Artillery. We had no further news of his movements until the report of his death on March 26, 1918, in hospital in France, the result of shrapnel wounds in the head.

On the eve of the publication of the *Journal* one of our best known members Mr. WILLIAM GOLDRING has passed away. He died in the early hours of February 26 in his 65th year. Mr. Goldring was President of the Guild in 1913.

ROBERT HOOPER PEARSON.

The late Mr. Hooper Pearson was proud of Kew, and I think I may say that Kew reciprocated by being proud of her association with him.

To the writer of this short memoir he frequently related incidents in his two years' service as a young gardener, and they were always of a kind which brought laughter—for he remembered nothing but the joys and pleasures of what to him were "golden days." Many Old Kewites proudly claim—perhaps with unfounded vanity—that in *their* time Kew was at the zenith of her glory. Pearson was one of these; he sincerely believed that things were never done or ordered better than when he was a humble member of the Kew staff. Never, he declared, had those who guided her affairs—aye, or even the young men who were his colleagues—been equalled in wisdom or in enthusiasm before or since. Nor did his affection for his companions of those days become less with the passage of time: many of the closest friends of his later and closing years were his contemporaries at Kew, or members of the permanent staff there.

His apprenticeship, prior to his Kew days, was served at Keele Hall, Staffordshire, under the late Mr. John Wallis, an excellent gardener, who found in Pearson an apt pupil. The boy made gardening his profession purely for love of horticulture. His early training was conducted by his father, who kept a small grammar school at Brewood, in Staffordshire. His family has lived in the neighbourhood for many years, and it was near Brewood that on July 18, 1866, Robert Hooper Pearson was born.

On the termination of his apprenticeship, he applied to Kew for admission as a young gardener. To his appreciation of the pleasant days he spent at Kew we have already referred; it was certainly one of the happiest periods of his life.

After leaving Kew—which he did with many regrets, and leaving behind him a host of friends—he went to Cardiff Castle, and worked for a time under the late Mr. Andrew Pettigrew. Here he formed a lifelong friendship with Mr. Pettigrew's two sons, William and Hugh, and especially the former, with whom he remained in close intimacy up to the time of his death. On leaving Cardiff he obtained employment at Patshull Hall, in his native county, but soon after taking up his duties there, he was offered a position on *The Gardeners' Chronicle* by the then editor, the late Dr. Masters.

This proved to be the turning point of his life, and he recognized it as such, for he deliberated long and earnestly whether he should continue the career he had begun so well, or take up the sedentary and somewhat exacting life of a journalist. Finally he decided to accept Dr. Masters' offer. He was then about twenty-six years of age, tall and slender, with an air of diffidence which went well with his soft, Midlands accent. Dr. Masters soon found that he could be trusted to work more or less independently, and Pearson was sent to exhibitions in many parts of the country to make reports for his paper. Long afterwards, he would turn up in the bound volumes of *The Gardeners' Chronicle* the very first article he ever wrote, and point to it with pardonable pride, describing the sensations of nervous trepidation with which he laid the manuscript before his chief. Dr. Masters became very fond and proud of his young colleague; true, Pearson had to work very hard, but then Dr. Masters did not spare himself, and Pearson used to relate with amusement how his old chief would frequently stay all night at the office on press day, snatching a few hours' sleep on a sofa in his sanctum. Modernised and improved conditions of printing swept away the necessity for such strenuous exertions, but probably the strain of those days told on Pearson, although for many years before he died he was able to take things easier.

On Dr. Masters' death in 1907 Pearson was called upon to take up a much greater burden of responsibility, but he rose to the occasion. Now for the first time he was free to follow his own opinion and to control to a great extent the policy of the journal, and though he made no very drastic changes, the enthusiasm of a man still in the prime of life could not be other than beneficial. It was he who first introduced the coloured plates which for several years before the war were a feature of *The Gardeners' Chronicle*.

He was never satisfied with the second-best. The *Chronicle* was his first love, his first care, his first thought. His wife, whom he married in 1893, and by whom he had one child, a daughter, would complain that *The Gardeners' Chronicle* took up all his attention, even in his spare time, though he was an exceedingly affectionate husband and father. He did a good deal of literary work besides the editing of *The Gardeners' Chronicle*; notably, he wrote a little volume called "The Book of Garden Pests," which obtained a large circulation, and of which he was pardonably proud. The series of books entitled "Present-Day

"Gardening" was also edited by him; it was published by Messrs. T. C. & E. C. Jack, but he selected all the subjects, and decided who should write each volume. About twenty had been published before the war (which interrupted the publication), and he had planned several others which should have been begun immediately on the resumption of peace.

About two years before his death, he fell a victim—probably through overwork—to an attack of pernicious anæmia. He struggled back to health, very slowly and painfully, and more or less resumed his normal habits, but his hair and moustache had become perfectly white, and he had assumed the appearance of an elderly man, though his age was not much past fifty. He felt very keenly the loss of vigour, but he never became peevish or fretful. Gradually, however, he became less and less able to conduct his affairs—he came to his office, now four times a week, then three times, then only occasionally, and finally he took to his bed, never to rise again.

Pearson died on the 11th of June, just as the roses were opening in his garden, of which he was so fond and proud. His death has left a blank in many a heart, and he is missed in numberless ways by his many friends. He took a keen interest in the Kew Guild. His portrait appears as the Frontispiece to the 1910 *Journal*, during which year he was President of the Guild and occupied the Chair at the Annual Dinner. He was for several years Secretary of the Horticultural Club, and will also be remembered as one of the founders of the British Gardeners' Association.

G. F. T.

The death of Robert Hooper Pearson on the 11th of June last robbed me of one of my oldest and most cherished friends, and at the same time broke one of my strong links of association with Kew in the late eighties. We two entered Kew within a week of each other—I was the senior—and we both put in exactly the same period of service there. Our attitude to each other on our first meeting was quite characteristic of our future friendship. Calling at his rooms one evening shortly after his advent at Kew to see a fellow-lodger of his, I expressed a decided opinion on some question—theological, if I remember rightly—when Pearson, who was present, joined in the conversation and disputed the correctness of my opinion, with the result that we debated the point for nearly half an hour. That evening was the beginning of our friendship—a friendship which increased and ripened with the years, and the loss of which to-day leaves my life infinitely the poorer.

Pearson—we never thought of using anything but surnames in those days—and I took a keen interest in the Mutual Improvement Association, and we were never more delighted than when crossing swords with each other in debate. We often, however, united forces to criticise—with all the irresponsibility and arrogance of youth—the opinions of those in authority, who were older and far more experienced

than ourselves, but always, be it said, we did so without rancour and with absolute honesty of purpose.

He and I were two of the ringleaders in the 1889-90 agitation to secure higher wages for the Kew Garden staff, and we two were selected to represent the journeymen, with Young (of orchid fame) representing the sub-foremen, to present the petition to the Director.

As the Director in his wisdom refused to submit the petition to the Commissioner of Works—giving reasons which did not appear to us at the time to be logical, but which in after years we quite appreciated—we had the audacity to send our petition direct to the Commissioner! Needless to say, an act of such gross insubordination got us into trouble, although the Kew authorities let us off more lightly than we really anticipated, for the three of us had all prepared for eventualities. Never shall I forget the morning upon which Pearson, Young and I were instructed to appear at the office, where Mr. Watson in his very best style gave us the dressing-down of our lifetime. We left his presence, if not humbler and wiser young men, yet with a very deep respect for the Assistant Curator's command of the English language.

R. Hooper Pearson, throughout the whole of his career, did his utmost to raise the status of gardeners and gardening. At Kew he was never tired of expounding his ideas on this subject, and his very last appearance at the Mutual Improvement Association as a member of the Kew staff was to read an admirable paper on his pet theme. Those of us who were privileged to be present on that occasion were roused to great enthusiasm, and his lofty ideals made a great impression upon the meeting.

Many outstanding incidents in my life are naturally closely associated with my old friend, but no incident is more delightful to my memory than the recollection of a day we spent together at Sander's nurseries, St. Albans, towards the end of our term at Kew. John Weathers, who at that time was assisting Messrs. Sander in compiling an orchid publication, acted as our guide. This was the first time either of us had seen orchids grown on anything like a commercial scale, and the magnificence of all we saw made it a red-letter day in our lives. We both built our castles in the air that day—castles which never materialized—in which the growing of orchids and the raising of new varieties formed no inconsiderable part of the aerial structure. Although it was ordained that our life's work in each case should go into an entirely different channel from orchid growing, yet the uplift and joy of that day was never forgotten, and was the theme of many a reminiscent chat.

I have many reasons for being deeply grateful for all the good that has accrued to me as a result of my sojourn at Kew as a young gardener, but for nothing have I greater cause for gratitude than that it gave me the opportunity of forming a lifelong friendship with a man of the high ideals and sterling qualities of Robert Hooper Pearson.

W. W. P.

JAMES M. JEFFREY.

Mr. Jeffrey left Kew in November 1871 to take up the position of manager to Messrs. William Barron & Son, Elvaston Nurseries, Borrowash near Derby. He left them in 1873 to help his father (who was advancing in years) in a small jobbing business at Edinburgh, and which soon developed into a prosperous and growing concern. He laid out the gardens on either side of the famous Dean Bridge. This is now one of the sights which all visitors to Edinburgh are advised to see.

Owing to family affairs, and pressure from Messrs. Barron & Son, he returned to Borrowash in 1879, leaving two years later to take up a Nursery business of his own at Denham Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex, which was not too successful, and he returned to Edinburgh in 1894, to grow mushrooms for the Scottish Mushroom Company, and subsequently as Manager to Messrs. Dickson & Co., Waterloo Place, Edinburgh. In 1900 he started a small jobbing business near the Botanic Garden, which he carried on successfully till he died very suddenly of heart failure on June 7, 1917, at the age of 73. Mr. Jeffrey is survived by his widow, three sons, and one daughter (three daughters and one son pre-deceased him). Courteous and kind always and under all circumstances, he was greatly respected by a wide circle of friends in the Inverleith district.

In 1873 Mr. Jeffrey married Miss Maggie M. Dick, daughter of Mr. Andrew Dick, for a few years Foreman of the Temperate House.

JOSEPH PARKES.

Another Old Kewite has gone over to the majority in Mr. Joe Parkes, he having passed away at Mansfield, near Nottingham, on August 23, 1917, at the age of 60. He suffered much from sciatica for years, and although that may not have been the direct cause of his death, it doubtless caused him a great deal of pain and worry.

Mr. Parkes came to Kew in April 1878, and was Sub-foreman in the Ferneries when, in November 1880, we sailed together from London for India. Reaching Calcutta on December 12, Mr. Parkes was kept working in the Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, till the following May, during which time he suffered in health, but recovered on reaching the hills. My old friend was eighteen months at the Mungpoo Division of the Cinchona Plantations, and was then sent to British Bhutan to open out the Nimbong Division there. I cannot remember how many years he remained, but the land proving unsuitable for Cinchona, the place was abandoned and Parkes was moved to Munsong, another new plantation in British Bhutan which had been opened, where he remained till he retired in 1912, after nearly 32 years' service, on a well-earned pension, but only lived five years to enjoy it. He was much respected and liked by all who knew him.

He leaves one son, a farmer in Canada, to whom we offer our sincere sympathy.—W. A. K.

WILLIAM HENRY BENNETT.

The late Mr. W. H. Bennett of Fowey, Cornwall, whose death was announced on December 10, 1918, was for many years gardener at Menabilly, the residence of the late Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq. He entered Kew on October 21, 1878, and left Kew in May 1880, at the age of 30. Our friend always spoke of the famous gardens with great affection, returning thither whenever occasion permitted his doing so. During his gardenership at Menabilly, which lasted over many years, Mr. Bennett enjoyed the complete confidence of his employer and was held in the highest esteem by his fellow-gardeners in the county of Cornwall and elsewhere. He had a wide knowledge of subtropical and hardy plants; indeed, the memory of the late owner is associated with those wonderful Rhododendrons of Sikkim and their many beautiful hybrids. The genus *Eucalyptus* was largely represented, and no notice of the late Mr. Bennett would be complete without reference to the collection of Bamboos that was in his care during the heyday of their popularity. His knowledge of them was wide and exact, being able to identify specimens with singular accuracy, and he was notably successful in their cultivation. Our late friend died suddenly—in his garden, in his 68th year. To the last he was one of the most companionable of men, widely read, shrewd and enthusiastic. Those of us who were favoured with his friendship feel that we have lost a brother in the profession who had the unflinching traits of a worthy man accompanied with a graciousness to which I gratefully bear testimony.—H. W.

EDGAR J. ALLARD.

One of the saddest of losses I know, due to the late epidemic of influenza, is that of Mr. E. J. Allard, late Superintendent of the John Innes Horticultural Institution at Merton, who died on October 23, 1918, from supervening pneumonia, at the early age of 41 years. In every capacity he had always done good work and was greatly valued in the above position, which he occupied with no small credit to Kew, Cambridge, and himself. His time at Merton was rather more than 8½ years, and Professor Bateson remarks of him that he was in many ways an exceptional man and his services in organizing the various lines of work, scientific and practical, in progress at the Institution, were of very high value.

I knew Mr. Allard during the whole of his career in scientific horticulture. He belonged to a Maidstone family, and such was the attraction of gardening that he is said to have run away from the building trade to work in a garden without the knowledge of his parents. He came to Cambridge in 1895, when about 19 years of

age, having been recommended to me by Messrs. Sander & Co. of St. Albans for a post in the plant-houses. In 1898 he went to Kew, returning to me, after about fifteen months, as Foreman of the plant-houses. He held this position for six years and was then transferred, at his own request, to be Foreman of the outdoor department, a change easily recognized, from its being possible, as standing greatly to his credit for capacity, range of interest, and powers of observation, outside his own immediate experience. In this department he succeeded his already well-known successor at Merton, Mr. A. Hosking. He was now senior Foreman and he remained doing good work for five years, when he was chosen by Professor Bateson for the important position of Superintendent at Merton. The hybridizing for which he became famous at Merton began at Cambridge, and I had the pleasure of naming after him in *The Gardeners' Chronicle* two very good plants, *Nepenthes Allardi* and *Passiflora Allardi*.

At Merton, with new opportunities, so much was accomplished in the 8½ years that but for a life cut short there would no doubt have followed a notable riper period of work and credit. I can do no better than refer to Professor Bateson's sympathetic notice in *The Gardeners' Chronicle* of November 2, p. 182. I may be forgiven if I quote the following sentences: "Among the novelties which he raised, a fine series of hybrid *Calceolarias* of extraordinary beauty will long keep him in remembrance. Several of these were handed over to Messrs. Sutton and Sons, and were a feature of the Chelsea Show in 1914, receiving a Silver Banksian Medal and a Certificate of Appreciation. In the following year another Banksian Medal was awarded to a further and very remarkable series of forms raised by crossing *Calceolaria cana* with certain garden varieties. Besides the greenhouse series, one named 'John Innes,' derived from *C. plantaginea* × *C. polyrrhiza*, is remarkable as being perfectly hardy, having survived the last three winters in the open ground."

Mr. Allard was one of the most popular of men, but he had strength of character and he was not genially weak. He had a wide knowledge of plants, whether native or exotic, whether interesting only or ornamental. At Cambridge for a considerable time he took all the readings and made all the entries required in meteorology for the Meteorological Office. They were regarded as very satisfactory, and there could be no better test for accuracy. He was clever in photography, and to him are due most of the plates in my "Book of the Iris." He was a Member of the Scientific Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society, of the United Horticultural Benefit and Provident Society, and of the Committee of the Kew Guild. I may fittingly conclude with a casual remark just now made to me. "He was a man of whom good things could honestly be said." *Requiescat in pace!*

R. I. L.

EUGENE SEELIGMÜLLER.

So much that is true and horrible has been written of the German collectively that it is a relief and a pleasure to be able to write something that is true and not horrible of a German individually. The pleasure is a melancholy one, for Eugene Seeligmüller is dead; his name has been expunged from the list of Past and Present Kewites by that dread power which some call Circumstance, others Fate, and some the Hand of God. He was formerly head gardener to the Empress Frederic at Schloss Friederichshof, and was for some time a student-gardener at Kew. He left Kew in 1879. Even if one were possessed of blind, unreasoning hatred of everyone and everything German, he would, I believe, find it difficult to cherish other than tender memories of Seeligmüller; he was a man of kindly disposition, he displayed a fine courtesy, his energies were directed towards fulfilling the wishes of others rather than his own, and he was a craftsman of that international guild of gardeners which, paradoxically, is none the less real because at present it exists only in fancy. My impression was gained during a week or so spent with Seeligmüller many years ago, when he was on a visit to this country, and I was deputed to "show him round." That is all I know of him; but, even amidst the bitterness and turmoil of the present world upheaval, when friendships are in the melting-pot, it is, I hope, enough to ensure for him a shrine in the Kew Valhalla, where the souls of the worthy—whether of mundane friend or mundane foe—foregather for everlasting.—H. H. T.

WENCELAS CYRIL VEJVODA.

Mr. W. C. Vejvoda, a Czech, died of pneumonia following influenza, after three days' illness, on October 30, and was buried at Richmond Cemetery. He came to Kew early in 1918 from Messrs. Clibrans of Altrincham, where he had been employed nearly five years. At Kew Mr. Vejvoda proved himself a capable and industrious gardener. Only three weeks before his death he had been promoted to the position of Sub-foreman of the Temperate House Pits.

ERNEST WILLIAM MORSE.

Particulars of the death of Mr. Morse were given in the 1918 *Journal* on page 427. We are now able to publish his portrait. Mr. A. C. Miles mailed a portrait and particulars of his death in 1917 for the *Journal*, but they were lost at sea "through enemy action."

KEW STAFF (December 31, 1918).

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

Director	*Lt.-Col. Sir David Prain, I.M.S., C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., P.L.S., V.M.H., M.B., etc.	1905
Assistant Director. .	*Capt. Arthur W. Hill, M.A., F.L.S.	1907
Assistant, 1st Class	John Aikman	1888†
" (Technical)	*Dr. B. Daydon Jackson, Sec. L.S.	1900
Keeper of Herbarium and Library. .	Otto Stapf, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.	1891
Assistant, 1st Class	Charles Henry Wright, A.L.S. . .	1884
" "	Robert Allen Rolfe, A.L.S.	1879†
" "	*Sidney Alfred Skan	1892†
Assistant, 2nd Class	T. A. Sprague, B.Sc., F.L.S.	1899
" "	Miss Elsie Maud Wakefield, F.L.S.	1910
" "	William B. Turrill, B.Sc.	1909
" for India	John Hutchinson	1904†
Botanical Artist	Miss Matilda Smith	1878
Lecturer (Physics & Chemistry) . .	Paul Haas, D.Sc.	1909
" (Soils and Manures)	H. B. Hutchinson, Ph.D.	1914
Sub-Assistant	Miss Ada F. Fitch	1892
"	Miss D. M. Rolfe	1915
Assistant (Temporary Technical) . .	Miss Jessie Mash	1913
" " " ..	Miss E. Fitch	1917
" " " ..	Miss M. Mash	1918
" " " ..	Miss D. K. Hughes	1918
Assist. Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory	Leonard Alfred Boodle, F.L.S. . .	1904
Keeper of Museums	John Masters Hillier	1879
Assistant, 1st Class	*John Henry Holland, F.L.S.	1895†
" 2nd Class	*William Dallimore	1891†
Preparer	George Badderly	1880
" (Temporary)	L. J. Harding	1913
Plant Pathology Laboratory:—		
Assistant, 1st Class	Arthur Disbrowe Cotton, F.L.S. . .	1904
" 2nd Class	Mrs. L. Alcock	1915
" Temporary Technical . .	Miss M. G. Aikman	1915
" " " ..	Rudolf Beer, F.L.S.	1918
Curator of the Gardens	*William Watson, A.L.S., V.M.H.	1879
Assistant Curator	*William Jackson Bean, V.M.H. . .	1883†
" 1st Class	*William Nicholls Winn	1890†
" (Temporary)	Miss N. Watson	1916
Foremen:—		
Herbaceous Department	*Walter Irving	1890†
Arboretum	*Arthur Osborn	1899†
Decorative Department	*John Coutts	1896†
Temperate House	*Thomas W. Taylor	1902†
Tropical Department	*Charles P. Raffill	1898†
Storekeeper	*George Dear	1884
Sergeant-Constable	Walter Linney	1892
Clerk of the Works	G. D. Patterson	1911
" " Foreman	J. E. Holman	1912
Medical Officer	*L. C. Burrell, M.B., M.A., B.C. . .	1899

† Entered as a young gardener.

SUB-FOREMEN.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Department.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
Balen, J. C. van..	Temp. House	Oct. 1915..	Hampton.
Coates, C. F. ..	Arboretum	Sept. 1915..	Manor Park, Potton, Beds.
Weeks, C. E. ..	Decorative	Dec. 1914..	J. Veitch & Sons, Feltham.
Field, W.	Ferneries	Apr. 1915..	Richmond.
Robshaw, Miss N.	Herbaceous	July 1916..	Chesham Gds., Manchester.
Harper, Miss E. M.	Flower Garden ..	July 1916..	Kew trained.
Collins, W.	Temperate Pits ..	Apr. 1912..	Silwood Park, Ascot.
Higgott, O. F. A.	Propagating Pits..	Sept. 1917..	Waddesdon Manor.
Houten, A. W.			
van der	Palm House	Oct. 1917 ..	Botanic Gds., Regent's Pk.
Lines, Miss I. L.	T. Range (Orchids).	Sept. 1915 ..	Miss Lister, Parkgate, Chester.

GARDENERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
Allaway, B. J.	Apr. 1911	Kew trained.
Beer, A.	June 1914	Amos Perry, Enfield.
Bowley, A.	Sept. 1914	Grove Park, Chiswick.
Hughes, E. A.	Dec. 1917	Grappinghall Hall, Warringtn.
Simond, R.	July 1917	Hassell's, Orchid Growers, Southgate.

IMPROVERS.

Marshall, A.	Sparrow, A. R.	Wood, L.	Williams, H.
	Clarke, A.	Meads, H.	

WOMEN GARDENERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Where trained.</i>
Bishop, S. W.	Barrow Cadbury, Blackwell.
Bysouth, R. A.	Horticultural College, Hounslow.
Cradock-Watson, M. W. E.	Swanley Horticultural College.
Craig, A. P.	Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park.
Davidson, H. W.	Government House, Newfoundland.
Ellis, C. F.	Kew trained.
Epps, L.	Clapham School of Gardening, Worthing.
Freda, A. B.	Chesham Gardens, Manchester.
Griffin, A. N.	Wrotham Park, Barnet.
Landau, M.	Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park.
Madan, H. P.	Perrystone Towers, Ross-on-Wye.
Maxted, M.	"La Rochelle," Guernsey.
Munro, M. E.	Kew trained.
Otto, E.	Osterley Park, Hounslow.
Rudolf, O.	Swanley Horticultural College.
Ruse, E.	Park House, Potters Bar.
Strawson, E.	Hookstead, Beacon Road, Crowborough.
Trehear, J.	Kew trained.
Wareham, E.	Mrs. Hudson, Quinces, Liphook.
Watson, K.	Kew trained.
Williams, R. M.	Thatcham Fruit & Flower Farm.
Wiltshire, N.	Evesham.
Wynnes, E.	Swanley Horticultural College.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE 1917 AND 1918
DIRECTORY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Abbott, James M.	Sept. 1898 ..	F., Park Farm, Woking Village, Surrey.
Anderson, J. W.	June 1910 ..	North Labis Rubber & Produce Co., Ltd., Labis, Johore, Bahru.
Arthur, Alec	April 1899 ..	H. G., Foxhill Farm, Bryn Mawr, Pa., U.S.A.
Baker, G. A.	Jan. 1911 ..	St. Albans, Elm Road, Chelmsford.
Bale, J. H.	Mar. 1909 ..	Boveridge, Cranborne, Dorset.
Band, R.	Oct. 1908 ..	W. Africa Rub. Plantations, Birrimu, Tafo, via Agra.
Bartlett, A. C.	May 1898 ..	Land. Gard., 318 Kew Road, Kew, Surrey.
Bell, Miss V. S.	Aug. 1918 ..	Sisservernes, Codicote, Welwyn.
Bogemaus, A.	Jan. 1911 ..	Bot. Gard., Eala, Equateur, Belgian Congo.
Boswell, Miss D. A. L. ...	June 1918 ..	Flax Office, Thorney, nr. Peterborough.
Braggins, S. W. M.	Nov. 1906 ..	Ivy Bank, 9 Jasper Road, Upper Norwood.
Brierley, W. B.	Nov. 1918 ..	Research Institute of Phytopathology, Rothamsted.
Broadbridge, Mrs. L. ..	Aug. 1918 ..	1 Walden Chambers, 70 High Street, Marylebone, W.
Burn, T.	Jan. 1888 ..	H. G., Slaley Hall, Riding Mill-on-Tyne.
Bysouth, Mrs. R. A. (Davies).	Jan. 1919 ..	Lashburn P.O., Saskatchewan, Canada.
Chipp, T.	Oct. 1908 ..	55 Denmark Road, Gloucester.
Coombes, G.	July 1915 ..	c/o Dept. of Agriculture, Zomba, Nyasaland.
Cousins, F. G.	May 1911 ..	175 Mill Street, Liverpool.
Davies, W.	June 1912 ..	117 Maryvale Road, Bournville, Birmingham.
Down, W. J.	Sept. 1909 ..	H. G., 14 Hazelwood Avenue, Marryatville, Adelaide, W. Aust.
Epps, H. W.	Jan. 1911 ..	c/o Mrs. Mitchell, Oak Hill Road, Astead, Surrey.
Freeman, J.	Oct. 1918 ..	18 Station Road, Preston Park, Brighton.
Garnett, Miss O. R. . . .	Mar. 1918 ..	Orchard End, East Hendred, Steven- ton, Berks.
Halkerston, D.	Feb. 1918 ..	Assistant, Agricultural Dept., Kampala, Uganda.
Hartless, A. J.	June 1905 ..	81 Salisbury Road, Barnet, Herts.
Hosking, A.	June 1894 ..	S., John Innes Hort. Institute, Merton, Surrey.
Jacobs, Miss A.	Feb. 1918 ..	Jobbing Gardener, Kew, Surrey.
Jeffrey, Jas. F.	Jan. 1894 ..	2 Redcroft Cottages, Redhill, Wrington, Somerset.
Jensen, L.	May 1908 ..	N., Trafalgar Stores, Tenby, Pem- brokehire.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Johns, W. H.	Oct. 1909 ..	2 Bean Street, Waterford.
Joshua, Miss L.	Oct. 1918 ..	F., Easton Lodge Gardens, Dunmow.
Kermode, Miss D.	Oct. 1918 ..	Holmhurst, West Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
Kidley, A. W.	Feb. 1907 ..	H. G., The Bryn, Pentyrch, Cardiff.
King, H. G.	July 1909 ..	109 Copleston Rd., Peckham, S.E.15.
Lavender, W. L.	Mar. 1901 ..	Carter's Seed Trial Grounds, Raynes Park, Wimbledon.
Little, Lt.-Col. W. B. ..	July 1908 ..	c/o Messrs. Holt & Co., Army Agents, 44 Charing Cross Road, London.
Mason, Mrs. F. M. J. ..	Feb. 1918 ..	Duncan & Davies, New Plymouth, N. Zealand.
McIver, D. G.	Dec. 1905 ..	5 King's Avenue, New Malden, Surrey.
Meli, K.	Oct. 1916 ..	St. Karlistr. 34, Lucerne, Switzerland.
Muraoka, R.	Oct. 1918 ..	Physic Gardens, Chelsea.
Neville, G.	Mar. 1913 ..	50 Lyndhurst Road, Bath.
Osborne, P. V.	Aug. 1913 ..	Gov. Cinch. Pltns., Munsong, Kalimpong P.O., Bengal, India.
Owen, Miss M. N.	Sept. 1918 ..	Botanical Laboratories, Cambridge.
Paine, W. H.	Oct. 1905 ..	317 Sussex Street, Sydney, N. S. Wales.
Pearce, T. G.	Aug. 1918 ..	Melrose, Grove Park Road, Chiswick.
Proudlock, A. W.	Sept. 1906 ..	45 Bateman Street, Cambridge.
Proudlock, R. L.	Dec. 1888 ..	49 Devon Road, Bedford.
Richardson, J.	Mar. 1909 ..	38 Tycock Road, Sketty, Swansea.
Robbie, Miss H. N.	June 1918 ..	Ashburn Hall, Fallowfields, Manchester.
Roberts, A.	Mar. 1913 ..	29 Lynton Road, Bermondsey, S.E.1.
Sharp, W. S.	Sept. 1897 ..	H. G. & E. M., Park Lodge, Lilleshall House, Newport, Salop.
Smith, J. T.	April 1911 ..	80 Fearnley Street, Watford, Herts.
Stalker, Miss A. W.	Dec. 1918 ..	Pianist, Blackfriars Bridge Cinema, London.
Stewart, W. W.	Aug. 1915 ..	351 Chestnut Street, Pottstown, Pa., U.S.A.
Thomas, H. H.	Feb. 1899 ..	97 The Avenue, West Ealing, W.13.
Tindall, H. B. A.	Dec. 1913 ..	50 Thorpe Street, York.

HORTUS KEWENSIS.

Garden of Eden! Paradise!
 So near the throbbing heart of the great world,
 And yet so far removed.
 Within thy peaceful, woody glades, before the sun doth rise
 A thousand sweet bird-voices sing to thee their love.
 The river circles round thee like an arm
 Protecting from the sordid world without.
 But oh! within, what wonders of delight—
 Earth's jewels, plants from every land and clime
 Mingle together and call this sacred spot their home.
 Hortus Kewensis! Garden fair, sublime,
 My heart will ever turn to thee
 From whereso'er it be my fate to roam.

DORA A. L. BOSWELL.
 (Written on leaving Kew after 16 happy
 months of work. June 1918.)