

MORLEY THOMAS DAWE, F.L.S. F.R.G.S.

BORN at Sticklepath in the County of Devon in 1880, the Guild President, Mr. Morley T. Dawe, spent his early days in the delightful country bordering Dartmoor, and it is probably this circumstance that accounts for his love of open spaces and natural scenery. Having decided on an outdoor life he adopted horticulture as a profession and commenced his early training in his native county. Entering Kew in 1900, he spent most of his time in the propagating departments and took the routine courses of study, soon developing a special taste for economic botany. In 1902 he was appointed Assistant in the Botanical, Forestry, and Scientific Department of the Uganda Protectorate, and was promoted head of that Department in 1903. In Uganda he directed the Botanical Gardens at Entebbe, and established experimental plantations, model farms, and cotton-seed farms in different centres. He also initiated rubber and cocoa planting on plantation lines, and the system of cotton planting amongst natives that has since proved such a successful undertaking.

He was the first officer to undertake the systematic investigation of the agricultural and forest resources of the Protectorate, and a report on a tour of the country which he undertook in 1905 was published as a Blue Book (Cd. 2904), and also in the Linnean Society's Journal (November 1906), with a descriptive list of his new species contributed by Dr. Stapf. This tour disclosed several new species of *Landolphia* rubber vines, and many valuable timbers of the mahogany, cedar, and yellowwood (*Podocarpus*) classes. These discoveries led to the exploitation of the forests for rubber, timber, and other products. During his term of service with the Uganda Administration Mr. Dawe travelled through the Sudan and Egypt, and on another occasion he visited India and Ceylon. In the last named country he procured a number of economic plants which he introduced to Uganda, and these formed the origin of many of the plantations that exist in the country to-day.

Mr. Dawe was held in high esteem by the planting and commercial community in Uganda, and in May 1909 was made the recipient of an illuminated address at a dinner given him in recognition of his services. In August 1910, he resigned the Uganda appointment and took service with the Cia de Mozambique as Director of Agriculture in Portuguese East Africa. On arriving at Beira Mr Dawe found the affairs of the farming community in a critical state, and he was then commissioned by the Acting Governor to visit the farmers and to enquire into their difficulties and complaints with a view to removing them. That this mission was a success may be judged by the fact that, in the early part of 1912, Mr. Dawe was able to organise the first agricultural show ever held in the country. This was conducted with such success that it was made the occasion of a great display of loyalty on the part of the farming community, and gained for Mr. Dawe a high degree of popularity.

Whilst in Mozambique Mr. Dawe established experimental farms and plantations, managed the large rubber and coconut estates of the Government, and controlled the grading of maize exported from the port of Beira. He also initiated a project for the extraction of rubber from the dry bark of the *Landolphia* vines, and imported a Valour Extracting Plant for this purpose. The transport of the plant to the site involved the construction of a road 120 kilometres long from the Beira Railway through virgin country, but after many difficulties

ANNUAL REPORT, 1923-1924.

THE Committee have pleasure in presenting the Report for the year ending April 30, 1924.

The Annual General Meeting of the Guild was held at the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, W.C. 1, on May 30, 1923. The Chair was occupied by Mr. W. J. Bean, V.M.H., as Chairman of the Committee, and upwards of sixty Members were present. The Meeting was followed by the Annual Dinner, when the President, Mr. J. M. Hillier, presided over an attendance of 138 Members.

The receipts for the year amount to £139 18s. 3d½., the expenditure to £167 11s. 5½d. The expenditure is somewhat heavier than in previous years, owing to the printing of two *Journals* in the course of the year.

The Members of the Committee who retire are Messrs. A. Hosking, W. L. Lavender, T. A. Sprague, and J. Weathers. The following have been nominated to fill the vacancies:—Messrs. W. B. Turrill, W. Hales, F. J. Longmire, and J. W. Besant. Mr. K. E. Toms will continue to represent the Sub-foremen, and Mr. D. Ransom has been elected in the place of Mr. F. L. Squibbs, as representing the Student-Gardeners.

Mr. J. Coutts has kindly consented again to be nominated as Hon. Treasurer, and Messrs. W. H. Johns and W. Dallimore are recommended as Auditors for the ensuing year. Mr. E. G. Dunk will continue to act as Secretary and Editor. He will welcome any articles or notes of interest for inclusion in the *Journal*.

At the request of the Members of the late Uganda Branch of the Guild, the balance of their funds, amounting to £61 1s. 6d., has been put to the credit of the Benevolent Fund (see *Kew Guild Journal*, Vol. iv. No. xxxi. pages 223 and 248).

The Committee very much regret having to record the death of Mr. James A. Gammie since the publication of the last *Journal*. He was always a loyal supporter of the Guild and was President for the year 1918. His portrait and a short memoir appeared in the 1918 number. The deaths of Mr. Francis Garrett and Mr. Norman Gill have also to be recorded.

BALANCE SHEET, 1923-24.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
*Balance from 1922-23	163	2 10½	Subscriptions to Gardeners' Orphan Fund	1	1 0
Life Subscriptions	35	2 0	Subscriptions to Gardeners' Royal Ben. Institution ...	1	1 0
Annual Subscriptions (sales).	30	15 7	Journal Postages	6	5 7
Annual Subscriptions (arrears)	9	6 5	Treasurer and Secretary's Postages	1	16 4½
Interest on £300 New South Wales Stock	8	2 10	Honorarium to Secretary and Editor	10	0 0
Interest on £25 War Loan...	13	1	Cost of Printing 1923 Journal (750 copies)	63	18 6
Interest on deposits in P.O. Savings Bank	3	11 1	Cost of Printing 1924 Journal (750 copies)	77	7 6
Advertisements in Journal, 1923	20	12 6	Stationery	1	1 6
Advertisements in Journal, 1924	31	2 6	Deposit, Imperial Hotel for 1924 Dinner	5	0 0
Balance from 1923 Dinner Account	12	3½	Balance in hand	135	9 8½
	<u>£303</u>	<u>1 2</u>		<u>£303</u>	<u>1 2</u>

* Includes Balance of War Memorial Fund, £29 0s 6d.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Guild was held at the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, London, W.C. 1, on Wednesday, May 28, 1924, at 6 P.M. The Chairman of Committee, Major T. F. CHIPP, M.C., occupied the Chair, and was supported by upwards of eighty members.

The Minutes of the previous General Meeting having been circulated through the medium of their publication, the 1924 issue of the *Journal*, and the Annual Report and Balance Sheet being in the hands of the members, it was unanimously agreed that they be accepted and passed as read.

Mr. COURTS then put the following motion before the Meeting, notice of which had been previously given :—

“That with a view to ascertaining definitely the possibilities, if any, that exist in a Kew Guild Educational Scheme, this Annual General Meeting appoints a Sub-Committee of three, one Present and two Past Kewites. This Sub-Committee, in consultation with the Guild Committee, shall present to the next Annual General Meeting such schemes as appear possible, and in this connection the Sub-Committee shall ascertain the sum likely to be raised, the sum to be aimed at being £1,000.”

In proposing that the motion be favourably considered by the Meeting, Mr. COURTS voiced his opinion as follows :—

“The Kew Guild when first formed was merely intended to be a link between Kew and its old members in various parts of the world, and in this respect it has admirably fulfilled its purpose. Almost from its start, however, various interested members have expressed a wish that the Guild in time might be something more than a mere tie between past and present men. These wishes have generally run on the lines that the Guild might do something to benefit and improve the status and prestige of Kew men generally. Usually these suggestions have implied some Educational Scheme that would assist and suitably equip some of the younger members for Colonial posts, in respect of which they are in keen competition with University men. The hours of necessity worked by Student-Gardeners prevent them from studying to the extent of obtaining a degree whilst at Kew. This matter of working hours cannot be altered, for it should be remembered that Kew is a great garden with a unique collection of plants which must be cared for, and the authorities rightly insist that one, and possibly the first, essential of a Student-Gardener is a practical knowledge of plant cultivation; indeed, it is just this knowledge along with other qualities that have made Kew men so desirable in all parts of the world. Still if one deserving man could be assisted—even in a small way—each year, it would be well worth doing. What could be done would, of course, depend on the sum of money raised, as, for instance, it might be possible to assist with fees for a course at some College, such as a session at the new Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture at Trinidad, and thus enable a Kew-trained man to compete on more equal terms with a University-trained man.

“A good deal has already been done at Kew to provide improved courses of lectures for Student-Gardeners, and in this connection Old Kewites have met the Director, Dr. A. W. Hill, and it is largely due to his sympathy and keenness to improve matters that the Student-Gardeners of to-day enjoy a wider and more up-to-date course of lectures.

“It may be within your recollection that two years ago—at the General Meeting held here—this matter of raising a sum of money for

educational purposes was first mentioned, and on that occasion the surplus—£29 Os. 6*d.*—from the War Memorial Fund, was set aside as a nucleus for such a fund. On that occasion the Chairman, Mr. C. H. CURTIS, offered to subscribe £5 a year for four years, if four other members would do the same. Messrs. E. H. Wilson and F. Sillitoe at once offered to subscribe a like sum, and Mr. C. Cundy promised £1 a year for four years. The members of the late Uganda Branch have generously sent home their surplus funds, amounting to £61, to be placed to the credit of the Benevolent Fund, as a memorial to the late Mr. R. A. Dummer. It has been represented to them that it would be more permanent and serve its purpose better if it was devoted to Educational purposes, and the Uganda members we have been able to get in touch with are in agreement with this proposal, provided the distinctive feature of the Dummer Memorial is maintained. Other schemes can no doubt be suggested, but the first thing to be done is to find out what money can be obtained for the purpose, and the sum aimed at in the first instance is £1,000. The present motion is to appoint a Committee to canvas the Guild members to see how much of this sum of money can be obtained, and on the results of this will depend the scheme ultimately adopted.

“It is not proposed to offer or discuss any schemes now, but simply to get the goodwill of the Meeting towards an intensive campaign to raise the necessary funds. At the next Annual General Meeting, the Committee will report the result of their efforts, and the Meeting will then be in a position to say whether the whole thing must be dropped, or what course of action can be taken.

“As regards the possibility of raising the sum of £1,000 it seems there should be little difficulty, as there are about 1,000 names in our directory, and if we take only half of them, namely 500, it only means a sum of £2 each.”

Mr. W. HALES seconded the resolution and said: “Kewites Past and Present could not but be interested in the proposed Educational Scheme, having, as it did, the welfare of the present and future generations of Kewites at heart. Kew men in all parts of the world now have to face competition, more especially from the University-trained man, and the higher administrative posts in the horticultural world no longer remain open to them. The Kew man, generally speaking, is without a knowledge of the necessary research work that is now needed in the Colonies and elsewhere abroad. Nevertheless, the Kew-trained man is thoroughly equipped for the future in regard to his practical training. It is essential that the men who are trained at Kew in the future should be better trained in all branches, including research work, in order that they may be able to compete on equal terms with the men whose social position has enabled them to undergo a college, or at any rate an institutional, training. The Kew Guild Educational Scheme is an ambitious one, but it would solve at least a few of the difficulties that the younger generation is up against. The Kew Student-Gardeners of the present day, as in the past, are not contented with the courses of lectures as given at Kew only. Many of them avail themselves of the splendid opportunities that such educational institutions as the Chelsea Polytechnic offer, but a little financial assistance would often prove a boon to those who are thus anxious to improve their knowledge, and ultimately their position in the horticultural world. The proposed scheme when in full working order is destined, at any rate, to do a great deal in giving assistance to those who deserve help, and in particular to those who would derive much ultimate benefit

from such assistance. Past Kewites who have faced the world realise all too well that there is a great lack of suitable positions, as well as of opportunities, for the present Kew Student-Gardener." Continuing, Mr. Hales went on to say that the sum of £1,000, which had been stated as being the ultimate aim of the fund, ought to be quite easily raised, and more especially as already £160 had been promised at a previous meeting.

Mr. A. S. GALT intimated that he was still willing to subscribe £5, as he had offered to do when the matter was previously before the General Meeting of the Guild in 1923.

Mr. C. H. CURTIS further endorsed his statement, made at the 1922 Annual General Meeting, that he would subscribe £5 per annum for four years if four other members would do the same, in this way making themselves responsible for the raising of the first £100. Mr. Curtis expressed the hope that other members of the Guild would be prompted to follow in his steps and thus ensure the Fund having a good start. He was in complete accord with the desire to formulate a workable scheme that had the educational interests of the younger Kewite and of future generations of Kew men at heart.

Mr. R. C. GAUT suggested that the Kew authorities should approach the Ministry of Agriculture and ask that a Scholarship should be founded for the sole benefit of Kew Student-Gardeners. Even if this could not be made possible it was suggested that they might supplement any sum raised through the medium of the Kew Guild and so enable the scheme, when agreed upon, to be put on a sound financial basis.

Miss L. H. JOSHUA stated that the Ministry of Agriculture had offered an equal amount which should supplement any sum raised by the authorities of Swanley College, provided that the gross amount be employed solely for such purposes as met with the approval of the Ministry. Mention was here made, that the Ministry of Agriculture itself offered horticultural scholarships, and Mr. J. G. MURRAY asked whether any Present Kew men were in a position to avail themselves of the opportunities thus offered. Mr. R. F. WILLIAMS was able to inform the Meeting that such Scholarships, however, were only available for the sons of agricultural workers, and therefore in many cases did not affect the class of men at present training at Kew. The discussion having drifted in the direction of suggested forms that the Educational Scheme might take instead of keeping more to the formation of the Sub-Committee, the Chairman reminded the Meeting of the Resolution before them.

Mr. G. T. LANE suggested that the original motion required some slight amendment and this having been agreed upon by mutual discussion, Mr. COURTS then submitted the amended resolution, ably seconded by Mr. W. HALES, as follows:—"That with a view to ascertaining definitely the possibilities, if any, that exist in a Kew Guild Educational Scheme, this Annual General Meeting appoints a Sub-Committee of five, two Present and three Past Kewites. This Sub-Committee, in consultation with the Guild Committee, shall present to the next Annual General Meeting such scheme or schemes as may appear possible, from the financial support promised, the sum to be aimed at is, say, £1,000." The Chairman then put the amended resolution before the Meeting, and on a show of hands the motion was carried unanimously.

The Meeting then proceeded with the election of three members as representing Past Kewites, the remaining two members to be subsequently elected at a meeting to be held later at Kew. As the

members of this Sub-Committee were to act primarily in consultation with the Guild Committee, members could therefore not represent both bodies. Accordingly Messrs. J. G. MURRAY, W. W. PETTIGREW, and R. C. GAUT were elected.

There being no further matters brought forward for discussion, the Meeting then adjourned on the motion of the Chairman.

(At a Meeting held at Kew, on June 4, 1924, Messrs. W. DALLIMORE and W. L. LAWRENCE were elected to represent present Kewites on the Kew Guild Educational Scheme Sub-Committee.)

THE DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner was held at the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, London, W.C. 1, on Wednesday, May 28, 1924, at 7.30 P.M.

The President, Mr. MORLEY THOMAS DAWE, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., occupied the Chair, and was supported by an unusually representative company, numbering 149 (a record in the history of the Guild).

The toast of "The King" having been duly honoured, the Chairman proposed the toast of "The Kew Guild," remarking as follows:—"In rising to propose the toast of 'The Kew Guild,' I should like to express my appreciation of the honour conferred on me by your Committee in electing me President for the ensuing year, and I would like to assure you that I shall do all in my power during my year of office to further the objects of the Guild.

"I think the most enjoyable feature of a public dinner, or a gathering of this nature, is the pleasant after-dinner feeling of safety that one will not be called upon to make a speech. This is an occasion, however, when such is a matter of duty. I suppose you all know the story of the parson who, on his way to Church, asked one of his flock whether he liked a long or short sermon. The parishioner replied that he wasn't very particular, but, when he woke up from his nap he always liked to hear the sermon still going on. I can only assure you that, if any of you wish to have a nap on this occasion and to wake up to hear the sermon still going on, the nap will have to be a very brief one indeed.

"In the first place I should like to thank all those, present or absent, who have sent me their congratulations on my election to the Presidential Chair. The first I received was from one of our oldest members, Dr. W. Botting Hemsley, and with your permission I will read it to you:—

'I write to congratulate you on your elevation to the Presidential Chair. I believe I am right in thinking you entered Kew in 1899, and that you were associated with my son. I hope you will have a successful year of office. I understand that you will preside at the Annual Dinner on May 28. I am the oldest member, and Vice-President from the foundation of the Guild, and I ask you to greet all present for me. I hope you will have a pleasant evening. I entered the Gardens in 1860, I left in 1908. I should write more but am prevented by my infirmity.'

"I am sure that it will be your wish that I thank him in the name of the Guild for his kindly greetings and that I convey to him your wishes that, in his infirmity, his retiring days should be ones of happiness.

"Our gathering to-day is one of more than usual importance, firstly, because this year will stand out in future years as Empire Year, and, secondly, because we have present to-night, a larger gathering of Old

Kewites than is usual, which includes those who have come from the country and from different parts of the world, to the British Empire Exhibition. I understand we have a record gathering in fact, 149 members being present.

"It would, I think, be very fitting if this was regarded as the Kew Guild Empire Dinner, since Kew, I venture to observe, is in its broadest sense, an Empire Institution. Kew and its sons have contributed, in no small measure, to the economic development of our Empire of which we are all so justly proud.

"When I visited Kew about ten days ago, I saw in the Victoria Regia House, a Wardian case packed with Para rubber plants to show the public how tropical plants are sent out from Kew, and from one country to another. This is, I consider, an excellent idea of the authorities at Kew, but I wonder how many visitors to Kew realise what the Wardian case really means and what a tale it could tell! It would, I venture to suggest, make an interesting and instructive record of one of the features of the Empire work that Kew is carrying on, if a list of the Wardian cases which have been sent out from Kew from time to time, to the different parts of the Empire, could be drawn up with a short history of the results. Kew has been working quietly and unostentatiously for very many years in assisting our Colonies and Dependencies in their economic development, and the importance and far reaching value of this work are too little known, and often too inadequately appreciated.

"It is now 22 years ago since I left Kew, and during that time I have seen a good deal of the British Empire. I have therefore had, in past years, an excellent opportunity of seeing personally, and can therefore speak with some experience of, the important work Kew and her sons have accomplished, and are still performing, in different parts of the world.

"You are told that you can see the British Empire in a day at Wembley. Wembley is a wonderful show, wonderful in its display of the Empire's potentialities and resources and is instructive to a high degree. But, much as I admire Wembley, a tour of Wembley is not a tour of the Empire. You cannot breathe at Wembley the air of Mombasa, which is neither fragrant nor unpleasant, but has a peculiarity all its own, as have other tropical countries, which contribute to that indefinable factor known as the 'Lure of the Tropics.'

"Wembley may produce an Ostrich farm in miniature, but it cannot reproduce the Athi Plains with its teeming herds of wild game or the snow-covered Ruwenzori Mountain with its different and varying zones of vegetation, nor can its scenic railway compare with the scenic rack railway that climbs the Nilgiris.

"In recent years increased attention has been given to the economic development of tropical countries, and it may be expected that one of the results of the British Empire Exhibition will be to stimulate development enterprises in different parts of the Empire. For some years there has been an increased demand for efficiently trained men for administrative work and management posts in connection with botanical, agricultural, and forestry work in the Tropics, and there is little doubt that, in the near future, that demand will increase.

"To what extent Kew will contribute, in the future, to the supply of men for overseas appointments will naturally depend on the personal efficiency of the candidates. I am very glad to learn that, in recent years, increased facilities have been afforded the students at Kew for study and training.

“ At a Kew Guild Dinner a few years ago, I ventured to suggest that a closer relationship between Kew and the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture might be advantageously established, that Kew should grant a few annual scholarships, and that men selected for foreign posts should complete their training at Trinidad. I still feel that this course is desirable, that the results would be eminently satisfactory, and I would recommend that steps should be immediately taken to endeavour to secure a grant for this purpose.

“ I believe in Kew as a training ground, as I feel sure that the practical training given there is of inestimable value in after years. **No education without initial practical training can possibly be efficient, as I have seen many instances of this in my experience.**

“ Last Sunday week it was my pleasure to take to Kew 17 Sierra Leone natives who are under my charge at Wembley, in the company of my old friends Mr. J. H. Holland and Mr. H. Spooner. As the Americans would say, we *did* the Gardens very thoroughly. The visit afforded great pleasure to the Africans, who had never before seen such floral displays as those presented by the violas and wallflowers, tulips, the rhododendrons, and the bluebells. They were amazed at the immense glasshouses built to contain the plants of their own and similar countries, and not the less so at the enormous and comprehensive collections of economic products. Their exclamations of amazement and admiration were frequent and real.

“ It was very many years ago that I went over the Gardens and Museums in so thorough a manner, and I realised that Sunday, as I have never before, what a valuable Institution for study and training Kew really is. No University or College could ever hope to build up the valuable and comprehensive collections Kew has amassed, and I feel that more definite measures should be taken to make Kew a more recognised centre for training and education.

“ Now I do not propose to weary you further, as you will say that the story of the parson was unnecessary and quite inappropriate. I will therefore ask you to drink to the toast of ‘The Kew Guild.’”

Mr. W. N. SANDS, in replying to the toast of “The Kew Guild,” said:—
 “ I feel sure that any remarks that I make in replying to our President must of necessity be brief—in fact, the activities of Kewites in all parts of the world have been dealt with very fully by him, and there remains little else to say. The Kew Guild Educational Scheme, however, appeals to me as a progressive move, and those responsible for its initiation were to be congratulated on their forethought, having, as it did, the welfare of the Kew Student-Gardener at heart. There are still ample and excellent positions in all parts of the world for well-trained men, but, unfortunately, at the moment the Kew-trained man and the University-trained man are competitors for such positions in our overseas Dominions, and the Kew-trained man is overlooked, owing to his apparent lack of research knowledge and the theoretical side of matters concerning the ultimate positions to be taken up. While some theoretical knowledge is doubtless needed, the practical man will acquit himself when in responsible positions in the Colonies or elsewhere. Kewites have shown by their work in the past that they are the worthy sons of the greatest horticultural and botanical institution in the world, and the Kew Student-Gardener of to-day would do no less had he but the opportunity to occupy the vacant positions which there are abroad. In the Malay States alone 2,340,000 acres of Para rubber are to-day under cultivation, directly due to Kew and her sons’ activities in the past. To-day, the rubber industry in the Malay States represents

upwards of *£30,000,000 of British capital, and all directly due to the efforts of Kew in raising the first plants of Para Rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) and transporting them in Wardian cases to their present homes." In conclusion, Mr. Sands complimented the Guild on the high standard that their *Journal* had attained, and expressed the hope that members would willingly come forward with articles of interest in order that a high standard of efficiency could still be maintained.

Dr. A. W. HILL, in proposing the toast "Our President," said:—"It is an unusually pleasant duty that I have been called upon to perform in asking you to drink to the health and well-being of our President, and it is indeed a very pleasing standpoint that has been taken up by the previous speakers in regard to the Kew Student-Gardener. It is to be hoped that before long some means will be forthcoming whereby the Kew-trained man will be enabled to face, and overcome, the opposition that now presents itself to them in the University-trained student, who is more than ever a keen competitor for Colonial appointments. Kew always has done yeoman work for the Empire. The Kew exhibit at Wembley, small though it may seem, goes a long way towards illustrating the work that Kew has done in the Dominions overseas and in all parts of the world." Dr. Hill then mentioned that Kewites were all quite well acquainted with Mr. Dawe's activities, and as previous speakers had endeavoured to be brief in their remarks, he, too, would conclude by asking all present to drink to the health of their President. The toast was accorded musical honours.

Mr. DAWE replied very briefly, and thanked all members for the warm and cordial interest that they displayed in the Guild and its activities.

During the evening Miss Dorrie Hillier and Mr. R. F. Williams entertained the company with music and songs, and a vote of thanks to them concluded an evening which will be memorable in the history of the Guild for many years to come.

The following were present:—

Alcock, Mrs. L. L.	Cousins, F. G.	Hales, W.
Anderson, A. W.	Coutts, J.	Hammarberg, H.
Band, R.	Cradwick, Mr. & Mrs. W.	Hands, B.
Banfield, F. S.	Craig, Mrs. A. P.	Harcourt, F. G.
Beale, J. H.	Cundy, C.	Hartless, A. C.
Biggs, E. M.	Curtis, Mr. & Mrs. C. H.	Harvey, Miss V. M.
Binnington, R.	Dallimore, W.	Harwood, A.
Birkinshaw, F.	Dalziel, Dr. & Mrs. J.	Hayes, R. R.
Blackburn, A. E.	Dawe, M. T. (<i>President</i>).	Hill, Dr. A. W.
Blake, A. E., and guest.	Drew, Miss D. E.	Hillier, Miss D.
Booker, A. J.	Dunk, E. G.	Hillier, G. L. J.
Boyd, T. D.	Epps, Miss L.	Hillier, J. M.
Brook, E.	Evans, A. E.	Holland, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Brown, E.	Eves, J. W.	Howell, W.
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. T. W.	Flippance, Mr. & Mrs. F.	Hunter, Mr. & Mrs. T.
Brown, W.	Fry, W.	Hunter, W. G.
Burbridge, Mr. & Mrs. K.	Galt, Mr. & Mrs. A. S.	Hutchinson, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Burrell, Miss L. C.	Gaut, R. C.	Irving, W.
Buss, L.	Gill, B.	Jacobs, Miss A.
Chipp, T. F.	Gill, R. E.	Jennings, W. J.
Christie, J. S.	Godfrey, W. F.	Johns, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
Coates, C. F.	Godseff, L.	Johnson, G. C.
Coates, Mrs. D. B.	Greenough, J. C.	Joshua, Miss L. H.
Collin, H.	Greenway, P. J.	King, Mr. & Mrs. H. G.
Collins, W.	Gregory, C. R.	Knight, F. P.
Conn, P. W.	Gregory, J.	Lamberton, W.
Cotton, Mr. & Mrs. A. D.	Gunnell, Miss L.	Lane, G. T.

Lavender, W. L.	Osborn, Mr. & Mrs A.	Somers, Mrs. C. F.
Lawrence, W. L.	Ovenden, S. J.	Sparrow, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Lines, Miss I. L.	Patterson, W. H.	Spooner, H.
Locke, R.	Patton, H. S.	Taylor, W.
Longmire, F. J.	Perkins, H. A. T.	Tinley, G. F.
Luff, C. E. E.	Petfigrew, W. W.	Toms, K. E.
Mack, F. C.	Phillips, S. T.	Trevithick, W. E.
Mackay, A.	Pirie, J.	Waddell, Miss.
Mackintosh, J. J.	Preston, F. G.	Wakefield, Miss E. M.
Maitland, T. D.	Pritchard, B. W.	Weathers, J.
Mansfield, B.	Raffill, C. P.	Whipps, Mr. & Mrs. A. C.
Maw, H.	Ransom, D.	Williams, R. F.
Mayhew, A. W.	Richardson, J.	Wiltshire, Miss.
McPherson, J. A.	Robinson, G. W.	Wiltshire, T.
Melles, Mr. & Mrs. A. B.	Ryan, G. M.	Winn, W. N.
Murray, J. G.	Sands, W. N.	Young, W. H.
Nisbett, E. J.	Sharp, W. S.	

THE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

Session 1923-24.

A GENERAL MEETING was held in the Library on September 3rd, 1923, for the election of Officers, and Messrs. COURTTS and TAYLOR were re-elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively, by the unanimous vote of the members. Mr. W. L. LAWRENCE was elected Secretary, and Mr. G. W. ROBINSON, Assistant Secretary, with Messrs. L. BUSS, W. LAMBERTON, and J. PIRIE as Executive Committee. Nineteen meetings were held during the session, with an average attendance of 31 members, which compares quite favourably with the attendance in previous years. An exceptionally varied syllabus was arranged by Mr. Lawrence, covering an extensive range of subjects, yet all having a distinct and definite bearing on Horticulture. We are indebted to the Director and Messrs. Turrill and Marquand, and Miss E. M. Wakefield, who have added interest and variety to our syllabus.

Fifteen papers were contributed by Sub-foremen and Student-Gardeners, and all showed considerable thought and care in preparation. The discussions following the papers showed considerable improvement, and the average number taking part in them during this session were 12.5, as compared with 10.4 last session (1922-23), and 7.8 the previous session (1921-22). The Hooker Memorial Prize, again presented by the Director, was awarded to Mr. G. W. Robinson, and the Society's Prize to Mr. C. R. Gregory.

Two summer excursions were arranged: to the Rothamstead Experimental Station, Harpenden, and to the John Innes Horticultural Institution, Merton.

The season 1923-24 was the twelfth successive session during which Mr. J. Courtts has filled the position of Chairman of the Kew Mutual Improvement Society.

Syllabus.

1923.	Subject.	Lecturer.
Oct. 22	Jack and the Beanstalk	Mr. W. B. Turrill, M.Sc.
" 29	The Cropping of a Vegetable Garden	Mr. W. Lambertson.
Nov. 5	Propagation by Cuttings	Mr. F. P. Knight.
" 12	Colour in Horticulture	Mr. G. W. Robinson.
" 19	Artificial Manures	Mr. C. R. Gregory.
" 26	*The Relationship between the Plants of New Zealand and South America.....	Dr. A. W. Hill, M.A., F.R.S.
Dec. 3	The Culture of Vines	Mr. R. Binnington.
" 10	The Herbaceous Border	Mr. K. E. Toms.
" 17	Table Decoration	Mr. J. J. Mackintosh.
 1924.		
Jan. 7	Fruit Trees in Pots	Mr. T. W. Wiltshire.
" 14	*The Plant Associations of the higher Alpine zone in the Canton de Valais.....	Mr. C. V. B. Marquand, M.A.
" 21	Weeds and their eradication	Mr. W. Corbett.
" 28	Cool and Intermediate Orchids	Mr. C. H. Newman.
Feb. 4	Insect Pests of the Orchard	Mr. S. T. Phillips.
" 11	Indoor Foliage Plants	Mr. R. A. Paton.
" 18	*Fungi and Trees	Miss E. Wakefield, M.A.
" 25	Forcing Bulbs	Mr. H. A. T. Perkins.
Mar. 3	The Culture of Carnations	Mr. E. Hopper.
" 10	Black Currants	Mr. W. Campbell.
" 17	The Secretary's Report.	

(* Lantern lecture.)

G. W. ROBINSON,

Assistant Hon. Secretary.

THE CRICKET CLUB.—A General Meeting was held in the Lecture Room on February 4th, 1924, when the following officers were elected for the season 1924:—Mr. W. A. Hockley (Captain), Mr. C. F. Coates (Vice-Captain), Mr. R. A. Paton (Secretary), with Messrs. R. B. Hands and W. Franklin as members of the Committee.

The season 1924 was none too bright for the team from the point of view of matches won. During the season 17 matches were played, only three of which were won, one match being scratched, and thirteen matches lost. Six matches were played on Kew Green, two of which, by kind permission of the Director, were played on Wednesday afternoons. Away matches included some very pleasant games at Windsor, Aldenham, Chelsea, and Clivedon. The afternoon spent at Clivedon was especially enjoyable. After an exciting match we were entertained to tea, and afterwards conducted over the estate and gardens by Mr. Camm, the Head Gardener. The views through the woods and over the river were particularly admired.

Perhaps the most keenly fought match of the season was our home match with Beverley Park. The Gardens batted first and, owing to a fine innings of 30 runs by W. Farmer, reached a first innings total of 80. Beverley Park followed, their first eight wickets falling very quickly, the score-board registering 47 runs; however, the 9th and 10th

men made a stand, taking the score up to 68, before the last wicket fell to a well-bowled ball from W. Farmer, the Gardens thus winning by 12 runs.

An interesting feature of the season was the revival of an old annual feature, Staff *versus* Student-Gardeners. This match was played on July 16th, and resulted in a win for the Student-Gardeners by 35 runs. Both teams were afterwards very kindly entertained to tea by the Director, thus concluding a very enjoyable afternoon, and an event which both teams expressed the hope would become an annual fixture.

Apart from the seventeen Club matches played, several inter-departmental matches were arranged; these included two matches, Tropical Department *versus* The Rest. Great keenness was displayed by both teams, the Rest winning both games after well-fought struggles.

The batting honours for the season were carried off by W. Farmer, who had an average of ten runs per innings to his credit, while W. Franklin headed the bowling, having captured 43 wickets during the course of the season.

Despite the fact that, owing to Saturday afternoon duty, we were often handicapped by not being in a position to place the same team in the field on successive occasions, it was only necessary to scratch one match through lack of players, which is a marked improvement on former years.

The Committee wish to thank all members who by their support and interest made the season 1924 a successful one.

R. A. PATON, *Hon. Secretary.*

THE FOOTBALL CLUB.—The season 1923–24 was a memorable one in the history of the Club by the brilliant efforts of the team to secure the trophy of Section B, Division III. of the Richmond and District League. It was only by a margin of two points that they were finally compelled to take the position of “runners-up.”

In the League thirteen games were played, of which nine were won, one was drawn, and three were lost, with a total of 34 goals for and 19 against.

In the Richmond and District Charity Cup Competition the team reached the 3rd round, and was then defeated by Richmond Borough F.C. (one of the strongest teams in the neighbourhood) by the odd goal of five. The match was played in a blinding storm of wind and sleet, in which onlookers and players were soon soaked to the skin; the pitch became quickly flooded, and it was only after stopping play for some time that the referee in charge of the match allowed it to proceed. Considering the adverse conditions and the fact that Richmond

Borough were a team who were able to get in practice and to usually field the same team, the Gardens' performance was a very creditable one

For the season 1924-25, R. Hands was elected Captain, J. Farmer, Vice-Captain, and W. Howell, Hon. Secretary.

Up to the present 11 games have been played with a total of 38 goals for and 12 against. Seven league matches have yielded eleven points with 28 goals for and 7 against. The team now occupies the second position in Division III. Richmond and District League. The team are very gratified with the result of two friendly games with North Sheen Athletic, who have always been a hurdle over which they could not cross, however, on the two occasions this season North Sheen were decisively beaten.

On Boxing Day, 1924, a match was played against Richmond Wednesday Football Club in aid of St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers, etc. Despite the inclement weather, a good gathering of supporters rallied round the teams and had the satisfaction of seeing the Royal Gardens win by the odd goal of three.

Our prospects of securing the coveted league trophy are fairly promising, but it must be remembered that in the world of sport, and football in particular, strong support is a great aid to success. Knowing this, those who have the welfare of the team at heart, are asked to come and support the players, and, by so doing, enable the Club to create a record in its history, by finishing the season, as Kew always should do, Second to None!

W. HOWELL (*Hon. Secretary*).

The following extract from the local press is a typical match report:—
 "Richmond St. George's entertained Royal Gardens (Kew) in a third division Richmond League game in the Eighty-seven Acres on Saturday, and, after a very keen match, were defeated by 5 goals to 2. Midfield play ensued for some considerable time. Then Ashton got away on the 'Saints' left wing and put in a fine centre, only to see R. G. Smith balloon it over the bar from three yards out. Following this, from a scrimmage in the goal-mouth, the 'Gardens' opened their account. Within three minutes they were two up, but just before half-time Fox reduced the lead. Upon resumption of play the 'Gardens' forwards got going, and Number 3 was quickly forthcoming. The 'Saints' were not disheartened, however, and after some nice left wing work, Ashton scored Number 2. They could not equalise, and very soon the visitors scored Numbers 4 and 5 and this put the issue beyond doubt."

THE SWIMMING CLUB.—The wretched weather experienced throughout the past season confined pleasure in *aquatic* sports to the enthusiast only, and undoubtedly accounted for the poor attendance of "Learners" on the Club's weekly evening at the Richmond Public Baths.

In spite of this, the one mile Annual Championship Race, which has now become one of the social events of Kew, was successfully held on

the evening of August 19th, 1924. The six competitors were helped by a strong ebb tide, which was made even more speedy by a strong west wind. They took full advantage of these conditions and swam the course in record times. R. A. Paton was first, his time being 11 minutes 15 seconds, followed by W. Ritchings, 12 minutes, W. G. Fry, 12 minutes 10 seconds, P. J. Greenway, S. T. Phillips, and H. Musk. The club wishes to express its thanks to the Director, Mr. Coutts, Mr. H. Ruck, and Mr. J. Sealy for judging, umpiring, and timekeeping.

The prizes were presented by the Director at the opening meeting of the Mutual Improvement Society and were as follows:—First Prize, Perpetual Championship Silver Challenge Cup to be held for one year; Silver Cigarette Case; Second Prize, Auto-strop Safety Razor; Third Prize, Cut-glass Salad Bowl.

The following members served as Officers and Committee, having been elected at a General Sports Club Meeting in April: K. E. Toms, Hon. Secretary; R. A. Paton, Captain; W. Howell, Vice-Captain, with Messrs. C. Newman and W. Corbett completing the Committee.

The Committee hope that the season 1925 will prove, by a more lavish display of sunshine and warm weather, more kindly than the past has been, and so help to promote among the members of the Club a greater interest and enthusiasm for this splendid sport.

K. E. Toms (*Hon. Secretary*).

THE BRITISH BOTANY CLUB, 1924.

THE weather during the past season in no way favoured the British botanist, for seldom could specimens be collected dry, and the work of pressing and drying was often a slow business, requiring more than usual care and attention than if the season had been drier, but enthusiasm overcomes many difficulties, and despite such wretched conditions the club had a very successful year.

During the earlier part of the season members took part in a number of evening rambles. Such familiar and well-known places were visited as Brentford Canal Bank, Queen's Cottage Grounds, Teddington Sand Pits, and Sheen Common. Later in the season four half-day excursions were arranged, the spots visited being Burnham Beeches, Staines and Windsor, Guildford, and Gravesend. From such a wide area members were able to obtain a large and representative collection of the British Flora.

At the end of the season ten members sent in their collections for inspection, all of which were of a high standard, particularly that of Mr. A. W. C. Anderson, whose collection received special mention.

The club is very fortunate in being in a position to obtain the services of conductors of such high botanical repute as Messrs Irving, Hutchinson, Turrill, Skan, and Marquand, and all thanks are due to these gentlemen for their invaluable assistance throughout the year.

W. LAMBERTON, *Hon. Secretary*.

SPECIAL FRIDAY EVENING LECTURES.

WINTER AND SPRING SESSIONS, 1923-24.

1923.	Subject.	Lecturer.
Oct. 26 ...	Vegetation and Health in West Africa. (Lantern.)	Dr. J. M. Dalziel, B.Sc., F.L.S.
Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30 } Dec 7 & 14 }	Heredity and Genetics	Mr. W. B. Turrill, M.Sc.
Dec. 21 ...	The Empire Forestry Conference, Canada, 1923. (Lantern.)	Dr. J. Munro.
1924.		
Feb. 29 ...	Packing Plants for Export	Mr. W. Taylor,
Mar. 14 ...	Propagation by Seeds, Cuttings, Layer- ing and Division	Mr. A. Osborn.
Mar. 21 ...	Budding and Grafting	Mr. J. Coutts.

WINTER SESSION, 1924.

Oct. 17 ...	Packing Plants for Export	Mr. W. Taylor.
Oct. 24 & 31	Forestry	Mr. W. Dallimore.
Nov. 7	Budding and Grafting	Mr. J. Coutts.
Nov. 14 ...	Sierra Leone	Mr. M. T. Dawe, F.L.S.
Nov. 21 ...	Bush Travel in Nigeria	Dr. J. M. Dalziel, B.Sc., F.L.S.
Nov. 28, and Dec. 5 }	Forestry	Mr. W. Dallimore.
Dec. 12 ...	Horticulture in Canada (Cinematograph Lecture, followed by a discussion on the horticultural possibilities of the Dominion).	Mr. F. H. Stewart.

THE LECTURES, 1924-25.

Plant Pathology (Fungi). Lecturer, Mr. A. D. Cotton, F.L.S.
25 Lectures. Maximum marks, 250. Highest aggregates: W. Lawrence, 246; W. Lamberton, 242; E. C. W. Cooper, 233; G. W. Robinson, 229.

Plant Pathology (Insect Pests). Lecturer, Dr. J. Munro. 13 Lectures. Maximum marks, 130. Highest aggregates: E. Cooper, 126; C. A. Gregory, 124; G. W. Robinson, 123; W. Hockley, 122.

Soils and Manures. Lecturer, Mr. E. M. Crowther. 10 Lectures. Maximum marks, 100. Highest aggregates: W. Corbett, 97; R. F. Williams, 95; B. P. Mansfield, 90; E. Cooper, 88; C. Newman, 88.

General Botany. Lecturer, Mr. T. A. Sprague, B.Sc., F.L.S.
36 Lectures. Maximum marks, 300. Highest aggregates: F. P. Knight, 294; E. I. Nisbett, 294; S. T. Phillips, 294; R. F. Williams, 294; B. P. Mansfield, 288; T. S. Wells, 273.

Advanced Systematic Botany. Lecturer, Mr. C. H. Wright, A.L.S.
25 Lectures. Maximum marks, 250. Highest aggregates: W. M. Campbell, 232; G. Robinson, 208; C. H. Newman, 204; E. Cooper, 202.

Geology and Soils. Lecturer, Dr. H. H. Thomas. 10 Lectures. Maximum marks, 100. Highest aggregates: F. S. Banfield, 90; J. G. Grant, 90; E. I. Nisbett, 90; S. T. Phillips, 90; W. Brown, 80; E. Hopper, 80; C. E. E. Luff, 80.

Plant Ecology and Elementary Systematic Botany. Lecturer, Mr. W. B. Turrill, M.Sc. 12 Lectures. Maximum marks, 100. Highest aggregates: E. I. Nisbett, 100; A. W. G. Anderson, 98; W. Corbett, 98; E. V. Willoughby, 97; H. W. Kemp, 96; H. Musk, 96.

Economic Botany. Lecturer, Mr. J. M. Hillier. 20 Lectures and Demonstrations. Maximum marks, 150. Highest aggregates: S. T. Phillips, 150; R. F. Williams, 150; E. I. Nisbett, 148; A. W. Anderson, 147; F. P. Knight, 147; B. P. Mansfield, 146; H. A. T. Perkins, 146.

APPOINTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS.

MR. E. DOWNES has been appointed Horticulturist to the Department of Agriculture, Jamaica.

MR. A. G. BAILEY has been appointed Senior Supervisor, Agricultural Department, Kenya Colony.

MR. J. W. WRIGHT has been appointed Assistant Curator, Botanic Gardens, Dominica, B.W.I.

MR. F. L. SQUIBBS has been appointed Assistant Superintendent, Botanical and Forestry Department, Hong Kong.

MR. R. O. WILLIAMS has been appointed Superintendent and Assistant Botanist, Department of Agriculture, Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.

MR. A. KEYS has resigned his position as Assistant Curator, Botanic Gardens, Dominica, B.W.I., and is now with the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

MR. F. LAZENBY has been appointed Superintendent of the Harvard University Botanic Garden, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

MR. H. J. MOORE has been appointed to the position of Lecturer in Horticulture to the Province of Ontario, Canada

MR. L. BUSS was recently appointed Assistant Horticultural Instructor to the Education Department, Durham County Council.

MR. CYRIL JONES has obtained a position as head gardener to Rt. Hon. WILFRED ASHLEY, M.P., of Broadlands, Romsey, Hants.

MESSRS. G. S. CROUCH and F. G. WALSINGHAM, late of the Horticultural Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Giza, Cairo, Egypt, have resigned their appointments.

MESSRS. R. BINNINGTON and A. J. BOOKER have been appointed to the Parks Department, Leeds.

MR. J. RICHARDSON, having resigned his position as Assistant Superintendent, Parks Department, Swansea, has recently been appointed Superintendent, Parks Department, Wigan.

KEWITES AS AUTHORS.

ROCK GARDENING IN NEW ZEALAND, by David Tannock, F.R.H.S., Superintendent of Gardens and Reserves, Dunedin. Published by Whitecombe & Tombs, Ltd., Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Wellington, N.Z., Melbourne and London. 93 pages with index and 17 plates. Published price 3s. 6d.

This is one of a series of practical handbooks intended for the use of the beginner in New Zealand. The author says that the interest in rock and water gardening is extending in the Dominion, and the handbook is written with the object of stimulating the desire for true alpines, as apart from the coarser plants that are now grown in rock gardens.

There are chapters on building, planting, and the cultivation of plants, as well as others on the moraine, bog, and water garden, and wall gardens. Following is a selection of suitable plants for use in the rock garden, with lists at the end of the volume of the best plants for various purposes, including shade plants, wall plants, limestone-loving plants, bog plants, and shrubs.

The book is well illustrated, chiefly with views and plants in the Dunedin Botanic Gardens, but many of them, unfortunately, are marred by the inelegant fences in the foreground. On the whole this is a useful little book, full of information, and devoid of the usual superfluous matter which is so often met with.

SHRUBS FOR AMATEURS, by W. J. Bean, V.M.H. Published by Country Life Ltd., 20 Tavistock St., Covent Garden; New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1924. Published at 5s. net. 117 pages with 15 illustrations.

This book, which should prove a boon to amateurs with small gardens, deals in a brief and very lucid manner with the preparation of the ground, planting, transplanting, grouping and arrangement,

pruning, &c., of hardy shrubs. There is also a very complete list of shrubs suitable for various soils and aspects; the lists are of special interest, as they include many of the newer shrubs. The principal genera are also dealt with in detail, brief descriptions of the various plants being given, with much valuable information regarding the positions and conditions under which the plants are most likely to succeed. Altogether this is a book which should prove of immense value to the owners of small gardens, as it brings to their notice many choice shrubs which should to a great extent take the place of the all too common Privet, Aucubas, and Laurels.

MY GARDEN BOOK, by John Weathers. Published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 4. Price 36s. net. "Copiously illustrated by means of excellent half-tone blocks, made from photographs by the late R. A. Malby, and numerous line drawings; there are also 24 coloured plates. The volume contains a perfect mine of information, furnished with a wealth of detail set out for the greater part in a most simple and lucid style. An interesting feature of the book is, as the author points out in his preface, that the derivation of all generic names are given, which lends a decided educational and instructive value to the work. To the gardener, for whom the volume is primarily intended, the descriptive list of plants, vegetables and fruit, suitable for various purposes, will be found of enormous value. In this way it resembles a miniature encyclopædia." (*The Garden*, 13.12.1924.)

FLEURS, FRUITS ET LEGUMES, by O. F. Wuyts. Published by Imprimerie Van Doosselaere et Fils, Boulevard de l'Heirnisse, 19, Gand, Belgium. 253 pages with index and numerous diagrams and illustrations.

THE COMPLETE HOME LANDSCAPE, by Arthur A. Jennings in collaboration with Leonard H. Johnson. Published by the A. T. De La Mare Co., Inc., New York, 1923. 178 pages with index, copiously illustrated by 114 black and white drawings and diagrams.

KEW NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

THE number of visitors to the Gardens during 1924 was 1,535,855, an increase of 349,193 compared with the previous year. The greatest monthly attendance was during June, when 332,458 visitors were recorded (May 1923, 204,586); the greatest single day record was 80,688 on Easter Monday, April 21, and the highest Sunday attendance was 44,480 on June 15. The lowest monthly record was February with 16,399, the lowest Sunday numbers 510 in December, and the lowest attendance, of 14, was recorded on December 2. Visitors on Sundays totalled 666,152, and on weekdays 869,703.

THE Kewites Annual Social was held at the Kew Pavilion on January 8th, 1925, and attracted upwards of 170 Past and Present Kewites and their friends. The programme included a small whist drive for which excellent prizes were awarded, dancing, and vocal items. The hall was tastefully decorated by the members of the Committee, who are to be congratulated on the arrangement of an excellent programme.

THE following note appeared in the *Evening News* of June 2, 1924 :—

“London has celebrated Rhododendron Sunday, and thousands flocked to the Parks and in particular to Kew Gardens and Richmond Park. They found the famous Rhododendron Dell at Kew ablaze with the crimson and scarlet of magnificent blooms which spread like a rainbow among the rain-glistening green of grass and trees. Officials who have been at Kew a quarter of a century said they had never seen the blooms look finer. Many people went no farther than Hyde Park, where also the rhododendrons were in full glory.”

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN was graciously pleased to accept a copy of the *Journal* for 1924, which contained an account of Her Majesty's visit to Kew on November 27th, 1923. During the past year H.M. The Queen of Rumania and H.M. The King of Italy paid visits to the Gardens, as did also the Emir of Katsina.

THE year 1924 has in many respects been a record year at Kew, but probably the most interesting feature is the increase in the number of plants, seeds, etc., presented to the Gardens' collections. In all, 749 separate consignments of plants, seeds, etc., were received, a very considerable increase over former years, as well as being a record in the history of the Establishment. One particularly fine donation, which is worthy of mention, was the fine, large, and representative collection of Himalayan orchids collected by Mr. G. H. Cave, of the Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling, which were received at Kew early in the year. Since, Mr. Cave has forwarded upwards of 800 packets of seeds of Himalayan plants.

THE design of the badge for members of the Guild has now been definitely settled, and it is hoped that, by the time that this number is in print, arrangements will have been made to make it possible for members to obtain sports blazers embodying the approved colours and design. The well-known tropical outfitters, Messrs. Griffiths, McAllister and Crook, Ltd., of 10 and 10A Warwick Street, London, W.1, have been approached and are willing to supply direct to

members. It was not possible to obtain Royal sanction to incorporating the Royal Crown in the approved design, the Home Secretary not being able to recommend His Majesty The King to approve of this measure.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. W. J. Bean, Curator of the Gardens, to be a Companion of the Imperial Service Order.

DURING the past year Miss O. Rudolf and Mr. C. E. Hubbard have been successful in passing the Matriculation Examination at the London University, while Mr. C. R. Gregory, a Student-Gardener at Kew, has been awarded the National Diploma of Horticulture.

KEW METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

	Rainfall in inches.	Temperature.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.
1924.		F.	F.
January	2.40	52°	23°
February	0.49	51	15
March	0.83	58	19
April	3.17	75	23
May	3.03	76	32
June	2.57	82	39
July	3.24	88	39
August	2.46	78	40
September	2.74	71	36
October	3.69	68	26
November	2.40	58	23
December	2.80	54	26
Total Rainfall for 1924 ..	29.82	—	—

The rainfall for 1924 has been somewhat heavier than in previous years; the fall, however, has been spread fairly evenly over a wide period, and no monthly fall has been so excessively heavy as in October 1923, when 5.19 inches were recorded. One advantage that has resulted from the heavier rainfall has shown itself in the appearance of the lawns. The abundant rains have enabled the lawns to recover fully from the effects of the drought of 1921, and many trees and shrubs also have regained their vigour. The new rose beds near the Palm House were a mass of glorious blossoms in the early summer, but the dull and wet weather did not allow the development of perfect blooms in the early autumn. No notable trees have been lost during the year through storms, though a large oak was struck by lightning in the early summer near the Cedar Vista.

A DAFFODIL SONG.

Glint of gold in the sunshine,
 Shimmering silver in the shade,
 Their trumpets flare to the call of Spring
 And their pale cups light the glade.
 The daffodils are blossoming,
 The garden's young to-day,
 The Winter's past, the flowers will last,
 Oh! sing Spring's roundelay!

H. H. T., 1924.

A DREAM GARDEN.

If but my dreams came true, I'd have
 A garden gold and grey—
 Grey with the shade of sombre Yew,
 Gold where the sunshine lay.
 I'd have it full of fragrant flowers
 Entwined with memories,
 For those grown old, who love to dream
 Of Youth's lost ecstasies.
 For Youth, afire with Faith—a realm
 Where sunshine outlives shade,
 Where bloom the flowers of Hope and Joy
 And Time may be waylaid.

H. H. T., 1924.

WEDDING BELLS.

Miss C. F. Ellis	to Mr. A. G. Somers at Marylebone, London.	Dec. 24, 1923.
Mr. R. R. Hayes	„ Miss Monica Duff at Birkenhead.	Dec. 31, 1923.
Mr. Harold Green	„ Miss N. A. Duncan at London.	Jan. 17, 1924.
Mr. F. J. Gammon	„ Miss Ethel Parker at St. Aloysius, Oxford.	Feb. 21, 1924.
Mr. E. Coward	„ Miss J. McIntyre at Winchester.	Mar. 2, 1924.
Miss J. Mash	„ Mr. Charles L. Flack at Regina, Sask., Canada.	Sept. 29, 1924.
Mr. Ernest G. Dunk	„ Miss Nellie May Elson at St. Andrew's, Minley, Farnborough, Hants.	Oct. 4, 1924.
Mr. G. W. Robinson	„ Miss Elsie May Butler at Colerne, Wilts.	Oct. 30, 1924.
Mr. Wilfred Roberts	„ Miss Gladys Gilbert at Hyde Church, Hants.	Nov. 19, 1924.
Mr. A. E. Blake	„ Miss Doris Fox at Holy Trinity, Richmond, Surrey.	Nov. 22, 1924.
Mr. C. Hazel	„ Miss Mary Allsopp at Bristol.	Dec. 11, 1924.
Mr. H. P. Chollet	„ Mme. Maria Claeys at Bruges, Belgium.	Jan. 6, 1925.

WHERE THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

MR. W. CRADWICK writes:—"As will be seen in the *Journal*, I left Kew in 1888, and went to Jamaica. I first of all took charge of Castleton Gardens, but on account of the ignorance of the medical profession in those days I promptly got dosed up with malarial fever, and at the end of ten months was transferred from that most beautiful spot to the Cinchona Plantations. These plantations range from 5,000 feet upwards, with a climate that may be equalled in some other parts of the world but could not possibly be excelled in any, and from the day I arrived there until the day I left no suspicion of malaria occurred.

"The Department of Public Gardens, as it was called then, was, however, in the throes of retrenchment, and I did little of note while there, except to experiment with 'European' vegetables, which grow to perfection at that elevation in Jamaica. We used to grow green peas there which were not excelled even at the Chelsea Show. At the end of two years I was transferred to Hope Gardens, which were then little more than a garden in name, and at the end of nine years I left them practically what they are to-day. In the meantime, through the agency of Sir William Blake, our then Governor, I was called upon to give instruction in the growth and preparation of our many and varied agricultural products, chiefly to the peasantry, which was what really led to my leaving Hope Gardens. I might say, as an indication of the growth of these Gardens during the time I was in charge, that the nursery part of it increased from an output of about 11,000 plants to nearly 25,000.

"With regard to the pioneer work done as an Agricultural Instructor, this soon became popular, and various attempts were made to draft Instructors from the ranks of planters and professional men, until to-day, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society, Jamaica has an itinerant Agricultural Instructors Staff of nearly twenty. The instruction work has wrought good and lasting improvements in the cultivation of most of our products, and largely assisted in the control of insect and fungoid pests. Perhaps the most notable achievements in this direction were the control of canker in cocoa and the discovery of an incipient case of Panama disease in bananas. These have led to a systematic control being instituted by the Government which has confined the ravages of the disease in a way which has not been done in any other country.

"I know you must be thinking now about your space, so I will stop, except I would just like to say this, that soil and climate, rainfall, etc., vary in Jamaica just as they do in any other small island with a great range of altitude, but I do honestly believe that there is no country in the world which offers such a perfect climate, with such congenial surroundings for people to live in comfort and security as Jamaica, as it is between two and four thousand feet above sea-level. Here

practically all the fruits and vegetables of the world flourish side by side, as well as the most beautiful flowers. Mosquitoes are practically non-existent, while the ordinary house-fly, which can be such a pest, with a little care can also be eliminated; and if you can, through your *Journal*, or personally, attract the attention of people who wish to find a haven of rest for middle age to the end of their tether, you will be doing mankind a great service."

MR. C. WARREN writes from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada:—
 "I have recently had the pleasure of attending, as a Past Kewite, the Convention of the Great Plains Section of the Society of Horticultural Science, held in Winnipeg from August 11th to August 16th. During the Convention it was my privilege to meet many enthusiastic horticulturists of Manitoba and the North United States.

"It will be recognised that anyone carrying on work in the horticultural world in Manitoba must be an optimistic enthusiast, when I point out that the winter lasts from September to April, and sometimes even into May; in addition, frosts frequently occur and pay a snappy visit during the other months of the year. In winter the temperature registers anywhere in the region of 40 degrees below zero, and, as was the case this last winter (1923), very little snow fell to act as a protection to perennials. These enthusiasts, however, have formed a strong body for assisting each other in the introduction of better flowers and fruit into their respective districts.

"During the course of the Convention the delegates visited numerous market gardens, nurseries, private gardens, and public parks (Winnipeg is well provided with parks and open spaces); in fact, the general view is that this city can compare with the towns and cities of England in this respect, and can rightly congratulate herself on the far-sightedness of her Parks Department. During the visits which were paid to the private gardens, one was struck by the endeavour of the owners to protect their houses and gardens from the prairie blizzards by leaving any tree that is near the residence, with the result that anyone attempting to carry out a proper system of grouping of flowering shrubs, herbaceous plants, or evergreens, is at once up against the results of this overshadowing of beds, borders, and lawns. On one particular estate there was in front of the house a 200 ft. frontage; inside the front hedge was a massed hedge of native shrubs and trees some 20 ft. wide; the drive then came in at both ends of the 200 ft. frontage and formed a half-moon to the house 97 ft. wide at its widest part, of which 20 ft. was hedge and the remainder lawn! On this there were fully 30 native oaks from the original bush, and the owner was worried because his lawn had not a luxuriant growth of grass!! Roses were planted in borders overshadowed by native bushes at the rear, and a one-ft. wide border around the house was expected to produce giant *Antirrhinums*.

"The residents who possess gardens are willing to accept advice on

the growing of plants, but very few are willing to act on suggestions for the general lay-out of the garden. Many plants that are hardy in Toronto and Ontario are found to be frost-killed in Manitoba. Annuals seem to be the best subjects for our short summer, while Delphiniums and Pæonies seem to be the principal perennials grown; masses of these are in evidence at all horticultural shows in this region. The Government are doing their best to encourage the growing of all horticultural subjects, and offer a percentage of the prize-money at all shows held throughout the Province."

MR. GERALD W. BUTCHER, J.P., has forwarded a copy of the Annual Report of the Vacant Land Cultivation Society for the year ending March 31st, 1924. The following notes may be of interest:—

"During the past year the number of lectures given by the Society's Lecturer (Mr. Butcher) in the Prisons of England and Wales was 244, making a total of 252 since this branch of our work was taken up on March 7th, 1923.

"The lectures consist of courses of practical gardening and agriculture, mainly from the view of food production; and, at the special request of the prisoners, lectures have also been given on flowers and fruit growing, farm crops, intensive cultivation, and market-gardening.

"It has become the practice in a number of prisons for a class of prisoners to be taken. The method of selection varies; in some prisons, the class consists of inmates due for release soon after the termination of the course of lectures; other inmates form the farm and garden parties of the prisons. The audiences vary considerably in numbers—from about three dozen in the case of small educational classes to between 600 and 700 in certain convict establishments. The average attendance is certainly not less than 100, and the total number of prisoners attending the lectures is approximately 25,000. In some cases women prisoners are also present, and it is pleasing to note that officers, when off duty, sometimes attend.

"During the past year great strides have been made in the prisons and adjacent grounds in connection with gardening. Flowers, palms, ferns, and bulbous plants are now a feature of the interiors of many prisons, and in several instances the food-growing area has been extended. In few prisons the men are given bulbs to grow in their cells; whilst, in many others, plants, tended by the inmates, are grown in the corridors. Such privileges naturally arouse a keener interest in wider spheres of gardening. In every prison questions are now invited at the close of each lecture. One could not wish for more attentive or interested audiences, and the general behaviour of all classes of prisoners leaves nothing to be desired. At certain prisons it is now the custom for lectures to be given without the presence of either officers or officials, and not once has there been a single untoward incident, or anything but complete friendliness and unreserved respect and gratitude towards the Society's lecturer."

Mr. H. J. MOORE read the following paper before the recent convention of Canadian Florists' and Gardeners' Association at Ottawa, and it is reproduced here in order that Kewites in the American Continent may be acquainted with the progress that is being made in the horticultural world in Canada:—

“There is no land of greater promise than Canada. Its far-flung territory conceals within its breast, resources the vastness of which are beyond the conception of the human mind. Its summer climate is more than ideal for the production of practically every horticultural and agricultural product. Its winter climate, while in localities stern and severe, is ideal for the production of men with virile bodies and active minds. Canada is essentially an agricultural domain and to her products, her people must, as time goes on, give more and more attention, for upon these will largely depend her economic life.

“Two hundred years or more of the pioneer life of the Dominion have resulted in the depletion of many of the resources. Following the pioneer came the era of commerce, unfortunately accompanied by vandalism. Men have cut, destroyed and removed the resources, the equal of which the world never before knew, and which never again will be found in a natural state. Men with an honest purpose and the vandal alike have made teeming millions of dollars. Many of these men have not put a dollar aside for the purpose of replacing that which has made them rich, or which they have destroyed, much less thanked Almighty God for his goodness.

“After two hundred years of pioneer life we find ourselves wondering why our population is so small—9,000,000 only. It is perhaps because only a few could avail themselves of the resources. It cannot be because the country is incapable of supporting a greater population. If with all our enormous resources and possibilities we have failed to attract a greater population, it is because the country could not assimilate more. The resources were in a raw state, and there were few industries. The time therefore has arrived to find a way to assimilate a large population, and that way will be through the channels of basic research. Research will create industry in any branch.

“With the creation of industry the financier will again turn his attention to the particular industry in which he is interested. The solution then of populating the Dominion is to encourage the investment of capital, with the subsequent employment of people in the various industries.

“Through research, tremendous improvement has taken place in the production of minerals in the Dominion and in the production of products from these minerals. Medical research has resulted in the saving of precious human lives, and in making more sanitary and habitable even our worst homes. Research in our fisheries is resulting in the restocking of our lakes with fish, thus maintaining our fisheries, which otherwise would soon pass out of existence. In forestry research

we are just starting, thanks largely to *Canadian Forest and Outdoors*, and not any too soon. The few men who are trying to save our forests and to establish better forestry methods are to be complimented. In agricultural research we have done something.

“In horticulture no actual systematized research has been attempted. It is true that experiment stations are experimenting along certain lines, and all credit is due to these. It is also true that private experimenters have devoted some time to the work. It is likewise true that to-day in this vast country we have no institute devoted purely to horticultural research, and until such an institute becomes a fact, the possibility of adding millions to our revenue as a result of horticultural activity and industry will remain only a possibility.

“Canada needs a national institute for horticultural research, an institute which will belong to the nation and be outside of political control, and where research as it applies to the fundamental problems and laws will be carried out.

“The possibilities of the development of Canadian horticulture through research are tremendous. Governments have come and gone; they have voted millions of money for agriculture and only thousands for horticulture. The fault cannot lie with governments for they had not the knowledge of the value of horticultural research. The fault, if any, must lie with organized horticulture, which knows its needs, but which has never taken the trouble to point out the need of an institute to carry out the work.

“Can we build a house properly without a knowledge of architecture? Can bridges be built to successfully carry modern traffic without a knowledge of engineering? This knowledge of architecture and of engineering is the foundation of constructive practice. Give a labourer a hammer, saw, and nails and see the botch he will make of a house—so with horticulture. Research will reveal to us the exact condition of our soils and also the nature of the life which inhabits them, whether this be friend or foe. It will reveal the life-history of friendly and unfriendly insects, fungi and bacteria, so that we may more readily be able to combat the unfriendly and put to use the friendly in our interests. It will reveal to us fundamental laws of breeding and teach us more about some laws which have only recently been discovered. The need of research is apparent in every branch of horticulture; in the production of better fruits and fruit-products, including nut-bearing trees, and their products; plants which produce oil-bearing seeds and their products. Research into textiles; rubber-producing plants, plants producing perfume, and honey, and wax-producing plants; researches into the realm of insect and fungoid pests, soil-physics and chemistry, and budding and grafting on new stocks will be of the utmost value.

“Above all, research in plant-breeding will reveal to us plants which, under cultivation, will sooner or later necessitate the creation of

industry for the manufacture of their products. We are at the threshold of a time when millions of human beings will knock at our doors. These must have work and be fed. We have encouraged those with a tendency towards agriculture. We have failed because we have only a few things for them to produce, and have not always had a market for their products. We must seek the aid of research along the lines of systematic plant-breeding to indicate to us what our magnificent soil and climate are capable of producing. We should be delving into research to find out the thousand and one good things of other climes which are capable of being crossed with our own plants. The production of hybrid plants with a greater range of cultivation and of greater economic importance will do more to make the Dominion a populous and industrious country than all the advertising that money can procure, and all the schemes of colonization that can be propounded.

“We have tried to populate our rich lands with a people who follow agriculture or horticulture as a profession. We assumed that as there was a field for production, the produce and the market must necessarily be there. All the eggs were in one basket, the crop failed or was a glut on the market. The inevitable happened, and the larger towns and cities got the prospective farmer.

“Should we not, when populating any new territory, seek to discover by creative scientific research, crops which are adapted to that locality, or to produce them, and experiment with their products. We are slowly learning that crops will develop the country, and products the town. Certain it is that without new crops and new products development will be slow.

“The following are among the objects of the institute:—

“(a) To assist in solving the problems as they pertain to horticultural organizations, and of individuals interested in any way in horticulture.

“(b) To conduct the practice of plant-breeding and to experiment with a view to create or discover plants adapted to culture in Canada, of an economic or æsthetic nature, within the range of cultivation.

“(c) To co-operate with government experimental farms and institutions, as far as compatible, in all branches of horticultural research or experimentation.

“(d) To promote and encourage a study of genetics and a knowledge of the fundamental laws of heredity as they apply to the vegetable kingdom.

“(e) To import and to test under the law plants of any description which are likely to prove of value as progenitors of valuable hybrids, or, which are likely to become of economic value.

“(f) To investigate the insect and fungoid pests of plants and of soils, and to make a study of the various soil bacteria; also to investigate the various greenhouse pests.

“(g) To effect an analysis of soils, and to make a study of their physical properties.

“(h) To encourage through the beautification of home surroundings in all localities by the production of flowering and ornamental plants, shrubs and trees, a love of home and of country.

“(i) To publish pamphlets relative to all discoveries and to issue reports upon the work of research in all its branches, and to keep records of all experiments, including those of a genetic nature, so as to preserve accurate historical statements for posterity.

“(j) To maintain a correspondence office for the dissemination of information relative to horticultural problems, and as a means of promptly answering all requests by letter for information.

“To some the project may seem premature. This is not the case. Canada is big enough to have a National Institute for Horticultural Research. It will be established by men and women with vision, in order that she may develop her economic resources, and by so doing add to her revenue; also to the knowledge of life without which the education of her citizens cannot be complete. Knowledge creates power! It also creates love. This research institute will be established because the best things in our Canadian national life demand it. It is necessary that we weave a little more of the beauty of the creation in and around our habitations, to make us love our country and to show the world that not only are we prosperous but that we have a national soul, the destiny of which is controlled by the purposes and love of the Infinite.

“Experiments along the lines of Mendel’s investigations recently carried out have led to conclusions that justify the scientist in calling attention to the need for an institute for horticultural research in Canada. It is hoped that the attention of all who are in a position to realize the possibilities of such an undertaking will be attracted.

“As a result of laboratory practice it is possible to determine the ability of almost any genus to produce more strongly than others. That fact is sufficient for the consideration of all possessed of the true sense of economy, and more especially those who have the larger vision of the future of the country through the development of its horticultural resources.

“That the field embraces not only the branch of garden and field crop production, but also that of forestry and the beautification of home surroundings, commends the suggestion to a wide range of interest. The desirability of encouraging true scientific investigation of horticultural possibilities can be seen from both the economic and aesthetic view-point. It must be admitted that to build up industry with neglect of the sense of the beautiful is more or less futile if the best development of the nation is to be considered.”

THE following article, under the heading of "Our Director of Agriculture," appeared in the *California Cultivator* on February 23, 1924, and is a remarkable testimonial from the land of his adoption of the abilities of a former Kewite:—

"In a short time now a federal plant quarantine board will begin to function which will maintain inspectors at every port of entry in the entire United States. This board is the outgrowth of the Western plant quarantine board composed of members from the 11 western states acting in conjunction with British Columbia and Lower California, and has kept plant pests out of its district for a number of years.

"The formation of the Western plant quarantine board and the new federal board is traceable directly to one man, *G. H. Hecke, Director of Agriculture of this State.*

"In 1892 there landed on these shores an emigrant lad without much cash but with a wonderful fund of plant knowledge gained in nursery training and in horticulture college in his native country of Germany. This knowledge had been supplemented by work in the vineyards of France and later in the *Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England.*

"His interest in California began as a boy when he had read some stories of the gold rush of earlier years and his coming was in answer to an advertisement of a trained horticulturist to work at Bakersfield.

"A short time after his arrival he was working as a field hand in an orchard in Yolo County. This property known as the Yolanda Orchard was later purchased by Mr Hecke and is now his home. It is one of the most valuable in the entire state.

"Later, when phylloxera made its appearance and the grape industry was threatened with extinction he was drafted into the service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and through his knowledge of viticulture remedial efforts were put forth which were of great assistance in checking the disease. During this period Mr. Hecke was in charge of 11 stations scattered the entire length of the state.

"Retiring to private life again he became one of the leading fruit producers of this great commonwealth but was always ready and willing to help with advice and with service whenever either was sought. Later he was appointed horticultural commissioner of Yolo County which position he held until the death of State Commissioner of Horticulture Cook in 1916 when he was called upon to take up that work.

"Later on when the State Department of Agriculture was organized he became the Director at which time agriculture was just beginning to receive the impetus which has carried it forward, until now its returns are approximately \$600,000,000 a year. At that time an appropriation of \$50,000 a year was made to suffice for the expenses of the department and now \$1,000,000 a year is required.

"In the quarantine division of the Department of Agriculture at the time he took charge Mr. Hecke found a few scattered inspectors

attempting to keep out pests from foreign countries, but with indifferent success. This was one of the first great problems of his administration and he realized that California could not be successful in maintaining isolation if it stood alone. So he began the work which resulted in the formation of the Western quarantine board and which has kept all of the Western states free from plant pests and diseases which so frequently slip in from foreign lands. His standing with the federal department, due to his work with it, has been of very material help in carrying out his plans for the federal quarantine board and the late President Harding, who was heartily in favour of the plan, assisted wonderfully in putting it into execution.

"At the present time one of the great problems confronting him is that of divorcing the agricultural department from politics so that it may go on with its work, no matter what upsets the state government may receive. In 1919 Mr. Hecke proposed the formation of the agricultural legislative committee to be composed of representatives of the leading agricultural groups. This was done and the committee has functioned successfully by assisting in the passage of needed laws and has been the watch dog against legislation of injurious character.

"When the new administration came into power last winter there was a lack of harmony between this committee, which understood the needs of the department, and the state board of control which was seeking economy. An agricultural advisory council was proposed which should listen to both the administration and the agricultural legislative committee and reconcile the two to a single policy if possible. This proposal met with Governor Richardson's approval and he appointed a small advisory council headed by James Mills, one of the most widely interested and stable horticultural men of the state. Through this council the viewpoints of the various factions were brought together and the differences settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

"The possibilities of a permanent council of this kind have appealed very strongly to Mr. Hecke and efforts are being made to have the next legislature create a legally constituted state board of agriculture which shall control the agricultural policy of the state as the Board of Regents does the University of California.

"It is proposed that members of this board be from the various branches of agriculture and be appointed by the governor to serve for varying periods, so that there will be new appointments yearly. This will remove the direction of the agricultural policy of the state from politics as no one governor will have the appointment of a complete board after the first, unless he be in office for many years. This board will appoint the State Director of Agriculture and thus remove the most highly important office in the state entirely from political preferment. It will also co-operate with him in the formation of agricultural policies and thus give them a permanency which will allow the department to select and maintain a force of assistants which will

carry them out successfully. It is believed that such a plan will remove many of the difficulties which have cropped out at various times.

“In a conversation with me the other day, Mr. Mills expressed the highest admiration for Mr. Hecke as a man whose willingness to serve the state at the expense of his own business interests, marks him as an ideal American citizen. If the old saying holds true that we get out of life in proportion to what we put into it, Mr. Hecke's life should be very full.”

Writing from Penang in April last, Mr. G. A. BEST says:—“During the past year (1923) I have had the pleasure of meeting two or three Old Kewites. Hawkins was in Singapore for two or three days, during which time he was very busy but found time to pay me a visit. At Christmas time Michie called on me here at Penang. An injured knee prevented my showing him round, as I should have liked to have done. Milsum, of the Agricultural Department, called on me about a month ago as he was returning to Kuala Lumpur on leave. Michie told me that two or three fellows would be coming out this way before long. Whoever they are, I do hope they will look me up if they have the opportunity. I shall be only too pleased to show them round, and when I return to Singapore (in July) I shall be able to put anyone up for a night or two should they be staying there. I should like to hear from anyone who may be coming this way so that I can be on the look-out for them. Penang is now looking very beautiful, as all the roadside trees are in new leaf. *Pterocarpus indica* has been blooming very freely; the trees are masses of colour. The petals, as they fall, give one the impression of snowstorms with flakes of gold. Instead of all flowering together and being over in a few days, the trees have been blooming in succession for the last two or three months.”

THE BOTANIC GARDENS, SINGAPORE.

BY THE DIRECTOR, MR. I. H. BURKILL.

FROM 1819 to 1829 Singapore had a Botanic Garden, which was closed in the latter year by orders from India during a period of retrenchment. What it contained is unknown, except that spice-trees had been planted in it.

In 1836 seven acres of this old Garden were reopened and put at the service of a small Agri-Horticultural Society, which maintained itself in chief measure by the sale of the nutmegs from the trees planted in 1819. What this Society did otherwise is unrecorded, and before 1846 it was dead.

In 1859 another Agri-Horticultural Society arose, with Colonel O. Cavanagh, the Governor, as President: and this Society received the use of sixty acres of Government land four miles from the town for

the purpose of creating a Garden. They raised funds by entrance fees and subscriptions, etc., and received from the Government a small amount of convict labour. They appointed one Lawrence Niven, a planter, to be Superintendent of their Garden and commenced to lay the land out.

The land—it now constitutes the larger half of the Botanic Gardens—is a low ridge rising one hundred feet between two parallel streamlets, and falling to the south, where these two streamlets empty into another. The south end in 1859 had been cultivated, and appears to have been a waste of tall grass; the northern end carried the beautiful virgin forest of Singapore. Cutting the latter a little back, so as to operate upon the highest part of the ridge, the Society made in 1860 a band-promenade, a croquet-lawn, and flower-beds on wide terraces, a considerable amount of earthwork being involved in doing so. Away from this social centre they planted over the lower slopes local fruit-trees, and such local ornamental trees as *Cyrtophyllum fragrans*.

By 1863–64, when the terraces on the hill-top had been completed, they made a ring-road upon the projecting end of the ridge, laying it with such perfect accuracy that obviously again much earthwork had to be faced.

In 1866, when the Government re-aligned the western border of the Garden in the course of constructing a public road, and threw into the Garden the whole of the swamp down which the border had run, the Society seized the opportunity of constructing a lake, and by means of a dam about eight feet high enclosed nearly four acres of water.

They next decided wisely that the staff ought to be housed outside the limits of the Garden, and purchased twenty-four acres adjoining for the purpose. They followed this up by mortgaging their property to obtain building funds. This was seven years from the foundation, during which period the Society seems to have put £3,500 into their work and to have had the labour of ten to thirty convicts at a time, usually ten. At all their meetings Colonel (afterwards Major-General) Cavanagh took the chair, and was invariably helpful. Their first Secretary was a Mr. J. E. Macdonald; their second, from 1863 forwards, a Mr. E. J. Leveson, and, as far as can be seen, to these three years is due the success in the early years of the undertaking. With splendid forethought they laid out the Garden and with an immense faith in their mission they built for the future. No one of them saw the result of their labours, the last of the three to leave the Settlement being Colonel Cavanagh in 1867.

From that year the Society fell upon difficult days, through which, except for a weak attempt in 1870 to face their growing debts, they drifted into a financial position which by 1874 had become hopeless. Then, despairing, they sought the Government with a request that their property and their debts might be taken over and the Garden maintained for the public. The Government acceded, and established

a Trust with a Committee of Management of three, whereof two were their own officers. To this Committee they voted an annual sum, and undertook to pay the salary of a trained horticulturist as Superintendent. The horticulturist then appointed was Henry James Murton*. He joined his appointment in the latter part of 1875.

Murton's services stand evident in the planting near the main gate of the Gardens; and in adding to the collection he showed great activity. Unfortunately he was very young and little suited for control. Once an ill-judged act provoked an assault upon him from his labourers, and it was deemed necessary to send him away on a long tour to allow the trouble to subside; later it was found necessary to part with him. He had planted well; but his work had been broken into by an attempt to establish an ambitious Zoo within the Gardens.

Murton's successor was Nathaniel Cantley †, who, after a training at Kew, had been Assistant-Director of Gardens in Mauritius. He was a devotee of order and set many things straight. He found the parts of the Zoo which had not been swept away, scattered and brought them all to one place. He found coolie-lines in three places and collected them into one spot. He embarked upon an orderly series of flower-beds to illustrate the classification of plants, a scheme which failed as he could not keep the beds filled. He found an office built with broad eaves under the idea that plants could be kept under them, and got the two incongruous uses separated, obtaining a new office near the main gate, and an Exhibition house measuring 188 by 92 feet. He organised the watch, the coolies' times, and much that still remains. Unfortunately, his constitution was broken before his arrival, and within six months he was forced to take his first leave. Upon his return he was entrusted with the organisation of a Forest Department, and in connection therewith allowed the use of a piece of Government waste land upon the north of the Gardens: this land subsequently became called the Economic Garden; and while earnest hopes were always entertained that ultimately it might be incorporated into the Gardens, the Government would not agree. In 1887 Cantley became ill again, took leave, and died while absent—a sound organiser and worthy of remembrance.

It was decided after this to appoint a man of greater scientific attainments, and Mr. Henry Nicholas Ridley, who is still with us, was chosen. He was given wider powers than his predecessor, and became Chairman of the Committee of Management, whereon the Government no longer demanded an official majority. In the Gardens he carried Cantley's shade-rockeries to completion, and Murton's insignificant planting on the twenty-four acres bought in 1866, he extended, selecting palms for the purpose, and made the Palm Valley the beauty-spot which it now is. He built the Exhibition house annexe (50 by 40 feet), and a series of propagating houses to serve it.

* Portrait in the *Journal of the Kew Guild*, 1899, p. 32.

† Portrait in the *Journal of the Kew Guild*, 1898, p. 35.

Murton and Cantley had botanised, but neither had contrived to make much headway; Mr. Ridley, qualified in a way which they were not, succeeded on their foundations, built up a splendid herbarium, and brought the naming of plants in cultivation to accuracy. By a long series of publications on plants studied alive, observed wild and brought into cultivation, he made the scientific reputation of the Gardens. In the attached Economic Garden he studied rubber, and extended Cantley's planting, but he was not allowed funds to develop it fully. He retired in 1912, and the writer of this review succeeded him.

It has been the writer's good fortune to find a Government willing to strengthen the scientific staff, and to build a very serviceable laboratory; he has added about twenty thousand sheets to the herbarium, and raised the library to four thousand volumes. It has been his misfortune to lose the Economic Garden under an urgent demand for building land. The Garden being attached to the Botanic Gardens but loosely, not fully contiguous, and only half developed towards functions which it was pointed out could be fulfilled beyond municipal limits, the case for the retention of the land it occupied when it came upon the 1920 estimates, was weak; and it was decided to use it for educational purposes. With the passing away of this land, the Botanic Gardens have become completely hemmed in; for the town has grown round them. With the hemming in their use by the public has increased enormously; and, in adjustment to this, roads have been widened to admit of the increased wheel-traffic (commercial vehicles alone are excluded), masses of colour have been developed, anti-mosquito measures extended, and such small services introduced as a tea-kiosk. There are no waste corners; and work is intensive and must remain so henceforward.

The intenser work means greater cost; and greater grants have been given, with perhaps a little less control by the Gardens' Committee; but on this Committee men among the ablest in the Colony are found willing to sit.

No director achieves successes single-handed, and there is the help of others to acknowledge. To Singapore, while Murton was yet in charge, Mr. Walter Fox was sent, and he had a hand during his long service in many improvements. Mr. Robert Derry had a considerable share in the rubber work. Messrs. T. W. Main, J. W. Anderson, F. Flippance, and Mr. G. A. Best did or are doing their part in the out-of-doors side. Major T. F. Chipp for a short time joined in the scientific work, and Mr. R. E. Holttum is doing so now as his successor.

The scientific side has a clear course, which has been defined elsewhere. In conclusion, some of the horticultural features of the Gardens may be pointed out.

The Gardens contain $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres of forest, and hitherto an attempt

has been made to keep it virgin or untouched. But so small an area is bound to a natural deterioration; and the time has arrived when a little help needs to be given in the regeneration of the trees native to it. Climbers at the same time have to be prevented from destroying the outermost trees, and the luxuriant fern *Gleichenia linearis* from making such a dense mat upon the ground that nothing can grow through it. This forest helps to maintain the moisture of the adjoining slope of the Palm Valley, where palms grow at their best. The other face of this valley catches the early sun, and is the driest part of the Gardens; while palms occupy its lowest parts, above them are three recent developments, the sun-rockery where succulents are grown, the epiphytic-orchid propagating houses, and a nursery where two Chinese gardeners raise ornamental annuals. Below the Palm Valley is another nursery of $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres, devoted entirely to vegetative propagation of perennials, chiefly woody plants, and the chief source of stock sold to the public.

A visitor who ascends from the Palm Valley will pass the end of a short avenue of Arenga palms, skirt the Gardens jungle, and reach the Bandstand hill. There the band of the regiment in garrison plays for the public on certain evenings and by the full moon. On other evenings, the band platform having been removed, European children are allowed to dig in eighteen inches of pure sand placed there for their benefit. Two ring roads surround this spot, with broad terraces within them carrying bedding of a somewhat formal character admirably suited to the place. Tall palms rise round the bandstand itself; and at the edge of the outer ring road the founders of the Gardens left here and there a few beautiful trees. One of them is a tree of *Dyera costulata*, 160 feet high, a reminder in its name of the administrator-botanist who sent Mr. Ridley to Singapore. Upon the east side of the outer ring road are Cantley's shade rockeries, a paradise for aroids; and on the west side the land falls past the tea-kiosk to the lake, at the head of which are other shade rockeries forming the Dell. The Dell is full of ferns, scitamineous plants, etc., on coral mounds. The lake is dotted with water-lilies of rose, white, lemon-yellow, and intense blue, and full of fish, whose services are the complete destruction of mosquito larvæ. An islet in the middle of it carries a big plant of *Pandanus Kuida*, the palms *Oncosperma tigillarua*, and *Cyrtostachys lakka*, tree ferns, and *Vanda* orchids. The lake discharges among *Canna* beds under a grass slope dotted with trees of *Casuarina sumatrana*, and fringed at the base with Sago palms. The Main Gate road enters the Gardens from the direction of the town among these, and, skirting the lake, climbs to the Bandstand hill. North of the Main Gate is another gate, the Office Gate, where, as the name implies, are the offices. North again of them is the large Exhibition house, its gable entrance used for showy annuals, its interior filled with shade plants, and its annexe, which has to be wire

in against monkeys, used for orchids and similar plants which are brought thither from the propagating houses behind the scenes as they flower.

The roads through the Gardens are surfaced with red laterite, and form a pleasing contrast to the lawns.

The labour is equally Javanese and Tamil, with just a sprinkling of Chinese; and all internal administration is conducted in the Malay language.

The plants which can be grown are such as will grow in uniform moist, but scarcely oppressive, heat. Summer is external. Many of the short-lived annuals of English gardens can be grown, but flower while weak, and rush through their flowering. Mexican plants are not ill-suited. For Amazon plants the climate is ideal. To Californian and Chilian plants it is obnoxious. Of African plants only such as love rather moist conditions really thrive. Of Australian plants the northern can often be grown. *Pinus* can only just be got to live. Araucarias thrive, until white ants find a spot where they can enter. Some plants, such as *Ophiopogon japonicus*, grow luxuriantly, but will not flower. Others slowly weaken as they cannot be got to rest. English spring bulbs, imported ready to flower, on the other hand die approximately at rest. Many orchids do not find the temperature at which they lay down flower-buds. Upon a knowledge of such matters much of the economical running of the establishment rests, and an attempt is being made to collect, and put on record all that is known, in a "Hortus Singaporensis."

CHARLES KINGSLEY AND THE TRINIDAD ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

ALL lovers of nature in the West Indies will no doubt be familiar with Charles Kingsley's 'At Last,' in which he so vividly describes the tropical plants, birds, and animals he saw when visiting these islands in the year 1869. Of particular interest to lovers of plants in Trinidad are those pages where he seeks to describe the beauties of the Trinidad Botanic Gardens and some of the plants growing in them. The Gardens were at that time not quite fifty years old, and Kingsley states that a description of them "would take a week's work of words which would convey no image to your mind."

Fifty-five years have passed since Kingsley walked through the Gardens; the old cottage from which he describes the view no longer exists, but if he were living and could pass over the familiar ground again he would find many of the plants he describes in such picturesque phrases—aged, of course, but grown in beauty and grandeur.

Some of the plants and trees he so admired have naturally died in the course of time, or have of necessity been removed, but I think

with only one exception, that of the giant Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus giganteus*), has it been found impossible to replace them in the collections. Seeds or plants would be very welcome from any garden possessing this fine bamboo.

Since Kingsley's time the Gardens have been enriched by many ornamental and economic plants. If he could but see the specimen of *Mesua ferrea*, the Iron Wood tree of Ceylon, when clothed with its delicately shaded pink to crimson young flushes of growth, or inhale the perfume of the large, white flowered *Camoensia*, which flowered for the first time in the western world in these Gardens thirteen years after his visit, it is impossible to conceive what descriptive terms such an enthusiastic writer would use.

If we stand on the spot where the old cottage was situated and from which he describes the scenery around, it is interesting to find how many of his old "friends" or plants of similar species still remain. The first Palm he mentions is a *Sabal* growing close to the bathroom window. The actual specimen is probably dead long since but others are growing near by.

The Poui (*Tecoma serratifolia*) still beautifies the Look-out Hill during part of the early months of the year, but it no longer reigns alone as *Jacaranda cœrulea*, a pretty blue flowered, mimosa-leaved leguminous tree, and *Cassia multijuga*, a deep yellow Cassia which flowers about September and October, now add to the beauties of this particular area.

The combination of Poui, Jacaranda, and Cyp (*Cordia gerascanthus*) in masses of yellow, blue, and white as viewed from Queen's Park Hotel in Easter 1920 was commented on by the Director-in-Chief of the New York Botanical Garden in terms as enthusiastic, if not as perfervid, as Kingsley's own.

The row of Screw Pines (*Pandanus*) to which Kingsley refers have gone, but numerous other clumps are to be found in various parts of the Garden. The Groo-Groos (*Acrocomia sclerocarpa*) or their seedlings still adorn the brow of the hill known as Knaggs' or Cashew Hill, and a large round topped *Andira inermis*, although probably not the same tree, can still be viewed from the spot. Guinea Grass (*Panicum maximum*), Guavas (*Psidium Guajaya*), and Trumpet-tree (*Cecropia palmata*) all abound in the same vicinity as he found them.

An ancient Silk Cotton-tree (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*), which Kingsley describes as "that giant tree which almost fills the centre of the glen, towering with upright and branching limbs and huge crown, thinly leaved, double the height of all the trees around," is still a magnificent specimen and has apparently not suffered from the passage of time.

Kingsley in his view from the front of the cottage (looking east) saw a central group of trees consisting of a Sandbox (*Hura crepitans*), Saman (*Pithecolobium Saman*), and Fig apparently (*Ficus Benjamina*, vars. *comosa*). The Sandbox has gone from this particular spot, but

the Saman with "the bright ostrich plumes of a climbing palm" (*Calamus Rotang*) still exist, and the Fig is a fine specimen, interesting because of its stilt-like roots thrown down from the larger branches.

The palm avenue "on the right" is still kept as such, and as the older palms age and die they are replaced by species planted in pairs on either side of the walk. The description which he gives that "palms from every quarter of the tropics—palms with smooth stems, or with prickly ones, with fan leaves, feather leaves, leaves (as in the Winé-palms) like Venus's hair fern, some again like a Cocorite almost stemless"—is as true to-day as when he first used the words, specimens of *Sabal*, *Martinezia*, *Cocos*, *Elceis*, *Caryota*, *Corypha*, *Attalea*, etc., standing in the same avenue as evidence.

Bamboo clumps still shade the road in the vicinity of the cottage, but two have been removed and replaced by a border of handsome ornamental foliaged plants which give a splash of colour to this area.

The "Bauhinias like tall and ancient White thorns, which shade the road" (presumably the Logwoods (*Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*) between the pitch walk and the Savannah), are still there but now show signs of age, and it is often necessary to remove dead branches from them.

The "great cotton tree at the gate," *Eriodendron anfractucoun*, was in existence till 1918 when, owing to its condition, it was found necessary to remove it on the ground of safety.

Although the Saman avenue at the Barracks can no longer be seen from the site of the old cottage owing to the building over of the St. Clair lands which were then under the cultivation of sugar cane, yet the avenue still remains and is the finest to be seen in Port of Spain.

It is interesting to walk through the main entrance to the Gardens and through the ravine so picturesquely described by Kingsley; the Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) by the entrance, the Saman with *Philodendron* and *Calamus Rotang* climbing upon it, the Mangosteens (*Garcinia Mangostana*), and Nutmegs (*Myristica fragrans*) all still flourish, and if one can rightly judge, have grown rather than deteriorated in beauty. Kingsley's descriptive phrase for this portion of the garden is just as applicable to day, "for here great trees grow freely beneath greater trees, and beneath greater trees again, delighting in the shade."

Heliconias abound in the Nutmeg Ravine, Clove-trees and fruit-trees from all parts of the Tropics grow in the same situations in which Kingsley saw them.

Of great interest is the group of Tea shrubs (*Camellia Thea*), by the side of "a neighbouring path." They now at their great age are scarcely more than two feet in height, and there is reliable evidence to prove that they are in the same position and apparently in the same condition as they were more than forty years ago.

Curiously, Kingsley makes no mention of the old tree of *Amherstia nobilis*, the largest of its kind in the western world, which is usually

regarded as the most beautiful flowering tree in the Gardens. It was imported from Calcutta in 1853 and was, therefore, sixteen years old at the time of Kingsley's visit; one can only surmise that it was not then flowering. The original tree is still in full vigour at the extreme north-eastern end of the Nutmeg Ravine. At the same ravine to the south-west of Government House, another younger tree of the same species now grows, and when bearing its pretty pendulous racemes of red and yellow flowers, is the most conspicuous feature of this portion of the garden.

The Allspice Avenue referred to by Kingsley is still in existence, and the "smooth, yellow, ever-peeling stems" are objects of interest to tourists.

If one were writing a description of the vegetation along the roadside leading from the old cottage to Government House, the chief objects of beauty would still be those noted by Kingsley during his early morning drive. The branches of the Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) still overhang the road, but the huge basal part of the trunk shows evidence of age.

Bois chataigne (*Pachira* spp.) still grow in the vicinity of the rockery in front of Government House and farther on in the St. Ann's Savannah, whilst the Wallaba or Bootlace-tree (*Eperua falcata*) near by the fountain is still the only specimen in the Gardens.

In such a description to-day it would, however, be necessary to include the pretty yellow-flowered Braziletto (*Peltophorum Linnæi*), the red-berried *Ficus Benjamina*, and that beautiful tree with large mauve flowers growing amongst a group of others in the rockery (*Eperua Jenmani*). Were it possible to wander through the Gardens with Kingsley to-day what pleasure it would be to point out to him the magnificent specimens of the Brazil nut-tree with their large, round, cannon-ball like fruits, the beautiful yellow *Calichlamys riparia* by the band stand, the parent rubber-tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*), now over forty years old, the beautiful Queen of Flowers (*Lagerostræmia Flos-Reginæ*) and the orchid-like flowers of *Monodora grandiflora*. Then, again, the Palms which Kingsley so admired have had the number of their species more than doubled since he wrote his 'At Last,' and to-day the collection numbers more than one hundred species.

Kingsley said of the Trinidad Botanic Gardens: "This Paradise—for such it is—is somewhat too far from the city; and one passes in it few people, save an occasional brown nurse. But when Port of Spain becomes, as it surely will, a great commercial city the Botanic Gardens will become a Tropic Garden of the Tuileries, alive, at five o'clock every evening, with human flowers of every hue."

This prophecy has long been fulfilled, and the Gardens, scarcely two miles from the centre of the town, are now easily reached by automobile over smooth oiled roads or by electric tramcar. Full advantage is

taken of them by all sections of the very cosmopolitan community, especially on afternoons and evenings when the Constabulary Band plays. They are on such occasions, to use Kingsley's words, "alive with human flowers of every hue."

R. O. WILLIAMS,

Supdt. Royal Botanic Gardens
and Assistant Botanist.

AN OUTPOST OF EMPIRE.

DURING the year 1923 the Island of Rodriguez suddenly loomed large in the newspapers of Great Britain on account of the survivor of the s. s. 'Trevesa' reaching the island, and I think it safe to say that that was the first occasion when a large number of persons knew that such an island existed. The newspaper accounts also varied considerably with regard to their description of Rodriguez, which lead one to believe that accurate knowledge is not available of this small island.

The leading London daily describes the island as a "mass of volcanic rock," and further states that "though a small island, has a population and resources adequate to the succour of a ship-wrecked crew." Any person not knowing Rodriguez and reading such reports would come to the conclusion that the island could be classed as one of no importance, with a sparse population and very little vegetation which is the reverse to the actual state of things. Further, I have not yet seen any encyclopædic description of Rodriguez which is correct, or any description in any guide-book, and I have studied many such reports and descriptions.

The Island of Rodriguez is the principal dependency of Mauritius, and is situated about 340 miles E.N.E. of Mauritius in latitude 19° 14' South and longitude 62° 27' East. The last survey of the island was made by Commander Wharton, R.N., in 1874, and he gives the length as 93 miles from east to west, and its greatest breadth slightly less than 4½ miles. It is elliptical in form, and consists of a range of hills running E.N.E. and W.S.W. through the centre of the island, with lateral ranges running out from these to the coast. The highest point is Mount Simon, which is situated in the eastern central portion and rises to a height of almost 1100 feet. These hills are all of basaltic origin, and rise from the beach. The island can well be described as an island of hills and valleys, excepting in the south-western end, where the hills gradually terminate in an undulating coral plain, which is very cavernous. The area of the island is almost 42 square miles.

Coral reefs surround the island, except for a few hundred yards at the south-eastern corner. In some places, notably the eastern end, the reefs are very close to the shore, but on the other sides they extend for some 2 to 4 miles from the beach.

The capital is Port Mathurin, situated on the northern shore, and here are the office of the Magistrate, who is the administrator, and the Police. It is here also where all ships call; there is no harbour, however, but a large and commodious roadstead with good anchorage. It was here that the British Indian fleet assembled in 1810 previous to the capture of Mauritius. The troops on this occasion were encamped on the site of the present town, and the headquarters were about half-a-mile to the eastward. A little beyond, a small battery was erected about 40 feet above sea-level, on the site of which was created in 1874 the house from which the transit of Venus was observed by Lieutenant Neate, R.N., and this is now the site of the Eastern Telegraph Company's Station. The place is at present known as Mount Venus. It may be recalled that the late Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour accompanied that expedition, and his reports were published by the Royal Society in a special volume.

In the early part of the nineteenth century the island was well-wooded and frequented by American whalers, but they did so much damage by cutting down trees etc. that this was prohibited, and they therefore deserted Rodriguez for Seychelles.

The last census was taken on May 20th, 1921, and the population was 6584; of these 3301, were males and 3283 females. The general population is of negroid descent, but is now greatly intermixed with other nationalities. There are also a large number of Indians and Chinese, who are principally traders. The majority of the population live in the central portion in the hills, and around Port Mathurin.

The chief industries are agriculture, stock-raising, and fishing; the fish is salted and exported. The picking of Acacia-seed is a very profitable industry for the people, and during 1920, 590,826 kilos were exported to Mauritius, where it is used as food for cattle.

The total value of exports to Mauritius during 1920 was 307,278 rupees, and the imports were of the total value of 538,034 rupees for the same period. From these figures it will be seen that Rodriguez is not quite the "mass of volcanic rock" that certain London dailies would lead one to believe.

The native is entirely a maize-eater, and consequently maize occupies a premier position in regard to the crops cultivated, followed closely by sweet potatoes, manioc, beans, and tobacco. There are approximately 2000 acres under cultivation, but much of this cultivation is of a primitive nature, and consequently the land does not yield the crops it should.

In the year 1921 the Government of Mauritius decided to create an experimental station to be run in conjunction with land settlement schemes and co-operation credit societies, and in the early weeks of 1922 I was outward bound for Rodriguez to commence this work. The Government have also introduced pure-bred animals for improving

the existing breeds, and there is now quite a large stock farm in connection with the experimental station.

The climate of Rodriguez is mild and cooler than at Mauritius, and the seasons are practically similar, with the exception that cyclonic disturbances are more frequent and that the cyclone season commences earlier and ends later than in Mauritius.

The flora of the island is very extensive and varied, and cannot be included in this article. The chief plants used here by the natives are:—Bois Noir (*Albizzia Lebbeck*), Bois d'olive (*Eleodendron orientale*), Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), and Badamier (*Terminalia catappa*)—all for timber used in building. The first-named is the best timber on the island, and is used extensively for all purposes, including cabinet work. The Rodriguez Palm (*Latania aurea*) supplies the leaves used for thatching the houses, and in a large number of cases the sides also are done with these leaves: the native huts are entirely of *Latania* leaves. Cord and rope are made from the leaves of *Vacoa* (*Pandanus utilis* and other species) and Aloe (*Fucræa gigantea*), and the flowering stems of the Aloe are used for a variety of purposes, *i. e.* rafters, posts, and railings. These foregoing plants with *Acacia* sp. and Jamrose (*Eugenia jambosa*) are the chief plants here, and indeed constitute the outstanding features of the flora.

External communication with Rodriguez is difficult. One of His Majesty's warships occasionally visits the island, and H.M.C.S. 'Secunder,' a small steamer, calls five times a year from Mauritius and brings mails and stores, but does not make the trip during the cyclone season, *i. e.* December to April.

Since 1901, however, the submarine cable connecting Natal to Australia passes through Rodriguez to Cocos Keeling Island, 2000 odd miles to the eastward; this places the Dependency in daily communication with the outside world, and also adds greatly to its importance.

The great advantage of Rodriguez is to be found in the fact that it is healthy. Malaria is unknown, as the anopheline mosquito is not to be found on the island.

The European population varies between 12 and 20, according to the number of the married staff of the Eastern Telegraph Company, who are accompanied by their families. Though the number is so small, many enjoyable days are spent. The chief sports are boating, fishing, game-shooting in season, stag-hunting, tennis, and occasionally dancing. The time between the December and April boats, the hot season of the year as well, is apt to prove rather trying, and one is inclined to give voice to Browning's 'Home Thoughts from Abroad': "Oh, to be in England now that April's there." Yet the time flies in this Elysium.

G. CORBETT.

WITH THE IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION
IN THE NEAR EAST.

HAVING laid out the horticultural designs according to the architect's plans, and the planting of trees, shrubs, etc. being completed in British war cemeteries in Palestine and Syria by March 1922, and after a brief spell with the Commission in France, I was asked in September of that year to again proceed to the Near East. Here I had to take over the Horticultural Branch of the Commission for Turkey (Gallipoli), Macedonia, the Greek Islands, and Smyrna, the headquarters of which are situated on the Gallipoli Peninsula at Kelia Bay, on the Dardanelles, 120 miles from Constantinople, facing Chanak (Asia Minor).

There are in all thirty-three cemeteries on the peninsula, situated at Cape Helles, Anzac, and Suvla Bay, some on the beaches and others at an altitude of 900 feet above sea-level, and in very bleak storm-swept and most difficult positions, from a horticultural point of view.

The climate is one of extremes; for example, last winter 21 degrees of frost were registered, and blizzards with three feet of snow occurred, whilst in summer the temperature often exceeds 120 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, with strong, hot southerly winds from the Mediterranean which burn everything off, and sometimes no rain for a period of from five to six months.

After a careful survey of the positions etc. of each cemetery, it became evident that the only solution to the problem of successful horticulture was to make nurseries and grow the necessary trees, shrubs, etc. from seed or cuttings on the spot, thereby getting them climatized before planting in their permanent positions. Three suitable plots were chosen for nurseries at Cape Helles, Kelia, and Anzac. It was obvious that to obtain lasting success local flora only should be used, so therefore seeds of Pines, Cypress, and cuttings of plants indigenous to the peninsula, with a few introductions, were collected, and a large stock prepared in each nursery; and, as soon as large enough, these were transferred to their permanent positions in and around each cemetery, it being the architect's idea to surround each with a belt of evergreen trees and shrubs 30 to 50 feet wide outside the walls.

Numerous seeds etc. were obtained from Egypt, Palestine, Australia, and New Zealand; but after many experiments it was found that, with the exception of a limited number, the climate was totally unsuitable for them. Amongst those which were not actually killed by frost, but were cut down and pushed forth "suckers" later in the second year are: *Eucalyptus Gunnii*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, and *Schinus Teribenthifolia*. The "Manuka" or "Tee-tree" (*Leptospermum*

scoparium from New Zealand) made fine specimens during summer, but were unable to withstand the severe winter.

During the first year, work on the peninsula had many drawbacks. First of all came the retreat of the Greeks in Asia Minor, and for a period of two months labour was impossible to get.

Fortunately, after the evacuation of the British Army of Occupation, we were able to obtain a large number of Russian refugees. Some of them turned out to be quite good gardeners with a little training, and those who knew nothing of the work soon acquired sufficient knowledge and became quite useful, with the result that there are now as foreman-gardeners, a Russian prince, one Russian general (late of Wrangel's staff), and four ex-Russian colonels. These men have some very sad tales to tell of their treatment in Bolshevik Russia; having lost everything and being unable to go back, they are glad to obtain any kind of work in order to exist.

In spite of the many drawbacks with labour, climatic conditions, and water-supply, over one hundred and fifty thousand trees, shrubs, etc. were raised from seed and cuttings in the Imperial War Graves Commission nurseries and planted at various cemeteries during the past two and a half years.

The flora of the country is poor, and, except for three months (April, May, and June), everything is burnt off. The soil is a poor sandy clay, with sand and limestone outcrop generally.

Each cemetery is surrounded by a substantial stone wall and a plain white stone memorial with a cross in low relief upon its front, near which is the Great Stone of Remembrance. Each known burial has a headstone, and, for the missing, suitable inscriptions have been placed on panels in the walls on special monuments.

Outside the walls, behind and flanking the cross, is a belt, 40 feet wide, of densely-planted Pines. These will form a dark green background for the white stone memorials. Running down on either side to the entrance (the same width) are shrubs of *Quercus coccinea*, *Tamarix gallica*, or *Juniperus communis*, densely planted. Inside the cemeteries, on either side of the Cross and Great Stone, and standing up as sentinels 16 feet apart, are fine young specimens of *Cupressus sempervirens*, the Roman Cypress, and planted at intervals, and to mark the burial spots and paths, are *Thuja orientalis*, *Euonymus japonicus*, *Ligustrum lucidum*, *L. ovalifolium*, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, and such hardy and ornamental shrubs as will stand the climate. The whole of the interiors are covered with turf of the native grass *Cynodon dactylon*. Flowers are not largely grown owing to the difficulties of obtaining water, but bulbs and roots of the local *Tulipa oculus*, *Crocus Pallasii*, *Scilla nutans*, *Anemone pavonia*, *Iris Mellita*, etc. are being collected and planted in the turf between the graves; these will increase and, of course, take care of themselves when planted, and give an abundance of flower during their season.

There are three large monuments, consisting of massive white stone pylons, on which are panels with inscriptions, including names of all regiments, ships, etc. which took part in the campaign, and the missing; these will remain landmarks for ever. One to the New Zealand troops on the top of "Chunuk Bair," 900 feet above sea-level; one to the Australian troops at "Lone Pine," 400 feet above sea-level; and one at Cape Helles to the memory of the heroic landing in 1915. The latter is on the highest point of the Cape, and is one hundred and ten feet high, providing a most prominent and majestic landmark to all ships entering the Dardanelles. The cemeteries provide most peaceful and well-cared for resting-places for our heroic dead in the Near East.

ROBERT KETT,
Horticultural Officer, I.W.G.C.,
Near East.

THE ASSOCIATION OF KEW GARDENERS IN AMERICA.

THIS Association held its Annual Meeting at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Massachusetts, on May 10th, 1924, at a time when the largest display of orchids ever seen in North America was on exhibition at the Horticultural Hall of this city, and where Mr. Gurney Wilson acted as chairman of the judges, many visitors from Europe being present.

After dinner, at which those present were Mr. T. D. Hatfield and daughter, Mr. H. E. Downer, Mr. F. Lazenby, Mr. C. Van der Voet, Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. G. H. Pring, Mr. J. A. Semple, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Judd, Mr. G. H. Pring, of the Shaw Botanic Garden at St. Louis, gave a very delightful talk about his trip of a year previous to South America in quest of orchids. An account of this adventure was given by him in the *Journal* for 1924.

Mr. Pring left St. Louis on April 1st, 1923, and arrived at New Orleans the following day, where he embarked for Havana, Cuba, and arrived there on April 6th. He took the opportunity of a twenty-four hours' stay at Havana to visit one of the many cigar factories in the neighbourhood, and saw much of interest. From Havana he proceeded by boat to the Panama Canal, landing at Cristobal on the Atlantic side, on April 11th, and crossed the Isthmus of Panama by train to Balboa for business purposes, returning again to Cristobal, calling at Cartagena on the way. Train was taken from Puerto, Colombia, to Barranquilla, situated on the Magdalena River, up which the inland journey proceeded. Travelling up this river by a wood-burning boat, which stopped to re-fuel every five or six hours, was apparently no joy ride, and as there are no Government lights, travel by night on parts of

the river had to be abandoned owing to the dangerous sand-bars. A journey of sixty-five miles has to be made by train beside one part of the river, in order to avoid rapids, before Girardot is reached, which is the uppermost navigable port on the upper Magdalena River. Impenetrable vegetation borders either side of the river, consisting of such miscellaneous plants as *Lignum-Vitæ*, *Bombax*, Orchids, Giant Bamboos, *Nephrolepis*, *Polypodiums*, and *Bromeliads*, but the most noticeable thing is the absence of wild birds. The distance from Barranquilla to Girardot is seven hundred miles, the latter port being a large coffee centre. From Girardot, six hundred feet above sea-level, train is taken to Bogota, the capital, where a temperate climate at an elevation of eight thousand five hundred feet can be enjoyed. Mr. Pring cleverly entertained us in a humorous way on the occasion of this dinner recounting his experiences, as already related in this *Journal*, and the pleasing manner in which he told them was appreciated and enjoyed by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

The financial report of the Association showed a balance in hand of twenty-two dollars and twenty-eight cents.

WILLIAM H. JUDD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

KEW AND THE EMPIRE.

IN *The Times* of August 20th, 1924, the following extract appeared, having been first published in that newspaper on Friday, August 24th, 1824:—

“The last letters from New South Wales state that Mr. Cunningham, Botanical Collector for Kew Gardens, has discovered a valuable tract of country, abounding in well-watered plains and fine timbered land, to the north of Bathurst, and a pass through a ridge of mountains, which stretch east and west to Liverpool Plains, discovered by Mr. Oxley in 1818. This latitudinal dividing range is situated on the other side of a stream named the Goulburn, and in many parts resembles the Blue Mountains.”

Following the publication of this note, a letter appeared from “A Correspondent” which, while not being in the least exhaustive in the things that Kew has been directly and indirectly responsible for, will doubtless give some idea what Kew and her sons have accomplished:—

“The extract from *The Times* of August 20, 1824, published in *The Times* last week, with reference to Alan Cunningham, Botanical Collector for Kew Gardens, who was then in New South Wales, brings to mind all that has been done by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, for the Empire since they were founded, in 1760.

“In the early years of its existence the Garden at Kew served no other purpose than the bringing together of rare and interesting

plants. It was Sir Joseph Banks who began the practice of sending out collectors from Kew to various parts of the Empire in search of plants of economic or aesthetic value. Alan Cunningham was one of these collectors. He was sent first to Brazil in 1814, then to the Cape of Good Hope in 1817, whence he brought home a large collection of bulbous and succulent plants, as well as the remarkable Cycad *Encephalartos horridus*, specimens of which may be seen in the Palm House at Kew. He then went to Australia, and in 1836 became Superintendent of the Sydney Botanic Gardens, thus illustrating another side of Kew's long and valuable connection with the Empire oversea in providing trained gardeners and botanists to take charge of botanic gardens and stations in the Colonies, Dominions, and Protectorates. The Australian Monkey Puzzle (*Araucaria Cunninghamii*), and other familiar plants which have found their way from Kew to distant parts of the Empire, were introduced by Cunningham or others of the long list of Kew collectors.

"One or two of these collectors deserve further mention. Francis Masson, who was the first Kew collector, was sent to the Cape in 1772 by Sir Joseph Banks, and brought back the parent plants of our cinerarias and pelargoniums, or 'geraniums.' David Nelson, who was with Captain Cook, and later was on the 'Bounty' with Captain Bligh, sent home the first specimens of eucalyptus to reach this country. Then there were Archibald Menzies, who sent home seeds of the Chilean Monkey Puzzle, first known as Sir Joseph Banks's pine, and William Ker, who collected many now well-known garden plants in China. Ker, it is of interest to remember, was appointed Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Ceylon. George Caley, another Kew collector, was Superintendent of the St. Vincent Botanic Garden, the earliest of our tropical gardens, which was founded in 1765. Another, David Lockhart, was the first Superintendent of the Botanic Garden in Trinidad, founded in 1817. This connexion between Kew and the Colonies, established with such foresight by Sir Joseph Banks, with the encouragement and approval of George III., still happily exists, and throughout the Empire men trained at Kew occupy important positions.

"Kew soon became the distributing centre for plants of economic importance from one part of the world to another, and this important function of a botanic garden at the heart of the Empire is still carried out by Kew. This function could, no doubt, be still more usefully performed. It would be hard, however, to equal in value to the Empire two enterprises in particular with which Kew has intimately been concerned, namely, the introduction of cinchona—the source of quinine—to India and of the Para rubber plant to the Federated Malay States. But in these days, with our wider knowledge of the physiological varieties, especially of cultivated plants and of their diseases, Kew by sending out trained collectors could discover the

varieties most suitable for cultivation in the Colonies, and by growing on the plants brought home could then send out young plants free from pests and diseases to those Colonies where their introduction would be of value. This later development of plant introduction is being ably carried out at Washington, and Great Britain should adopt a similar policy. This would only be a logical outcome of the work that Kew has been doing for so many years, and, given the necessary facilities, no great difficulties would have to be overcome to enable the Royal Botanic Gardens to play a part more comparable with that of the Bureau of Plant Introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture.

“With the establishment of the Royal Botanic Gardens on a national basis in 1841, under Sir William Hooker as first Director, a wider Imperial outlook gradually developed, and not only were the gardens enlarged, but the economic importance and interest of the collections became the first consideration. It was in 1847 that the first Museum of Economic Botany was started at Kew, and the collections now occupy four large buildings almost to overflowing. It should be remembered that the botanical collections at the Imperial Institute are the direct outcome of the exhibits of economic products derived from plants which were first brought together in the museums at Kew. The gardens and museums are thus ancillary, for the living plants can be studied in the plant houses or in the open, while the innumerable products furnished by them for our use and convenience as articles of food or medicine or of construction and application in the arts are fully displayed in the museums.

“This side of the Imperial work of Kew is patent to all, but another and even more important side is less well known because it is unseen by the general public. The correct naming and accurate determination of the vegetation of the earth is of paramount importance, in order that the resources of the vegetable kingdom may be made known and fully used. Sir William Hooker, realizing the importance of the systematic study of plants, began the herbarium collections at Kew which now, under successive Directors of the Gardens, have grown to be probably the largest in existence, numbering nearly four million sheets of preserved plant specimens from all over the world, and more particularly from India and the Colonies. It has been by working through these collections that the series of Colonial and Indian floras have been prepared at Kew.

“These floras include ‘The Flora of Australia,’ seven volumes, ‘The Flora of South Africa’ (Flora Capensis), 10 volumes, ‘The Flora of Tropical Africa,’ 11 volumes, ‘The Flora of British India,’ seven volumes, as well as the floras of Ceylon, New Zealand, Hongkong, Mauritius, and the West Indian Islands. At present a flora of Tropical West Africa is under preparation at Kew. It should prove of great value to our West African Colonies in helping them to

appreciate their vast riches. There is also an urgent need for the preparation of floras of British Guiana, Trinidad, and British Honduras.

“Although so much has been done for the Empire in making known its vast botanical resources and assisting with the introduction of valuable economic plants, it is not possible to foresee any end of the activities of the Royal Botanic Gardens. Rather it may be said that each accession of knowledge opens up long vistas and enlarged spheres of useful and necessary work.”

THE CAMEROONS PLANTATIONS.

IN *West Africa* of November 22, 1924, a graphic description of the Cameroons plantations was published. After dealing with the principal properties and the cropping of them, the writer of the article in question went on to describe what had been accomplished by the Germans during their occupation of the territory. In conclusion, the following paragraph in particular will be of special interest to all Kewites:—

“The German heritage of plantation cultivation, carried on since 1915 under conditions of exceptional difficulty, have called for ceaseless concentration and incredible individual effort on the part of Mr. F. J. Evans, the Supervisor of Plantations, and of his handful of European assistants. In his address to the Nigerian Council, in December 1920, in referring to this ‘one outstanding piece of good work’ under British occupation, Sir Hugh Clifford, the Governor, said: ‘It is an extraordinary feat that Mr. Evans has accomplished, carrying out, with the aid of half-a-dozen white men, the work which, in German times, was done by as many hundreds; controlling a labour force some thousands strong; and saving the lives of those valuable plantations, year in and year out, through their dogged energy and determination. That these plantations to-day are not only saleable, but are still properties of really great value, is due to Mr. Evans, and, after him, to the men who have worked under and beside him.’”

WILLIAM BOTTING HEMSLEY,

HIS LIFE AND WORK.

A NAME familiar to every member of the Kew Guild, and to all who know anything of Kew and its work, is that of William Botting Hemsley, since 1896 one of our Vice-Presidents, who died on October 7, 1924, at Broadstairs, having nearly reached his eighty-first birthday. This illustrious Kewite may be regarded, more perhaps than any other of those who have made a mark in the world, as a Kew production. Up to the time of his retirement in 1908, except for a few years

during which, owing to a breakdown in health, he was obliged to go home, he spent the whole of his life, since he was a boy scarcely seventeen years of age, in intimate association with Kew. Measured not only by the number of his days, but also by the amount and quality and usefulness of his work, he has had a full life, and he leaves a record of which as Kewites we have much cause to be proud, a record that entitles him to our admiration and esteem, that places his name where it will ever be honourably remembered.

All of us are inclined to applaud the successful man, and especially him who, depending almost entirely on himself, succeeds in a struggle against adverse circumstances. As far as any man who rises from a humble position to one of great distinction can claim that he was not indebted to anybody for assistance—and we doubt whether anybody can justly make such a claim—Hemsley could do so. While not forgetting anything he may have derived from heredity, for “what’s bred in the bone” is well known to play an important part in making us what we are, Hemsley appeared to owe nothing that was of any considerable material advantage to him through being the son of his father. Probably had he acted according to his father’s wishes he would have spent his life as a gardener or nurseryman. It was under his father that he gained some experience in gardening before coming to Kew on September 3, 1860. He was born at East Hoathly, a small village near Uckfield, East Sussex, on December 29, 1843. We thought he seemed to be rather proud of the fact that he was a Sussex man. That is usually the most wholesome of pride, for it is likely that a man who is proud of his county will see to it that his county may be proud of him. Another edition of ‘Sussex Worthies’ should certainly include Dr. Hemsley. Though he tells us that he entered Kew as a young gardener, he was evidently under age for that rank. He had been recommended to the Director of that time, Sir William Hooker, by Mrs. Eardley Hall, daughter of the well-known British botanist, William Borrer, also a Sussex man, whose valuable herbarium of British plants is now preserved at Kew. William Borrer died within two years of Hemsley’s coming to Kew. For a time during the war, when life at Broadstairs was disturbed so much by visits of hostile aircraft to its neighbourhood, Hemsley stayed at Henfield, William Borrer’s birthplace, and, as usual, being on the look out for anything interesting in plant-life, he came across a considerable quantity of a remarkable alien *Veronica* (*V. Crista-galli*), which for many years had established itself alongside a path running near the grounds of “Barrow Hill,” William Borrer’s house. It is a native of the Caucasus region and North-Eastern Persia, and had doubtless been cultivated in Borrer’s garden, which at one time contained a remarkably rich collection of plants. Hemsley published a note on this *Veronica* in the *Journal of Botany*, 1918, p. 155. Though more than half a century had passed by since Borrer died, Hemsley found that he was by no means forgotten, but that his

memory was held in great esteem. The visit to Henfield recalls to mind that at one time Hemsley contemplated writing a Flora of Sussex, but he was unable to do more on this subject than publish two papers in the *Journal of Botany*, the first in 1872 and the other, "An Outline of the Flora of Sussex," in 1875.

Kew when Hemsley first made its acquaintance was very different from the Kew of to-day, and the manner of his reception was markedly in contrast to that experienced by most of us. After seeing Mr. John Smith, often referred to as "Old Jock," the Curator of that time, he had an interview with the famous Sir William Hooker, then an old but still active man of seventy-five, who personally accompanied him through some part of the botanic garden, and pointed out to him various objects of interest. We have an admirable account, by Hemsley himself, of Kew as he found it early in the 'sixties, of his work and progress, with many interesting references to some of the men whom he met in the gardens, in his "Early Reminiscences of Kew," published in this *Journal*, 1893, p. 31. We know little of his life before he came to Kew. Refined tastes and his "good manners," which impressed Dr. J. D. Hooker so much that he mentioned them when recommending Hemsley for promotion, give us some idea of the atmosphere of his home. That he set before himself high ideals of conduct, that he had character, accounted in no small measure for his advancement. A very shabby volume, deficient in title-page and provided with an index of his own making, was for many years one of his treasured possessions, and, judging from its appearance, would scarcely have been regarded as an ornament on his book-shelves. He had secured it himself in a cover, pasted a label bearing his printed name on the inside, and used it apparently as a kind of *vade-mecum*. Its wise maxims, golden rules of life, and gems of literature were probably so familiar to him that they were always in his mind. He kept this volume till shortly before his retirement, when he turned it out to be destroyed. It, however, escaped destruction and is now preserved by one of his old friends. We do not know whether Hemsley ever read G. L. Craik's 'Knowledge pursued under difficulties' (1830-31) or Samuel Smiles's 'Self Help,' which was first published about a year before he entered the Gardens, and had a great vogue. They belong to a class of literature that doubtless made a strong appeal to him in his youth and early manhood. His own career—its hardships and difficulties and triumphs—might well form a subject for another volume on 'Self Help.'

Hemsley owed much to the friendships he made with several of the young men whom he met at Kew. Perhaps nothing helped him more in after-life than his knowledge of certain languages. He learned to read and speak well both French and German, and acquired a familiarity with Latin that proved of immense use to him in his botanical and bibliographical work. Among the several good Germans whom Hemsley knew soon after he came to Kew was Edmund Goeze, a well

educated young man who later became a Doctor of Philosophy and Curator of the Botanic Garden, Greifswald, Prussia. He and Hemsley shared apartments and studied together systematically for two or three years, paying special attention to languages. Dr. Goeze is, we believe still alive, though his name no longer appears in the Guild's directory. Within recent years he has published papers in *Gartenflora*, and in that journal it was announced that he reached his eightieth birthday on Feb. 13, 1918. Hemsley kept in communication with him up to the early days of the war.

Hemsley's actual connection with gardening at Kew was of short duration, but such experience in the craft as he had gained in his youth was never forgotten. He had a real affection for living plants, and was keenly appreciative of beauty in the garden. A weed would sometimes be allowed to flourish in his own garden, so long as it did not become aggressive, for to him it was an object of some interest which he wished to watch in all the stages of its life.

After spending about six months in the Gardens, Hemsley was offered some temporary work in the Herbarium, and that offer, accepted, afforded him opportunities which he did not fail to turn to good account. There he was fortunate in being placed under Allan A. Black, a young Scot, who, previous to coming to Kew in 1853 to be the first Curator of the Herbarium, served an apprenticeship with Messrs. Henderson, nurserymen, of Dunkeld. The collections when Black took charge were already considerable and of great value, and additions came pouring in rapidly. The young Curator and his small staff must have had their hands full. Love for and interest in their work must have dominated them, for pecuniary returns were not alluring. Black's stipend at first was only sixteen shillings a week. Hemsley regarded his chief at the Herbarium with affection and admiration, and has referred to him as "the kind, clever, conscientious Allan A. Black." This promising botanist was unhappily obliged to leave Kew in 1864 owing to failing health. He was consumptive, and it was thought that his life might be prolonged by going to India, where he was appointed Superintendent of the Public Gardens, Bangalore, Madras. He survived only about two years, dying in November, 1866, whilst on a voyage from Rangoon to the Andaman Islands. He was buried in Table Island, one of the Cocos group, in the Bay of Bengal.

Having completed the work he was required to do in the Herbarium, Hemsley returned to the Gardens in the autumn of 1862. Soon, however, he was again employed in the Herbarium, and in June 1865 he was given a Civil Service post as Herbarium Clerk, left vacant by the death of Alexander Smith, a son of "Old Jock." Prof. Daniel Oliver was then head of the Herbarium, the first to have the title of Keeper of the Herbarium and Library.

We have already referred to Hemsley's philological studies. In 1863 he won a first-class prize in botany awarded by the Society of Arts. Before he was twenty he had proved of so much service to Mr. Bentham

that he was mentioned in the preface to the first volume of his 'Flora Australiensis' as "Mr. W. Hemsley, a young but able assistant, who has carefully checked my proofs with the Herbarium." These few words carried considerable weight, as Bentham was easily one of the leading botanists of his time, a great benefactor to Kew, to which he had presented his large herbarium and collection of botanical books, and a collaborator with Sir J. D. Hooker on the famous 'Genera Plantarum,' the first part of which was published soon after Hemsley came to Kew.

It may be of some interest to mention that the Secretary to the Office of Works, with whom the Director corresponded regarding Hemsley's appointment to the permanent staff in 1865, was Mr. Alfred Austin, much better known afterwards as Poet Laureate, and no doubt appreciated by many of us as the author of the prose idylls, "The Garden that I Love" and "In Veronica's Garden."

In 1866 various articles initialled "W. B. H." appeared in the first edition of Lindley and Moore's 'Treasury of Botany,' and these were Hemsley's earliest contributions to botanical literature. In the following year he had a paper in the *Journal of Botany* on the "Distribution of British Umbelliferae." It is difficult to say what would have happened had he been able to continue, without interruption, his work at the Herbarium. It is quite probable that he would have become Keeper and at the time he actually did. Nevertheless, it appears to us now that one of the most important factors in shaping his after-life was the breakdown in health which necessitated his resignation in September 1867. This apparent calamity brought him opportunities which he used to such good purpose that we can regard it now as a cloud with a silver lining. We do not know whether, when he resigned his Herbarium post in 1867, he was so ill that he was compelled to cease work of every description. It is quite likely that during most of the time between 1867 and 1874, when he had so far recovered that he was able to return to Kew to work in the Herbarium as a visitor, he could continue his studies, and his 'Handbook of Hardy Trees, Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants,' published in 1873, and the papers he wrote on the Sussex flora, besides other activities, show that he was far from being entirely incapacitated. In 1872-73 he was employed by Mr. (afterwards Sir) J. B. Lawes at Rothamsted, to assist in the experiments being conducted there on the mixed herbage of permanent meadow. Important work of various kinds was put in his way, and it was during the years between 1874 and 1890, when he became a Civil Servant and was appointed Principal Assistant in the Herbarium, that he established his reputation as a systematic botanist. Between 1879 and 1888 the fine quarto volumes containing his valuable contributions to the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana' of Godman and Salvin, and his 'Report on the Results of the Voyage of H.M.S. *Challenger*,' were published. The latter was a most important essay on insular floras. The first part of the 'Index Floræ Sinensis,'

of which Hemsley was the principal author, appeared in 1886, but this great work was not brought to a conclusion till 1905. It forms three thick volumes of the *Journal of the Linnean Society*. Hemsley's other achievements as an author would make a very lengthy catalogue. He seemed to write easily and quickly, and usually succeeded in making his subject attractive. Up to within a few years of his death he continued to send notes to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and the *Journal of Botany*. His last paper of importance was a "Flora of Aldabra," which appeared in the *Kew Bulletin*, 1919, pp. 108-153. Though he wrote considerably after he rejoined the Herbarium staff as Principal Assistant in 1890, the administrative and other duties of his office allowed little time for great undertakings. His finest work had already been done.

Of the various honours conferred on our late Vice-President from the time when, in 1875, he was made an Associate of the Linnean Society, till 1913, when he received the honorary degree of LL.D. of the University of Aberdeen, the greatest was the one that placed his name among those of the most illustrious scientific men produced by this country during the last three centuries. That honour was the Fellowship of the Royal Society of London, bestowed on Hemsley in 1889. In 1909 he was awarded the V.M.H., no mean distinction, and one that he prized, but it was chiefly important from our point of view, and also we believe from Hemsley's, because of the admirable and generous tribute to him it evoked from Sir William Thiselton-Dyer. Sir William's impressive words, which may be seen in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1909, xlvi. p. 381, were keenly appreciated, and deeply touched Hemsley's sensitive nature. Every member of our Guild should regard it as a duty to read them, for he who wrote them and he concerning whom they were written played no small part in making Kew the fine institution it is to-day.

On leaving his official residence following his retirement, on December 28, 1908, from the Keepership of the Herbarium and Library, to which he was appointed on January 13, 1899, Dr. Hemsley went to live at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, and was able to make frequent visits to Kew. He told one of his friends some time in the early days of his retirement that he enjoyed every minute of his life, for he found plenty of congenial employment. But, unhappily, symptoms of the malady, paralysis, which prostrated him for some years before his death, too soon manifested themselves. In 1917 he and Mrs. Hemsley removed to Broadstairs so as to be near their only daughter. The extreme feebleness of his body during those last years seemed not to affect the alertness and clearness of his mind, and the keen interest he felt in everything concerning Kew persisted almost to the last moment of his life. At his funeral, which took place at St. Peter's Church, Broadstairs, Mr. A. D. Cotton, the present Keeper of the Herbarium and Library, represented the Kew staff, and Dr. Stapf, who succeeded Dr. Hemsley as Keeper and was for many years a valued colleague and

an intimate friend, represented the Royal Society. A wreath of roses—the flowers of which Dr. Hemsley was particularly fond—was sent from the Gardens.

Dr. Hemsley is survived by Mrs. Hemsley, but she has been in a very delicate state of health for a long time, and by his daughter, Mrs. E. H. Lovelock, whose life-long devotion and ever cheerful companionship comforted her father in many a sorrowful experience. Dr. Hemsley's only son, Oliver, served some time as a gardener at Kew, and then went to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. Later he was appointed Superintendent of the Government Gardens, Lahore, and seemed to be well launched on a promising career, when on a sad day in 1906 the painful tidings came that he was dead.

Further particulars of the life and work of Dr. Hemsley are recorded in the *Kew Bulletin*, 1909, p. 22 and 1924, p. 389; in *Nature*, vol. cix. p. 616; in the *Journal of Botany*, 1925, p. 21; and in our own *Journal*, 1893, p. 31, 1899, p. 1, and 1917, p. 22. On every side we are reminded that in him we have had among us a man who has done more than ordinarily well—one who in a quiet way has accomplished great things. He laboured long and loyally and skilfully for Kew, and with Kew's most distinguished workers and with many of its finest achievements the name of William Botting Hemsley will always be associated.

I N M E M O R I A M.

FRANCIS GARRETT.

Too late for insertion in the last number of our *Journal*, news was received of the decease in August 1923 of Francis Garrett. With much distinction to himself and credit to Kew, Mr. Garrett filled the post of foreman in the Decorative Department from June 1886 to November 1902, having succeeded his elder brother John, who had gone from Kew to Batsford Park to help Mr. A. B. Freeman-Mitford—who afterwards became Lord Redesdale—remodel his famous gardens.

Frank Garrett, previous to his coming to Kew, had received an excellent training in the art of decorative gardening in the classic gardens of Longleat and Sandringham, and also spent a "London season" with Messrs. Wills & Segar of South Kensington.

At the time he came to Kew he was destined to find full scope for his abilities, as it was during this period that the then Director, Sir William Thiselton Dyer, was hard at work transforming Kew into a garden exhibiting the highest landscape art and the best possible cultivation of plants. In this work, by his skill and untiring energy Garrett loyally played his part, and the decorative side of Kew at this time, both in the flower garden and in Greenhouse No. 4,—which had been rebuilt—bore witness to the labours of a master craftsman, whose work it was a delight to behold and which created in one a desire to emulate.

As a man, Garrett was of a very quiet and reserved disposition—so much so that he became generally, though affectionately, known as

“Inky” among his staff. To those who knew him best, however, behind this reserve was found an exceedingly kind and sympathetic nature, and a man of upright and honest character, whom one felt it a privilege to know and to be associated with.

W. H.

NORMAN GILL.

It is with sincere regret that we have to chronicle the death of Mr. Norman Gill at the comparatively early age of forty-six years.

A Cornishman by birth, he was second son of Mr. Richard Gill, whose work among the Himalayan Rhododendrons is so very well known. Norman commenced his horticultural career under his father at Tremough, near Penryn, the garden which supplied the large specimens of *Rhododendron arboreum* for the planting of the Himalayan House at Kew in 1898, the year our deceased friend entered Kew as a Student-Gardener, he having in the meantime had experience in the nursery of Messrs. Stuart Low & Co. at Clapton.

The following extract from the *United Provinces Gazette* describes his Indian career:—

“The Governor acting with his Ministers has heard with great regret of the death in England on April 14th, 1924, of Mr. N. Gill, Superintendent of the Government Gardens, Kumaon. Mr. Gill was trained at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and came to India in 1900. After serving for two years as Assistant Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, he was transferred to the United Provinces in 1902, and during the next seven years held charge in turn of all the important Government Gardens of the plains. In 1909 he was posted to the Kumaon Gardens, with instructions to encourage fruit-growing in the hills. Up to the time of his death he devoted himself with untiring energy and enthusiasm to the task entrusted to him, and by his experiments and investigations laid the foundations of the Kumaon fruit industry. He achieved considerable success also as a landscape gardener, and Naini Tal in particular owes much to him. The Governor, acting with his Ministers, deplores the untimely death of a trusted and valuable Government servant.”

During his two years at Kew our late friend took very full advantage of the “Mutual” and Lectures. He read papers at both winter sessions, and received honourable mention in all four courses of lectures, occupying first place in two, and second and third respectively in the remainder.

At the time of his death Mr. Gill was home on leave, and was within a few months of completing twenty-five years' service and retiring on a pension. To his widow and two children all fellow members of the Guild will extend their deep sympathy in the loss of a loving husband and a devoted father.

A. O.

JAMES ALEXANDER GAMMIE.

By the death of Mr. J. A. Gammie in April 1924, the Guild has lost one of the most esteemed of its members. Born on November 12, 1839, in Kincardineshire, Mr. Gammie received his early training under his father at Drum Castle, in Aberdeenshire. At the age of 17 he entered the gardens at Stapleton Park, Yorkshire; from there he passed to the nurseries of Messrs. Veitch at Chelsea, and after a period of service there was in the gardens of Stockwood Place, Luton. He made excellent use of the varied experience thus enjoyed, and

on entering Kew early in 1861 soon proved himself to be one of the most competent young gardeners of his time. The period spent at Kew extended over four and a half years, and was spent in the decorative and flower garden departments under Mr. Craig. In 1865 a young gardener was required to fill the important and responsible position of Manager of the newly-formed Cinchona Plantation in Sikkim, which was intended to take the place of that which had been begun in 1861 on a site that had proved unsuitable owing to an excessive annual rainfall. Mr. Gammie was selected for this post, and was appointed in August 1865. To Gammie's knowledge and judgment the success which from the first attended the new venture was in large measure due. His services, however, were not confined to those cultural operations necessary for the thrift of Cinchona; his intelligent interest in the work of his quinological colleague was of service in the elaboration of a process for the manufacture of Cinchona Febrifuge, and at a later date it was largely due to Gammie's perseverance and skill that it was possible to employ economically in the factory a laboratory process worked out by a former quinologist in his laboratory.

Meanwhile Mr. Gammie's interest in gardening remained unabated, and he rendered valuable service in the collaboration with Sir George King in introducing new plants for cultivation by the natives of the Darjeeling District. His taste for natural history pursuits was manifested as a botanical collector on behalf of the Calcutta Herbarium during the earlier years of his service in Sikkim, but he never manifested any interest in descriptive botanical work. On the contrary, so soon as he was satisfied that the vegetation of the valleys in which the Cinchona plantations were situated had been fully surveyed, his attention was directed towards the zoology of the area. He made a careful and complete survey of the mammals, birds, and reptiles, largely on behalf of the Indian Museum, though in connection with the study of birds he collaborated with the late Mr. H. J. Elwes, F.R.S., etc., between whom and himself a warm friendship was established, which only ended when Mr. Elwes died. Here again, however, Mr. Gammie deliberately avoided undertaking descriptive work, and when the field had been exhausted he turned his attention to the butterflies of the Tista Valley, in which study he again worked in collaboration with Mr. Elwes and acquired a knowledge of the identities, habits, and distribution of these insects in Sikkim that has never been surpassed. But just as with the plants, so with the butterflies; his subject exhausted, Gammie turned to the moths, and later to the Coleoptera of Sikkim.

Nothing, however unimportant it might appear to others, seemed to escape his memory. His success as a field-naturalist depended on the qualities that made him so successful as an officer of the Indian Government. His mind was alert to the reception of new ideas and new facts, though his acceptance of either was controlled by a keenly critical sense and by sound judgment, which led him to test the one and the other by experiment or renewed observation. Firm, yet kind, he gained the affectionate regard of those, European and Indian alike, who served under him; loyal and sincere as a colleague, he enjoyed and retained to the last the respect of all with whom he served or worked.

Mr. Gammie retired after thirty-two years' service in India in 1897, and took up his residence in Chiswick. He was buried at Old Chiswick

Cemetery on April 17th, 1924, his funeral service being attended by the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and by a number of those who had known him at Kew or had been his colleagues in India.

D. P.

EDGAR BROOK.

It is with much regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Edgar Brook at the age of 62 years. Mr. Brook first entered Kew on April 18th, 1881, and left June 9th, 1883. After a time spent at Worcester Lodge, Sutton, Surrey, Mr. Brook returned to Kew in July 1909 and was employed on the outdoor staff, being appointed Ganger-Timekeeper at a later date.

FREDERICK FROST.

A well-known Kew personality, who will be remembered by many members of the Kew Guild, passed away on November 21st, 1924. Mr. Frederick Frost, who held the position of Turncock to the Kew Section of H.M. Office of Works, was born at Richmond, Surrey, in 1853. He became attached to the Office of Works' staff in 1873, and continued in their service until November 1918. Mr. Frost had resided in the Gardens many years. He was a prominent member of the Gardens' Fire Brigade, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

WILLIAM BROWNE, M.V.O., I.S.O.

It was with much regret that news was received of the death of Mr. William Browne, M.V.O., I.S.O., of 'Ravenswood,' Preston Road, Brighton, who passed away in his 87th year on November 21st last. Mr. Browne's career was a romance of landscape artistry, and during its course he must have contributed to the giving of delight to millions of people. He was a native of Mansfield, Nottingham, and was educated at the Grammar School there. Shortly after leaving school he went as a student to Kew, whence he was engaged by Messrs Milners, the well-known landscape gardeners. In the early 'seventies he received the Civil Service appointment of Superintendent of Hampton Court Gardens. Thence he was transferred to Regent's Park and later to the Superintendency of the Royal Parks. There thus came under his care Hyde Park, St. James's Park, Green Park, Kensington Gardens, the gardens around the Law Courts, Westminster square, and other oases of green which mean so much to the millions of the City of London. Many playing-fields were also under his care, it not being an unknown experience for him to have to handle 80 applications from clubs desiring cricket pitches. He lived in the house built for the Superintendent of Hyde Park. At the time of great national rejoicings, such as Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee and the Coronation of King Edward VII., great responsibilities devolved upon him. In acknowledgment of his services on the former of these occasions, Queen Victoria awarded him a Jubilee medal, and from King Edward he received the Coronation medal.

His Majesty took a great pleasure in parks and gardens, and particularly in the alterations and improvements to the gardens and

lake of Buckingham Palace, which Mr. Browne superintended. It was in recognition of these services that His Majesty granted him the Silver Medal of the Royal Victorian Order. His official career brought Mr. Browne in contact with many members of the Royal Family, both British and foreign. Throughout his life it was a delight to Mr. Browne to give a helping hand to whoever he could, especially to young men; and very many men of different nationalities who received their training under his guidance are now holding responsible positions in many countries of the world. On his retirement King Edward conferred upon him the Companionship of the Imperial Service Order for faithful service. Mr. Browne's special delight before receiving his Civil Service appointment was in landscape gardening. Among the public parks which he laid out was the Alexandra Park, Manchester. Among his hobbies was a love of legal study. He will be remembered as a kindly, genial, warm-hearted, man with a captivating charm of manner, always endeavouring to do what he thought best for everyone he knew, no matter at what trouble to himself.

R. IRWIN LYNCH, M.A., A.L.S., V.M.H.

Born at St. Germans, Cornwall, in 1850, Mr. R. Irwin Lynch commenced his gardening career under the guidance of his father, himself an Old Kewite, who was at that time Head-Gardener to the Earl of St. Germans at Port Eliot, Cornwall. At the age of seventeen he entered the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as a Student-Gardener, and during his four years here he took full advantage of the training to become botanically and horticulturally proficient, for in 1871 he was promoted to the rank of Foreman of the herbaceous department. Later, as Foreman of the tropical department, he was Senior Foreman at Kew. During this period he had much to do with the propagation and dispatch of many important economic plants to British Colonies in many parts of the world, one of the most important being the Para Rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*).

In 1879, on the recommendation of the late Sir Joseph Hooker, Mr. Lynch was appointed Curator of the University Botanic Garden, Cambridge. It was whilst at Cambridge that his best work was done. He was a keen collector with a strong love of plants, and from the first he was indefatigable in increasing the collection, cultivated in the garden at Cambridge, to such an extent that twelve years after his appointment there were upwards of one-fourth of all the genera in Bentham and Hooker's 'Genera Plantarum' represented there. His enthusiasm never abated during his whole career, having got together a collection of quite extraordinary extent and interest that it has made Cambridge second only to Kew among the public gardens of England. Almost all the plants had been obtained by exchange. Many rare and interesting plants have been flowered from time to time in the Cambridge Botanic Garden and have been figured and described in the *Botanical Magazine*. Volume cxliii. (1917) of this great botanical work was dedicated to his memory. Mr. Lynch was one of the first to form a representative collection of hardy bamboos, which soon became a prominent feature of the garden.

In recognition of their appreciation the University Authorities conferred on Mr. Lynch the honorary degree of M.A. on January 16th, 1906, for services rendered to botanical science in the University.

In 1901 he was awarded the Veitch Memorial Medal, conferred only for practical merit, and in 1906 received the Victoria Medal of Horticulture from the Royal Horticultural Society. On February 12th, 1924, the Royal Horticultural Society again honoured our late member, by the award of the Veitch Memorial Gold Medal, bearing the inscription, "To R. Irwin Lynch, for his work in Horticulture."

He raised many interesting hybrids while at Cambridge, working a considerable time on Cinerarias. The beautiful Gerbera hybrids which attracted so much attention at the Temple Show in 1904 and 1905, obtained by crossing *Gerbera Jamesoni*, with other species and thus providing a beautiful race of plants possessing a range of colour seldom found in any other class of plants, were the direct result of his hybridising at Cambridge.

For over fifty years he was a frequent contributor to the horticultural press (notes appearing as recently as October 11th, 1924); many of his articles of recent years were illustrated by some of his own photographs. He was the author of several interesting papers read before the Linnean Society, for which he was elected an Associate of that Society in 1881. In 1886 he translated Correvon's "Les Plantes des Alps" for the *Gardener's Magazine*, and subsequently he wrote on tropical aquatics and the bog-garden for *Popular Gardening*.

He read several papers before the Royal Horticultural Society: "A New Classification of the Genus *Paeonia*" (June 1890); "On Hybrid Cinerarias" (1900); "The Evolution of Plants" (1900); "Tender Plants for Warm Corners" (1912); and "Trees of the Cambridge Botanic Garden." But undoubtedly his most valuable contribution to garden botany was his 'Book of the Iris,' published in 1904, and for many years a standard work.

He was well known in Continental centres of horticulture, having visited and officiated at exhibitions or conferences held in many of the principal towns there, and was at one time Corresponding Member of the Imperial Horticultural Society of Russia and an Associate of the Botanic Society of St. Petersburg. For some time during the latter part of his time at Cambridge he had been failing in health, and, acting on medical advice, retired in September 1919 (see *Journal of the Kew Guild*, 1920), having been at Cambridge exactly 40 years. He went to live at Torquay, where it was hoped that the genial climate would help him to fight against asthmatical trouble, from which he had suffered for a number of years; but it was not to be, for other complications set in, and he became a confirmed invalid, or as he termed it himself, an involuntary exile: gradually getting worse, he passed away on December 7th, 1924, after several years of patient suffering.

He leaves a widow, daughter, and son, the latter also an Old Kewite whom many of us know.

WILLIAM WATSON, A.L.S., V.M.H.

It is with much regret that we have to chronicle the decease on January 30th, 1925, of Mr. William Watson, at St Alban's. Time and space will not permit of a detailed account of our late Vice-President's activities, but we hope to publish a biographical notice of Mr. Watson, by one who was acquainted with him throughout the whole time he was associated with Kew, in our next number. It will suffice to note here that Mr. Watson entered Kew in 1879 at the age of 21. In 1886 he was promoted Assistant Curator, and on July 1st, 1901, he was appointed Curator, a position he ably filled until his retirement on May 31st, 1922.

KEW STAFF (*December 31, 1924*).*(The names of Life Members are preceded by an asterisk.)*

	<i>Entered Kew.</i>
Director	*Arthur W. Hill, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. 1907
Assistant Director	Major T. F. Chipp, M.C., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S. 1906†
Assistant	John Aikman 1888†
Clerk	S. F. Ormsby 1923
Keeper of Herbarium and Library	A. D. Cotton, F.L.S. 1904
Assistant	Charles Henry Wright, A.L.S. 1884
”	*Sidney Alfred Skan 1892†
”	Thomas A. Sprague, B.Sc., F.L.S. ... 1900
”	*Miss Elsie M. Wakefield, M.A., F.L.S. 1910
”	William B. Turrill, M.Sc. 1909
”	John Hutchinson, F.L.S. 1904†
”	Major K. W. Braid, B.A., B.Sc., A.I.C. 1921
”	Cecil V. B. Marquand, M.A., F.L.S. ... 1923
” for India	*Stephen T. Dunn, B.A. 1898
” for West Africa	J. M. Dalziel, M.D., B.Sc., F.L.S. ... 1924
Botanical Artist	Gerald Atkinson 1922
Assistant (Temporary Technical)	Miss Ada F. Fitch 1892
” ” ”	Miss Mabel I. Skan 1919
” ” ”	Miss Connie Hillier 1922
” ” ”	Frederick C. Woodgate 1922
” ” ”	Ernest Nelmes 1920†
” ” ”	Charles E. Hubbard 1920†
” ” ”	Percy J. Greenway 1921†
” ” ”	William E. Trevithick 1920†
” ” ”	Ernest Kirby 1924
” ” ”	R. W. Butcher 1924
Assistant Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory	Leonard A. Boodle, F.L.S. 1904
Keeper of Museums	John Masters Hillier 1879
Assistant	*John Henry Holland, F.L.S. 1895†
”	*William Dallimore 1891†
Preparer	Laurence J. Harding 1913
Curator of the Gardens	*William J. Bean, I.S.O., V.M.H. ... 1883†
Assistant	*William Nicholls Winn 1890†
Assistant Curators:—	
Herbaceous Department	*Walter Irving 1890†
Arboretum	*Arthur Osborn 1899†
Decorative Department	*John Coutts 1896†
Tropical Department	*Thomas W. Taylor 1902†
Temperate Department	*Charles P. Raffill 1898†
Clerk	Reginald F. Williams 1923
”	Ernest G. Dunk 1914†
Sergeant-Constable	Walter Limney 1892
Packer	Harry W. Ruck 1907†
Superintendent of Works (Acting) ...	J. E. Holman 1912

† Formerly a Student-Gardener at Kew.

SUB-FOREMEN.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Department.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
Brown, W.	Temperate House.	Dec. 1923 ...	Burford Gardens, Dorking, Surrey.
Cooper, E. C. W..	Propagating Pits .	Sept. 1922 ..	Sackville Hotel, Bexhill-on-Sea.
Franklin, W.	Palm House	Dec. 1922 ..	Tresco Abbey, Isles of Scilly.
Hockley, W. A. ...	Herbaceous.....	Jan. 1922 ...	John Innes Hort. Inst., Merton.
Hopkins, A. J. ...	Orchids	Apr. 1922 ...	Cambridge Botanic Gardens.
Howell, W.	Rock Garden	Apr. 1922 ...	Royal Gardens, Sandringham.
Knight, F. P. ...	Arboretum	Feb. 1923 ...	Edinburgh Botanic Gardens.
Lamberton, W. ...	Decorative	Sept. 1922 ...	Glasgow Botanic Gardens.
*Mackintosh, J. J.	Ferrieres.....	Oct. 1922 ...	Glasgow Botanic Gardens.
*Toms, K. E. ...	Flower Garden ...	Mar. 1920 ...	Tring Park, Herts.
Wiltshire, T. W..	Temp. House Pits.	Jan. 1923 ...	King's Acre Nurseries, Hereford.

STUDENT-GARDENERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
Anderson, A. W.	Nov. 1923 ...	Breda House, Alford, Aberdeen.
Banfield, F. S.	Sept. 1923 ...	Chiswick House, Chiswick, W. 4.
Bassett, W. E.	Oct. 1924 ...	Cockenach Park, Royston, Herts.
Boyd, T. D.	Sept. 1923 ...	Knowsley Hall, Prescott, Lancs.
Corbett, W.	July 1923 ...	Manchester Parks Department.
Fry, W. G.	Mar. 1924 ...	Brougham Gardens, Penrith.
Grant, J. G.	Dec. 1923 ...	Wrington, Somerset.
Greenough, J. C.	Nov. 1923 ...	Ashurst Park, Tunbridge Wells.
Gregory, C. R.	Oct. 1922 ...	Birmingham Parks Department.
Hands, R. B.	Dec. 1923 ...	City of London Cemetery.
Hayes, T. R.	Oct. 1924 ...	Hayes & Sons, Keswick.
Hill, G. W.	Oct. 1923 ...	Cambridge Botanic Gardens.
Hopkins, A. G.	Nov. 1922 ...	Cambridge Botanic Gardens.
Hopper, E.	Aug. 1923 ...	Stuart Low & Co., Enfield.
Jensen, A. L. G.	Dec. 1924 ...	Jensen & Milne, Hendon.
Kemp, H. W.	Dec. 1923 ...	Royal Gardens, Sandringham.
Longhurst, W.	Dec. 1923 ...	Redholme Gardens, Walton.
Luff, C. E. E.	Oct. 1923 ...	M. Pritchard & Sons, Christchurch.
*Mansfield, B. P.	Dec. 1922 ...	Glasnevin Botanic Gardens.
Musk, H.	Mar. 1924 ...	Royal Gardens, Sandringham.
Nisbett, E. I.	Oct. 1923 ...	Aldenham House Gardens.
Orchard, O. B.	Aug. 1924 ...	Marsham Townshend, Chislehurst.
Ovenden, S. F.	Apr. 1924 ...	Barton Court, Canterbury.
Paton, R. A.	Apr. 1920 ...	Monmouth Agric. Inst., Usk.
Patton, H. S.	Feb. 1924 ...	Glasnevin Botanic Gardens.
Perkins, H. A. T.	Dec. 1922 ...	Perkins & Sons, Coventry.
Phillips, S. T.	Apr. 1923 ...	Clibrans, Altrincham.
Pritchard, W. B.	Mar. 1924 ...	Ditto.
Ransom, D.	Dec. 1923 ...	Wansford, Peterborough.
Ritchings, H.	Apr. 1924 ...	John Innes Hort. Inst., Merton.
Summers, M.	June 1924 ...	Mackay & Wills, Wimbourne.
Vallance, J. C.	May 1924 ...	Ireton Gardens, Derby.
Wells, T. S.	May 1923 ...	Barnsley Parks Department.
Williams, C.	Dec. 1924 ...	Bodnant Gardens, Tal-y-cafn.
Willoughby, E.	Jan. 1924 ...	Froyle Place, Alton, Hants.
Wise, A. E.	Nov. 1924 ...	Hall Barn Gardens, Beaconsfield.

OLD KEWITES.

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

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address †.</i>
*Abbott, James M.	Sept. 1898 ..	F., Park Farm, Woking Village, Surrey.
Adams, R.	April 1903 ..	St. Joseph's Hospital, Burlington Lane, Chiswick.
Adamson, John	July 1909 ..	N., Moniaive, Dumfriesshire.
Aggett, Walter H.	June 1888 ..	Oakley, Ashbourne Rd., Thornton Heath, Surrey.
Aikman, Miss M. G.	Nov. 1924 ..	40 Mortlake Rd., Kew, Surrey.
*Alcock, Mrs. N. L., F.L.S.	Nov. 1918 ..	Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh.
*Allen, C. E. F.	Feb. 1904 ..	C., Port Darwin, N. Territory, Austr.
*Allt, W. S.	Jan. 1911 ..	Poughkeepsie, New York, U.S.A.
*Anderson, J. R.	Oct. 1905 ..	
*Anderson, J. W.	June 1910 ..	3 Wilson Place, Dollar, Scotland.
Andrews, C.	Oct. 1922 ..	F., Tresco Abbey, Scilly Islands.
Archer, Sydney	Mar. 1895.	
*Arden, Stanley	June 1900 ..	Bintang, Bridge Road, Worthing.
*Armbrecht, Otto	Jan. 1898 ..	Derneburg, Prov. Hanover, Germany.
Armstrong, James.	Mar. 1893 ..	H.G., Hardcourt, North Andover, Mass., U.S.A.
*Armstrong, Robert	Oct. 1897 ..	170 Bartlett Av., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
*Arnold, George	Oct. 1894 ..	Essex.
*Arthur, Alec	April 1899 ..	H.G., Foxhill Farm, Bryn Mawr, Pa., U.S.A.
Ashlee, T. R.	April 1910 ..	Kerrisdale P.O., British Columbia.
Astley, James	Nov. 1898.	
Attenborough, F.	Feb. 1896 ..	H.G., Annesley Ho., Villa Rd., Nottingham.
*Aubrey, A. E.	April 1910 ..	Brookfield, Bellbroughton, Stourbridge.
Augull, Karl	July 1902 ..	N., Latvia Dobe, Vecvagar, Russia.
*Auton, William J.	Feb. 1897 ..	H. G., Pyrford Court, Woking.
Avins, Charles W.	Oct. 1894.	
*Badgery, R.	Aug. 1906 ..	Supt., Bot. Gdns., Saharanpur, India.
Baggesen, Niels	Dec. 1900 ..	16 South View Road, Tunbridge Wells.
Bailey, A. G., B.A.	Dec. 1915 ..	Dept. Agric., Kenya Colony.
Bailey, Thomas	Sept. 1892 ..	Ravenscourt Park, W. 6.
*Baker, A. F.	April 1920 ..	Asst. Supt. of Pks. & Fst., Box 288, King's Pk., Bloemfontein, S.A.
Baker, E.	* Oct. 1920 ..	Garston Manor Gdns., nr. Watford, Herts.
Baker, G. A.	Jan. 1911 ..	N., Buller Rd., Laindon, Essex.
Baker, William G.	Dec. 1887 ..	C., Bot. Gardens, Oxford.
Bale, J. H.	Mar. 1909 ..	Folly Farm, Sulhampstead, nr. Reading.
*Balen, J. C. van	Mar. 1919 ..	c/o Municipal Gardens, Cape Town, S.A.
Bally, P.	Aug. 1916 ..	425 Salisbury Street, Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.
*Band, R.	Oct. 1908 ..	P.O. Box 206, Acera, Gold Coast.
Banks, G. H.	Mar. 1906 ..	C., Botanic Gardens, Glasgow.
*Barker, Michael	Mar. 1884 ..	Sec., "American Florist" Co., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
*Barker, W. H.	Mar. 1923 ..	Hort. Instr., Government Instructional Factory, Swanwick, Southampton.
Barnett, M. J.	April 1914 ..	Bot. Gardens, Dunedin, New Zealand.
*Bartlett, A. C.	May 1898 ..	Land. Gard., 318 Kew Rd., Kew, Surrey.
Barton, Robert	June 1890 ..	P.O. Box 57, Hamden, Conn., U.S.A.

† Abbreviations: H. G.=Head Gardener; F.=Foreman; N.=Nurseryman; M. G.=Market Gardener; C.=Curator; D.=Director; M.=Manager; B. G.=Botanic Garden.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Bass, A. P.	Nov. 1922 ..	Botanic Gardens, Oxford.
Bass, Edward.	Mar. 1899 ..	Leigh Lodge, Abbot's Leigh, Bristol.
Bass, Thomas.	Mar. 1899 ..	13 Friar's Stile Rd., Richmond, Surrey.
Bates, A. J.	June 1922.	
*Bates, G.	Feb. 1904 ..	N., Derwent's Nursery, Westram, Kent.
Batters, Frederick H. . .	Feb. 1891 ..	c/o Messrs. Outbush, Nurs., Highgate, N. 6
Baum, Jacob	July 1900 ..	N., Pallud sur Vevey, Switzerland.
*Baumann, Ludwig	Mar. 1902 ..	3233 Portis Ave., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.
Baumgardt, Hilding	Mar. 1902.	
Beale, J. H.	Apr. 1911 ..	Midland Agric. Coll., Kingston, Derby.
Beatty, E. J.	Nov. 1905 ..	H.G., Dupplin Castle, Perth, N.B.
Beer, A.	Mar. 1919 ..	University Bot. Gdns., Innsbruck, Tyrol.
*Behnick, A.	Dec. 1906 ..	H.G., Gruson, Magdeburg, Germany.
*Behnick, Eric	July 1894 ..	C., Botanic Garden, Heidelberg, Germany
*Bell, A. R.	Aug. 1914 ..	Supt., Agric. Dept., Southern Prov. Nigeria.
[*Bell, Miss V. S. <i>See Mrs.</i>	Warner.	
*Benbow, Joseph.	Sept. 1884 ..	c/o C. Hanbury, Esq., F.L.S., Kingstox Maurward, Dorchester, Dorset.
Bennett, F. R.	Sept. 1915 ..	F., Wall Hall Gardens, Watford.
Bentall, A. S.	Oct. 1921.	
Benton, A. W.	May 1909 ..	86 York Road, Teddington, Middlesex.
Berg, F.	Feb. 1911 ..	Dien III. Aposthigasse 29-31, Vienna.
Berridge, T. G.	Aug. 1912 ..	5 Lansdowne Terrace, Day's Lane, Sidcup, Kent.
*Besant, J. W.	June 1905 ..	Keeper, Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin.
Besant, W. D.	June 1910 ..	Asst. Dir., Parks and Gdns., City Chambers, Glasgow.
*Best, G. A.	Mar. 1921 ..	Asst. Curator, Bot. Gdns., Singapore.
*Biggs, E. M.	Oct. 1912 ..	Trav. Supt. Gdn., Imperial War Graves Commission, France.
Binnington, R.	Oct. 1924 ..	15 Ingleton St., Beeston Hill, Leeds, York.
Bintner, Jean	Sept. 1917 ..	} 33 Ave Monterey, Grand-Duche de Luxembourg.
Bintner, Mrs. Jean (Harper)	Jan. 1918 ..	
Bird, D. H.	Jan. 1913 ..	Rosmede, Slough Rd., Datchet.
Bird, F. W.	May 1909 ..	6 King's Villas, Slough Rd., Datchet.
Birkinshaw, A.	April 1923 ..	Manchester Parks Dept.; and Boggart Hole Clough Park, Manchester.
*Birkinshaw, F.	April 1912 ..	Assist. Insp., Agric. Dept., F.M.S.
Bishop, Miss S. W.	April 1919 ..	10 Redcliffe Parade East, Bristol.
Blackburn, A.	Oct. 1908 ..	Supt. of Parks, Blackpool.
Blake, A. E.	Sept. 1922 ..	R. B.G., Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
Blancaneaux, J. S.	April 1878 ..	c/o E. J. F. Campbell, B.S., Belize, Brit. Honduras.
*Blanche, H. M.	Sept. 1909 ..	44 South St., Jam. Plain, Mass., U.S.A.
Bliss, Daniel	Nov. 1895 ..	Supt., Public Parks, Swansea.
Bliss, J.	Aug. 1891.	
*Blythman, T.	May 1907 ..	Aldermere, B.C., Canada.
Boff, C.	Jan. 1916 ..	Link House, 54 Fetter Lane, E.C. 4.
*Bogemans, A.	Jan. 1911 ..	145, Avenue Van Becelacre Watermael-lez-Brussels.
*Bogula, Otto	Mar. 1899 ..	F., Missouri B.G., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.
Bolt, Philip	Oct. 1874 ..	Whitegate Cott., Sutton Lane, Middlewich, Cheshire.
*Bolt, Philip (jun.)	June 1898 ..	H.G., Stand Hall, Whitefield, Manchester.
Bolton, W.	Feb. 1904 ..	Blenheim, Woodstock, Oxon.
Bond, William	June 1876 ..	H.G., 66 Bostall Lane, Abbey Wood, Kent.
Booker, A. J.	Nov. 1924 ..	4 Ravenscar Terrace, Gipton, Roundhay, Leeds.
Boorman, John	Aug. 1885 ..	Collector, Bot. Gdns., Sydney, N.S.W.
Boswell, Miss D. A. L. . .	June 1918 ..	Brougham Terrace, Harlepool.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
*Bouckenooghe, Val.	Sept. 1892 ..	Ypres, Belgium.
Boulton, Francis	Jan. 1915 ..	Imperial Institute, S. Kensington, S.W. 7.
*Bowell, E. C.	Sept. 1906 ..	N. Alpine Cott., Cemetery Rd., Cheltenham.
Bradbury, James	July 1880.	
*Braggins, S. W. McLeod	Nov. 1906 ..	Supt., La Mortola, Ventimiglia, Italy.
Brain, H. J.	Mar. 1915 ..	42 Bulstrode Av., Hounslow, Middlesex.
Braybon, E. A.	Mar. 1915 ..	Asst. C., R. B. G., Sibpur, Calcutta, India.
Brenchley, J. A.	Nov. 1882.	
Brierley, W. B., D.Sc., F.L.S.	Nov. 1918 ..	Research Inst. of Phytopathology, Rothamsted.
*Briscoe, T. W.	April 1905 ..	H.G., 4 Gloucester Rd., Tutshill, Chepstow.
Broadbridge, Mrs. L. ..	Aug. 1918 ..	1 Walden Chambers, 70 High Street, Marylebone, W. 1.
Broadway, Walter E. ..	June 1888 ..	Horticulturist, Dept. of Agric., Trinidad.
Brooks, A. J., F.L.S., F.C.S., J.P.	May 1903 ..	D., Dept. Agric., Gambia.
Broomer, Frederick	April 1881.	
*Brown, A. E.	Sept. 1905 ..	Box 147, Mimico, Ontario, Canada.
*Brown, E., F.L.S.	Dec. 1903 ..	Hillside, Doddington, nr. Sittingbourne, Kent.
*Brown, J.	April 1905 ..	H. G., The Bluffs, Tuckerman Av., New- port, Rhode Is., U.S.A.
Brown, Nicholas E., A.L.S.	July 1914 ..	6 The Avenue, Kew Gardens.
Brown, Thomas	Nov. 1884 ..	Parks Rd. Offices, City Hall, Winnipeg.
*Brown, T. W., F.L.S. ..	Nov. 1899 ..	9 Mountfield Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
Brown, Rev. Wm. McL.	May 1878 ..	22 Hawthorn Rd., Gosforth, Newcastle.
Bruun, Svend	June 1895 ..	N., Brøndbyvester Strand, Glostrup, Den- mark.
Bryan (Brien), H.	Mar. 1906 ..	Steward's House, Hampstead, Glasnevin, Co. Dublin.
Bryan (Brien), I. G.	Mar. 1878 ..	Hibernia, Palmerston, Fairfield, W. Aus- tralia.
Bryan (Brien), W.	Feb. 1878 ..	H. G., Mayfield Gdns., Portlaw, Co. Waterford.
*Bryant, Edwin	Dec. 1889.	
Buckholz, V.	Mar. 1911 ..	Cottbus Camp, Germany.
Bullock, T. G.	May 1913 ..	Hort. Lect., 6 St. Martins, Leicester.
Burbridge, George	April 1895 ..	4 Mortlake Terrace, Kew, Surrey.
Burbridge, K. G.	Jan. 1906 ..	Cons. of For., Sierra Leone, W. Africa.
Burfoot, Charles	Mar. 1921 ..	H. G., Bulmershe Ct., Earley, nr. Reading.
*Burkill, I.H., M.A., F.L.S.	Dec. 1900 ..	D., Botanic Gardens, Singapore.
Burn, Thomas	Jan. 1888 ..	Cuerdon Hall, Bamber Bridge, Preston.
*Burrell, Miss L. C.	Mar. 1922 ..	Arlarie, Wansford, Peterborough.
Burton, H.	Dec. 1903 ..	U.S.A.
*Buss, L.	Nov. 1924 ..	5 Flass St., Durham.
*Butcher, F. H.	May 1907 ..	C., Govt. Gdns., Ootacamund, India.
Butcher, G. W., J.P. ..	June 1912 ..	Green Cottage, Hartfield, Sussex.
Butcher, H. G.	Sept. 1921 ..	214 Mackintosh Place, Roath Park, Cardiff.
Butler, F. B.	Nov. 1919 ..	Supt. Dep. Agric., Kenya Colony, B.E. Africa.
Butler, P. J.	Feb. 1922 ..	Bedford College, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
*Butts, E.	Aug. 1882 ..	Leigham Villa, Leslie Rd., Rayleigh, Essex.
*Bysouth, Mrs. R. A. (Davies).	Jan. 1919 ..	Lashbarn P.O., Saskatchewan, Canada.
Cambridge, Robert	Nov. 1891 ..	Turnham's Farm, Calcot, Reading.
*Cameron, John, F.L.S. ..	Dec. 1873 ..	7 Hamlet Road, Upper Norwood, S.E. 19.
*Cameron, Robert	April 1887 ..	Est. Supt., Castle Hill Estate, Ipswich, Mass., U.S.A.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
*Campbell, J. W., J.P. . . .	May 1904 . .	Visiting Agent, Rub. Est., Malacca.
Campbell, W. M.	April 1924 . .	186 Palatine Rd., Blackpool.
*Candler, S. R.	Feb. 1913 . .	P.O. Box 278, Southampton, Long Island, N.Y., U.S.A.
Candler, Thomas H.	Mar. 1897 . .	H. G., 83 Elm Rd., Bourneville.
Canning, J.	April 1891 . .	H. G., Lawn Tennis Club, Rue Lacour, Cannes.
Cannon, H. A.	Mar. 1912 . .	Uganda Coffee and Rubber Est., Ltd., Kampala P.O. 53, Uganda.
Capsticks, W. H.	Oct. 1912 . .	Strode, Ivy Bridge, South Devon.
Cargill, David	Nov. 1867 . .	131 Makin St., Walton, Liverpool.
*Cartwright, T.	May 1908 . .	Supt., Expermt. Pltns., Jebelin, Soudan.
Casey, Miss E. M.	Dec. 1917.	7 Gloucester Cres., Regent's Pk., N.W. 1.
*Jasse, A. E.	Mar. 1900 . .	Bayeux, Hayti.
Cavanagh, A. A.	Dec. 1923 . .	Bosahan, St. Martin R.S.O., Cornwall.
*Cavanagh, B.	Nov. 1899 . .	Nao Salao, Gwalior, Central India.
*Jave, George H.	Aug. 1896 . .	C., Lloyd B. G., Darjeeling.
*Cave, J. E.	April 1903 . .	H. G., Crix Cottage, Binfield, Berks.
Cessford, John	April 1880.	
Chambers, G.	April 1915 . .	Woodside, Llanfoist, nr. Abergavenny, Mon.
Chambers, Mrs. K. (Watson, K.).	Mar. 1922.	32 Valley Rd., Welwyn Garden City.
Champion, Miss	Feb. 1916 . .	Cerrig Clwydion, Denbigh.
*Chandler, P.	Nov. 1919 . .	Asst. Agric. Dept., Kampala, Uganda.
Chapelow, A. U.	June 1895.	
*Chapman, H. L. R.	July 1919 . .	Green Lane Farm, Romsey, Hants.
Charman, George	Feb. 1885 . .	Florida.
Child, H. V.	Jan. 1911 . .	Kew Convent, Kew, Victoria, Australia.
Chinery, Philip	Nov. 1882 . .	H. G., Bulmer Lodge, Sudbury, Suffolk.
Chollet, P.	Oct. 1916 . .	c/o Messrs. Sander & Sons, Bruges.
Christensen, P. C.	Mar. 1901 . .	Nørregade 64, Odense, Denmark.
*Christie, J. S.	Nov. 1909 . .	Supt. Parks, Camberwell, 424 Lordship Lane, East Dulwich, S.E. 22.
Cishegg, J.	June 1908 . .	M., Stanmore Nurs., Stanmore, Middx.
Clacy, C. S.	April 1908 . .	Agates Meadow, Finchampstead, Berks.
Clark, John	Dec. 1900 . .	Spt., Cem. Lodge, Hatfield Rd., St. Albans.
Clark, Peter D. G.	Sept. 1880 . .	c/o Curator, Royal Bot. Gdns., Ceylon.
Clarke, G.		Billing Hall Gardens, Northampton.
Clarke, N. K.	Nov. 1909 . .	H. G., Orsett, Grays, Essex.
Clarke, T. E.	Jan. 1924 . .	Glasgow Parks Dept.
*Clegg, A. S.	Jan. 1921.	
*Clements, T.	Dec. 1906 . .	H.G., Drewsteignton Rect., Newton Abbot.
Close, A. W.	May 1908 . .	c/o U.S. Dept. Agric., Glen Dale, Mary- land, U.S.A.
*Coates, Mrs. D. B. (Taylor).	Aug. 1916 . .	South Kilworth, Rugby.
Cocker, Aloysius	June 1872 . .	H. G., Stourton Castle, Knaresborough.
Cole, F. J.	Mar. 1901 . .	Landsch. Arch., Seattle, Brit. Columbia.
*Collin, H.	Nov. 1923 . .	1 Upper Cape, Warwick.
Collins, J.	Oct. 1910 . .	36 The Butts, Brentford.
Collins, W.	April 1919 . .	S., Clarence Park, St. Albans.
*Conn, P. W.	Oct. 1923 . .	F., Cambridge Botanic Garden.
Cook, F. J.	May 1921 . .	Asst. Gdnr., Nat. B. G., Kirstenbosch, S. Africa.
*Coombes, G.	July 1915 . .	Johannesburg Hotel, Long Street, Cape Town, S.A.
Cooper, Edward	Oct. 1894 . .	Sander & Sons, Nurserymen, St. Albans.
Cooper, T.	Sept. 1914 . .	School Garden, Birmingham Parks Dept.
*Cope, Gertrude	Nov. 1898 . .	Pinewood Gardens, Chandler's Ford, Winchester.
Corbett, G.	May 1920 . .	Dept. of Agric., Reduit, Mauritius.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Corbishley, Miss A. G...	April 1921 ..	74 Ridge Road, S. Durban, S. Africa.
Cork, Henry	Mar. 1893 ..	H. G., Hampton Lodge, Seale, Farnham.
Cotton, Mrs. A. D.	Aug. 1915 ..	Herbarium House, Kew, Surrey.
Coudrey, Joseph	Mar. 1883.	
*Cousins, F. G.	May 1911 ..	Supt., Bot. Gdns., Regent's Park.
Coutts, W.	Feb. 1903 ..	H. G., Learney, Torphins, Aberdeensh., N.B.
Coventry, T.	April 1924 ..	Manchester Parks Dept.
Coward, E.	July 1923 ..	74 Dogfield Street, Cathays, Cardiff.
*Cowley, H.	Dec. 1907 ..	Editor, 'Gardening Illustrated'; and 18 Sutherland Rd., Tunbridge Wells.
Cox, Alfred	Feb. 1885 ..	M. G., Newbury, Berkshire.
*Coxon, W. E.	Aug. 1898 ..	Braemar Nurseries, West Worthing.
*Cradwick, William	July 1888 ..	Agric. Instr., Mandeville P.O., Jamaica.
Craib, Prof. William G., M.A., F.L.S.	July 1915 ..	Prof. of Bot., Univ. of Aberdeen.
*Craig, Mrs. A. P.	July 1920 ..	"Northbank," Hort. College, Swanley, Kent.
Creek, Ernest	Aug. 1901 ..	Hort. Inst., Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.
Cressier, G. H.	May 1912 ..	9 Rue Vallier, Levallois Perret (Seine), France.
*Crosby, F.	Dec. 1901 ..	24 Lancaster Rd., Edmonton, N. 18.
Grot, W.	Mar. 1904.	
*Crouch, G. S.	Sept. 1913 ..	Shirley Hall, Langton Green, Kent.
Crowe, V. C.	Dec. 1919 ..	23 Gloucester Road, Kew, Surrey.
*Crump, Edward	Aug. 1871.	
*Culham, A. B.	June 1910 ..	Supt., Agric. Dept., Gold Coast.
Culver, D. R.	June 1922.	81 Lr. Mortlake Rd., Richmond, Surrey.
*Cundy, Charles	April 1881 ..	N., Gt. Cornard, Sudbury, Suffolk.
*Cunningham, W. J. M. . .	Oct. 1921 ..	Bai Rub. & Cocoa Ests., c/o Millerio Factory, Calabar.
Curtis, Charles H.	May 1892 ..	M. Ed., 'Gardeners' Chronicle'; and Brentford, Middlesex.
*Dalgarno, Fred C.	Mar. 1902 ..	Park Supt., Bowes Mus., Barnard Castle.
Dalgarno, Joseph	May 1871 ..	N., Whitehall Place, Aberdeen.
Daubanton, C.	Mar. 1908.	
*Davidson, Miss H. W. . .	May 1919 ..	Gerrans, Bassett, Southampton.
Davidson, William	April 1896 ..	Monkhams Hall, Waltham Abbey.
Davies, Cecil	Jan. 1899 ..	D., Hammonton Hardy Plant Ny., Folsom, Atlantic City, N. J., U.S.A.
Davies, Miss G. A.		
*Davies, Henry J.	Jan. 1894 ..	Point House, Oakley Rd., Bromley Com- mon, Kent.
Davies, Miss R. A. <i>See</i> Mrs. Bysouth.		
Davies, T. P.	Oct. 1899 ..	H. G., Pen-myarth Pk., Crickhowell, S. Wales.
Davies, W.	June 1912 ..	117 Maryvale Road, Bournville.
Davis, H. K.	Sept. 1909 ..	272 Sandycombe Road, Kew, Surrey.
*Davy, E. W.	Dec. 1905 ..	Asst. Dir., Dept. of Agric., Zomba, Nyasaland.
*Davy, J. Burt, Ph.D., F.R.G.S., F.L.S.	Sept. 1892 ..	Burtholm, Vereeniging, S. Africa.
*Dawe, M. T., F.L.S.	Sept. 1902 ..	Commr. of Lands and Forests, Free Town, Sierra Leone.
Dear, G.	Dec. 1922 ..	25 Somerset Rd., Brentford, Middlesex.
Dearling, William	April 1891 ..	Sussex Farm, Oakey, Queensland.
Debot, M.	May 1903 ..	372 Chausei d'Helmet, Schaerbech, Brussels.
*Derry, Robert.	Nov. 1883 ..	14 Lion Gate Gdns., Richmond, Surrey.
Derwael, F. L. G.	June 1910 ..	Inspector of Public Gardens, Antwerp.
De Troyer, Ch. L.	Aug. 1904 ..	D., Grand Établissement Horticole de Wolverthem lez Bruxelles, Belgium.
Dines, J. H.	Sept. 1908 ..	H. G., Downside, Leatherhead.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
*Dinn, Theo. J.	Sept. 1901 ..	M., adverastraat 22, 's Gravenhage, The Hague, Holland.
Dixon, James.	April 1909 ..	c/o Messrs. Bees, Sealand Nurs., Chester.
Dixon, Matthew K.	Oct. 1877.	
Dixon, William.	May 1890.	
Dodd, E. S.	Jan. 1910 ..	c/o J. N. Seligman, Willow Brook, Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y., U.S.A.
Dodd, W. G.	Mar. 1908 ..	Cherry Lane Cottage, Kimley, Dudley.
Dollman, Miss R.	June 1917 ..	Hove House, Bedford Park, Chiswick, London, W. 4.
Donaldson, R. H.	Dec. 1906 ..	P.O., Cannington, Western Australia.
*Down, W. J.	Sept. 1907 ..	H. G., 14 Hazelwood Av., Murrayatville, Adelaide, S. Australia.
*Downer, H. E.	Mar. 1912 ..	H. G., Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie, U.S.A.
*Downes, E. J.	Oct. 1920 ..	Horticulturist, Dept. Agric., Jamaica, B.W.I.
*Draper, Walter.	July 1892 ..	D., Govt. Gdns., Delta Barrage, Egypt.
*Drew, Miss D. E.	Mar. 1922 ..	51 Petty France, Buckingham Gate, S.W.
*Drost, Klaas.	Oct. 1880 ..	Oldebrook, Holland.
*Duncan, J. G.	Mar. 1901 ..	Bot. Gdn., Port Elizabeth, S. Africa.
Dunk, W., D.C.M.	Sept. 1909 ..	1 Gainsborough Rd., Richmond, Surrey.
Duval, Raoul.	Oct. 1901 ..	Buisson Hocpin, Evreux (Eure), France.
*Dyer, Sir W. T. Thiselton-, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.L.S., etc.	Mar. 1906 ..	The Ferns, Witcombe, Glos.
*Dyson, William.	Jan. 1899.	
Eady, G. H.	June 1912 ..	Asst. Supt., Agric. Dept., Gold Coast.
Earle, Arthur J.	July 1891.	
*Eavis, Harry.	Mar. 1902 ..	H. G., Fir Cottage, Hazel Grove, Hindhead, Surrey.
Elder, John.	May 1902 ..	Chatlapore Tea Estate, Shamsnager P.O., South Sylhet, India.
Ellings, William.	Oct. 1909 ..	c/o G. F. Baker, Esq., Tuxedo Park, N.Y., U.S.A.
*Elliot, J. A.	Nov. 1905 ..	Allynugger Tea Co., S. Sylhet, India.
*Ellis, Miss C. F. See Mrs. Somers.		
*Ellis, J.	Feb. 1915 ..	H. G., Smith College, Northampton, Mass., U.S.A.
Ellis, Robert.	June 1885.	
Elsom, Fred.	Aug. 1886.	
*Endres, H. W.	May 1912 ..	c/o Westover Nursery Co., Clayton, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.
Entwistle, T.	Mar. 1877 ..	33 Conran St., Harpurhey, Manchester.
Epps, H. W.	Jan. 1911 ..	Blunt House Gdns., Oxted, Surrey.
*Epps, Miss L.	April 1919 ..	7 Powis Gdns., Golders Green, N.W. 4.
*Etterley, W. H.	Jan. 1909 ..	Asst. Supt., Parks & Gardens, Shanghai, China.
Evans, Alfred E.	Oct. 1901 ..	"Devona," 520 Portland Rd., Hove W., Sussex.
Evans, F. J., F.L.S.	June 1903 ..	Supt. of Agriculture, S. Nigeria.
*Evans, W. N.	June 1914 ..	6 Victoria Av., Granville St., Hull.
Eves, J. W.	Mar. 1904 ..	14 Park Mount, Kirkstall, Leeds.
*Falconer, William.	Feb. 1872 ..	S., Allegheny Cem., Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.
Farr, B. E.	Oct. 1923 ..	c/o "Penrose," Nelson Road, Whitton, Middlesex.
Feltham, Edward.	Dec. 1909 ..	Kingsley, Milldown Rd., Goring-on-Thames.
Ferguson, Bruce.	Sept. 1886 ..	Australia.
Field, F. W.	May 1909.	
Finch, Mrs. E. G. (Wareham).	Aug. 1920 ..	c/o P.O., Fort Jameson, Rhodesia.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Finkelmann, Robert	Dec. 1888 ..	c/o H. Mette, Quedlinburg, Germany.
Fischer, Joseph	April 1902 ..	N., Monumentenstr. 29, Berlin, S.W.
*Fishlock, W. C.	Oct. 1900 ..	Assist. Supt., Agric. Dept., Gold Coast.
*Flack, Mrs. C. L.	Jan. 1919 ..	1819 Albert St., Regina, Sask., Canada.
*Flippance, F.	July 1915 ..	Asst. C., B.G., Penang.
*Flossfeder, F.	May 1904 ..	School of Agric., Davis, Cal., U.S.A.
*Flowers, Alfred	June 1902 ..	Roseland, New Jersey, U.S.A.
Flynn, G. O.	Mar. 1924 ..	Cearleon Training College, Cearleon.
Forbes, George	Mar. 1873 ..	H. G., Regent's House, Surbiton.
Foster, J. T.	Dec. 1908 ..	Australia.
*Fothergill, G. H.	Jan. 1921 ..	Cinchona Dept., Mungpoo Plant., Bengal, India.
Fowell, Edmund	May 1887 ..	H. G., Chiswick, Ocean St., Woolahra, Sydney, N.S.W.
Fowler, James M.	June 1886.	
*Fox, Walter	June 1879 ..	11 Gloucester Rd., Kingston Hill.
Frank, Henri	Sept. 1893 ..	D., B.G., Jaysinia, Samoens, Switzerland.
Frankland, Arthur	April 1897 ..	N., 46 King Cross, Halifax.
*Fraser, John, V.M.H., F.L.S.	May 1885 ..	355 Sandycombe Rd., Kew, Surrey.
Fraser, Thomas	May 1880 ..	Florist, Ealing Common Station, W. 5.
Freda, Miss A. B.	May 1919 ..	Box 214, Chester, Nova Scotia, Canada.
*Free, M.	Mar. 1912 ..	H. G., Brooklyn B. G., New York, U.S.A.
Freeman, J.	Oct. 1918 ..	18 Station Road, Preston Park, Brighton.
French, F. W. Prosser	June 1891 ..	Acct. & Compt., Gen. Dept., Somerset House, Strand, W.C. 2.
French, H.	Nov. 1894 ..	H. G., Moulton Grange, Pitsford, Northampton.
*Fyffe, R.	Mar. 1908 ..	Chief Officer, Forestry Dept., Entebbe, Uganda.
Gagge, A. P.	July 1903.	
Gagge, Mrs. A. P. (Smith)	July 1903.	
*Galt, Alexander S.	Sept. 1894 ..	Rutherglen, Lidgett Pk. Rd., Roundhay, Leeds.
*Gammon, F.	April 1907.	56 Gloucester Road, Newbury, Berks.
Gardiner, G. F.	Oct. 1912 ..	University Gardens, Bristol.
Gardiner, H. J.	Feb. 1922.	
Gardner, A.	Mar. 1905.	
Gardner, H. G.	June 1905 ..	Winona, Ontario, Canada.
Gardner, L. W.	May 1918 ..	Chuikuli Estate, P.O. Box 8, Fort Jameson, N.E. Rhodesia.
*Garnett, Arthur	July 1915 ..	26 West Hill, Highgate, N. 6.
Garnett, Miss R. <i>See Mrs. Nickalls.</i>		
Garnett, Miss O. R.	Mar. 1918 ..	Orchard End, East Hendred, Steventon, Berks.
*Gaut, R. C., M.Sc., N.D.A.	May 1898 ..	Agric. Adv., County Education Office, 37 Foregate St., Worcester.
*Gentil, Louis	Sept. 1897 ..	Brussels, Belgium.
Gevelers, Joseph	Mar. 1901 ..	Ferrières en Brie, Seine et Marne, France.
Gibson, George	Feb. 1900.	
*Gibson, J. O. E.	June 1902 ..	N., Larkland Nurseries, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.
*Gifford, F.	June 1874 ..	N., Montague Nursery, Hornchurch.
Gilbert, John	Jan. 1875 ..	14 York Terr., Cheam, Surrey.
Gill, B.	Oct. 1923 ..	Kernick, Penryn, Cornwall.
*Gill, Ernest	Feb. 1902 ..	N., 14 Market Street, Falmouth, Cornwall.
Gill, Robert	July 1909.	
Girdham, C. G.	Feb. 1901 ..	Avondale, Cecil Rd., Hale, Cheshire.
*Glover, F.	June 1914 ..	County Offices, Preston.
Goad, Miss M. E.	April 1917.	
Godard, Gaston	Nov. 1902 ..	France.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Godfrey, W. F.	April 1921 ..	N., 37 Canterbury Rd., Whitstable, Kent
*Godseif, Leo G.	Mar. 1901 ..	Chief Supt. of Cemeteries, Liverpool.
*Goëmans, H. J.	Feb. 1890 ..	231 Chaussée d'Aurees, Ghent, Belgium.
*Goldring, Fred.	Feb. 1879 ..	N., Slingerlands, Albany, U.S.A.
Goodrich, W. J.	Dec. 1911 ..	5 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford.
*Gossweiler, John, F.L.S.	Sept. 1898 ..	D., B. Gdns., Angola, Port. West Africa
*Gostling, William H. . .	Mar. 1882 ..	Trevereux Cottage, Limpsfield, Surrey.
*Gould, A. R.	Aug. 1910 ..	Lands Arch., 231 Milpas Street, Santa Barbara, California, U.S.A.
Grant, Miss N.	Sept. 1917 ..	The W. F. G. A. Club, 29 Park Road Upper Baker Street, London, N.W. 1.
*Gray, G. W.	April 1910 ..	Ruede Bapaume, LeguyThelby, Bapaume Pas-de-Calais, France.
Gray, Patrick J.	Dec. 1897 ..	Hort. Inst., 11 Rutland Sq., Dublin.
*Green, Albert.	Nov. 1885 ..	Nombi, Mullaley, <i>via</i> Gunnedah, N.S.W
*Green, Harold	Jan. 1911 ..	Supt., Bot. Dept., Hong Kong.
*Green, Henry F.	Mar. 1900 ..	M., Govt. Cinchona Pltns., Munsong, Bengal
Green, H.	Dec. 1916.	
Green, James	Feb. 1895 ..	Trelissick, Truro, Cornwall.
Green, Miss M. L.	1918 ..	Sub-Editor, Pritzel Staff, R. H. S., Kew Herbarium.
Greening, L.	Dec. 1908 ..	6 Park Hill, Richmond Hill, Surrey.
Gregory, John	Mar. 1866 ..	60 Canterbury Road, Croydon.
Gregory, W.	Oct. 1920 ..	Plant Pests, Lab., Min. of Agric., Milto Road, Harpenden.
*Gribble, John J.	April 1895 ..	H. G., Penlee, Penzance, Cornwall.
*Griessen, Albert E. P. . .	Oct. 1898 ..	Deputy Director of Agric. Garden Circle Saharanpur, W.P., India.
Griffin, Miss A. N.	May 1919.	
Grindley, William	June 1898 ..	H. G., 6 Fulwell Park, Liverpool.
*Grinham, F. B.	Oct. 1916 ..	Hort. Off., I.W.G.C., Rue Moulin, Mas- clet, Bethune, P. de C., France.
Groombridge, Amos	April 1889 ..	Supt., Open Spaces, Shoreditch Borough Council.
*Grout, G.	July 1920 ..	Chisime Estate, Fort Jameson, Rhodesia.
Grundy, R.	Jan. 1906 ..	Propagator, Parks Dept., Swansea.
*Gullick, W. F.	July 1898 ..	N., Waterloo Nursery, Salisbury.
Gulvin, Miss Annie M.	<i>See Mrs. Turner.</i>	
*Gunnell, Miss Edna M. . .	Sept. 1901 ..	Hort. Inst., 1 Richmond Road, Exeter.
Gunthorpe, Walter C. . .	Feb. 1888 ..	H.G., Gt. Meadow, Castletown, Isle of Man.
Guttridge, James J.	April 1891 ..	Chief S. & C. of Pks. & Gdns., Liverpool.
*Hackett, W.	May 1906 ..	Asst. C., Bot. Gdns., Liverpool.
*Haga, K.	Mar. 1906 ..	D. of Hort., Experimental Station, Formosa.
*Hales, William, A.L.S. . .	Aug. 1899 ..	C., Physic Garden, Chelsea, S.W. 3.
*Halkerston, D.	Feb. 1918 ..	9 The Crescent, Lesmahagow, Lanark,
*Halkerston, Mrs. D.	Oct. 1918 ..	N.B.
(Kermode).		
Hall, F. W.	April 1920 ..	Asst. Dept. of Agric., Kampala, Uganda.
*Hall, John A.	Sept. 1883 ..	H. G., Shiplake Court, Henley-on-Thames.
*Halliburton, J. D.	Nov. 1905 ..	Supt., Victoria Park, Bath.
Halvey, Joseph	April 1886.	
Hammarberg, Lars M. . .	May 1896 ..	Götgatan 111, Stockholm, Sweden.
*Hanley, Thomas	Nov. 1885 ..	Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
*Hansen, C. Bekker	Aug. 1916 ..	c/o Société du Nadal, Quelimone, Portu- guese E. Africa.
*Hansen, Julius	Sept. 1887 ..	N., Pinneberg, near Hamburg.
Hansen, M.	April 1911.	
*Harcourt, F. G.	July 1920 ..	Agric. Supt., Antigua, Leeward Is., B.W.I.
Hardie, A.	Feb. 1909 ..	Supt., Lawrence Gdns., Lahore, India.
Harding, C.	Mar. 1907.	
*Hardy, William B.	April 1894 ..	Blackbridge, Lower Hutt, Wellington, N.Z.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Harper, Miss E. M.	April 1920.	
Harper, Miss K. M.	See Mrs. Bintner.	
Harris, Arthur	July 1884.	
Harris, C. H.	May 1912 ..	H. G., Wigmore Park, Capel, Surrey.
Harris, George	May 1874 ..	Pilton Gdns, Westerhope, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Harris, Jas. E.	Dec. 1899 ..	N., Blackpill Nurseries, Swansea.
Harris, Thomas J.	Sept. 1896 ..	Upper Norwood.
Harrow, Robert L.	Jan. 1893 ..	H. G., Royal Bot. Gardens, Edinburgh.
Harrow, William	June 1885.	
Hart, Miss R.	Dec. 1917 ..	Woodside, Howth, Ireland.
Hartland, James	Dec. 1880 ..	The Brinton Park, Kidderminster.
Hartless, Amos C.	Mar. 1889 ..	42 Gap Rd., Wimbledon, S.W. 19.
Hartless, A. J.	June 1905 ..	H. G., King's Walden Bury, Hitchin, Herts.
Hartman, Carl W.	April 1887.	
Harvey, Miss V. M. H. .	Dec. 1917 ..	5 Victoria Parade, Kew Gardens.
Harwood, A.	Jan. 1903 ..	H. G., The Court, Llandaff, nr. Cardiff.
Haskings, John	Mar. 1901 ..	India.
Haspels, D.	Oct. 1916 ..	Villa de Wychert, Nymegen, Holland.
Hatfield, Theoph. D.	April 1878 ..	H. G., Wellesley, Mass., U.S.A.
Hausser, E.	Oct. 1913 ..	c/o Messrs. Sander & Sons, Bruges.
Hawkins, F.	July 1923 ..	The Sungei Buaya Rubber Co. Ltd., Bandar Kwala Estate, Galang, Sumatra (E. C.), Dutch E. Indies.
Hawley, Miss D. M.	Aug. 1916 ..	Leicester Grange, Hinckley, Leicester.
Haydon, Walter.	Mar. 1894.	
*Hayes, R. R., M.C.	Aug. 1916 ..	Heathfield, Ambleside, Cumberland.
*Hazel, C.	Nov. 1919 ..	Asst. Agric. Officer, Kampala, Uganda.
*Head, W.	Aug. 1906 ..	Supt., Taj & Govt. Gardens, Agra, India.
Head, Ernest.	April 1900 ..	Box 806, Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.
Heath, F. A.	Mar. 1901 ..	Ross Rd. Lodge, Grangewood, S. Norwood.
*Hecke, George Heinrich .	Aug. 1890 ..	Director of State Dept. Agric., California.
*Hemming, Ernest	May 1891 ..	Editor, 'The National Nurseryman', Easton, Maryland, U.S.A.
*Henderson, Henry.	May 1904 ..	Highgrove, Doughton, Tetbury, Wilts.
*Henry, John M.	April 1867 ..	N., Hartley Row, Winchfield, Hants.
*Hibbins, W. R.	Oct. 1916 ..	22 Ramworth Road, Wisbech.
*Hiett, E. P.	Mar. 1913 ..	Yew Tree Cottage, Pensford, Bristol.
*Higgie, William	Nov. 1865 ..	Gilling, Yorkshire.
*Higgott, O. F. A.	Mar. 1919 ..	6 Antrim Av., Suffern, New York, U.S.A.
Hillier, G.	Nov. 1915 ..	Hanover House, Kew, Surrey.
*Hislop, Alexander	June 1902 ..	P.O. Box 400, Pietermaritzburg, S. Africa.
*Hoad, W. G.	Oct. 1905.	
Hobbs, Cecil	Jan. 1909.	
*Holden, A.	May 1914 ..	Whitegates, Stevenage, Herts.
*Holley, Henry	May 1898 ..	C., Queenstown Gdns., Cape Colony.
Holtom, F.	Mar. 1907 ..	Canada.
Hopkins, James.	Nov. 1870 ..	H. G., High Cross, Framfield, Sussex.
Horsfall, James H.	Sept. 1883 ..	c/o J. Mortiss, Esq., Gt. Thorn Street, Paddington, N.S.W.
*Horton, Ernest	May 1901 ..	M., Bees Ltd., Mill Street, Liverpool.
*Horton, O.	Feb. 1903 ..	H. G., Calderstone Estate, Liverpool.
*Hosking, Albert	June 1894 ..	Supt., J. Innes Hort. Inst., Merton Pk., S.W. 19.
Housego, Maurice	May 1902 ..	68 Abingdon Villas, Kensington, W. 8.
Houten, A. W. van der .	Aug. 1919 ..	c/o Municipal Gdns., Cape Town, S.A.
Howlett, Charles	Nov. 1894 ..	M., Schaapkraal Nurs., Yarkastad, S.A.
Hubbard, George	April 1892.	
Hughes, A.	Oct. 1904 ..	F., c/o Messrs. Wallace, The Old Gdns., Tunbridge Wells.
Hughes, E. A.	Jan. 1921 ..	Supt., Govt. Gdns., Lahore, India.
Hume-Spry, Miss P. C. .	See Mrs. Trench.	
*Humphreys, Thomas.	Dec. 1892 ..	Curator, Bot. Gardens, Birmingham.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
*Humphries, Charles H.	April 1895 ..	Nursery Cottage, Bilford Lane, Bourne, Worcester.
Hunt, Robert	Nov. 1897 ..	Bot. Scheme Offices, Avery Hill, S.E.9
*Hunter, T.	Oct. 1911 ..	Supt., Agric. Dept., Gold Coast.
*Hunter, W. G.	May 1920 ..	Nulange Estate, Jinja, P.O. Uganda.
*Hutchings, Miss A.	Jan. 1917 ..	Broadley's Cottage, Denbigh, N. Wales
Hutchings, Miss Alice.	<i>See Mrs. Patterson.</i>	
Hutchings, William H.	June 1916.	
Hutchinson, H.	Mar. 1913 ..	Land. Arch., Oklahoma City, Okla., U.S.A.
*Illman, G. F.	Sept. 1912 ..	Uganda Representative to Lord Dewa Imperial Hotel, Kampala, Uganda.
*Ing, W. J.	July 1905 ..	F., Home Park, Hampton Court, Middx
*Ingleby, Fred. J.	Feb. 1891 ..	St. George's Group, Neboda, Ceylon.
Jackson, P. C. E.	April 1915 ..	Samaluja Est., c/o P.O., Masaka, Uganda
Jackson, Robert M.	Oct. 1893 ..	F., Glynllivon Park, Carnarvon.
Jackson, T.	July 1905 ..	Agric. Supt., Bot. Sta., St. Vincent, B.W.I.
Jacobs, Miss A.	Feb. 1918 ..	19 Pagoda Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.
James, J.	May 1913 ..	2 Bangor Rd., Brentford.
Jannoch, Theodore	Mar. 1874 ..	N., Dersingham, Norfolk.
*Javrett, J. C.	April 1913 ..	Bradford, Victoria Av., Wellington, Salop
Jeffery, John	Mar. 1902 ..	H. G., Idlerocks, near Stone, Staffs.
*Jeffrey, J. F.	Jan. 1894 ..	Laneside, Shipham, Winscombe, Som.
Jelinek, B.	June 1912 ..	Institution, "Svetla," Gross Meriritsh Moravia (Austria).
Jennings, A. J.	Mar. 1912 ..	c/o F. & F. Nurseries, Springfield, New Jersey, U.S.A.
*Jennings, W. J.	Sept. 1898 ..	H. G., Napsbury Asylum, St. Albans.
*Jensen, L.	May 1908 ..	N., Trafalgar Stores, Tenby, Pembroke shire.
Jesson, Miss E. M.	<i>See Mrs. Cotton.</i>	
Jirásek, H.	Jan. 1912 ..	Jardin des Plantes, Paris.
*Johns, W. H., N.D.H.	Oct. 1909 ..	Supt., Public Gardens, Bermondsey, S.E.1
*Johnson, G. C.		Hort. Inst., University of Leeds.
*Johnson, J. T.	Oct. 1914 ..	Applegarth, Rangam P.O., Naini Tal District, India.
*Johnson, W. H., F.L.S.	Jan. 1898 ..	2 Beaconsfield Villas, Brighton.
Jones, C.	Aug. 1923 ..	The Gardens, Broadlands, Romsey, Hants.
Jones, Charles S.	Dec. 1893 ..	H. G., Oxford Lodge, Wimbledo. Common.
Jones, F. A.	Sept. 1909.	
Jones, George	Feb. 1892 ..	59 Waverley Road, Reading, Berks.
*Jones, J. Dyfri	June 1900 ..	H. G., Bourneville Estate, Birmingham.
*Jones, Joseph	Feb. 1892 ..	Curator, Bot. Station, Dominica, B.W.I.
Jones, Thomas	Sept. 1896 ..	340 Kew Road, Kew, Surrey.
Jonsen-Rose, N.	Sept. 1888 ..	New York.
Jonsson, J. F.	June 1909.	
*Jorgenson, C. L.	May 1868 ..	H. G., Hardenberg, Saxkjöbing, Denmark.
*Joshua, Miss L.	Oct. 1918 ..	F., Horticultural Coll., Swanley, Kent.
Joyce, Randall	April 1910 ..	23 Borland Rd, Newlands, Peckham, S.E.15.
Joyce, R. J.	April 1908 ..	King's Acre Nurseries, Hereford.
*Judd, W. H.	July 1913 ..	Arn. Arb.; and 19 May St., Jamaica Plain, Mass., U.S.A.
Junod, Samuel	Dec. 1896.	
*Juil, T.	June 1917 ..	Bregentved, Haslev Station, Denmark.
Karrer, S.	Aug. 1902 ..	Bellingstr. 13/11 Erfurt, Germany.
Kemp, Ernest	July 1898.	
*Kempsball, Henry	Nov. 1889 ..	H. G., Abbotsbury Castle, Dorchester, Dorset.
Kennan, James	Jan. 1896.	

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Armstrong, Miss D. <i>See</i> Mrs. Halkerston.		
Att, R., M.M.	May 1908 ..	Hort. Officer, I.W.G.C., Box No. 13, Chanak, Dardanelles, Turkey.
Bay, E.	Jan. 1905 ..	H.G., Clayton Holt, Hassocks, Sussex.
Bays, A.	July 1919 ..	Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Bidd, Mrs. Franklin (Owen)	Sept. 1918 ..	54 De Freville Avenue, Cambridge.
Bidd, H. H.	April 1909 ..	C., Bot. Gardens, Pietermaritzb., Natal.
Bidd, William D.	Mar. 1889.	
Bidley, A. W.	Feb. 1907 ..	H. G., Dan-y-Bryn, Radyr, Cardiff.
Bidwell, John	Mar. 1871 ..	Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
Bilburn, Jabez A.	July 1890.	
Billick, E. H.	Mar. 1923 ..	Burrows Lea Gardens, Shere, nr. Guild- ford.
Bime, Arthur.	Feb. 1889 ..	N. & F., Stopsley Nursery, nr. Luton.
Bing, A. G.	June 1912.	
Bing, H. G.	July 1909 ..	109 Copleston Road, Peckham, S.E. 15.
Binnmont, D. B.	Feb. 1911 ..	5 Cuthbert Rd., Westgate-on-Sea.
Blaaborg, H. J.	Sept. 1913 ..	Gartneriet Langdallund, Kolding, Denm'k.
Blain, F. A.	Feb. 1908 ..	24 Osterholz Tenever, Post Hemelinger, Bremen.
Boeppe, P.	Mar. 1904 ..	Ronsdorf a/ Rhein, Germany.
Brombiegel, Gustav H. .	Mar. 1893.	Econ. Bot., Bangalore, Mysore, India.
Bundig, J.	June 1914 ..	Bot. Gds., Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Burton, George.	Nov. 1891 ..	M. G., "Memleket," Hextable, Kent.
Burton, J.	June 1907 ..	H. G., B. G., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
Burton, George H. . . .	April 1877.	
Burton, J.	Mar. 1912 ..	Supt., Gov. Pltns., Teluk Anson, F.M.S.
Burton, Miss M.	July 1919 ..	Przejazd, 36 Lodz, Poland.
Burton, George T.	Feb. 1891 ..	c/o Grindlay & Co. Ltd., 54 Parliament St., S.W.1.
Burton, Wilhelm	Mar. 1884 ..	Germany.
Burton, Axel	July 1896 ..	Curator, Bot. Gardens, Copenhagen.
Burton, Jacob E.	Dec. 1886 ..	Dalum Landbrugsskole, Odense, Denmark.
Burton, Hermann	Mar. 1898 ..	Assistente Kirkegaard, Copenhagen.
Burton, A.	April 1904.	
Burton, T. V.	Oct. 1913 ..	c/o Mr. E. F. Hawes, Fortune Green, N.W. 6.
Burton, W. A.	Mar. 1922.	
Burton, W. L.	Mar. 1901 ..	Carter's Seed Trial Grounds, Raynes Park, Surrey.
Burton, Miss D. M. <i>See</i> Mrs. Tamplin.		
Burton, W. J. C.	July 1924 ..	John Innes Hort. Inst., Merton.
Burton, Charles P.	Sept. 1896.	
Burton, F.	Jan. 1900 ..	C., Harvard B.G., Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
Burton, R. O.	Sept. 1909 ..	British Columbia.
Burton, B.	Mar. 1880 ..	c/o A. Lebrun, Dinant, Belgium.
Burton, Henry Rowland . .	Sept. 1880.	
Burton, F. G. R.	May 1894 ..	Lagos, W. Africa.
Burton, James	Nov. 1880 ..	N., Victoria Gardens, King Williamstown.
Burton, J. Erskine	Feb. 1902 ..	Supt., Pub. Gdns., Nagpur, C.P., India.
Burton, William	Jan. 1899 ..	Harristown, Toowoomba, Queensland.
Burton, Paul	Nov. 1892 ..	N., Beddington Hse. Nur., Beddington, Surrey.
Burton, L. Jean	Dec. 1898.	
Burton, Otto	April 1886 ..	57 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.
Burton, Miss I. L.	Aug. 1920 ..	28 Queen's Road, Richmond, Surrey.
Burton, Henry	July 1877.	
Burton, Albert	June 1894.	
Burton, Henry	Feb. 1876 ..	H. G., Easton Lodge, Dunmow.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Little, C. A.	June 1910 ..	Waiwera, New Zealand.
*Little, E.	Nov. 1905 ..	Supt., Govt. Gardens, Poona, India.
*Little, Lt.-Col. W. B., D.S.O., M.C.	July 1908 ..	c/o Messrs. Holt & Co., Army Agent 144 Charing Cross Rd., London, W.C.
*Lloyd, H. B.	Mar. 1898 ..	Kelowna, Okanagan Dist., B. Columbi
*Locke, R. H.	July 1904 ..	Supt., Govt. Gdns., Delhi, India.
*Lodge, J.	May 1905 ..	H. G., 71 Linden Rd., Bournville, B'ha
*Logsdail, A. J., B.S.A...	July 1907 ..	Div. of Hort., Cent. Expt. Farm, Otta- Canada.
*Long, Ernest	Nov. 1902 ..	Supt., Govt. Gdns., Simla, India.
*Long, F. R.	April 1908 ..	Yanah Mas, Addo, Cape Province, S. Afr
*Longfoot, William	Feb. 1877 ..	Dean Bridge, Holmfirth, Huddersfield
Longmire, F. J.	June 1906 ..	22 Christchurch Rd., East Sheen, S.W.
Ludewig, Max	Sept. 1897.	
*Luja, Edward	July 1898 ..	c/o Mr. Guimaraes, Agnete Consu Belga, Rue Cocantins, 218, Bel Horizonte, Minas, Brazil.
*Lynch, R. S.	Aug. 1914 ..	Hort. Officer, Imp. W. G. Com., Ca Anglais, Albert, Somme, France.
*MacGregor, D.	Jan. 1904 ..	Supt., Parks & Gdns., Shanghai, Chin
MacGregor, J.	Sept. 1874 ..	88 Derington Road, Upper Tooti London, S.W. 17.
*Macintyre, Miss M.	Aug. 1916 ..	Mackenzie Lodge, Fortrose, Ross-shire
Mack, F. C.	Feb. 1904 ..	12 Sand Street, Woolwich.
Mackay, A.	July 1904 ..	H. G., Duke of York Schools, Dover.
Mackay, John	Jan. 1901 ..	The Hill, Wormley, Surrey.
MacKenzie, S. J.	April 1923 ..	Chez Mad Durana, Rue du 19 Janvi Garches, S.-et-O., France.
*MacLaggan, W.	Mar. 1907 ..	Glenalmond, Buchanty, by Perth.
*Maclean, D.	May 1904 ..	Queen Victoria Pk., Niagara Falls, Ontar
*Macmillan, H. F., F.L.S.	June 1895 ..	Supt., Bot. Gds., Dept. of Agric., Ceylon
*Madan, Miss H. P. <i>See</i> Mrs. Wood.		
*Main, T. W.	Feb. 1906 ..	H. G., Tregenna Castle Hotel, St. Iv Cornwall.
*Maitland, T. D.	Jan. 1910 ..	Botanist, Agric. Dept., Kampala, Ugand
Mallett, George B.	Feb. 1897 ..	N., Cheddar, Somerset.
Mallinson, J.	Aug. 1902 ..	c/o J. Roehrs, Rutherford, N. J., U.S.A.
Manning, William	Sept. 1871 ..	23 Rutland Road, Perry Hill, S.E. 6.
Marchant, G. H.	Nov. 1884.	
Mark, Frank M.	Nov. 1898 ..	58 Selly Oak Rd., Bournville, Birmingha
Markham, Charles H.	Mar. 1891.	
Marks, J. T.	July 1900 ..	H.G., Hampstead Garden Suburb Tru 18 Corringway, Hendon, N.W. 4.
Maron, Charles	April 1876 ..	N., 3 Rue de Monegeron, Brunoy (Sein et-Oise), France.
*Marriott, W. E.	July 1904 ..	P.O. Box 1598, Durban, S. Africa.
Marshall, A.	Dec. 1922 ..	214 Mackintosh Place, Roath Pa: Cardiff.
Marshall, William	Feb. 1892.	
Martin, Georges	May 1903.	
Martin, T. H.	April 1898 ..	H. G., Highwoods, Burghfield, Mortim Berks.
*Mash, Miss J. <i>See</i> Mrs. Fack.		
*Mason, Mrs. E. L.	Feb. 1918 ..	Belswardyne, Wextown, New Plymouth New Zealand.
Mason, H. T.	Mar. 1911.	
Mason, Robert E.	June 1922 ..	N., Univ. of Bristol Research Station Long Ashton, Bristol.
*Massott, L.	Nov. 1905 ..	Chene Bourg, Geneva.
Mathews, C.	Aug. 1920 ..	Kumaon Gov. Gdns., Jeolikote, U. Pro India.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
thews, J. W.....	May 1895 ..	C., N. B.G., Kirstenbosch, Cape Town, S.A.
tley, A. L.	July 1901.	
tthews, E.	May 1904 ..	6202 Chew St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
tthews, George.....	Mar. 1883.	H. G., Courtlands, Hurst Pk., E. Molesey.
w, H.	Feb. 1924 ..	Fyfield School, Ongar, Essex.
wer, E. E.	Feb. 1910 ..	Supt., Govt. Gdns., Cawnpur, India.
xted, Miss M.	April 1919 ..	La Rochelle, Guernsey.
yhew, C.W.	April 1908 ..	Hort. Inst., 66 Lovaine Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
ynard, A. W.	April 1914 ..	F., Hamilton Park, Bloemfontein, S.A.
Allister, W.	Feb. 1902 ..	Hendon, Botley, Hants.
Farlane, J.	Sept. 1909.	
Gregor, D.	Oct. 1907 ..	H. G., Craig-y-parc, Penttyrch, Cardiff.
Gregor, James	April 1869 ..	N., Braintree, Mass., U.S.A.
Hardy, William	April 1886 ..	Norseman, W. Australia.
Iver, D. G.	Dec. 1905 ..	13 Lawn Road, Doncaster.
Kiernan, Michael P...	Mar. 1874.	
Kinlay, D. T.	Jan. 1911 ..	158 Yaamba Rd., North Rockhampton, Central Queensland, Australia.
Nab, J.	Sept. 1911 ..	6 Queen's Road, Bowes Park, N. 4.
cNeill, Murdo.....	May 1899 ..	Kiloran Gdns., Isle of Colonsay, Argyllshire.
cPherson, J. A.	Oct. 1924 ..	Braeview Crescent, Maori Hill, Dunedin, N.Z.
eckwitz, Otto	Nov. 1884 ..	George Bährstr. 14, Dresden, Saxony.
eili, K.	Oct. 1916 ..	St. Karlistr 34, Lucerne, Switzerland.
ein, G. W.	Oct. 1914 ..	c/o Lyons, 49 Kenway Rd., Kensington, S.W. 5.
eldrum, William.....	Sept. 1893 ..	Kilmeny, Bielside, Aberdeen, N.B.
elles, A. B.	Nov. 1915 ..	Hort. Officer, Imp. War Graves Com., Ypres, Belgium.
emmler, H.	Oct. 1912 ..	Berlin-Steglitz, Albrechstr., 115.
énissier, Auguste	Dec. 1899 ..	Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Verrières le Buisson, Seine-et-Oise, France.
entzel, R. R.	May 1895 ..	Jessievale Ry. Plantation, P.O. Vosomarsbeacon, Transvaal.
erigeon, Marie.....	Feb. 1893 ..	4 Rue de l'Observatoire, Paris.
erryweather, Miss M. E.	See Mrs. Suckling.	
eyer, P. A.	Nov. 1903 ..	4 Hillside Av., Thornton Hill, Exeter, Devon.
eyer, W.	Mar. 1909 ..	Herford i./W., 5 Brüderstrasse, Germany.
ichie, R. S.	July 1923 ..	c/o Guthrie & Co. Ltd., Companies Dept., 5 Whittington Ave., London, E.C. 3.
iddleton, C. H.	Mar. 1908 ..	Foxhall, Baker St., Enfield, Middlesex.
ilburn, John	Mar. 1887 ..	N., Victoria Nursery, Bath.
iles, A. C.	Jan. 1909 ..	Agric. Station, Yarquah, Gold Coast Col.
iles, John W.	June 1896 ..	S. & F., Floral Hall, Church Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
iles, Sergt. S. H.	Dec. 1916 ..	3rd Batt. K.R.R., Military Grass Farm, Bolaram, Secunderabad, India.
iller, Edward	Dec. 1901.	H. G., Crow Clump, St. George's Hill, Weybridge, Surrey.
ills, George	Mar. 1900 ..	Supt., Bracken Av., Takapuna, Auckland, N.Z.
ilne, David	Mar. 1894.	
ilne, Robert W.	Feb. 1885.	
ilner, William	May 1874 ..	N., Southend, Essex.
ilsum, J. N.	Sept. 1913 ..	Asst. Agric., Dept. of Agric., Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
Wische, E. J.	Nov. 1897 ..	Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.
Witchell, W.	Jan. 1922 ..	H. G., Oare House, Marlborough.
Moe, Elias	Feb. 1887 ..	Curator, Bot. Gdns., Christiania.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Möller, A. E.	May 1909 ..	Allustrasse 56, Remscheid, Germany.
*Moncousin, Leon	Oct. 1891 ..	finca "Ascunzion" Osuna, Guatem Cent. America.
*Moore, H. J.	Aug. 1907 ..	Forester, Dept. of Public Highw Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Moosman, E.	April 1907.	
*Morgan, Mrs. R. M. (Williams).	July 1921 ..	The Rectory, Panteg, Monmouthshire
*Morgenroth, Max	Sept. 1899 ..	Kettenbrückstrasse 2, Bamberg, Bavar
*Morland, Eleanor. <i>See</i> Mrs. Shewell.		
*Morris, Sir Daniel, K. C. M. G., M. A., D. Sc., F. L. S.	Aug. 1898 ..	14 Crabton Close, Boscombe, Hants.
*Mould, Capt. G. B.	Jan. 1915.	
Mugford, William	Aug. 1887 ..	Queensland.
Muraoka, R.	Oct. 1918 ..	Nippen Club, 161 West 93rd St., N. Y.
Murphy, J.	Mar. 1904 ..	H. G., Huntington Cast., Clonegal, Ireland
*Murray, J. G., F. L. S. ..	Aug. 1904 ..	Educ. Offices, 286 High Street, Lincoln
Mustoe, W. R.	Nov. 1905 ..	Supt., Arb. & Hort. Divisions, P. W. I Delhi, India.
Nash, Miss O.	Dec. 1917 ..	Sonamarg, Great Missenden, Bucks.
Nash, William H.	Nov. 1888.	
*Navel, Henri	Mar. 1902 ..	Jardin Bot., Escola Polytechnica, Lisbo
Negus, Ernest E.	Oct. 1896 ..	31 Minster Street, Reading.
Neil, Samuel	Mar. 1872 ..	Washington St., Dorchester, Mass., U.S.
Nefley, Alfred	Aug. 1879.	
Neville, G.	Mar. 1913 ..	c/o Mrs. Wright, Delemere, Ainswor Street, Leichardt, Sydney, Australia.
*Newberry, W. J.	Mar. 1903 ..	Supt., Pks. Dept., Pietermaritzburg, Natal
*Newell, W.	Mar. 1907 ..	1219 Morris St., Madison, Wisconsin U.S.A.
Newman, C. A.	Aug. 1924 ..	Manchester Parks Dept.
Newman, F. A.	Aug. 1916.	
*Newsham, John C., F. L. S.	June 1896 ..	Principal, New Farm Inst., Usk, Mon.
Nichoff, J.	Feb. 1905 ..	H. G., Kortlinghausen, (C. Warstein), Ge
Nicholls, Mathew	May 1897 ..	H. G., St. Clere, Kemsing, Sevenoaks.
Nickalls, Mrs. J. L. (Miss R. Garnett).	Mar. 1912 ..	183 Handside Lane, Welwyn Garde City, Herts.
Nielsen, J. J. E. Berner.	Dec. 1906 ..	Denmark.
Nitsch, R.	Sept. 1914.	
*Nock, J. J.	July 1911 ..	Curator, Botanic Garden, Hakgala, Ceylon
*Nock, William	Feb. 1874 ..	Glenthorpe, West Hagley, Stourbridge.
Nolan, Patrick J.	Aug. 1892 ..	Henderson's Nursery, Jersey City, U.S.A
Norman, H. P.	Dec. 1912 ..	Supt. of Pks., Grove Pk., Weston-s.-Mare
Normanton, S. J.	May 1913 ..	Tuel Lane Nurseries, Sowerby Bridge.
North, W. V.	Nov. 1912 ..	C., Bot. G., Calcutta, India.
O'Brien, Mrs. C. P. (Rolfe)	April 1921 ..	9827, 108th Street, Edmonton, Alberta Canada.
Ogle, A.	May 1907.	
*Okami, Y.	Feb. 1913 ..	85 Sarumachi, Shirokane, Shiba, Tokio.
*Oldham, C. H.	May 1910 ..	Iyydene, Chandler's Ford, Southampton.
*Oliver, Alfred E.	June 1902 ..	c/o Supt. of Cemeteries, Allerton, L'pool
Oliver, D. T., M. A., LL. B.	Mar. 1888 ..	31 Dennington Park Road, Hampstead.
Oliver, G. H.	Dec. 1912 ..	4 Hylton Road, Allerton, Liverpool.
Oliver, T.	Oct. 1908 ..	N., Moniaive, Dumfriesshire.
Olver, William	July 1879 ..	H. G., Rothamsted, Harpenden.
O'Mahony, William	Oct. 1880 ..	194 Avenue de la Californie, Nice, A.M., France.
O'Reilly, Miss M. C. <i>See</i> Mrs. Pecters.		
*Osborne, P. V.	Aug. 1913 ..	Asst. Curator Gdns. in Calcutta, India.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Otto, Miss E.	Mar. 1919 ..	14 Wellesley Road, Gunnersbury, W. 4.
Owen, Miss M. Nest. See	Mrs. Franklin Kidd.	
Page, W.	July 1903 ..	H.G., Chardwar, Bourton-on-Water, Glos.
Paine, W. H.	Oct. 1905 ..	M., Animal Fds. Dept., Metropolitan Meat Industry Bd., Homebush Bay, N.S.W.
Papsdorf, P.	Dec. 1907 ..	Germany.
Parker, John	July 1893.	
Parnell, John W. J.	Nov. 1887 ..	c/o Messrs. Carter, Page & Co., Forest Hill, S.E. 23.
Parnell, Nathan	Aug. 1883.	
Parrot, Miss P.	Sept. 1919 ..	Rosslyn, Worcester Street, Stourbridge, Worcs.
Parsons, T. H.	Nov. 1913 ..	C., Roy. Bot. Gard., Peradeniya, Ceylon.
Patterson, J. D.	June 1922.	
Patterson, Robert	Mar. 1875.	
Patterson, William H. ..	Aug. 1901 ..	Govt. Entomologist, Gold Coast.
Patterson, Mrs. W. H. (Hutchings).	Sept. 1900 ..	Gold Coast.
Peacock, Rev. H. D.	Sept. 1904 ..	St. Stephen's Rectory, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.
Pearce, T. G.	Aug. 1918 ..	Melrose, Grove Park Rd., Chiswick, W. 4.
Peeters, Mrs. M. C. (O'Reilly).	April 1920 ..	8/3 London Street, Calcutta, India.
Penn, Charles	Nov. 1890 ..	Rise House, Sunningdale, Berks.
Pertwee, William W. ..	Nov. 1895 ..	N., The Oriel, Barnham Junction, Sussex.
Petersen, Valdemar	Feb. 1892 ..	Feldheim, Wimbledon Common.
Petrie, John	Jan. 1882.	
Pettigrew, Andrew A. ..	May 1900 ..	Supt. of Parks, Roath Park, Cardiff.
Pettigrew, Hugh A.	July 1893 ..	Estate Office, St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff.
Pettigrew, William W. ..	Mar. 1890 ..	Supt. of Parks, &c., Guildhall Chambers, Manchester.
Philips, James	April 1881 ..	Ross Priory, Alexandria, N.B.
Phillips, M. M.	Mar. 1913 ..	Granton Rd. Nurseries, Edinburgh.
Philp, F. J.	Feb. 1888 ..	12 Burton Street, Brixham, S. Devon.
Philpot, G. T.	April 1920 ..	Assist. Dept. of Agric., Uganda.
Piret, Léandre J.	Mar. 1894 ..	F., Château du Rond-Chêne, Esneux, Liège.
Pirie, J., M.M.	Dec. 1923 ..	Dept. of Agriculture, Gambia.
Platten, R. J.	May 1922 ..	Garden Dept., Cadbury Bros. Ltd., Bournville.
Plumb, Charles	Sept. 1889 ..	Florist, Newland Av., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.
Plummer, Herbert.	Mar. 1894.	
Poetsch, A.	Mar. 1903 ..	N., Brehna, S. Germany.
Pond, John.	Mar. 1880.	
Potter, Miss Florence M.	Aug. 1899 ..	43 Redburn St., Chelsea, S.W. 3.
Powell, Miss Ena M. ..	Sept. 1901 ..	c/o Miss Straker, 1 Reynolds Close, Hampstead Way, N. 4.
Powell, H. Temple	July 1887 ..	Northumberland Nursery, Heath Rd., Twickenham.
Prair, Sir David, I.M.S., C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.	Mar. 1922 ..	Well Farm, Warlingham, Surrey.
Prehn, Adolf H.	Aug. 1900.	
Preston, F. G.	April 1909 ..	Supt., Botanic Garden, Cambridge.
Pring, G. H.	Feb. 1906 ..	Missouri Bot. Gard., St. Louis, U.S.A.
Pritchard, Edward	Mar. 1892 ..	F., Eastwood Park, Falfield, Glos.
Proudlock, A. W.	Sept. 1906.	45 Bateman Street, Cambridge.
Proudlock, Robert L. ..	Dec. 1888 ..	Denehead, St. Brelade, Jersey, C.I.
Purves, James M.	June 1900 ..	Chief For. Off., Dept. of Agric., Zomba, Nyasaland.
Pyman, G. W.	June 1908 ..	Hort. Inst., The Guildhall, Westminster.
Pynaert, Léon	Feb. 1897 ..	Congo State.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Quelch, Miss Annie	Dec. 1902 ..	All Saints Convent, St. Albans, Herts.
*Quinton, J. P.	May 1901 ..	29 Sutherland Av., Maida Hill, W. 9.
Race, A.	Sept. 1906 ..	Harewood Nurseries, Darlington.
Rastall, W.	April 1903 ..	2 Cambridge Rd., Kew, Surrey.
Rayner, Thomas C.	April 1897.	
Reardon, J. B.	Oct. 1915.	
*Recordon, Louis	Jan. 1901.	
Reid, S. D.	Dec. 1923 ..	15 Church Street, Romsey, Hants.
Renton, J.	Dec. 1906 ..	Supt., Provincial Nur., Essondale, B.C
Ressenaar, W. J. J.	Feb. 1909.	
Richards, L. G.	Dec. 1921.	
*Richardson, John	Mar. 1909 ..	Supt., Parks Dept., Wigan.
*Richardson, L. P.	May 1913 ..	20 Valebrook Avenue, Sunderland.
Riches, John T.	Oct. 1876.	
*Richli, E.	Mar. 1913 ..	H. G., Villa Yatiana, Nyon, Switzerland
*Ridley, J.	Feb. 1913 ..	Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk.
Riebe, H.	Dec. 1906 ..	c/o Beryhill Nurs., Harrisburg, Pa., U.S.
Robbie, Miss H. N.	June 1918 ..	28 Longfellow Avenue, Bath.
Robbins, Jesse	April 1889 ..	Florist, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Roberts, A.	Mar. 1913 ..	29 Lynton Rd., Berrmondsey, S.E. 1.
Roberts, Mrs. N. J. (N. J. Watson).	Mar. 1922 ..	Talisman, Outwood Common, Billeric Essex.
Roberts, W.	Sept. 1923 ..	Haut Buisson, Laferte-Bernard, Sartl France.
Roberts, Walter.	April 1880.	
Robertshaw, P.	Aug. 1922.	44 Richmond Road, Staines, Surrey.
Robertson, J. A.	Feb. 1923 ..	The Gardens, Burford Lodge, Porking.
*Robinson, G. W.	Nov. 1924 ..	Villa Serena, Viña del Mar, Chile.
Robshaw, Miss N.	<i>See Mrs. Winton Smith.</i>	
Rodgers, John	Mar. 1884 ..	U.S.A.
*Roehrs, R. L.	June 1910 ..	N., Rutherford, N. J., U.S.A.
*Roekens, Francois	Mar. 1900 ..	State Bot. Gdns., Brussels, Belgium.
*Rogers, F. M.	Oct. 1920 ..	C. Amani Inst., Tanganyika Terr., Afric
Rolfe, Miss D. M.	<i>See Mrs. O'Brien.</i>	
Rolfe, F. W.	Sept. 1910 ..	40 Hazeldene Road, Chiswick, W. 4.
Ross, Frank	Mar. 1883 ..	32 Methley St., Kennington Pk. Rd., S.E.
Roues, Walter	Aug. 1884 ..	c/o Mr. Rothera, Burton Joyce, Notts.
Rowan, Miss H.	Dec. 1919 ..	St. Brelades Bay, Jersey, C.I.
*Ruck, E. A.	Nov. 1920 ..	Asst. Dist. Agri. Offic., Kampala, Uganá
*Rudolf, Miss O.	Mar. 1922 ..	3 Dean Road, N.W. 10.
Ruse, Miss E.	Sept. 1919 ..	Hill Farm, Radwinter, Saffron Walde Essex.
Ruse, Harry	Aug. 1883 ..	H. G., Brookfield, Crown Hill R.S.C Devon.
*Ruse, L. F.	Feb. 1913 ..	Govt. Gdns., Shillong, Assam, India.
Ruse, William J.	Oct. 1892 ..	Florist, Church Street, Falmouth.
*Russell, P. T.	Jan. 1906 ..	M., Cinchona Camp, c/o Favoy P.C Lower Burma, India.
Russell, W.	Sept. 1877 ..	N., Bensham, Gateshead.
*Rutter, Clement S.	Aug. 1902.	
*Byall, H.	Dec. 1913 ..	c/o Mr. Endes, Little River, Victoria, Aus
*Ryan, G. M., F.L.S.		c/o Messrs. H S. King & Co., 9 Pall Ma S.W. 1; and 35 Ladbroke Gdns., W. 1
Salter, Joseph	April 1875 ..	Mt. Pleasant Rest H., Bromsgrove, W'shir
Salvage, B. H.	Feb. 1910.	
Sander, Francis J.	Mar. 1884 ..	Mont Capel, St. Owens, Jersey.
*Sander, Frederick K.	Feb. 1896 ..	Sander & Sons, Nunseymen, St. Albans.
*Sanders, Harold	Nov. 1905 ..	c/o Mr. Buyes, Hoxfield, Woburn, Beds
Sandgren, Aug.	Sept. 1886 ..	Sweden.
*Sands, Wm. N., F.L.S.	June 1899 ..	Asst. Econ. Bot., Fed. Malay States.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Sargeant, T.	Oct. 1912 ..	c/o Cheal & Sons, Crawley, Sussex.
Saville, D.	Sept. 1923 ..	Forestry School, Parkend, nr. Lydney, Gloucester.
Sayer, H. W.	June 1924 ..	c/o Bakers, Wolverhampton.
Schade, P. W. L.	June 1911 ..	12A Rambergsweg, Quedlinburg, Harz, Ger.
Schmidkunz, H.	June 1911 ..	1 Landshs. Reg. 3 Kamp. Trieste, Austria.
Scholz, H.	Mar. 1903 ..	H. G., Zyrowa, O.S., Germany.
Schön, J.	April 1910 ..	Martinez F.C.C.A., Caffé Pueyrredon-y-Beruti, Rep. Argentine.
Scott, D.H., M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.	Sept. 1906 ..	East Oakley House, Basingstoke.
Scott, Frank	Aug. 1895 ..	U.S.A.
Scott, John	April 1909 ..	c/o Mr. T. Scott, Wark, Northumberland.
Scott, W. C.	Oct. 1922 ..	The Gardens, Packington Hall, Coventry.
Seaborne, R.	Oct. 1902 ..	H.G., Luscombe Castle, Dawlish, S. Devon.
Seers, F. W.	Oct. 1884.	
Selley, John T.	Feb. 1892.	
Sample, J. A.	1923.....	745 Washington St., Wellesley, Mass., U.S.A.
Seward, James	May 1879 ..	N., Fernhurst, Haslemere, Surrey.
Sharp, William	April 1880 ..	Brooklands, La Couture, Guernsey.
Sharp, William S.	Sept. 1897 ..	Hort. Inst., Shire Hall, Durham.
Sharpe, H. B.	July 1913 ..	Asst. Dist. Commissioner, Kenya Colony.
Sharps, J.	Dec. 1913 ..	Orford, Grafton County, N.H'pshire, U.S.A.
Shaw, Alexander	Mar. 1888 ..	H. G., Government House, Melbourne.
Shewell, Mrs. (Morland).	April 1899 ..	West Heath H., Northfield, Birmingham.
Shotton, George	Oct. 1886 ..	Felton, Northumberland.
Sillitoe, F. S.	Mar. 1903 ..	Supt., Palace Gardens, Khartoum.
Sim, Thomas R., D.Sc., F.L.S.	Jan. 1879 ..	168 Burger St., Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
Simmons, J.	June 1903 ..	Parnham Gdns., Beorninster, Dorset.
Simond R.	Sept. 1919 ..	Hospl., Cortaillod, Neuchatel, Switzerland.
Simpson, R.	Dec. 1906 ..	Croxdale Village, Durham.
Simpson, R. G.	Jan. 1911 ..	H. G., Hillside, Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y., U.S.A.
Smartt, A. E.	May 1909 ..	H. G., Ovenden, Sundridge, Kent.
Smith, E. J.	Feb. 1920 ..	c/o P. W. D., Kampala, Uganda.
Smith, Fred. T.	Sept. 1891 ..	Bot. Dept., University College, W.C.1.
Smith, Frederick W.	Feb. 1893 ..	H. G., Chalet des Dunes, Boulv. Eugene Tripet, Cannes, A.-M., France.
Smith, Herbert	Feb. 1889.	
Smith, James.	April 1869 ..	N. Plainfield, N. Jersey, U.S.A.
Smith, J. T.	Apr. 1911 ..	H. G., Duffryn, St. Nicholas, Cardiff.
Smith, Miss M.	July 1921 ..	49 Gloucester Road, Kew.
Smith, Mrs. Winton (Robshaw).	May 1919 ..	Chester, N.S., Canada.
Smith, Rev. W. C.	June 1902 ..	St. John's Rectory, Cairns, N. Queensland.
Smyth, William	Sept. 1887 ..	Wimbledon, S.W. 19.
Snook, Charles H.	Mar. 1889 ..	H. G., West Hill, Shanklin, I. of W.
Snow, C.	Dec. 1903 ..	H. G., District Hospital, Auckland, N.Z.
Snowden J. D.	Mar. 1911 ..	Dist. Agric. Officer, Kampala, Uganda.
Somers, Mrs. A. G. (Ellis)	May 1919 ..	Woodford, St. Brelade, Jersey, C.I.
Songer, Thomas B.	June 1879 ..	N., Astoria, Fulton County, Illinois.
Sparrow, J., M.M.	Nov. 1919 ..	c/o Herbarium, Kew.
Spooner, Herman	July 1901 ..	Imperial Institute, S. Kensington, S.W.7.
Springs, A. C. G.	May 1903 ..	Asst. to Supt., Hyde Park, W. 2.
Squibbs, F. L.	Mar. 1924 ..	Botanical and Forestry Dept., Hongkong.
Staden, George W.	May 1890 ..	Brighton.
Stalker, Miss A. W.	Dec. 1918 ..	1 Walden Chambers, 70 High St., W.1.
Stapf, Otto, Ph.D., F.R.S. F.L.S.	Mar. 1922 ..	80 Bushwood Road, Kew.
Starke, M.	Mar. 1905 ..	Schloss Cumberland, Gmunden, Austria.
Stayner, F. J., F.L.S. ..	Aug. 1903 ..	District Forest Officer, Pietermaritzburg (P. O. Box 335), Natal.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address</i>
Stenning, H.	Nov. 1922 ..	H. G., The Gardens, Ebrington Hall Campden, Glos.
Stevens, Joseph	June 1883 ..	H. G., Sidbury Manor, Sidbury.
Stewart, Alexander	Oct. 1881 ..	The Nurseries, Goulbourn, N.S. Wales.
Stewart, W. W.	Aug. 1915 ..	351 Chestnut St., Pottstown, Pa., U.S.A.
Stirling, F.	Feb. 1908 ..	Rue Moulin Masclef, Bethune, France.
*Stocks, J.	Mar. 1906 ..	Sunnyside, Lenham Hth., Maidstone, Ken
Stone, A. W.	July 1911 ..	81 Oving Street, Chichester.
Stone, William H.	June 1872 ..	3 Woodfield Cottages, Torquay.
Strawson, Miss E.	Mar. 1919 ..	6 Rydal Road, Streatham, S.W. 16.
Stroud, E. G.	May 1907.	
Stuart, William	Jan. 1900 ..	252 Union Grove, Aberdeen, N.B.
Stubbington, Miss E. M.	Sept. 1917 ..	Oaklands, North Havant.
Suckling, Mrs. M. E. (Merryweather).	Mar. 1916 ..	The Warren, Bentley Heath, Dorridge Warwickshire.
*Sudell, R.	Mar. 1915 ..	65 Huntingfield Road, Putney, London S.W. 15.
*Summerfield, T. A.	Mar. 1902 ..	H. G., Alderley Park, Chelford, Cheshire
*Swan, W.	Mar. 1904 ..	Gov. Exp. Farm, Wairangi, Auckland New Zealand.
Swatton, A.	Mar. 1903 ..	H. G., Myddelton Ho., Waltham Cross.
*Syer, F. G.	May 1920 ..	
Symons, A.	June 1913 ..	Trevarno Gdns., Helston, Cornwall.
Tamplin, Mrs. G. H. (Lawford).	Oct. 1913 ..	5 Schubert Road, E. Putney, S.W. 15.
Tancott, John	Mar. 1887 ..	H. G., Goderich, Ontario, Canada.
*Tannock, David	Oct. 1898 ..	Supt., Public Gardens, Dunedin, N.Z.
Tassel, A. H.	Nov. 1907 ..	114 Eastworth Road, Chertsey.
Taylor, A. W.	Nov. 1922 ..	232 St. Ann's Road, S. Tottenham, N.
Taylor, Miss D. B. <i>See</i> Mrs. Coates.		
Teasdale, Joseph J.	April 1902 ..	Brunstock, Carlisle.
*Thomas, Edward J., D. Litt.	Sept. 1895 ..	University Library, Cambridge.
Thomas, Ernest	Feb. 1903 ..	c/o E. Matthews, Pa., U.S.A.
Thomas, E. K.	Mar. 1907 ..	c/o Rhode Island Hospital Trust Coy. Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.
*Thomas, H.	Feb. 1911 ..	Asst. M., Govt. Cinc. Plt., Munsong Kalimpong, Bengal.
*Thomas, Harry H.	Feb. 1899 ..	Editor 'Popular Gardening'; and 97 The Avenue, West Ealing, W. 13.
*Thompson, J. A.	April 1905 ..	H. G., 708 Lincoln Avenue, Palmyra New Jersey, U.S.A.
*Thompson, William J. ...	July 1889 ..	1 Rosamund Rd., Bedford.
Thornton, A. J.	April 1922 ..	The Elms, Sealands, Cheshire.
*Thorpe, William	Nov. 1896.	
Tidy, A. W.	Mar. 1910 ..	H. G., Greathouse, Kington Langley, Chippenham.
*Tillson, Arthur G.	Sept. 1889 ..	Montere, Nelson, New Zealand.
Timmers, A.	May 1915 ..	64 First Av., Bush Hill Park, Enfield.
Tindall, H. B. A.	Dec. 1913 ..	250 Munition Cot., Holbrook Lane, Coventry.
Tinley, George F.	April 1899 ..	Editor, 'Gardeners' Chronicle'; and 20 Westminister Drive, Westcliff, Essex.
Topper, Jonathan	Jan. 1883 ..	70 Etherley Rd., Wood Green, N. 15.
Trench, Mrs. P. C. (Hume-Spry)	Jan. 1918 ..	Ashfield, Ballyriltar, Queen's Co., Ireland.
Trehear, Mrs. I.	Feb. 1919 ..	Brooklands, Kessingland Beach, Lowestoft.
Trevthick, W. E.	Mar. 1924 ..	Lawn Crescent, Kew, Surrey.
*Tribble, Frederick C. ...	May 1896 ..	H. G., Rhinefield Lodge, nr. Brockenhurst, Hants.
Trinder, G.	June 1872 ..	N., Clarence Road, Fleet, Hants.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Troup, Mrs. A. (Yencken)	April 1916 ..	Sparsholt Farm Inst., Winchester.
Tuck, W. H.	May 1912 ..	The Laurels, Stokeferry, Norfolk.
Tunington, F.	Mar. 1909 ..	Hort. Off., Walden House, Hunts.
Turner, A.	April 1910 ..	County Lecturer, Somerset.
Turner, Mrs. A.M. (Gulvin)	Dec. 1896 ..	The White House, Burstall, Ipswich.
Turner, Samuel	Aug. 1897 ..	Chief Supt., Stamford Park, Stalybridge.
Turton, Thomas	Dec. 1872 ..	Sherborne Castle, Dorset.
Tyrrell, H.	Feb. 1903 ..	H. G., Lamport Hall, Lamport, Notts.
Udale, James, F.L.S. ..	Aug. 1875 ..	7 Ombersley Road, Droitwich.
Ulleriks, A.	Sept. 1903 ..	F., Bot. Gdn., Copenhagen, Denmark.
Ussher, C. B.	Oct. 1903 ..	481 Highland Avenue, Sierra Madre, Cal., U.S.A.
Vales, J.	June 1912 ..	1 Cvjetua cesta Zagrel (Galiciu), Austria.
Van Audenaerde, H.	Aug. 1905 ..	Château des Cailloux, Jodoigne, Belgium.
Van der Eem, A. A.	Aug. 1905 ..	Land. Arct., Clayton, Mo., U.S.A.
Van de Vost, C.	May 1910 ..	Arn. Arb., Jamaica Plain, Mass., U.S.A.
Van Overberghe, Geo. ...	July 1899 ..	F., Farm Nurseries, Hampton-on-Thames.
Vaněk, B.	July 1901 ..	H. G., Schloss Kremsegg, post Krems- munster, Upper Austria.
Varacek, F.	June 1913 ..	France.
Vardy, M.	Feb. 1920 ..	Agric. Dept., Gold Coast.
Veal, T. J.	Mar. 1907 ..	F., S. Devon Nurs., Plympton, Devon.
Villard, Charles	Sept. 1889 ..	H. G., Princess Metchersky, Boughino, Smolensk, Russia.
Virchow, Ernest	Mar. 1884 ..	C., Wilhelmshohe Park, Cassel, Germany.
*Waddell, Miss M. P.	Mar. 1922 ..	41 West Park, Eltham, S.E. 9.
*Wagg, H. C.	May 1920 ..	c/o Imperial Hotel, Kampala, Uganda.
Wakely, Charles	Oct. 1895 ..	Hort. Instr., E. Anglian Inst. of Agric., Chelmsford.
Walden, F.	Mar. 1908 ..	25 Handside Lane, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.
Waldenberg, Nils	Mar. 1902 ..	Alnarps, Tradgardsskola, pr. Akarp, Sweden.
*Walker, Thomas D.	July 1886 ..	Tea-Planter, Kladimnugger, Burjencherra, Sylhet, India.
*Wallace, J. C., M.C.	April 1912 ..	Hort. Instr., Agri. Coll., Kirton, Boston, Lincolnshire.
*Walsh, C. S.	Oct. 1914 ..	14 Elmswood Rd., Egremont, Cheshire.
*Walsingham, F. G.	Nov. 1913 ..	19 Willifield Way, Golder's Green, N.W. 11.
Walters, E. A.	Jan. 1921 ..	Dept. Chemical Research, Kenya Colony.
Walters, George	Sept. 1882 ..	Ross Valley, California.
Walters, William H.	Dec. 1896 ..	N., Rendcombe Gdns., nr. Cirencester, Glos.
*Ward, Robert	June 1886 ..	Supt., Bot. Gdns., Georgetown, B. Guiana.
Ward, W. A.	Feb. 1905 ..	c/o Mrs. H. C. Frick, Prides Crossing, Mass., U.S.A.
*Ward, W. N. A.	May 1919 ..	6 Cork Terrace, Tennyson Road, Bath.
Wareham, Miss E.	<i>See Mrs. Finch.</i>	
Warner, Miss Audrey ..	Nov. 1922 ..	The Corner House, Scalby, Scarborough.
*Warner, Mrs. V. M. (Bell)	Aug. 1918 ..	Pudsey Hall Lane, Canewden, Rochford, Essex.
Warren, C.	Sept. 1912 ..	c/o A. T. Field, R. R. 2. Port Credit, Ontario, Canada.
*Warry, W. A.	Mar. 1897 ..	14 Commercial Arcade, Guernsey.
Watkins, J. W., M.M. ...	Dec. 1907 ..	Hort. Inst., County of Cornwall.
*Watson, J. G.	Aug. 1907 ..	Cons. of F., Jahore Bahru, Jahore, F.M.S.
Watson, J. W.	Oct. 1923 ..	36 Leazes Park Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne (Armstrong College, Newcastle).

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Watson, Miss K. <i>See Mrs. Chambers.</i>		
*Watson, Miss M. W. C.	Mar. 1922 . .	Denton, Canterbury.
Watson, Miss N. J. <i>See Mrs. Roberts.</i>		
Watts, J. H.	July 1910 . .	Hilltop Farm, 22 White Plains, N. Y., U.S.A.
*Waugh, James	Mar. 1894 . .	M., Bath's Floral Farms; and Brigstoc House, Wisbech, Cambs.
*Weathers, John	Dec. 1888 . .	H. G., Park View, Isleworth.
Weathers, Patrick	Dec. 1889 . .	Bot. Gdns., Manchester.
*Weber, A.	Sept. 1908 . .	Niedershausen, Oberlahnkreis, Germany.
Weeks, C. E.	Mar. 1922 . .	Paget House, 43 Hayes Road, Clacton-on-Sea.
*Weigt, G. H.	April 1905 . .	D., Estação "Augusto Montenegro Para, Brazil.
Welsh, H.	May 1923 . .	1 Gordon Road, Finchley, N. 3.
Whipps, A. C.	Mar. 1904 . .	"Trevarno," 135 Marlow Rd., Anerley, S.E. 20.
*White, A. H. J.	Feb. 1911 . .	46 Chariot Street, Hull.
*White, Alex. H.	Oct. 1902.	
White, R. A.	May 1908 . .	F, Victoria Pk., L.C.C., N.E.
White, William	May 1876 . .	H. G., Kirby Hall, Bedale.
Whytock, John	July 1901 . .	16 Arlington Av., Bracondale, Toronto.
*Wigman, J. R.	April 1895 . .	Ruysdael Str. 124, Amsterdam.
Wilke, Johann F.	June 1880 . .	Curator, Bot. Gardens, Rotterdam.
Wilkins, William	Mar. 1898.	
Williams, Harry	Nov. 1896 . .	Station Hill, Redruth, Cornwall.
Williams, J. L.	Mar. 1906.	
Williams, Miss R. M. <i>See Mrs. Morgan.</i>		
*Williams, R. O.	Jan. 1916 . .	Supt., R. B. G., Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.
Williams, William	May 1888 . .	Bot. Scheme Offices, Avery Hill, S.E. 9.
Willison, Henry	Mar. 1902 . .	7 Warman's Cottage, Mill Hill, N.W. 7.
Wilson, C. F.	Mar. 1924 . .	P.O. Box 54, Ruthven, Ontario, Canada.
*Wilson, E. H., V.M.H.	Jan. 1898 . .	Asst. D., Arn. Arb., Jamaica Plain, Mass U.S.A.
Wiltshire, Miss N.	April 1919 . .	Merlindene, Longhope, Gloucester.
*Witty, Henry	May 1883 . .	Supt., Parks etc., Hull.
Wood, Harry	April 1901 . .	H. G., Winter Gdns. Co., Blackpool.
*Wood, Mrs. H. P. (Madan)	June 1919 . .	Whitehouse, Vowchurch, Hereford.
*Wood, W. L.	Nov. 1909 . .	Kelantan Copra Ltd., Kuala Semerak Kelantan.
Woodhouse, P. J. C.	May 1923 . .	c/o Cook, 110 Byres Road, Hillhead Glasgow.
Wright, J. W.	Mar. 1924 . .	Botanic Gardens, Dominica, B.W.I.
Wright, W. N.	April 1900.	
Wuyts, O. F. V.	Aug. 1915 . .	14 Vieux Chemin de Bruxelles, Ledeberg (Gand), Belgium.
Wyatt, Frederick G.	Dec. 1892 . .	H. G., Lisle House, Bournemouth,
*Wylie, James	Feb. 1882 . .	Curator, Municipal Gdns., Durban, Natal
Wyness, Miss E.	July 1919 . .	8 Mackenzie Place, Old Aberdeen, N.B.
Yencken, Miss A. <i>See Mrs. Troup.</i>		
*Yeo, Miss M. L.	Mar. 1917 . .	Imperial Bureau of Mycology, Kew Surrey.
Yeoward, Daniel	Aug. 1889 . .	Fiji.
Young, Edwin C.	Oct. 1895 . .	H. G., Postlip Hall, Winchcombe, Glos.
Young, John	Feb. 1883 . .	4 Woodville Crescent, Ealing, W. 5.
Young, T.	Sept. 1922 . .	Cannon Hill Park, Birmingham.
*Young, William H.	Feb. 1890 . .	13 Temple Sheen Road, S.W. 14.
Yuill, E.	July 1915 . .	Dalton House, Park Av., Ventnor, I.O.W