

"FLOREAT KEW"

THE
JOURNAL
OF THE
KEW GUILD,
AN ASSOCIATION OF
KEW GARDENERS, Etc.

PAST AND PRESENT.

September, 1933.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President : 1933-34 :—Arthur Osborn.

1932-33 :—George T. Lane, A.H.R.H.S.

Trustees : Sir Arthur W. Hill, K.C.M.G., M.A., Sc.D.,
F.R.S., F.L.S., F.N.Z., Inst., and J. Coutts, Esq., A.H.R.H.S.

Hon. Treasurer : L. Stenning, Royal Botanic Gardens,
197, Kew Road, Kew, Surrey.

(To whom all remittances should be addressed.)

Secretary and Editor of Journal : E. G. Dunk,
197, Kew Road, Kew, Surrey.

Members of Committee:

Retire 1934.

L. Stenning, Kew.
W. C. Ibbett, Winchester.
J. Richardson, Manchester
A. F. Baker, South Africa.

Retire 1935.

W. Sharp, Durham.
J. Coutts, Kew.
C. H. Curtis, London.
F. S. Banfield, Federated Malay
States
W. Gullick, Salisbury.

Sub-Foreman : A. MOULD.

Retire 1936.

J. S. L. Gilmour, Kew.
W. Lamberton, Wye.
J. McPherson, New Zealand.
W. L. Lavender, Raynes Park.

Retire 1937.

G. W. Robinson, Kew.
A. B. Melles, M.B.E., France.
C. Jones, Ware, Herts.
W. H. Judd, U.S.America.

Student-Gardener : A. J. TAYLOR

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“ His first thoughts were for his work, though there were times when he sought recreation, and then he was to be found on the tennis courts where he played with the same eagerness and keen spirit that was his wont in all things. Golf was another of his pastimes.

“ Social services occupied a good deal of Lane’s leisure and not the least of these was the prominent part he took in Free Masonry. He held various high offices and was recognised in Calcutta as one of the leading Free Masons of his day. All European officials in India are expected to undertake military duties and in these Lane took a very active part. For some years he was attached to an Engineer Corps, but later was transferred to the Naval Defence Force and was one of its commissioned officers. For his duties in this sphere, he was awarded the V.D. (the officers’ decoration for service in a volunteer force). He was an Honorary Magistrate for Howrah (a suburb of Calcutta) and in this capacity gained the respect and affection of Europeans and Indians alike by his tact and knowledge of native character.

“ Among the Kewites who were associated with our President in India, and enjoyed his friendship and hospitality the following may be referred to:—A. Gammie, R. Pantling; R. L. Proudlock, W. Kennedy, A. E. P. Griessen, G. Cave, Norman Gill, A. Hartless, G. Krumbiegel, W. Head, E. Long, A. E. Brown, R. Badgery, A. Hardie, J. T. Johnson, E. Little, R. H. Locke, P. Osborne, L. Ruse, J. Stevens and F. J. Butcher.”

Except for a period of one year when Mr. Lane was acting as Superintendent of the Gardens at Allahabad the whole of his service in India was at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, Calcutta. In addition to Sir George King, he served under Sir David Prain, Lt.-Col. A. T. Gage, Professor Smith, Dr. Carter and the present Superintendent, Mr. C. C. Calder.

In addition to his duties as Curator of the Botanic Garden he acted in an advisory capacity to the Gardens at Government House, Calcutta and Barrackpore, during the Viceroyalty of Lords Curzon and Minto, both of whom took a great interest in the Gardens, while Lady Minto displayed particular interest in their re-arrangement and layout. He was privileged to be associated with Lady Minto too in the floral arrangement and planning of the Gardens at the Minto Fête on the occasion of the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan and one of his treasured possessions is a gold pin in the form of Her Excellency’s monogram surmounted with pearls. Mr. Lane assisted the late Lord Kitchener in remodelling the garden attached to the Commander-in-Chief’s quarters at Fort William. Another interesting event in which he participated was in connection with the informal visit of T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales (our present King and Queen) to the Calcutta Gardens when Lady Minto introduced Mr. Lane to the Royal visitors.

Among his other duties was that of Instructor to a class of District Board road surveyors in the raising, care, and maintenance of road side trees in the Provinces of Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa.

In 1931, he prepared reports for the Corporation of Calcutta on the condition of street trees and made recommendations for further planting. These reports were continued at half-yearly intervals up to the time of his retirement.

Mr. Lane retired from the Indian Public Service in February, 1923, and resided for a time in his native county. For several years now, however, he has lived within a short distance of Kew and is a frequent visitor to the Gardens and the fortnightly shows of the Royal Horticultural Society. He still displays a lively interest in horticulture and his genial disposition has increased the circle of friends he has gathered around him.

E.G.D.



THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1932.

THE Annual General Meeting for 1932 was held at the Clarendon, Hammersmith, on Thursday, May 26th. MR. DANIEL BLISS, (President of the Guild, 1931-32) occupied the Chair and was supported by upwards of sixty Members.

The Hon. Secretary read the Minutes of the previous Meeting and as there were no matters arising therefrom it was proposed by the Chairman that they be passed.

The Chairman then called on the Hon. Secretary to present the Annual Report for the year 1931-32 and MR. G. T. LANE supported by MR. F. G. PRESTON moved the adoption of the Report. This proposal received unanimous support. The Hon. Treasurer, MR. C. P. RAFFILL, then read the financial statements which, having been duly audited, were accepted by the Meeting.

In a few well chosen words, MR. H. J. DAVIES then proposed that MR. GEORGE T. LANE, A.H.R.H.S., the former Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, Calcutta, be President of the Guild for the ensuing year. MR. R. L. PROUDLOCK supported the motion and MR. LANE was unanimously elected. In replying, MR. LANE thanked the Meeting for its cordiality and expressed his desire to further the interests of Kew men and their Guild on every possible occasion.

MAJOR F. J. STAYNER then referred to the suggestions which had been made at previous meetings in regard to entrance and leaving examinations for the present and future Student Gardeners at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and recounted his own experiences in Natal in so far as the lack of an actual diploma for his training at Kew was concerned. He suggested that a scheme be worked out in conjunction with the authorities at Kew whereby a final examination be held, the results of which would be shown on the Kew certificates.

Much discussion followed and Members expressed their opinions freely. MR. W. DALLIMORE referred to the existing conditions at Kew, the Whitley Council and the activities and interest of the late MAJOR T. F. CHIPP in particular in regard to the greatly improved facilities for courses of lectures and method of marking. The whole question had been reasonably considered and the various conditions at Kew as compared with other Institutions, where Students are accepted and complete their courses at definite intervals, had to be taken into account as at Kew, Students came and went at all times. MR. H. J. DAVIES suggested that instead of a final examination it might be possible for an augmented leaving Certificate to be considered, while MR. C. P. RAFFILL said that the present certificate had been evolved as a direct result of co-operation between the Staff at Kew, the Lecturers and the Student Gardeners themselves, and gave full satisfaction.

Among others who expressed their views were Miss L. H. JOSHUA and MESSRS. A. F. GUNN, E. W. B. GALE, A. HOSKING and G. E. WOLSTENHOLME.

Owing to lack of a definite proposal the Chairman intimated that he would ask that the discussion be closed, and MAJOR STAYNER then gave formal notice that he would raise the question of a proposed entrance and leaving examination at the next Meeting.

MR. HOSKING asked whether in regard to the T. W. Taylor Memorial Fund it would be desirable to limit subscriptions. In reply MR. DUNK stated that he did not think this course desirable as a surplus was to be hoped for in order that it would be possible to hand a tangible sum over to Mrs. Taylor and her family after the actual memorial had been decided upon.

A vote of thanks, carried with acclamation to MR. DANIEL BLISS for his services as Chairman of the Meeting and for his successful year of office as President, brought the Meeting to a close at 7.20 p.m.

THE ANNUAL DINNER, 1932.

THE venue for the 1932 Annual Dinner on May 26th was once again the Clarendon Restaurant, Hammersmith, and a pleasing repast was served to the full satisfaction of the 115 members and friends who had assembled to do honour to Mr. George T. Lane, V.D., A.H.R.H.S., the former Curator of the Royal Botanic Garden at Sibpur, Calcutta, India.

Among those present on this evening was Sir David Prain, I.M.S., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., V.M.H., etc., whose happy association with Kew during his Directorship is too well-known to be further commented on in these pages. We were indeed happy and very fortunate in having Sir David with us and his associations with Mr. Lane at Calcutta added a note of pleasurable recognition of Mr. Lane's services to our Indian Empire, and the enhancement of the great reputation Kewites have always maintained throughout that vast country. To refer to the splendid assembly of past Indian colleagues in detail, would be superfluous. Our fellow Kewites who have seen service in India invariably make a point of being with us at the Annual Dinner, and the hope is expressed that we may long be privileged to have them at our gatherings.

The Loyal Toast was accorded full musical honours, and, following this, the President called on all present to stand and remain silent for a brief space as an act of remembrance for Absent Friends.

Mr. George T. Lane, the President of the Kew Guild for the year 1932-33, then introduced the toast to the Kew Guild with these remarks :—

“ It is now my privilege and great pleasure to give you what should be the Toast of the evening, namely ‘ The Kew Guild ’ and thinking over what I should say when proposing it, I was reminded of the story of the parson who at a village meeting of his flock, began as I have (i.e., Ladies and Gentlemen) and then said ‘ NO ! I will not call you that seeing that I know you all so well ! ’ I too would feel more at home if I addressed you as Brethren, in the same

way as I have many times proposed and replied to toasts at assemblies of that great fraternity to which I belong. Indeed, I like to look upon the Kew Guild as somewhat analagous to Freemasonry. There is a bond between us which perhaps those of you who have not been overseas cannot quite realise. I can say for myself that it has been my privilege to welcome many of our members to India, and I have always endeavoured to greet them as brothers and to live and labour with them in unity and concord. The ladies present will, perhaps, think I am omitting them in this opening reference but this would be far from my thoughts, for I include them in the term brethren also.

“ This toast is one which needs but few words from me to commend itself to you and I have been informed that I should not make my speech too long. I do not think there is much danger of my inflicting myself on you for very long, but I will just ask your indulgence for a brief while, and whether I succeed in interesting you will depend, as always, on your own point of view.

In the first instance I should like to say how pleased and gratified we all are to have amongst us after an absence of several years, Sir David Prain, under whom I served for some time at the end of the last and beginning of the present century. I am sure I am voicing the opinion of us all, when I say we are honoured by his presence. We are also privileged to have Sir Arthur Hill with us, and I extend a hearty welcome to the Assistant Director, Mr. John Gilmour, and wish him many happy years of service at Kew.

“ It affords me much personal gratification and pleasure to have with us some old ‘ Koi hais,’ former colleagues of mine in India :— Messrs. Proudlock, Davies and Griessen. Harry Davies was contemporary with me at Kew, and we there began a friendship which has lasted for more than forty years. I welcome too Messrs. George Lamb and W. H. Young, and Mr. Dallimore who is still an active and well respected member of the Kew Staff. From overseas we have Mr. and Mrs. J. Robbie from the Sudan, Mr. H. Ritchings from the Malay States, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hunter and Mr. W. C. Fishlock who are now settling down in England after more than 20 years service on the West Coast of Africa, and Mr. H. Bruins-Lich from St. Helena. Having mentioned but a few of those who are with us to-night I feel it would be failing in my duty— though it be one which must strike home to us a note of sadness— if I did not mention the passing of two prominent members of the Guild who have been regularly at these gatherings for many years, namely Major T. F. Chipp and Mr. T. W. Taylor. May I take this opportunity of publicly expressing our sorrow and deep sense of the real loss Kew has sustained in these two notable men being called to Higher Service?

“ I have noticed at some of our gatherings that my predecessors have offered what may be termed ‘ fatherly advice ’ to the younger members of the Guild. I do not propose to do much of that as the majority of us are past Kewites, but I would remind all of you that Loyalty to your superiors as well as to your subordinates is required of us at all times. You may perhaps suffer for it at the

onset, but ultimately your reward is gained in the appreciation of all classes concerned. Kew Guild Dinners always mean the renewing of 'auld acquaintance' and the beginning of new friendships, and reminiscences of our days at Kew are the chief topic of our conversations. During the past few days I have met a few old friends and we have discussed the things that happened in the 'good old days.' I do not know what happens nowadays, but in my time it was customary in the case of a man who was well-liked to have a 'whip-round' to provide a parting gift or the wherewithal for a farewell party or a dance. If he was a good sort and didn't dance or was a studious lad, then the parting gift generally took the form of a book. For my part, I was the guest at a farewell dance.

"May I conclude my remarks by saying how much I appreciate the honour you have done by electing me as your President for 1932-33. I only hope that I may be able still to serve the Guild in a humble and quiet way, and I express the earnest hope that long may this Association of ours prosper and continue to promote fellowship and friendship with one another."

Prior to the usual interval, several musical items were provided by the following artists, Miss Hermione Mordaunt, and Messrs. G. O. Bushell and Cuthbert Dunton. These were in fine form and their rendering of several popular numbers gave great satisfaction.

On rising to propose the toast of "Our President," Sir David Prain was received with much applause. He referred to the very great pleasure he felt on being approached by the Hon. Secretary to introduce the toast with a few remarks, as it gave him an unlooked for opportunity to express his appreciation of Mr. Lane's work in India. Being associated with our President from April, 1891, when he himself was Curator of the Herbarium and Library of the Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, Calcutta, and later in 1898 succeeding Sir George King as Superintendent of the Gardens and of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal, and Director of the Botanical Survey of India, until his ultimate appointment as Director at Kew, he was in a position fully to realise the real value of Mr. Lane's devotion to duty. Sir David referred to his tact in dealing with native labour and his great forbearance in times of stress and difficulty, and gave many incidents which still stood out vividly in his memory. Expressing his satisfaction at being with them on such an auspicious and happy occasion, he remarked on the splendid spirit of comradeship which brought them together, and all ranks were united as a band of brothers, and men gathered from the ends of the earth to do honour to those whom he too was proud to welcome as worthy sons of a great Establishment—the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

The Toast of "Our President" was accorded full musical honours.

A very full musical programme was then proceeded with and a vote of thanks to the artists and to Mr. E. G. Dunk for his efforts which added much to the success of the evening, brought to a close yet another very enjoyable Annual Dinner.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1932-33.

THE Committee have pleasure in presenting for the consideration of the Members of the Kew Guild, the Annual Report for the year 1932-33.

The Annual General Meeting was held at the Clarendon Restaurant, Hammersmith, on May 26th, 1932, at 6.30 p.m. The Chairman of the Meeting was Mr. Daniel Bliss, who was supported by upwards of 60 Members. The Meeting was followed at 7.30 p.m. by the Annual Dinner when Mr. George T. Lane, formerly Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, Calcutta, presided. 115 were present, including, it is a pleasure to record, the late Director, Sir David Prain.

The Members of the Committee who are due to retire are:—Messrs. E. Nemes, S. W. Braggins, F. G. Preston and M. Free. The following have been nominated to fill the vacancies thus created:—Messrs. G. W. Robinson, A. B. Melles, C. Jones and W. H. Judd. Mr. A. J. Taylor has been elected to represent the Student Gardeners and Mr. A. Mould, the Sub-foremen. Mr. L. Stenning has very ably carried out the duties of Hon. Treasurer during the past year and it is gratifying to be able to state that he is willing to continue to serve the Guild in this capacity.

The Committee are also very glad to record that Mr. E. G. Dunk has agreed to continue as Secretary-Editor, he having now completed 10 years in this dual office. Mr. Dunk wishes to express his thanks for the loyal co-operation of the officers of the Guild and those Members who assist by Submitting reports and articles for publication in the Guild *Journal*. Messrs. E. F. Coward and F. S. Sillitoe have been recommended as Hon. Auditors for the year.

The Committee have decided to close the T. W. Taylor Memorial Fund on August 1st next. To date £70 5s. 4d. has been subscribed. It is the intention of the Committee to ask Mrs. Taylor to select a suitable design for the proposed Memorial to be erected in Richmond Cemetery and to hand the balance of the amount subscribed to Mrs. Taylor to be used as she may desire. It may be noted that several subscribers expressed a wish that their subscriptions should be earmarked for Mrs. Taylor and her family as distinct from the proposed Memorial.

In compliance with National needs the Committee have transferred their holdings of 5 per cent. War Stock to the new 3½ per cent. issue and it will be noted that the appropriate cash bonus is included in the relative balance sheets.

The cost of the publication of the *Journal* is still a very expensive item and at the moment there is not a sufficient sum available to permit of printing. Though the efforts of the Hon. Secretary, however, a sum of £50 or thereabouts should accrue shortly as a result of increased advertisements in the forthcoming issue. The Committee appreciate that without this assistance from trade friends the *Journal* would be extremely lean.

As a result of appeals and correspondence there has been an unusually good response by members whose subscriptions were in arrears. The subscriptions and arrears received this year amount to £33 11s. 0d. as against £15 11s. 0d. for the previous twelve months. On the unanimous vote of the Committee a grant was awarded from the Educational Fund to Mr. E. W. B. Gale, who was a successful candidate in the Final Examination for the National Diploma in Horticulture. Entrance fees amounting to £4 were refunded to Mr. Gale.

The 1932 Matilda Smith Memorial prize has been secured by Mr. S. Edmondson, while the Dümmer Memorial Prize is to be awarded to Mr. H. Taylor.

Since the publication of the 1932 *Journal* we regret to record the deaths of the following Members:—Sir Daniel Morris, K.C.M.G., etc., Messrs. T. Humphreys, E. Butts, P. Weathers, W. J. Ruse, J. Lodge, C. Wakely, T. H. Ford, W. Sharp, Mrs. E. L. Mason, Mrs. Wilson Popenoe (née Hughes).

The receipts for the year amount to £98 8s. 3d. and the expenditure to £106 17s. 5d. and the present available balance to the credit of the General Fund is £69 18s. 4d.

A. D. COTTON

Chairman of Committee.

May 24th, 1933.

KEW GUILD GENERAL ACCOUNT
BALANCE SHEET (as on May 22nd, 1933.)

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.
Balance 1931-32 account ..	78	7	6	Printing of 1932 Journal, half-tone blocks, and special book post envelopes ..	82	1	11
Life Subscriptions ..	12	2	0	Hon. Secretary-Editor's Honorarium ..	15	0	0
Annual subscriptions & arrears ..	35	11	0	Secretary's postages and Journal postages and incidental expenses ..	9	5	0
Advertisements in 1932 Journal ..	37	4	3	Hon. Treasurer's postages and incidental expenses ..	0	10	6
Dividends on £300 5% N.S. Wales Stock 1935-55 ..	11	5	0	Cash in Hand ..	5	0	3
Dividends on £26 6s. 3d. War Stock ..	1	6	2	Cash in Bank ..	64	18	1
Bonus on conversion of 5% War Stock ..	0	5	3				
Special Sales of 1932 Journal ..	1	7	6				
Interest on Post Office Savings Bank Deposit ..	1	7	1				
	<u>176</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>		<u>176</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
Thomson Bequest ..	92	8	6	£300 5% N.S. Wales Stock 1935-55 at par ..	300	0	0
222 Life Subscribers of £1 at 2/3rd. rate ..	148	0	0	£26 6s. 3d. 3½% War Stock at par ..	26	6	4
230 Life Subscribers of £2 at 2/3rd. rate ..	306	13	4	Valuation of Journals in Stock ..	15	0	0
				Valuation of typewriter ..	10	0	0
				Balance at Bank and Cash in hand ..	69	18	4
				Liabilities exceed Assets ..	125	17	3
	<u>547</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>547</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>

THE MATILDA SMITH MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance of 1931-32 account ..	4	3	3	1932 Memorial Prize, awarded to Mr. S. Edmondson ..	2	2	0
Dividend on £50 L.C.C. 5% Stock ..	2	10	0				
Interest, Post Office Savings Bank ..	0	0	4				
	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>		<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>

(N.B.—The Assets of this Fund are £50. 5% L.C.C. Consolidated Stock and a Bank Balance of £4 11s. 7d. Liabilities, Nil.)

THE DÜMMER MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Balance of 1931-32 account ..	3 0 0	1932 Memorial Prize awarded	
Dividend on £70 Funding Loan		to Mr. H. Taylor	2 2 0
at 4%	2 16 0	Balance at Bank	3 14 3
Interest, Post Office Savings			
Bank	0 0 3		
	<u>£5 16 3</u>		<u>£5 16 3</u>

(N.B.—The Assets of this Fund are £70 Funding Loan and a Bank Balance of £3 14s. 3d. Liabilities, Nil.)

THE BENEVOLENT FUND

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Balance of 1931-32 account ..	77 8 8	Nil.	
Interest Post Office Savings		Balance at Bank	79 9 4
Bank	2 0 8		
	<u>£79 9 4</u>		<u>£79 9 4</u>

THE WATSON MEMORIAL EDUCATIONAL FUND

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Balance from 1931-32 account	46 14 3	Refund of N.D.H. Examination	
Donations :—		Fees to Mr. E. W. B. Gale,	
Mr. F. G. Walsingham ..	1 0 0	N.D.H., 1933	4 0 0
Mr. F. S. Banfield ..	0 10 0	Balance in Bank	51 8 0
Dividends on £100 3½% War			
Stock	5 0 0		
Cash Bonus on Conversion of			
£100 5% War Stock to 3½%			
Issue	1 0 0		
Bank Interest	1 3 9		
	<u>£55 8 0</u>		<u>£55 8 0</u>

(N.B.—The Assets of this Fund are £100, 3½% War Stock and a Bank Balance of £51 8s. 0d. Liabilities, Nil.)

THE ANNUAL DINNER (May 26th, 1932).

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Balance from 1931 account ..	0 11 6	Clarendon Restaurant ..	37 11 6
Receipts from 115 members at		Circulars and Envelopes ..	0 13 0
7s. 6d.	43 2 6	Postages and Incidentals ..	0 16 0
Loss on Dinner Account (due to		Artists fees, etc.	3 9 0
the Hon. Secretary)	1 0 0	Menu Cards	2 2 0
		Gratuities	0 2 6
	<u>£44 14 0</u>		<u>£44 14 0</u>

The foregoing accounts have been duly
Checked, compared with Vouchers, Bank
Books, Stock Receipts, etc., and found to
be Correct.

Signed, F. S. SILLITOE,
E. F. COWARD,
May 22nd, 1933.

THE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.
SESSION 1931-32.

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Garden Library on Monday, September 17th at 6.30 p.m. Mr. C. P. Raffill occupied the Chair and 25 members were present.

The business consisted of the election of officers for the coming season, and Mr. C. P. Raffill was once again re-elected Chairman, Mr. Robinson nominated as Vice-Chairman, Mr. E. W. Gale elected Hon. Secretary with Mr. R. English as Assistant Hon. Secretary and Messrs. T. Lomas, A. Findlay Gunn, and G. W. Stonebridge as members of the executive committee.

Before the meeting Mr. Raffill briefly described the various aims and opportunities which the Society extended to its Members and expressed the hope that all who took part in its proceedings would be ready with papers and enter freely into the discussions. That his wishes were fully carried out may be judged by the record figures of the season. In all, 22 papers were given, six of these being augmented by lantern slides and all the papers showed that the essayist had an intimate knowledge of his subject. The average attendance was exceedingly good, being 38.6 as compared with 22 and 27.5 for the two previous seasons. The number of Members taking part in the discussion, however, did not show such a marked increase, being 11, as compared with 10 of the previous session.

The session was opened by Mr. C. E. Hubbard who had recently returned from Australia and he gave us an interesting description of the "Flora of Queensland." Others who also kindly assisted us with their experiences were Mr. Robinson who outlined the difficulties of horticulturists in Chile; Mr. Dallimore gave us a short talk upon the Opportunities of Kewites; Mr. Raffill with his usual "movies" of flowering trees and shrubs; and the session was closed by an exceedingly interesting lecture by Sir Arthur Hill, K.C.M.G., under the title of "The Escape."

The Hooker Prize which was presented at the 1932 Kew Guild Dinner was given to Mr. E. W. Gale, and the Society's Prize was awarded to Mr. J. Douglas.

During the summer, some interesting excursions were arranged to various horticultural establishments and were well attended. The first visit was in Rhododendron time to Knap Hill Nurseries, Ltd., where we were welcomed and shown round by Mr. F. P. Knight (an old Kewite). Chelsea Physic Gardens and Messrs. Sutton's trial Grounds at Slough also proved to be very successful evening excursions.

Two Saturday afternoon trips were held, Messrs. Carters of Raynes Park being visited and the few hours at our disposal were all too short to look over such an up-to-date establishment and we were given a royal welcome (with refreshments) by the three Kewites there. The last Saturday excursion was to East Malling Research Station and this proved to be an excellent educational trip and a good tea was provided to which all did justice.

Before closing this short account of the activities of the Society for the past season, I will take this opportunity of thanking all who have made the session so eminently successful. The success of the various excursions, has exploded the long held fallacy that such trips were not worth while.

E. W. GALE,
Hon. Secretary.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.
SESSION 1931-32.

Date.	Subject.	Lecturer
1931		
Oct. 5	A Visit to Queensland (*)	Mr. C. E. Hubbard
" 12	Melons	Mr. W. Bates
" 19	Mushrooms	Mr. J. Lee
" 26	Conifers	Mr. C. Coates
Nov. 2	Hardy Trees and Shrubs (*)	Mr. Raffill
" 9	Cucumbers	Mr. R. Thompson
" 16	Chrysanthemums, Cultivation of	Mr. A. Mould
" 23	Gardeners, The Opportunities of	Mr. W. Dallimore
" 30	Ericas, Hardy	Mr. W. Pearce
Dec. 7	Apples and Pears, Cultivation of high class	Mr. C. H. Robson
" 14	Liliums, Propagation of	Mr. J. Fisher
" 21		
" 28		
1932	Xmas vacation	
Jan. 4		
" 11	Fungoid diseases of Fruit Trees	Mr. J. W. Smith
" 18	La Mortola (*)	Mr. H. R. Cocker
" 25	Plants and Plant Lore	Mr. J. Douglas
Feb. 1	Electrical Heating of Frames	Mr. O. Hammarberg
" 8	Horticulture in Chile	Mr. Robinson
" 15	Carnations, Perpetual flowering	Mr. A. S. Wilson
" 22	Tomatoes	Mr. J. Miller
" 29	Horticulture and Agriculture in Malta	Mr. S. Zammit
Mar. 7	Fruit Stocks	Mr. E. W. Gale
" 14	Flora in Lake District, Studies of (*)	Mr. D. H. Leigh
" 21	The Escape	Sir A. W. Hill
" 28	Secretary's Report	

* Lantern Lecture.

CRICKET CLUB REPORT, 1932.

THE Annual General Meeting was held in the Iron Room on April 26th, 1932, when the following members were elected to hold office for the season :—Captain, L. Stenning; Vice-Captain, J. W. Smith; Hon. Secretary, A. Mould; Committee, Messrs. G. W. Stonebridge and W. W. McKenzie.

A list of 25 matches was arranged including 2 mid-week and 3 evening games. Of these, 21 were played, 9 being won, 10 lost and 2 drawn. We thus had a slightly better season than in 1931 when 6 were won and 10 lost. All the matches were played in a fine sporting spirit, the team playing well together throughout the season.

The Annual match, Students v. Staff, was played on Kew Green on June 7th the weather being perfect, and judging from the appearance of the wicket, the enthusiasm and keen rivalry shown by both sides, everything seemed set for a good game and this proved to be the case. The staff were captained by Mr. Stenning and the Students by J. W. Smith, who won the toss and elected to take first knock.

The Students were given a good start by G. Stonebridge and L. Miller, this pair putting on 31 before the latter was caught by Mr. Stenning for a well made 24. The first few batsmen continued to score well and over 90 was on the board before the 4th wicket fell. A rot then set in and two wickets fell without addition to the score, the innings finally closed at 114. The chief scorers were L. Miller 24, J. Glasheen 20, G. R. Williams 16, and G. Stonebridge 15. Bowling for the Staff, J. Taylor 3 for 30, Mr. Stenning 3 for 31, and Mr. Gilmour 2 for 18.

The Staff facing a total far less than at one time seemed likely, started in an unconvincing manner, 4 wickets being down for 41 runs. With the appearance of Flack, however, (who was missed off the first ball he received) the total went up by leaps and bounds, and by the time the 6th wicket fell only 3 were required for victory. Flack played a dashing innings, hitting everything which came along, making 64 which included a 6 and eight 4's. He was considerably helped by the stolid defence of Mr. Summerhayes, who, coming in at the fall of the fifth wicket was not out at the close with 11 to his credit, after batting for well over an hour. The innings finally closed for 133, the staff thus winning a very enjoyable game by 19 runs.

The Staff must be commended on their keen fielding, especially Mr. Dyer, who was really brilliant. The Students also fielded well apart from one missed catch.

Bowling for the Students :—J. Glasheen 6 for 34, G. Stonebridge 3 for 47.

As in previous years the teams were entertained to tea by the Director on the lawn tennis courts enclosure, when Miss Hill was our genial hostess.

A return match was played on Kew Green on July 13th when the Students vowed they would have their revenge, but after another keen game had to again admit defeat by 62—93.

Our most enjoyable trip was to Cliveden on June 18th, the weather being again perfect. This match is looked upon every year as being one of our hardest games, and this year we were especially keen to repeat our fine victory of last season, but this was not to be. Cliveden won the toss and took first knock on a perfect batsman's wicket. Their opening pair made a brilliant start, all bowling coming alike to them until they had carried the score to 159 when the first wicket fell, which included one 6 and seventeen fours, his partner making a good 48. Once this pair were separated wickets began to fall quickly, due to the bowling of J. Taylor who took 4 for 17, his slow and occasional fast balls having the later batsmen guessing. At tea the total was 206 for 6 at which point the innings was declared.

After an excellent tea, which may not have improved our chances of success, we made a disastrous start, 2 wickets falling for 10 runs. G. Stonebridge, however, batted well in making 27 but still wickets continued to fall until 9 were down for 60, at this point, however, J. Fisher and D. Leigh made a valiant stand for the last wicket, which put on 31 runs bringing our total to 91.

Our chief scorers were G. Stonebridge 27, J. Fisher 22, D. Leigh 11, and E. Coward 11.

Despite the way the runs were piled up against us and the terrific heat of the sun, the fielding of the team as a whole was very keen and the way in which the out-fielders saved boundaries was applauded.

After the match we were shown round the grounds, when the beautiful gardens and fine collection of plants were greatly admired by all. Later, we spent a pleasant half hour in the Club room, indulging in the various games and amusements, before leaving for Kew at 10 o'clock and everybody agreed that despite losing the match, a thoroughly enjoyable time had been spent.

Another interesting game was played when we received a visit from G. Stedman's XI from Hull, played on Kew Green on July 30th. Some keen play was seen in this game which was finally drawn with the scores: G. Stedman's XI, 133, Kew, 67 for 8.

Both the games with John Innes were won by Kew, the scores being Kew 80 (J. Smith 19, J. Glasheen 14). John Innes 55 (Smith 5 for 22) at Merton, and at Kew, John Innes 19 (J. Taylor 5 for 3, W. Taylor 5 for 5) Kew 25 for 1. Rain brought this game to an early close.

Against Wisley we lost the first match, at Wisley by 41—46 and on Kew Green a drawn game resulted. Scores, Kew 103 (Stonebridge 22, Lewis 20, J. Taylor 19) Wisley 70 for 6.

Another keen game was against Sutton's Cricket Club, played on Kew Green on June 25th, when we took ample revenge for our heavy defeat at Reading the previous season.

Suttons arrived in the morning and after lunch visited the Gardens prior to the commencement of the match.

Kew batted first and made 113, chief scorers being J. Glasheen 20, G. Gough 16 not out, and W. McKenzie 15.

Suttons commenced in disastrous fashion, losing their first wicket with only 1 scored and wickets then fell steadily, due to the brilliant bowling of Glasheen, who took 8 for 30 in 12 overs. He and W. Taylor bowled unchanged and dismissed Suttons for 69 runs, leaving Kew winners by 44.

One or two players deserve special mention, chief of these being J. L. Glasheen, whose consistent form placed him at the head of both batting and bowling averages. Batting—211 runs for an average of 14.66; highest score, 36. Bowling 57 wickets for 362 runs, average 6.34 per wicket. He was well backed up by Fisher (average 13.57) and Stonebridge (average 12.17), in batting by W. Taylor (41 wickets, for an average of 6.73) in bowling.

The fielding of the team as a whole was very keen, especially brilliant being J. Smith who brought off some magnificent catches at point.

The total runs scored during the season were :—

For	...	...	1406	average	7.21	per wicket
Against	...	...	1751	,,	8.71	,,

The weather being especially kind to us, a most enjoyable season was experienced and we look forward to an equally successful campaign next year.

A. MOULD,
Hon. Secretary.



THE SWIMMING CLUB, 1932.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Sports Club held in the Iron Room on April 26th, the officers for the Swimming section were elected as follows :—

Messrs. C. B. Gibbins (Captain), A. Findlay Gunn (Vice-Captain), A. J. Taylor (Hon. Secretary), H. R. Cocker and W. Pearce, Committee men. At a subsequent Committee meeting it was decided that the Club should affiliate with the Southern Counties Amateur Swimming Association to enable members to compete in other than open events at local swimming galas and to secure the services of a qualified swimming instructor, under whose guidance several non-swimmers subsequently became proficient and others improved their speed and style.

The attendances at Richmond baths were good throughout the season, the maximum attendance being 28 and the minimum 8. In all 303 attendances were made. This figure constitutes a record for recent years, the exception being 1922 when the number was 390.

The cold weather in the early part of the season held up river practice until June 3rd. However, from this date regular practice was maintained up to the time of the annual race.

The Annual Mile Championship was held on July 20th at 6.30 p.m. The course was, as in previous years, from Isleworth Ferry Gate to Kew Bridge. The weather fortunately favoured us and a strong tide was running with a following wind. There was much speculation as to what would be the result and some good times were expected. The 9 competitors were taken to the starting point in two launches, in the capable hands of an officer of the Port of London Authority and Mr. William's boatman, accompanied by sundry craft manned by Kewites suitably clad for the occasion.

The officials were :—Judge, Sir Arthur Hill, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., etc., Umpire and Timekeeper, Mr. Raffill and Mr. Stenning, Starter, Mr. Mingay.

Under Mr. Mingay's able guidance a good start was made, all competitors getting off the mark together. Messrs. Gibbins, Coward and Gunn were soon ahead, and at the $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile mark, competitors were beginning to string out. At this point the third place was taken by Taylor; Gibbins continued to draw away, closely followed by Coward, and at the bend, these two were 100 yards ahead of the third man. Coward fought hard to obtain the lead, but was never quite good enough and lost the race by only a few yards.

All the competitors finished, Folk upholding his tradition by coming in last.

The order of finishing and times were as follows :—

1st	C. B. Gibbins	...	...	17 mins.	15 secs.
2nd	E. Coward	...	...	17	„ 30 „
3rd	A. J. Taylor	...	...	18	„ „
4th	A. Findlay-Gunn	...	...	18	„ 45 „
5th	W. Pearce	...	...	19	„ 45 „
6th	L. Wilkins	...	...	20	„ „
7th	J. G. MacKenzie	...	...	20	„ 45 „
8th	C. Robson	...	...	21	„ 30 „
9th	F. Folk	...	...	22	„ 15 „

This is the second occasion on which Gibbins has won the Challenge Cup, presented to the club by Sir Arthur Hill.

A large crowd attended the Swimming Dance held in Kew Pavilion after the race, where Miss Hill kindly presented the prizes.

It is regrettable that it was not possible to get together a team to compete at the Sunbury swimming gala, where the Club did so well last year. Members continued to visit Richmond baths until October when a most successful season was brought to its close.

A. J. TAYLOR,
Hon. Secretary.

TENNIS, 1932.

At a meeting on January 8th, 1932, it was decided that as the number of would-be tennis players had so much increased, a definite Student's Tennis Club should be formed, having a Captain, Vice-Captain, Hon. Secretary, and two Committee members, these comprising the whole committee.

The following members were elected to hold office during the coming season :—Captain, G. E. Wolstenholme; Vice-Captain, A. S. Wilson; Committee, A. Findlay-Gunn and Mr. W. N. Winn; Hon. Secretary, C. B. Gibbins.

The Secretary was instructed to write to various clubs in the vicinity to obtain fixtures for the season.

Home and away matches were obtained during the season with the following clubs :—St. Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, Chelsea Polytechnic, Wisley, R.H.S. Gardens. A match was also arranged with a team from Brentford Gasworks to be played at Kew.

Our first match was played away on May 14th against St. Mary's College, the result being a win for our opponents with 1 match to 8 against Kew. A rather disastrous start indeed, but not enough to subdue the spirits of the team, and at the return match at home Kew fared a little better with 4 matches to 5 against us.

The away match with Chelsea Polytechnic resulted in a win for Chelsea of 9 matches against 0, while our home match was equally unfortunate.

Playing at home against the R.H.S. Gardens team, the result was a little more satisfactory, in a win for Kew of 4 matches to 3 with one drawn game. Away at Wisley we also had a win of 5 matches to 3.

The last match of the season against the team from Brentford Gasworks at home, again resulted in a loss to Kew with but 1 event to 5 with three drawn games.

Although the percentage of wins is considerably smaller than the losses, the games were much enjoyed by those who played for Kew and we hope our opponents also enjoyed them.

The team was drawn from the following members:—G. E. Wolstenholme (Captain), A. S. Wilson (Vice-Captain), A. Findlay-Gunn, G. Cousin, S. Zammit, A. Walby, A. Robson and C. B. Gibbins.

Once again our best thanks are due to Mrs. and the Misses Dallimore for their most acceptable help in providing refreshments for our guests at our home matches, and to Mr. Winn for his able assistance in many ways.

C. B. GIBBONS,
Hon. Secretary.

BRITISH BOTANY CLUB, 1932.

THE Annual General Meeting and the election of officers for the season took place in the lecture room on February 25th, 1932. Mr. D. H. Leigh was appointed Hon. Secretary and Messrs. H. Taylor, E. W. B. Gale and J. W. Smith as members of the committee.

Members of the Club were Messrs. P. Bachelor, W. J. Corkhill, E. Coward, E. H. Eul, A. E. Harper, J. MacKenzie, R. F. Miles, C. H. A. Robson, J. W. Smith, M. Stanley, A. J. Taylor, H. Taylor, G. Wassell, and F. H. Wright.

Owing to the increase in the number of collectors this year, considerable enthusiasm and competition enabled the Club to hold Sunday excursions as well as the Annual Trip to Milford-on-Sea, the two half-day excursions and the usual local evening rambles. Good weather throughout the season also provided favourable conditions for collecting and the preservation of specimens, and all trips were very well attended.

On two Sunday excursions, the first on April 3rd, Amersham to Chalfont via Hyde Heath and Chesham, and on April 10th, Epsom to Dorking via Headley Common and Box Hill, members made good collections of the early spring woodland flora. Some of the most interesting plants collected were *Adoxa moschatellina* and *Daphne laureola* from Beech woodlands near Amersham, also *Helleborus viridis*, *Anemone nemorosa* and *Lathraea squamaria* which were found in great abundance in Oak-Hazel woodlands near Epsom.

Two evening rambles along the Thames Bank and the Brent Canal, also a third Sunday trip to Friday Street, near Dorking, on June 5th provided a wide range of species characteristic of acid soils.

To facilitate the study and the collecting of grasses, Mr. Hubbard of the Herbarium kindly conducted evening rambles through The Queen's Cottage ground and Teddington Sand Pits.

We were favoured with excellent weather for the Annual trip to Milford-on-Sea on July 8th. The day will be remembered by all as one of enthusiastic interest, our leader Dr. W. B. Turrill, enabling us to realize something of the ecology of the halophytic and maritime vegetation by his animated talks throughout the day. Plants of interest collected, included *Glaucium flavum*, *Spartina Townsendii*, *Atriplex portulacoides*, *Limonium vulgare*, *Plantago maritimum*, *Euphorbia Peplis*, and *Spergularia salina*.

Near Hurst Castle we found time to enjoy a dip in the sea and lunch before returning by the shingle beach and marshland to Milford. The party was pleased to be accompanied by Miss Dickinson and Mr. Gilmour, and grateful for their assistance.

Leatherhead, Mickleham and Headley Heath also Puttenham Heath, Compton and Cut Mill Ponds were the places of interest visited on our two half-day excursions under the able guidance of Mr. E. Nelmes. It was the enthusiasm of our conductor on these occasions for surveying new areas that enabled us to make far more interesting and representative collections. An interesting field near Headley gave us the rare grasses, *Bromus interruptus* and *B. secalinus* var. *velutinus*, and in an adjoining wood was a great quantity of *Monotropa hypopitys*.

The collections submitted for examination numbered fourteen, all were passed as satisfactory, the examiners deciding that those of Messrs. W. J. Corkhill, M. Stanley, H. Taylor and F. H. Wright, merited distinction, H. Taylor winning the Dümmer Memorial Prize with an outstanding collection of specimens which included all parts of the plant, splendidly mounted and arranged with full descriptive notes.

This report would be incomplete without expressing a word of gratitude to Mr. E. Nelmes, our Chairman, whose interests are always with the Club, and to those who have so generously given time and assistance for our benefit.

D. H. LEIGH,

Hon. Secretary.

THE FOOTBALL CLUB, 1932-33.

At the Annual Meeting of the Club held on May 10th, 1932, the following were elected as officials, Mr. S. Pearce, Captain; Mr. J. Smith, Vice-Captain; and Messrs. R. Younger and G. Gough as members of the Committee.

A fixture list of 22 matches was arranged, and of these 16 were played, and the remainder cancelled by our opponents for various reasons.

September 24th was the occasion of our first match, this being with Dundonald Athletic in the Old Deer Park, Richmond, and an enjoyable game resulted in a home win by four goals to two. The honour of being the first goal scorer of the season fell to F. Folk. Our opponents were a league side who had secured the premier position and were runners-up for the cup the previous season.

The next two matches also resulted in victories for Kew and we were quite confident of adding Wisley to the list of defeated opponents, but a one-sided game resulted and we found them at the very top of their form and were beaten by six clear goals!

On November 19th, we met West Wimbledon on our ground, but despite a hat-trick by Younger we were beaten by five goals to four. On the following Saturday the return match at Wimbledon was drawn; four goals being scored.

The biggest win of the season was secured at the expense of Richmond Old Boys by 7 goals to 1.

The return match with Wisley was played on January 21st, 1933, when we were defeated in a keenly contested game by 3 goals to 2.

We had hoped to renew our struggles with Hyde Park F.C. but unfortunately this team was disbanded before the date arranged for the fixture. No match was played with our old friends at Cliveden through this team cancelling the fixture, possibly on account of a cup engagement.

The final goal average was:—Matches played 16, Won 7, Drawn 2, Lost 7. Goals for, 46, Goals against, 45.

It is worth recording that we were able to field a full team for each match, and all members were very enthusiastic and gave of their best. Seventeen members were tried in various positions in the team during the season 1932-33.

The leading goal scorers were:—R. W. Younger, 13; J. Hibbert, 9; F. Folk, 8 and J. Douglas, 5.

J. R. HIBBERT,

Hon. Secretary, 1932-33.

KEW NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

VISITORS TO THE GARDENS DURING 1932.—During 1932, 1,068,395 visitors were admitted to the Gardens. This represents a falling-off in numbers to the extent of 320,789.

The total Sunday attendance was 458,645, and the number on weekdays, 609,750. The month of May with 224,677 showed the greatest monthly attendance, while December had the lowest with 12,886 visitors, May 16th was the highest single weekday record with 29,891 and June 12th, was the highest Sunday record with 33,416 visitors respectively. November 22nd with but 12 persons was the lowest weekday attendance, while January 10th, with 156 visitors, was the lowest Sunday record.

DURING the year ending December 31st, 1932, 1,054 consignments of living plants, seeds, etc., were received at the Gardens. This number is actually the highest ever recorded in the history of the Establishment and represents an increase of 68 contributions over 1931. The familiar entry numbers on plant labels of later 1932 "entrants" is providing rather a problem with our label writers as four figure entry numbers are an innovation.

It is of interest to note also that nearly 10,000 packets of seeds of herbaceous plants and hardy trees and shrubs, were distributed during the annual exchange of 1932 and shows a marked increase over previous years. The largest single consignment was sent to the New York Botanic Garden and comprised 506 packets of seeds of herbaceous plants and 82 hardy trees and shrubs.

ATTENTION is called to the publications which are on sale at the Gardens or which can be supplied by post on prepayment. These include Guide Books to the Gardens and Museums and Hand-lists of plants grown in the Gardens, among which may be mentioned Coniferae, Tender Monocotyledons, Tender Dicotyledons, Trees and Shrubs, Herbaceous and Rock Garden Plants. In addition postcards in black and white as well as in natural colours have been a popular feature for some years past. Details can be obtained on application to the Curator.

THE Sherman Hoyt Cactus House referred to in our 1932 issue (pages 142 and 143) has proved a great attraction to visitors since its opening in March last. The Cacti planted in harmony with the scenic background, have now become established and the majority of the plants are at home in their "natural" surroundings.

MR. J. J. GUTTRIDGE, the Chief Superintendent and Curator of Parks and Gardens, Liverpool, presided over the annual gathering of the Association of Superintendents of Parks and Botanic Gardens, at Liverpool in July, 1932. Mr. W. Dallimore, Keeper of Museums of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, was among those who addressed the assembly. He prefaced a paper on "Street and Roadside Trees" by saying "he wished on behalf of the Staff at Kew to congratulate Mr. Guttridge on the position he held in Liverpool as Superintendent of Parks and as President of their Association. Kew men were distributed all over the world, but those who remained at Kew never forgot three men who were at Kew in the 'eighties—Mr. W. W. Guttridge, of Liverpool; Mr. W. W. Pettigrew, of Manchester; and Mr. D. Bliss, of Swansea. Those three had had a considerable effect on the future of recent generations of Kew men."

MR. W. F. GULLICK, was elected President of the Horticultural Trades Association 1932-33 (Salisbury and District) and during the summer of last year visited the Gardens with a large and enthusiastic party. Members of the Kew Staff met and conducted the visitors around the Gardens and joined them at lunch, before the party left for Hampton Court.

NEW SHELTER IN CAMBRIDGE COTTAGE GARDEN.—In connection with the special effort that is being made in the woodworking industry to popularise Empire woods in the British Isles, Messrs. Gabriel Wade and English, Timber Merchants, Aldwych House, London, have presented to the Gardens a shelter built of the British Columbian wood, known as Western Red Cedar. This is the wood of *Thuja plicata*, and it is renowned for its durability when fully exposed in an untreated state to changeable weather conditions. It has long been the principal shingle wood used for houses and other buildings in western Canada, and as an instance of its durability trees blown down in the forest have been known to remain undecayed for 300 years. The building is octagonal and was erected to plans prepared at His Majesty's Office of Works, by Messrs. English Brothers of Barnard's Wharf, Rotherhithe, the branch of the previously mentioned firm specialising in the use of this particular kind of wood. The roof is covered by hewn shingles and the inside is finished with well figured panels. There is comfortable seating accommodation for ten persons.

A PARTY of Student Gardeners was taken from Kew to the National Pinetum at Bedgbury, Kent, in April of this year, in connection with the course of lectures on Arboriculture. Mr. W. Dallimore acted as guide and his wide knowledge added greatly to the educational value of the excursion.

THE new wing of the Herbarium was completed and ready for occupation in the late autumn of 1932. The furnishing of the building is somewhat of an innovation, and includes stools, tables, large presses, and specimen cabinets, made of steel, all of which (with the exception of the cabinets) are covered with rubber.

DURING the past year the outside of the Temperate House was painted. Considerable additions have been made to the display of old furniture in the rooms of the Kew Palace, and in the Breakfast room the paint has been cleaned from the wall panelling revealing the old oak. Fire protective work has been continued at the Herbarium, in particular, all spirit and packing cases have been removed from the cellars and stored in new accommodation which has been provided outside the main building. The ceilings of the old wing, have been lined with asbestos sheeting.

For some time past the wing walls on the south side of the Ruined Arch have been in a dangerous condition, largely owing to the roots of trees having developed behind them. The old walls have been taken down and rebuilt with a backing of reinforced concrete. The work of rebuilding has been done with the intention of endeavouring to retain the original appearance. During demolition, two recesses—one either side—were discovered having been previously entirely covered with creepers. What the recesses may have been in the original construction is difficult to imagine, but a possible suggestion is that they may have been used as a shelter by the watchmen.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL meetings have been arranged between the staff of H.M. Office of Works (Kew section) and the Student Gardeners. Indoor games and cricket fixtures have added much to the friendly atmosphere that has always prevailed between these sections. It should be mentioned that Mr. Holman the former Superintendent of Works has been transferred while Mr. T. W. Yates has been appointed in his stead at Kew. We are very sorry to lose Mr. Holman, who has always been such a good friend to the Gardens, and we welcome Mr. Yates, who has already proved that keenness and skill on the cricket field, are not the only qualities that he possesses!

MR. B. P. MANSFIELD, N.D.H. has been appointed Superintendent of Parks and Reserves at Invercargill, South Island, New Zealand, in succession to Mr. J. A. McPherson who is now Curator of the Christchurch Botanic Garden, New Zealand.

SIR ARTHUR HILL, K.C.M.G., etc., has lately been elected an Honorary Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. It was at King's College that Sir Arthur graduated and in thus honouring him, fitting recognition has been shown of his activities in the field of botanical research, and his work for Kew and the British Empire. May we extend to our Director our congratulations and good wishes.

MR. J. RICHARDSON, formerly Superintendent of the Salford Public Parks, succeeded Mr. W. W. Pettigrew, V.M.H., as General Superintendent of the Manchester Parks and Cemeteries in October last. Mr. Pettigrew retired under the age limit regulations. Mr. A. Edwards, formerly of Fleetwood, succeeded Mr. Richardson at Salford. Mr. E. Hewitson is Mr. Edward's successor at Fleetwood.

MR. W. H. JOHNS, N.D.H., has been appointed General Secretary of the Association of Parks and Botanic Gardens, and Kewites who are eligible for membership of this Association should get in touch with him at St. James' Lodge, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, S.E.16.

MR. G. C. STEDMAN has been appointed Superintendent of Gardens and Recreation grounds to the Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames.

MR. M. T. DAWE, O.B.E., who has been promoted Director of Agriculture in Palestine, began his Colonial service in Uganda in 1902, and served in the old Botanical Department until 1910. He left the Protectorate in that year to become Director of Agriculture in Mozambique, and has since served in Colombia, Sierra Leone, and Cyprus.

SWANSEA PARKS DEPARTMENT.—At the Annual Social gathering of the Staff of the Swansea Parks and Cemeteries Department on January 13th, last, advantage was taken of the occasion to honour Mr. Daniel Bliss, the popular Parks Superintendent, by presenting him with a handsome, inscribed gold watch to mark the award to him by the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society, of the Victoria Medal of Honour. The presentation was made by the Mayor of Swansea (Councillor Daniel Evans, J.P.) who referred to Mr. Bliss' work and the happy relations which had always existed between the Staff and their Superintendent. (It is of interest to note that Mr. Bliss is the only Kewite with the distinctions V.M.H., and A.H.R.H.S.—*Editor's note*).

THE VICTORIA MEDAL OF HONOUR IN HORTICULTURE.—We are indebted to Mr. Daniel Bliss for calling attention to a discrepancy in our notes on the V.M.H. on page 144 of the 1932 *Journal*. Here, then, are the correct details of the coveted award and its origin.

“ Established A.D. 1897, with the gracious assent of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria in perpetual remembrance of Her Majesty's glorious reign, and to enable the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society to confer conspicuous honour on those British Horticulturists resident in the United Kingdom (and of late years a number of foreign horticulturists also) whom it might from time to time consider deserving of special honour at the hands of the Society. At the time of its institution the Medal was confined to 60 recipients in reference to the 60 years of Her Majesty's reign. At Her Majesty's death it seemed to the Council fitting that the number of Medallists should be increased to 63, representing the full number of years of her reign.”

It gives us great pleasure and satisfaction to record that Mr. Daniel Bliss has been awarded the V.M.H., and the following other Kewites, the Associateship of Honour of the Royal Horticultural Society, viz: Mr. W. G. Baker, Curator, Botanic Garden, Oxford; Mr. W. Hales, A.L.S., Curator, Physic Garden, Chelsea; Mr. F. R. Long, Superintendent of Public Parks, Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa.

TWO NOTABLE RETIREMENTS.—In this number we have to record the retirement under the age limit laid down by Civil Service Regulations of two very well-known members of the Kew Staff in Mr. John Aikman, M.B.E. (on October 8th, 1932), and Mr. William N. Winn, M.B.E., (on June 19th, 1933). They have been succeeded at Kew by Mr. S. F. Ormsby and Mr. R. F. Williams respectively, whose positions as Higher Clerical Officers displace the grade of botanists held by Mr. Aikman and Mr. Winn.

Mr. Aikman came to Kew as a Student Gardener on December 10th, 1888. On January 6th, 1890, he was promoted to be label writer, and on January 1st, 1891 as Temporary Technical Assistant in the Herbarium; four months later he became an acting Assistant, and was appointed an Assistant following a Civil Service Examination on July 7th, 1891. He took up his duties in the Director's Office and had continued as Director's Assistant for more than 41 years. He had served under three Directors and in recognition of his meritorious service, Mr. Aikman received the honour of the M.B.E. from the King in the New Year, 1930. Mr. Aikman still resides at Kew and his favourite relaxation—bowls—occupies his leisure moments.

Mr. W. N. Winn came to Kew on March 24th, 1890, was made label writer in July, 1891, and was appointed Assistant to the Curator on October 1st, 1892. He too has served under three Directors and also five Curators. He has been referred to as “ the Presiding Deity over the Garden Cash Box ” and had been associated with practically every new entrant for more than forty years. His association with the Garden's Tennis and Bowling Club have made him well-known to Kewites on leave from overseas. He was well-known too, as “ one of the dapper young dancing men of the 'nineties.”

A well preserved man, it is difficult to realise that Mr. Winn has reached the age of 65 years, but as he intends to reside in Kew and will continue to look after the interests of the Staff at Tennis, later on (dare we say so) he may guide the youthful ones of us on the bowling rinks!

Mr. Winn also received the honour of the award of M.B.E., and his name was included in the King's Birthday Honours Lists in June last (1933).

To both these devoted Kewites we extend our sincere wishes for health and happiness in their years of relaxation, and include in our wishes the wives of our fellow members.



THE T. W. TAYLOR MEMORIAL FUND.

The Taylor Memorial Fund closed on August 1st last and the total subscribed amounted to £72 12s. 6d. It is certain that many members would have wished to be associated with this fund and the Hon. Secretary is still open to receive donations which will be acknowledged and placed at the disposal of the Committee. Further details will be published in the 1934 issue.

The following is the full list of subscribers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
F. N. Howes	0	4	0	<i>Brought forward</i>	31	8	6
A. E. P. Griessen	1	0	0	S. T. Pearce	0	2	6
J. Benbow	0	5	0	E. Brown	0	10	6
H. C. Sampson	0	10	0	R. Binnington	0	5	0
L. G. Birch	0	2	6	A. Blackburn	0	10	6
T. Clements	0	2	6	T. Cartwright	0	10	0
A. B. Melles	0	15	0	C. P. Raffill	1	0	0
W. H. Barker	0	10	0	J. Aikman	0	10	0
G. Lamb	1	1	0	A. Harwood	0	5	0
L. Jensen	2	2	0	H. C. Hildyard	0	5	0
G. Stedman	0	2	6	J. W. Besant	1	0	0
J. S. L. Gilmour	1	0	0	G. A. Davis	0	15	0
Anonymous	0	10	0	H. Ritchings	0	2	0
S. W. McL. Braggins	5	0	0	W. L. Lavender	0	10	0
W. F. Godfrey	0	5	0	M. Nicholls	0	5	0
H. R. Cocker	0	2	6	T. H. Parsons	1	0	0
S. F. Ormsby	0	10	0	J. C. Greenough	0	5	0
C. A. Newman	0	5	0	A. E. Wiseman	0	2	6
A. J. Hopkins	0	10	0	F. Ballard	0	5	0
H. Williams	0	10	0	C. E. Hubbard	0	5	0
Sir David Prain	1	1	0	J. Milsum	2	0	0
Miss Wiltshire	1	0	0	D. Bliss	0	10	0
E. Cooper (1st donation)	0	5	0	C. F. Coates	0	2	0
F. G. Syer	0	5	0	R. W. Younger	0	2	0
Wm. Thorpe	0	2	6	W. Pinnion	0	2	0
L. C. Hendon	0	2	6	B. C. Gibbins	0	2	0
Miss Cradock Watson	0	2	6	J. Saint	0	2	0
Miss L. Epps	0	10	0	E. Gale	0	2	0
H. French	0	2	6	D. Leigh	0	2	0
R. Findlay	0	10	6	E. Lake	0	2	0
Dr. Dalziel	0	10	0	A. Mould	0	2	0
Miss M. L. Green	0	10	0	R. Mason	0	2	0
Miss Wakefield	0	10	0	G. Wostenholme	0	2	0
Dr. Sprague	1	0	0	F. Folk	0	1	0
S. A. Skan	0	10	0	W. Mackenzie	0	1	0
E. Willoughby	0	5	0	A. Walby	0	1	0
W. J. Ing	0	10	0	C. Vansom	0	1	0
J. Lee	0	1	0	J. Miller	0	1	0
T. Lomas	0	1	0	H. Hall	0	1	0
J. D. Snowden	0	5	0	W. Rose	0	1	0
J. Smith	0	5	0	F. Simmonds	0	1	0
A. D. Cotton	1	0	0	S. Edmondson	0	1	0
W. Porter	0	5	0	S. Zammit	0	1	0
F. C. Mack	1	0	0	G. Cousin	0	1	0
G. Billstrom	0	10	0	J. Douglas	0	1	0
H. W. Kemp	0	2	6	W. Pearce	0	1	0
W. Dallimore	0	10	0	J. Fisher	0	1	0
B. J. J. Moran	0	5	0	J. W. Smith	0	1	0
J. Zwicky	0	6	0	H. Taylor	0	1	0
H. P. Norman	0	5	0	J. Glasheen	0	1	0
J. T. Smith	0	5	0	G. Gough	0	1	0
L. Buss	0	2	6	M. Stanley	0	1	0
A. J. Brooks	2	2	0	H. Buck	0	1	0
F. G. Walsingham	1	0	0	A. Elson	0	1	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	£31	8	6	<i>Carried forward</i>	£44	9	6

THE T. W. TAYLOR MEMORIAL FUND—Continued.

<i>Brought forward</i>	£44	9	6	<i>Brought forward</i>	£56	12	6
E. Little	1	0	0	F. S. Banfield	0	10	0
A. E. Harper	0	1	0	A. J. Booker	0	5	0
D. Ransom	0	2	6	The Association of New			
W. Hales	1	0	0	Zealand Kewites	2	2	0
J. H. Lock	0	2	0	J. Richardson	0	10	6
G. W. Robinson	0	5	0	Sir Arthur & Miss E. Hill..	5	0	0
H. Maw	0	5	0	E. J. Smith	1	5	0
E. Coward	0	5	0	H. C. Wagg	1	5	0
W. Gray	0	10	0	C. Jones	0	5	0
R. B. Hands	0	2	6	F. Hawkins	0	10	0
Miss A. Hutchings	0	2	6	E. W. Studley	0	2	0
C. R. Gregory	0	5	0	J. Coutts	0	10	0
A. C. Miles	2	2	0	W. E. Bassett	1	0	0
H. Collin	0	5	0	E. Cooper (2nd donation)	0	7	6
J. J. MacIntosh	0	5	0	F. P. Knight	0	5	0
W. Pieris	1	0	0	Miss Cope	0	2	6
J. Gossweiler	1	10	0	C. R. Stock	0	2	6
J. Gordon	0	2	6	T. Sargeant	0	3	0
E. J. Donnelly	0	7	6	E. G. Creek	0	10	0
A. Osborn	0	10	6	Mrs. R. Morgan	0	5	0
R. A. Paton	1	0	0	H. F. Macmillan	0	10	0
J. Robbie	1	0	0	H. F. Davies	0	10	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	£56	12	6		£72	12	6

KEW METEOROLOGICAL NOTES 1932.

	Rainfall in Inches.	Temperature (Fahr.)	
		Maximum	Minimum (on grass)
January	1.62	56°	14°
February	0.20	51°	12°
March	1.34	60°	16°
April	2.07	66°	23°
May	3.90	78°	28°
June	1.02	83°	33°
July	1.85	89°	36°
August	1.09	100°	42°
September	2.15	82°	28°
October	4.84	68°	23°
November	1.29	58°	25°
December	0.46	57°	22°
Total Rainfall ..	21.83	—	—

The year 1932 will be remembered by the hot spells during August when the following maximum temperatures were recorded in the screen :—

August 9 : 10 : 11 : 12 : 17 : 18 : 19 : 20 : 21
Maximum 83° : 84° : 91° : 82° : 89° : 95° : 100° : 91° : 80°

Severe storms were not experienced at Kew in spite of these unusual "heat-waves," on August 12th, .15 inches of rain fell and on August 20th, a fall of .18 inches was recorded.

May and October were unusually wet but ample sunshine throughout the year with an absence of prolonged dry periods in the spring and summer proved ideal for Kew. The lawns throughout the whole period were in exceptionally fine condition.

The rainfall of 21.83 inches compares with a total of 23.61 inches for the year 1931.

THE LECTURES, 1929-30.

- Plant Physiology and Ecology.**—Lecturer, Dr. W. B. Turrill, F.L.S. Distinctions :—Messrs. A. E. Harper and H. Taylor.
- Systematic Botany.** Lecturer, Dr. T. A. Sprague, F.L.S. Distinctions :—Messrs. S. Edmondson and D. H. Leigh.
- Physics and Chemistry.** Lecturer, Dr. P. Haas. Distinctions :—Messrs. P. L. Bachelor, W. J. Corkhill, E. G. Hooper, and F. G. Stayner.
- Plant Pathology (Fungus Diseases).** Lecturer, Mr. A. D. Cotton, F.L.S. Distinctions :—Messrs. J. H. F. Saint M. Stanley and H. Taylor.
- Arboriculture.** Lecturer, Mr. W. Dallimore, V. M. H. Distinctions :—Messrs. M. Stanley and H. Taylor.
- Plant Nomenclature.** Lecturer, Miss M. L. Green, F.L.S. Distinctions :—Messrs. W. J. Corkhill, E. G. Hooper, J. G. C. MacKenzie, F. J. Stayner, A. J. Taylor, and J. C. Taylor.
- General Botany Course.** Lecturer, Mr. V. S. Summerhayes. Distinctions :—Messrs. J. A. E. Blackman and S. Edmondson.

WEDDING BELLS.

- Mr. R. C. McMillan to Miss Ina Boggs at Glasgow on August 6th, 1932.
- Mr. Donald Hunter Ransom to Miss Beryl Touzel at St. Helier's Jersey, C.I., on September 5th, 1932.
- Mr. Harry Williams to Miss Edith Mary Thomas, at St. Austell, Cornwall on November 24th, 1932.
- Mr. Robert J. English to Miss Lucy Flint at Guyhirn, Wisbech, Cambs., on December 26th, 1932.
- Mr. A. J. Thornton to Miss Lois T. Travis, at Poughkeepsie, New York, U.S.A., on December 26th, 1932.
- Mr. Bertram W. Allison to Miss Edith Porter at Weaste, Salford, Lancs., on February 25th, 1933.
- Mr. Arthur J. Brown to Miss Elsie Batty at Hull, Yorkshire, on March 11th, 1933.

BOOK NOTES.

THE HORTICULTURAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION YEAR BOOK, 1932.—The Annual Publication of the Horticultural Education Association, Royal 8vo., 92 pp., 3s. 6d. post free. Published by the Horticultural Education Association, Hon. Editor, R. T. Pearl, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent, December, 1932.

The Horticultural Education Association is to be congratulated upon the appearance of this their first year book. As is well pointed out by the editor, in the absence of a serious periodical no association, least of all an educational one, can hope to serve its members effectively or to become fully representative of the widest professional elements. How well the need is met by this new publication, to which we wish every success, may be realised by a perusal of the list of contents alone. Contributors include Mr. H. V. Taylor, whose important speech at the Annual Dinner of the Association at Bristol, last September is fully reported. Mr. Walter P. Wright, Editor of *Everyman's Encyclopaedia of Gardening* writing interestingly on "Horticulturists and Public Landscape Architecture" speaks thus of a subject of considerable public interest:—

"Trees, shrubs, water, grass—all these play important parts in schemes of landscape gardening and landscape architecture. Yet I think that in towns such as seaside resorts and spas which lay themselves out to attract pleasure and health-seeking visitors, and still more in the case of populous industrial cities, it is by its flower gardening and by the floral decorations of its halls of public entertainment that each place is ultimately judged."

Dr. W. F. Bewley, Director of Cheshunt Research Station, writes on "Some recent developments in relation to Glasshouse Crops," and shows the close relationship which exists between the grower's practical needs and the work of the research stations. Informative contributions are those by Mr. C. H. Oldham on the "Cauliflower Industry in Brittany" and Mr. R. S. Thomson on the "Cultivation of Early Potatoes in Jersey." "Vegetable Breeding" is the subject of a contribution by Mr. D. Boyes, Director of the Cambridge University Horticultural Research Station, while "Vegetable Diseases in the south-west of England" are dealt with in an article by Mr. L. Ogilvie. The combat against plant diseases is the subject of two articles emanating from research departments at the South-Eastern Agricultural College at Wye: these are "The Present Uses and Future Development of Spray Spreaders" by Mr. H. Martin, and a joint paper by Messrs. Martin, Jary and Austin on "Some New Insecticides and Possible Insecticide-Fungicide Combinations." Dr. Wallace writes on the effect of orchard factors on the storage qualities of fruits. "The Planting Situation" is the subject of a contribution from the pen of Mr. N. B. Bagenal.

The past and present presidents, Mr. H. W. Abbiss and Mr. C. E. Hudson, deal with commercial horticulture in Cornwall and Hertfordshire respectively and Mr. A. D. Turner deals with County Horticultural Demonstration Plots. Official business does not

occupy too large a proportion of the available space and the Presidential Address with its strong plea for closer co-operation between all engaged in horticultural education research and administration may well be read with profit by all workers engaged in the promotion of human progress by scientific investigation and instruction.

It will readily be seen that the standard set by this new publication is a high one. The printing is exceptionally pleasing and it is clear from a perusal of the year book that great pains have been taken by the editor to produce a volume well worthy of the great association which is responsible for its publication. We heartily agree with the contention that this book should be in the hands of every educationalist, grower, landowner and firm interested in the horticultural industry. It is indispensable to the horticulturist who wishes to keep in touch with modern progress in research and practice.

S.B.

SHRUBS AND TREES FOR THE GARDEN by A. Osborn. Published by Ward, Lock and Co. Ltd., London, E.C.4., price 21s. net.

This useful volume has 576 pages of text (with index), 8 coloured plates, more than 300 photographs, and numerous diagrams. Its thirty-five chapters deal with a very wide range of subjects, and include deciduous, evergreen, coniferous, flowering, catkin-bearing, half-hardy and tender shrubs and trees. Methods of propagation, planting and transplanting, watering and protective methods during spells of hard, frosty weather are dealt with at length. The control and prevention of diseases and pests is discussed in detail, while a botanical glossary and an alphabetical summary occupying 330 pages are devoted to paragraphs describing several hundred genera of flowering and ornamental shrubs and trees, with cultural notes.

The author is to be congratulated on compiling a very useful and comprehensive work published at a price rendering it within the reach of all professionals and amateurs. It is indeed an excellent reference book and Mr. Osborn has spared no pains in dealing very fully with a very extensive subject.

E.G.D.

NOTES ON THE ACCLIMATIZATION OF PLANTS AT
TAIPING HILL, MALAYA.

THE greater part of the Malayan Peninsula was at one time densely afforested, most of the plants being large trees. Herbaceous plants in these vast forests are very rare as they are unable to obtain sufficient light owing to the density of the foliage. Many herbaceous plants, however, are found growing as epiphytes on the top branches of large trees where they obtain more light, but the greater number grow in the open places in the vicinity of villages, especially near the sea-shore. Many exotic herbaceous plants have become established and occur as weeds, among these are two composites *Artemisia vulgaris* and *Cosmea bipinnatus*; the former was probably introduced by the Chinese who cultivate it as a drug plant.

The adaptability of plants to abnormal conditions varies very much and during the past few years the writer has introduced many herbaceous and other plants to Malaya and observed their growth. One would scarcely expect xerophytic desert plants or plants from cold climates to thrive under the conditions obtaining here, yet they do, and indeed, some of the results have been quite unexpected.

In order to make these notes understood the following details as to altitude and climate are necessary. The Taiping Hills are the central part of a short range and the principal gardens are situated at an elevation of 3,400 feet and are arranged in a series of narrow terraces. The average annual rainfall is 185 inches and the wettest seasons are March—May and October—December. During these two periods a great number of the exotic plants have to be grown under shelters.

In spite of these unsatisfactory conditions, many of the South African annuals are grown successfully including *Arctotis grandis*, *Dimorphotheca aurantiaca*, *Nemesias*, *Tagetes erecta* and also the new introductions *Heliophila*, *Ursinia* and *Venidium fastuosum*. Except for a deformity in some of the flowers of the latter plant, all the above exceeded expectations. During the period October—December the rainfall was 77 inches, yet plants of *Arctotis grandis* continued to produce their white and mauve flowers until a landslide on Christmas Day cut short their valuable lives—this in spite of what one reads in the horticultural press by several writers that “a dry situation appears preferable.”

Among the many annuals grown here are some that are seldom seen except in large gardens in Britain. The Alonsoas which, incidentally, are excellent plants for the green-house in winter and spring, grow freely and retain their beauty for several weeks. The Swan River Daisy, *Brachycome iberidifolia* with its white and pink Cineraria-like flowers is a charming subject. Portulacas, *Leptosynes*, *Linums* and *Tithonias* are extremely useful plants and should be given a space in every garden. *Schizanthus* in variety, *Stocks*, *Eschscholtzias*, *Clarkias* and *Salpiglossis* do not succeed in the open except during dry weather.

Of the numerous plants grown in these gardens those of Australian and American origin are the most reliable. Chinese and Japanese plants are fairly successful and sub-tropical Indian plants appear to do well. The spring flowering bulbs cannot be grown, although other bulbous plants such as *Hemerocallis*, *Hippeastrum*, *Richardias*, and several others, produce flowers at regular intervals throughout the year. The little *Zephyranthes* is the most floriferous of this group. Most of the English garden flowers can be grown here such as *Zinnias*, *Sunflowers*, *Antirrhinums*, *Wallflowers*, *Scabious*, *Cornflowers*, *Lupins*, *Larkspurs* and *Salvias*, and these never fail to produce flowers and seeds although after the second generation they commence to deteriorate, the colours becoming dull and the stem weak, while many of the double flowers revert to single ones.

Among the Australian plants that have been introduced recently are several species of *Eucalyptus*, *Grevilleas*, *Callistemon lanceolata* and *C. salignus*, *Acacia* species, *Dolichos biflorus*, *Swainsonia*, *Pittosporums*, *Cassias* and *Cleomes*. The American plants are represented by *Brunfelsia eximia*, *B. macrantha*, *Datura suaveolens*, *Calliandra haematocephala* with its large red powder-puff-like flowers, *Heliotropium peruvianum*, *Montanoa bipinnatifida*, *Fuchsias*, *Salvia splendens* and *S. farinacea*. The latter is the most useful plant grown here; as soon as the flowers die the plants are cut back and given a dressing of guano and in a few weeks more flowers are produced which remain in beauty for about two months. At the time of writing I have a bed in flower from seeds of the third generation, but there are no signs of deterioration.

Seeds of *Tibouchina semidecandra* brought from Java by the writer in November, 1929, have done extremely well. *Abutilon striatum* is seldom out of flower and sets sound seeds. Many of the *Ipomoeas* succeed here as do several of the *Passifloras*.

A great many plants from foreign countries flower regularly but fail to set seed. This may be due to several causes; possibly the appropriate fertilizing insects are unable to find the flowers or the latter may not be adapted for fertilization by the insects that are available in this country. Another possibility is that some of these exotics do not produce honey in their nectaries and therefore the insects are not induced to visit them.

Many exotic plants, however, flower very abundantly but never set fruit due to the organs of reproduction being incomplete and unhealthy.

There are several more beautiful plants which might be mentioned, but I must trespass no further on your space so I will conclude with one last observation. A large number of herbaceous plants succumb to the attacks of fungi during the wet seasons. One sporadic fungus causes deformed leaves, and stems with few if any flowers appear in the form of a mass of mycelium covered with small orange or white sclerotia, which attacks the plant at the collar and kills it in a few days.

F. S. BANFIELD.

CORSIKA.

THE Island of Corsica is situated in the blue Mediterranean, between 8° and 10° E. of Greenwich, and in latitude 40° N. It is about a hundred and twenty miles from North to South, and half that distance from East to West. There are frequent trips from either Marseilles or Nice to the various island ports; from Marseilles to Ajaccio takes twelve hours and from Nice to Calvi, a distance of 120 miles, seven hours.

As proof of the remarkable clearness of the Mediterranean atmosphere during the months of December and January, the island can be clearly seen with the naked eye at sea level from any spot along the Riviera, from Cannes to San Remo. The phenomenon is so striking that annually artists climb up into the Alpes Maritimes to paint the view. The best time to observe the sight is shortly before sunrise, when it appears as a black, rugged elevation silhouetted against the bright light of dawn. A few minutes after sunrise, however, the picture fades out, leaving the observer with the impression of having been in the land of imagination.

For such a small island it is extremely mountainous. The principal mountains are the following:—Monte Cinto 8,881 ft. Monte Rotondo 8,612, Paglia orba 8,284 and Padro 7,851 feet; its rivers, though not of great length, carry great quantities of water during the winter.

Corsica offers tremendous opportunities to the botanist who does not mind roughing it over sparsely populated mountains, and dieting on goat's milk and coffee. The archaeologist too, will find plenty of material, especially if he explores around Aleria, near the mouth of the river Tavignano on the East Coast where Roman ruins are to be found, while the artist will find it a paradise, especially in the region of Piana on the western coast.

The island's history is linked up with that of the surrounding districts. It was occupied by the Genoese for hundreds of years, and was a favourite spot for the Barbary Pirates who raided the coast for several generations, driving the population far inland. After many struggles Genoa signed a treaty, selling the Sovereignty to France in 1768. It was offered to George III in 1894, the British occupation lasting two years, but in the Settlement of 1815 it was restored to the French Crown.

I paid a visit to the island on June 7th, 1932 and spent eight days of vigorous "hiking." For this adventure, I am indebted to Mr. S. W. MacLeod Braggins, the Superintendent of the famous gardens at La Mortola in Italy, who gave me ten days leave to indulge in my whim. I accompanied Mr. W. E. Ingwersen, who planned the trip, which, for him, was one of plant-hunting—his favourite pastime.

As economy was essential, we were able to purchase 4th class return tickets from Nice to Calvi at the remarkably low cost of 50 francs, or about 12s. Our outfit was intentionally of the scantiest knowing that most of our journey would be on foot, as well as having the guarantee of perfect weather.

Calvi is a very picturesque old town, built on a huge cliff, and surrounded by an enormous wall, below which, and stretching down to the harbour, is an impenetrable thicket of *Opuntia*. Across the bay, the mountains rise sheer into the clouds. Although so late as June, there was considerable snow on the northern slopes, and this area was avoided owing to our somewhat limited amount of time to spare and partly because we had to get to the Capital of Ajaccio owing to the absence of a return boat from Calvi for a considerable time.

We then set off from Calvi, early in the morning of June 8th in blazing sunshine, and reached the capital in six days, covering a distance of 120 miles, without taking into consideration the frequent explorations off the beaten track.

Only when necessary did we utilise a solitary village inn for a night's lodging, such places being very stale smelling, though they only charged about a shilling for the room. Four of the six nights were spent out in the open, in perfect solitude, except for the music of the nearby stream, and the crackling of the enormous fires built to ward off both mosquitoes and the night air, as we had only thin mackintoshes for blankets and thin brown shorts for pyjamas!

At Partinello, a tiny village some thirty miles from Calvi, we watched the centuries old process of bread-making in a roadside oven which supplies food for the entire village. The fuel used to heat the oven is obtained in abundance from the *Maquis* which stretches for miles around. The *Arbutus*, *Rosemarinus*, *Cistus* and *Myrtle* form the principle fuel in the operation.

More civilised conditions are seen at Vico, some 15 miles inland. It even boasted a tiny cinema! I remember it so well because we stayed the night in a barn of a place called an hotel owned by an Italian family who gave us a splendid dinner with champagne and a breakfast for the total sum of 40 francs!

Throughout the whole area covered, the total absence of agriculture is very apparent; only when nearing Ajaccio did we see market gardening, the cultivation of Citrus, Olives and Grapes. Tall *Eucalyptus* trees here and there are relics of the time when they were introduced to help in combating the malaria which caused considerable depopulation, especially on the flat, marshy land on the eastern side of the island.

Our arrival in the capital seemed to cause considerable excitement to judge by the stares directed at our bare legs and hatless condition in such hot sunshine. How very different we looked—and felt I guess—from the heavy corduroys of the Corsicans, and their women who are clothed from head to foot in black.

Ajaccio is a quaint mixture of the ancient and modern. The wide and up-to-date "Cours Napoleon" with its large shops, theatres and cafés, runs parallel with Rue Fesch, a narrow, evil-smelling street with tall houses festooned with family laundry as seen in the photograph. The bright sunlight, however, does tend to improve the view, by throwing everything into strong light and shadow.

It was in this city that Napoleon Bonaparte was born. This fact is not forgotten in Corsica by any means. His house of birth is preserved as a national relic, while his name is to be found on hotels, cafés, theatres, streets and squares, all over the island. The number of shops in the capital where one can buy revolvers and stilettos, and no questions asked, is amazing.

We gathered a variety of plants, but concentrated mostly on *Cyclamen repandum*, *Erodium corsicum* found in abundance in the cliffs at Calvi, and the beautiful *Pancratium illyricum* which was in profusion on the cool, moist side of a ravine called Spelunca, at about 2,000 feet altitude.

The sides of the ravine were clothed in Box trees and Corsican Pine, while far below was the roaring torrent called Porto. One of the prettiest sights was that of the tiny blue *Sedum coeruleum* growing in profusion by the roadside and amongst the rocks all around. This extended for about a mile, when it suddenly vanished and was not met with again. *Helleborus corsicus* is fairly common in the half dried-up water courses.

Undoubtedly the tourist would feel more impressed with the Maquis which grows on soil far too barren for any form of crop. The beauties of the *Cistus*, *Spartium junceum*, Lavender, Rosemary, *Lentiscus*, *Phillyrea*, *Arbutus* and Corsican Heath which form the Maquis could never be forgotten. High up in the mountains there are blue Gentians and snowy Saxifragas and down by the sea are giant yellow Fennels and blue-purple Echiums in abundance.

Our biggest regret was in being unable to reach the forest of Vizzayona, a spot rich in rare plants in the interior of the island and on the other side of vast mountainous areas from Calvi.

In concluding this article, I might add that we found the natives very hospitable, and would seem to disagree with reports which state that they are surly and subject to violent fits of passion. Certainly, the practice of the Vendetta has not yet died out. They speak an Italian dialect which is rapidly becoming displaced by French, which is now taught in all the schools.

For the energetic tourist Corsica offers unlimited scope without the various regulations now being observed in all other European countries, and yet little is ever heard about it though it can be reached from London in about 30 hours. For my part I have no hesitation in calling it, as the French do, "L'Ile de Beauté."

H. HALL. 1933.

THE EDUCATIONAL GARDEN AT SWANSEA.

SITUATED in Swansea's largest Park (Singleton Park occupies 250 acres), this unique garden forms one of its most interesting attractions and although constructed primarily for educational purposes, as the name bestowed on the garden suggests, it has become most popular with the general public and it is estimated that approximately 100,000 people visit it annually.

The garden is well situated naturally, being sheltered on the north and west, while to the south, a charming view of Swansea Bay and Mumbles is to be seen. The general lay-out of the garden is rectangular in shape, with a gentle slope towards the south, while the area enclosed is considerable. Both hardy and tender collections of plants are grown and considering the comparatively short period that the garden has been constructed the collections are as complete as it is has been possible to make them. It is divided into sections, each being allocated to various types of plants or to those of exceptional interest. The centre portion is devoted to the British Flora, to which a few casual aliens are added. The collections are arranged in "order beds," with the exception of those plants of peculiar habitat and requiring special treatment, such as:—aquatics, alpine, bog and maritime subjects, which are given conditions as nearly as possible in keeping with their natural habitat.

Plants that are of economic importance are also grouped separately according to their uses *i.e.*, textiles, food, medicinal, dyes, etc., and occupy beds on the east side of the garden.

A comprehensive collection of rock and alpine plants are grown on the rockery, to which the south-east corner is devoted, while on the south side, various collections of plants are grouped separately and include such subjects as hardy Primulas, Meconopsis, Ericas and Rhododendrons, etc. A bed of Monocotyledons is an interesting and recent addition to this side of the garden and contains a surprising number of plants which would be far from hardy further inland, but the mild climate of this part of the country enables many so-called tender plants to be cultivated successfully out of doors, especially when given slight protection during severe weather.

The main approach to the garden is from the north side, by a broad walk which is bordered with herbaceous subjects of which an exceedingly fine collection has been made. Another border of great interest is well stocked with choice and rare shrubs, many of which would not be hardy in other parts of the country. Bulbous subjects, such as Lilliums, Nerines, and many of the South African genera are attractively grouped in borders and form a pleasing sight when in flower. Many other hardy plants are grown and therefore much of interest may be seen throughout the greater part of the year.

A number of glass-houses contain the more tender collections of plants, each house being allotted to special types of plants. A stove (60 ft. by 30 ft.) is well stocked with exotics and such plants as Nepenthes, Aristolochias, Codiaeums, Cordylines, Anthuriums,

and Philodendrons thrive well. Nymphaeas in variety, and *Nelumbium speciosum* are grown in a specially prepared tank in the centre. A conservatory of the same size as the stove contains various flowering and foliage plants in seasonable displays. There are three other houses smaller than those already mentioned which are devoted to miscellaneous green-house and botanical subjects. Orchids are also cultivated and Dendrobiums, Cattleyas, Cypripediums, Calanthes and Cymbidiums are to be seen in their season. Two houses of three-quarter span type contain the more tender economic plants which are divided into cool and warm sections. These houses are always a source of interest to visitors, especially when such subjects as the "Tree Tomato" (*Cyphomandra betacea*), "Oranges" (*Citrus* in variety), "Bananas" (*Musa Cavendishii*), "Passion Fruit" (*Passiflora edulis* and *P. quadrangularis*) and the "Monstera Fruit" (*Monstera deliciosa*) are fruiting.

For visitors interested in the uses and methods of preparing the various products of economic plants, a small museum is attached to the garden and samples of the various timbers, seeds, medicines, oil, fibres, etc., are placed on view. Hand-lists giving information of the various economic plants cultivated in the garden are published and obtainable at a small charge, for the benefit of those who wish to study more seriously. The garden has justified its formation in every respect by the general public, while one cannot over-estimate its educational value especially to the university student and school authorities generally, and Mr. Daniel Bliss, V.M.H., the park's superintendent may justly feel proud at the success which has followed his work in constructing an Educational Garden for Swansea.

SYDNEY A. PEARCE.

RECOLLECTIONS.

Now-a-days there is competition between Student Gardeners at Kew for outdoor work, but in the early 'nineties of last century only one worked out-of-doors, he being stationed in the Rockery. General outdoor work was taboo. There was a trained propagator in the Arboretum Nursery, but he was engaged to fill that post and was looked upon as a permanent official.

However, in 1892, the Director conceived the idea that it would be beneficial to themselves were some of the Student Gardeners to help with outdoor work, and David Milne, a new man, was sent to the Flower Garden. A few weeks later I was asked whether I would like to transfer to the Arboretum. I accepted the opportunity, although I worked in the Seed Pits at the time, a charge which was always said to presage a sub-foremanship. My transfer caused a nine days' wonder, the general opinion being that I had been dismissed from the Tropical Department in disgrace.

The change meant a good deal to me, and I am convinced that it altered the whole course of my life. But I do not intend to write about that; my object is to place on record some of the interesting sayings and doings of men with whom I came in contact during several ensuing years.

Up to June, 1892, I knew very little of the labourers employed in the Gardens, and in after years I concluded that I had missed a good deal through this lack of knowledge. True, two or three events in which labourers figured before that date remain in my memory. One was the man who used an eighteen-penny pocket lens wherewith to extract sixpences from the pockets of unwary parents. He operated on Sunday afternoons when on patrol duty in the plant houses. Standing near a door he could see parents with several children well before they entered the house. By the time they were through the door he was busily employed examining a leaf, flower, shell, or, if nothing better offered, a cinder from the stage, by the aid of his lens. As the father approached conversation was opened with the remark "Wonderful the works of Nature, Sir!", followed by "Would the children like to look at this through my glass?" Of course, father was at a disadvantage and the interview usually ended with the transfer of coin.

Then there was a personal item that has always afforded me a good deal of amusement. Jimmy Lywood, a labourer in the Herbaceous Department, acted as a relief stoker, and one morning following a cold night during his turn of duty, the temperature of the tropical seed pits stood a little above 40° instead of being between 60° and 65°. I reported the matter to the Assistant Curator, and he interviewed Lywood. Lywood in turn interviewed me. He spoke to me unkindly and at great length. There was much repetition but his theme is summed up in a few words. It gave me clearly to understand that if I complained again about his stoking he would . . . put his . . . toe into a rear and tender part of my anatomy for me. I have always thought of him as a true optimist and a brave man for I was young and vigorous, and he was a poor little chap getting on for sixty. A good story about the same man was in circulation about that time. He and other men were working on the Mound near the Cumberland Gate when he suddenly fell and called for someone to fetch the foreman; he had run a digging fork through his foot. Daniel Dewar was in charge at the time and he sent for the doctor, then ran to Lywood to render first aid. He found him moaning on the ground and immediately unlaced the man's boot expecting to find it filled with blood. Instead, he found that the fork had penetrated the leather but had not gone through the sock, and the foot was uninjured. It was said that it was utter exhaustion that stopped Dewar giving Lywood intimate information as to the opinion he held of him, his ancestors and his progeny.

From June 1892 I put in five strenuous summers and four even more strenuous winters as sub-foreman and propagator in the Arboretum, though little time was spent on nursery work between September and the middle of March. That time was given up to ground alterations when for months together I worked with the labourers. I have said many a time that it would be impossible to find a better or more conscientious set of workmen than we had in the Arboretum at that time. There were a few weak places but most of the men were very capable, civil and obliging, and could be depended upon to do a good day's work without constant

supervision. The reconditioning of the Arboretum took several years which meant heavy work throughout each winter, and from those men I learnt a great deal about ground and tree work. I also learned many other things, amongst them that there are times when it is wise neither to see, hear, nor speak too much. Some years later a turn in fortune's wheel placed me in direct charge of many of those same men, but not a single one ever presumed on our earlier, rather familiar acquaintance, in fact we were the best of friends until the end of their time, and they were always ready to give extra help when necessary. I remember on one occasion towards the end of my time in the Arboretum, when some difficulty arose with a few new men who thought that they were asked to do too much work, some of the older men turning to them and saying "The governor has not asked you to do anything that he could not easily do himself in the time," which I thought was very kind.

In my earlier years a wire fence about six feet high, commencing near the Unicorn Gate, was continued through the present Clematis and Lonicera collections, then parallel with the cartroad almost to the Palace. The Arboretum ended at the south side of that fence and all the ground north of that point was included in the Decorative Department, or Botanic Gardens of that time, as distinguished from the Arboretum or Pleasure Grounds. There was little intercommunication between the labourers employed on different sides of the fence. Those in the Botanic Garden gave themselves airs and considered themselves a cut above the Pleasure Grounds men; the latter tolerated the Botanic Garden men but thought them poor, feeble, inefficient beings. Some years later a large portion of the Decorative Department was added to the Arboretum with the transfer of a number of labourers. The policy of mixing the two groups of men was adopted, but it caused many heartburnings and men frequently asked me what they had done wrong that they should be moved. Men of each group appeared to take it as a disgrace if they were transferred, even though the move saved them a good deal of walking to and from their homes.

Some of the men of both sections were curious in their relationship to each other. Two leading men, both excellent workmen, had not spoken to one another for years and communication was carried on through a third person. Both were Roman Catholics and when a member of their Church died each man took half a day's leave to help to carry the deceased to the grave, but even on such occasions there was no direct communication. I never learned how the trouble between them began.

There were others who though they accentuated their ordinary conversation with much descriptive profanity, were highly offended if similar epithets were used in the height of passion, and on several occasions, after I assumed charge of the Arboretum, such matters were brought to my notice.

A report reached me one Monday morning that before leaving on the previous Saturday two men J. and K., had indulged in a fight. I saw the men separately and tried to get to the bottom of the

trouble. All that I could learn from K. was that J. had used bad language to him, such language as he would stand from no man. The explanation J. gave was that he had heard bad language before, but never such language as that K. had used to him on Saturday and he hit K. in order that he should understand that he must not say such things again. All that I could say was "If you want to make . . . fools of yourselves do it outside the Gardens."

I was unwittingly the cause of two disturbances. During hay time some of the paths had become littered with hay and one Saturday morning I told ganger C. to detach a man from his gang after breakfast and send him to clean up the paths. He sent B. and the following Monday morning B. asked me to transfer him to another ganger. As C. and B. had worked together for several months and always appeared to be good friends, I asked him why he wished to be moved. He answered that he "could not stand C.s language any longer." I thought that strange for I knew that they were about equally fluent in English adjectives, and though C. helped himself out with a few Irish oaths, B. squared matters with strange sounds that were said to be Hindustani swear words. Whether they were swear words or not, no one knew. B. said they were and they served their purpose. When I got to the real cause of the trouble I found that by C. detaching B. from the hay he had missed his beer, and he thought that C. had played him a low-down trick, when he could have sent someone to the paths who was not a regular member of his gang. I was able to adjust the quarrel quite easily.

The other trouble happened through my sending a labourer C. to rope a small tree late one evening for felling. The next morning I wanted him for another job, so sent ganger P. to cut the tree down. By doing so he got the best piece of firewood and did not put a good piece aside for C. The quarrel that followed became so bitter that I had to move C. to a distant part of the grounds. For several months all was quiet, but during the following summer P. complained that C. had threatened his life and asked me to place the matter before the Curator. I made careful enquiries as to what had transpired and found that as P. was walking to some job I had sent him to, he had to pass along the Syon Vista where C. was cutting dead wood out of a large tree, and the threatening words were used as he passed. I asked C. for his version and he seemed amazed that any complaints should have been made. All that he had done was "just pass the time of day with P." In this explanation he was supported by his mate. One of the horsemen had been mowing the vista at the time and I thought that I might get unbiased information from him. What I got was, "I heard all that was said and there was nothing for anyone to complain about. As P. passed he shouted something to C. and all that C. said was, 'If you come under this . . . tree, I will drop a branch on your . . . head.' There was really nothing to upset anyone!"

Reverting to the time when the grounds were divided by a wire fence, upon one occasion gangs of four men each were employed on different sides of the fence in grubbing oak trees of fairly equal

size, and the Arboretum men determined to show the Botanic men how such work should be done. In point of time the Arboretum men were easily first but their tree had a bad lean and they failed to clear the fence, much to the delight of the Botanic Garden gang. I have never been quite sure whether throwing the tree across the fence was an accident or not for the fence had a spiked top and was difficult to climb at dusk. As gates were locked in winter half an hour before the men left work, those who lived at Kew or Brentford had to walk to the Pavilion Gate to leave the Gardens, thus adding more than a mile to their evening walk. The gap was very useful throughout that winter. However, the Arboretum men felt the disgrace of the tree incident, more especially as the Botanic men said that "it was only what they expected," and they were greatly relieved when they saw the large tree-lifting machine being taken through the fence, for it was always understood that that particular machine was never used in the Botanic Garden without an accident. Sure enough before the machine was returned a man's arm had been broken. Therefore, the Arboretum men were able to wipe out the old score and speak pityingly to the Botanic folk, telling them that "the Curator had no business to allow half-trained men to use that machine."

Really those Arboretum men were very expert in the use of Barron's Transplanting Machine. They called it "the devil," and one winter alone they moved 60 trees varying from 2 and 7 tons in weight without a sign of an accident. Cotter, an Irishman and a ganger, made a speciality of tree pruning and moving machine plants. He carried out the work excellently but must not be hurried. Jack Cotter was a notable character. Of picturesque presence, he was of medium height and build, rather excitable, spoke with a decided brogue and wore a full beard, and whiskers, of which he was very vain. His many patched trousers suggested personal repair, as also did his thick-soled, heavily-nailed boots. Whether he wore a short-tailed coat or a tailless jacket it was green with age and many times mended. He wore two waistcoats, one long-sleeved, thick and heavy, with many pockets, the other of ordinary form. His battered felt hat was worn well back on his head and a little to the right, and the more agitated he became the more intensified became the tilt. I liked old Cotter, although he sometimes made me mad by experimenting with new ways of doing things which took twice as long as the old way, when everyone was at full tension and there was little time to spare. My four years old daughter once informed me that Cotter wore his hat on the back of his head because he was worried. I asked her how she knew, and it appears that she had gone to him and said "Mr. Cotter, why do you wear your hat on the back of your head?" and he replied "It's becós I'se worried, Missie, becós I'se worried."

When at work Cotter usually discarded coat and sleeved waistcoat and anyone wishing to pull Cotter's leg, tried to lift his waistcoat. Its many pockets were all well filled, some of the men maintained with money, others that he carried all his personal goods about with him. He professed a profound contempt for the intelligence of the men for whose work he was responsible, and often informed

them that they " wanted a nurse with them from the cradle to the grave." He was also fond of telling them that " they didn't attempt to use what few brains the Lord had given them, nor thought about anything for themselves, once they got away from him they gave no further thought for him or for their work. As for himself he went to bed early (I believe that he was often in bed by 8 o'clock), and lay awake thinking about his work for next day and how he could do it best and make it easiest for them."

Cotter had pessimistic ideas about marriage and he took an early opportunity of warning every young man who came, against it, but as he once complained to me " They never takes any notice of what I ses to them." He had married at 17 a girl of his own age, the daughter of a County Cork farmer who was in a more prosperous way than Cotter's father. The marriage was carried out secretly, the young couple fondly hoping that when all was over the bride's parents would say " Bless you my children " and set them up on a farm; but the parental blessing was refused, and they were told to go their own way. They came to England and in the fulness of time Cotter anchored at Kew. There were soon several children, and differences of opinion arose between the parents, until at the time of which I write husband and wife were occupying different parts of the same house each one fending for him or herself. This no doubt accounted for Cotter's despondency over the married state.

He was an excellent timekeeper. In 24 years he had missed four quarters, all in his first week. However, one morning I met him about 6.30 looking very dejected and he told me that he had missed a quarter. I was sorry for him and managed to get him to work without the other men knowing. Had they known that he had missed a quarter his life would have become a burden. They had a playful habit of welcoming any man who had missed a quarter, when he arrived in the messroom after breakfast, with a salute which was a most infernal noise made by rattled tins and cans. Now and then they had been in the habit of giving Cotter a royal salute in case he ever should miss a quarter: what would have happened had they known that he had actually missed one, I cannot imagine.

Every new Student Gardener who went to work in the Nursery was approached by Cotter with the words, " Ye're a new man and if ye will do all ye can for me I'll do all I can for ye; there is often times when I wants to know what order a plant belongs to and ye with yer edication can tell me, and there is lots of things I can tell ye; if ye takes my advice ye won't get married."

Cotter was a careful man, and, though he got very low money (the most in my time was I believe 24s. a week) it was said that he saved and certainly he did not spend unthinkingly. He rarely went out at night or week-ends, except to Chapel or to come on duty on Sunday, but during the first exhibition at the White City, Purdom, the Arboretum Propagator of that day and a Student Gardener, took him to the exhibition. He was so thrilled that he repeated the visit on more than one occasion, but he walked both

ways and carried his food for the day wrapped, I presume, in his usual coloured cotton pocket handkerchief. Cotter's food for the day had to be reckoned with, for he had a healthy appetite which was largely appeased by huge chunks of bread.

A job that Cotter looked forward to for weeks and carried through with most tender care was the preparation of the shed for the beer at hay time. The roof and walls were brushed down, the brick floor scrubbed, trestles carefully arranged grass cut to cover the roof, and when the barrels came he was there at the tapping. All beer was good to Cotter.

There was another Irishman very different from Cotter in appearance and ways. To me he has always been Mick Callan although I believe his name was actually Collins. Mick was a gentleman. A good and thoroughly reliable workman, civil, obliging, quiet in manner and speech but never cringing, everyone who got to know him had a good word for him. He worked in his spare time for Dr. Hemsley when he was Keeper of the Herbarium, and Hemsley on one occasion very aptly described him as "one of Nature's gentlemen." I have nothing more to write about Mick except that I never wish for a better workman. There is a man associated with Kew who is working away quietly in Kent whom I have not known very long, but who strongly reminds me of Callan in all his ways, but he is not Irish.

Tommy Roffe was another stalwart. He was a ganger and we regarded him as the father of the Arboretum staff. He was worth his place had he never done a stroke of work, for no man was better qualified to teach new men the use of tools. But he worked and worked hard and was equally at home mowing grass, felling trees with axe or saw, transplanting large trees, laying turf, making roads or any other job. The way in which he handled tools was a revelation and quite enough to impress a casual observer with his capabilities. I have seen him on many occasions fell difficult trees in crowded places to an indicated point. However, in addition to working hard himself he could get his men to work well. He always built the stack at hay time, and during the years I was in charge when he knew that we were pushed for time, he would say, "I will send the carts out of the yard if you will send them in," and he never let me down. Tommy had a defect, he was dreadfully untidy in personal appearance, and as years rolled on he got worse, particularly where buttons and soap and water were concerned. Naturally of swarthy complexion his dislike of water made him still darker and people often put him down as of gipsy descent. He took notice of Sundays and Bank Holidays by coming on duty wearing a frock coat and top hat; sometimes he wore collar and tie as well, at others an ordinary scarf. There were many tales about Tommy: one was that he brought a suet pudding for his midday meal one Bank Holiday and carried it about all the morning in his top hat. When he got to the messroom the suet had begun to soften and the grease had made furrows down his cheeks. It took a good deal to distress him, and the tales others told to his discredit did not trouble him. I have my suspicions

that when men became too facetious he made them work all the harder.

Tommy was always credited with having been one too much for the Lords of H.M. Treasury. There was a time when all labourers were ordered to furnish their correct age. Later they were requested to show birth certificates. It meant a lot of bother and searching of heart in agreeing ages (one man came out in the first place at 206, his birth certificate reduced his age to 26), but in the end everything was put right except in the case of Tommy Roffe. He did not know where or when he had been born, but his age was so and so, that was all he knew. In the end his word was accepted. When Tommy was 62½, according to his calculations, he had to retire on account of ill health, and as soon as he found there was no possibility of his coming back, he had no difficulty in proving to the Old Age Pension people that he was over 70 and therefore qualified for an Old Age Pension.

There is one matter about which I always felt that the labourers had grave cause for complaint. Many of them worked at Kew from boys or very young men onwards, but when they reached the age of 65 they had to leave with a gratuity of about a week's wages for each completed year of service: no pension. Even when the Old Age Pension Act came into force there was a period of five years to bridge before they could get a pension, and if the men were too old for Kew, where they had worked all or nearly all their life, how could anyone else be expected to employ them? I can recall a number of men who at 65 were capable of further work in a place where they were known and knew what to do: men who could be depended upon to do an honest day's work and had only the workhouse before them once the gratuity was gone. I have felt extremely sorry for these men. During the 17 years or so that I was connected in one way or another with the Arboretum, the weekly earnings of labourers varied from 18s. to 24s. a week, with a little extra for Sunday duty, and the average weekly rent paid was 7s. 6d. Even the most thrifty could save very little. To such men and their wives Old Age Pensions are a veritable godsend. They can accept an Old Age Pension from the State without feeling indebted to charity, and men and women who have worked hard from childhood and done their best to be good citizens, leading an honest and straightforward life, are thereby able to preserve that spirit of independence which has been their standby through years of hardship and privation.

Franklin deserves mention in these notes. He was another conscientious and very excellent workman. He added the post of game-keeper to that of ganger and was also a timekeeper. His game-keeping was done in his own time and he spent many hours rabbiting, sparrow catching and what not, before 6 in the morning and after 6 in the evening. I never came across a better mower, he had a delightful swing and trained his men well. With a gang of picked men he bore the brunt of the mowing at hay time. He was also very clever at gravelling paths and could lay gravel faster and better than anyone else I have known. Bill Smith or "Old" Bill Smith worked with me a good deal in my young days and he taught

me a lot about moving heavy weights without undue labour. He had been a Garrison Artilleryman, hence his expert knowledge. Although he was a big man of fine physique and not lacking in experience, it took very little beer to lay him out and occasional lapses were followed by long periods of repentance.

M . . . was one of the weak vessels. He wanted watching for he found prolonged periods of work irksome. He was constantly leaving his job on one feeble pretext or another : the other men said he went on the mooch. I found out that he went to inspect rabbit snares in the autumn and winter, the nests of ducks and geese in spring, where he went in summer I never found out. Mr. Bean must have thought that I was partial to the man for I invariably found him as a member of my gang for winter work. He was a man one could do little with, when mild remonstrances were made he put it down as weakness and went off all the more, and if one gave him a perfectly truthful but forceful opinion as to his value to the establishment, he went sick for a few days. He was one of those sinners who cannot take their medicine and have done with it. I was thankful to find that Master M . . . had disappeared when I returned to the Arboretum to take charge.

Two elderly gentlemen looked after the interests of the Thames Conservancy between Mortlake and Richmond. One of their duties was to patrol the banks of the river after each tide, and bury any dogs and cats that might be washed up. They usually took a constitutional walk along the tow-path between 6 and 8 in the morning. On one occasion we came into conflict with them. A sycamore tree stood on the river bank near Isleworth Gate. It belonged to the Conservancy but it was being spoiled for want of pruning. The Director eyed the tree over on many occasions and at last instructed us to prune the tree early one morning. Franklin minor, a hefty young fellow about 24 or 25 was sent to the job. He had got nicely to work with a good deal of litter beneath the tree when the two guardians of Conservancy property came along. They used very strong language to Franklin, and he, instead of being mild and humble in spirit, as he should have been for he was palpably in the wrong, sauced them from the top of the tree. I heard the trouble from the Queen's Cottage grounds and went out just in time to hear the two old men of 70 inviting young Franklin to come down the tree and they would chuck him in the . . . river. Fortunately, I was on pretty good terms with the guardians of the river bank, and, after explanations, everyone went away happy, even the few parting shots between Franklin and the old men, though forcible, were without venom.

One man amongst the labourers was awfully afraid of losing aitches and his rendering of "humberheller" was a constant source of joy to his hearers.

There was a younger element amongst the labourers largely made up of very competent workmen, such as the three brothers Linney, the two Claidens, Wade, the brothers Barr and Ruck, Trigg, and Ivey, to my mind was the most perfect scytheman we had after the elder Franklin. Tommy Roffe and Mick Callan were grand men with

scythes, but they had not the fine finish and rhythm of Franklin and Ivey. It was a pleasure to see them mow and they and Wade, another of the same gang, were not unduly distressed at the end of a long day's work. They made young Percy Martin almost as good as themselves although he was little more than a boy. Unfortunately he was killed in the war. Ivey was at his worst at 6 o'clock in the morning, but we did not always see him at that hour.

Hickman and Goode were two steady-going thoroughly trustworthy elderly labourers. They were usually detached from the rest of the men for the winter and given a roving commission, with instructions to clean up anything that could not be left until spring. One never found them idle and they could be left alone for a week with the full knowledge that there would be no shirking.

There are others one would like to mention but space is limited. I must, however, refer to Richardson, an excellent horseman, but unlucky. After three accidents for none of which he was to blame, and which, but for his prompt action might have been very serious, his prospective father-in-law sent me a message asking me to take him away from the horses, otherwise he would be killed. Richardson was always a pleasant, willing and hardworking man. What foresight the father-in-law must have had! By all accounts Richardson is a model husband.

One could go on indefinitely, but in conclusion I will content myself by mentioning an incident in which I figured during my first winter in the Arboretum. A Student Gardener named Meldrum worked with me and one cold day in February Mr. Bean sent us to one of the islands in the lake to plant some trees. As I was last out of the boat it was my place to secure it. I thought that I had done so, but there was some wind, and the action of the wind caused the boat to sway about so much that it loosened the chain. By the time we were ready for the boat it had drifted 10 or 12 feet away, which meant wading up to the waist in ice cold water to reclaim it. I thought that no one had seen me, but on mentioning the matter to Mr. Bean some years later, he said, "I saw you but thought that you would like me to turn a blind eye." It makes me feel cold to this day when I think of that paddle.

W.D.

FRUIT GROWING IN GUERNSEY.

GUERNSEY is one of a group of five islands situated in the English Channel, at a distance of eighty miles from Weymouth. Visitors to Guernsey are greatly impressed by the large number of glass-houses, both heated and cold, which are scattered about the Island. These houses vary considerably as to length and breadth, from 600 ft. by 40 ft. to 100 ft. by 12 ft. or less. Tomatoes are by far the most important product of the Island, but grapes, melons, figs, etc., are also produced and exported in large quantities.

During the first few weeks of November, tomato seed is sown, and the seedlings pricked out into boxes or pots (sixties). The seedlings are then ready to be planted out in heated green-houses, either in the ground or in cement troughs. The first fruit is picked in early March, and continues to be produced until the end of September or October. First of all, the tops of the plants are pinched off after the eighth truss has set, and the side shoots are allowed to produce fruit; thus, the plants produce a second crop.

The tomatoes are exported in twelve pound boxes, in first, second and third grades. If the fruits are badly graded, the offenders are reported to the local authorities by inspectors, and are heavily fined, but now-a-days complaints are very rare. The chief varieties of tomato grown are Kondine Red, Radio x Kondine, Sutton's "Best of All," and Brouard's Radio. Brouard's Champion is not yet on the market, but according to reports it is a remarkably good variety. The best outside varieties are "Radio" and Carter's "Sunrise," Radio being the better cropper of these. About fourteen pounds of fruit will produce an ounce of seed, and one ounce of seed will produce approximately 8,000 plants.

The following figures will be of interest in regard to the area of glass-houses in the Island:—*Heated*.—26,112,916 square feet, equivalent to 59,213 poles or 861,300 "running" feet, or 163 miles. *Cold*.—11,319,092 square feet, equivalent to 25,667 poles, or 373,300 "running" feet, or 70 miles.

Approximately 13 miles of additional houses are in course of erection, making a total of 246 miles of heated and unheated houses.

In acres the total area under glass is (or will shortly be) 890 acres. In addition 478 acres of land is devoted to bulb culture.

Exports from Guernsey in 1932 are of interest also and these figures will give an idea of the bulk of the trade carried on:—Tomatoes, 4,348,167 packages (each of 12 lbs. weight). Cut flowers, 931,302 packages. Fruits (mostly grapes), 5,894 cases. Mixed fruit, 5,800 packages. Vegetables, 161,707 packages. Bulbs, 217 tons (which were exported as follows:—to England 167 tons, to Canada 30 tons, to Holland 20 tons).

Now a few words about Guernsey, apart from its fruit growing industry, of which I have only mentioned a few bare facts, especially with regard to tomatoes.

Guernsey is self-governed. The Bailiff is President of the Parliament, and this body discusses and approves the laws of the Island, which become operative subject to the King's Council. There is no intervention by the British Parliament, indeed British laws are not operative, unless the Island is specially mentioned in them. Guernsey makes its own laws to suit its own residents, and excessive taxation is unknown. Income tax is eleven pence in the Pound, and there is no super tax or estate duty. Whiskey and wines are much cheaper than on the mainland, and cigarettes and tobacco are nearly half the price.

The climate of Guernsey is not equalled in any part of the world. The Island is situated right in the track of the Gulf Stream, so that winter in Guernsey is nearly always a matter of the calendar only. Snow is practically unknown. The natives of the island are Norman French, as Guernsey formerly belonged to Normandy, and even to-day King George V is known as the Duke of Normandy. The Guernsey man is very proud of his Norman ancestry. Guernsey has a language of its own, and this together with its quaint superstitions makes the island interesting. There is to this day, a "wise woman" in the Island who is consulted by quite a large number of the natives of Guernsey.

Bathing is a great feature, and it is enjoyed with much freedom. The many beautiful bays are ideal for this pastime. Good deep-sea fishing can always be arranged with the local fishermen who provide boats, tackle and bait, besides taking the visitor to the fishing grounds. There is some rod and line fishing from rocks, piers and breakwaters. Grey mullet, plaice, rock fish, whiting and mackerel are caught. It is also possible to go shrimping, sand and conger-eeling, with a certain measure of success and much excitement. There are also motor boats and speed boats which make trips to the adjacent islands, Jersey, Alderney, Sark and Herm, besides frequent excursions to France.

The scenery of Guernsey is picturesque, and varying widely from one end of the Island to the other. The bays on the north and west coasts are flat and sandy, and the country around flat also; but the country to the south and east is very hilly and the bays, rocky and steep. The town of St. Peter Port itself is very quaint, with narrow, winding streets.

Guernsey affords unusual scope for botanical work, and some members of its flora are peculiar to the Island.

W. A. WARRY, 1933.

THE ASSOCIATION OF KEW GARDENERS IN AMERICA.

THE Association of Kew Gardeners in America held their Annual Meeting in New York on Saturday, March 25th, 1933, when forty members and guests sat down to Dinner at 6.30 p.m. at the Roosevelt Hotel.

Many old Kewites met here who were unknown to each other personally and, over a delightful repast the spirit of good fellowship prevailed. We missed some who were with us last year and welcomed others who were making their first appearance, and hope to see at least fifty gathered with us next year. It can be done if a little more effort be exerted, having this aim in view.

Mr. M. Free again presided in a masterful and delightful manner. The company included Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Downer, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Flitters, Mr. and Mrs. M. Free, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Simpson, and Miss Simpson, Messrs. J. C. Agate, H. M. Blanche, S. R. Candler, A. W. Close, Geo. Coombes, J. Ellis, T. H. Everett, W. J. Ing, A. J. Jennings, W. H. Judd, J. Lambert, E. Matthews, E. J. Mische, H. Riebe and H. Riebe, Jr., R. L. Roehrs, J. A. Semple, E. K. Thomas, J. C. Vallance and J. H. Watts.

The guests were Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Merrill, Director of the New York Botanical Garden; Dr. and Mrs. C. Stuart Gager, Director of Brooklyn Botanical Garden; Mr. Richardson Wright, Editor of "House and Garden" and President of the American Rose Society; Mr. J. C. Esson, who had again won the Gold Shield of the Holland Bulb Exporters Association, and Mr. Owen Brown.

After dinner each person present stood and introduced himself, giving the year in which he left Kew, and many were later called on for remarks as to their present field of endeavour. So far as could be ascertained, no Kewite in the U.S.A. appeared to be out of work, a fact that spoke highly of the regard in which we are held abroad.

Mr. Richardson Wright spoke entertainingly of his delight at being present on such an occasion and of the love for flowers as evidenced by the attendance at the New York Flower Show, where 15,000 more people paid admittance this week than at any previous show since its inception twenty years ago.

Dr. E. D. Merrill expressed his deep regard for Kew and its men and confessed that the United States had a long way to go before it could begin to rival Kew in its methods of training men for horticultural pursuits. He spoke highly of the service being rendered at the New York Botanical Garden by Mr. T. H. Everett who had recently joined the staff and of the new enthusiasm being developed at the Garden since he came, resulting in the establishment of courses of lectures for gardeners in various subjects relating to Horticulture, and a new Rock Garden under construction to cover two acres.

Dr. C. Stuart Gager, in a few well chosen words, praised the work being done in the States by Kew-trained men and felt that partly due to the influence of Kew, the love of Horticulture was on the upward trend in this country.

Mr. James Lambert was complimented on his recent appointment as Superintendent of the new Morris Arboretum of the University of Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, and responded by giving credit to Kew for his success.

We were pleased to have with us this year Mr. Herbert M. Blanche of Ithaca, N.Y., who was introduced as the only grey haired freshman Cornell University ever had. Mr. Blanche spoke of the large amount of work being carried on in the Finger Lakes State Park, where besides his regular staff, he had been able to keep at work four hundred otherwise unemployed labourers, supplied by the State of New York.

Other speakers who expressed their pleasure at being present this year were Mr. T. H. Everett, Mr. E. J. Mische, Mr. J. Esson, Mr. R. Roehrs, now President of the New Jersey Nurserymen Association, and Mr. E. K. Thomas, Superintendent of Parks at Providence, Rhode Island, who thought it especially important that Kew men should keep themselves before the public eye in the U.S.A. to the advantage of both themselves and Kew.

Owing to sickness in the family Mr. Otto Liden was prevented from being with us, and the Secretary was instructed to convey the regrets of the meeting to him.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and approved and it was carried unanimously that we continue to function in the same way, and for the Secretary to again call a Meeting and Dinner at the same place in 1934 on the Saturday night of the New York Flower Show, when we hope to induce at least ten more to put in an appearance.

The report of the Treasurer showed:—

Balance held in trust, First National Bank of	
Boston	\$35.000
Interest to October 1st, 1932	.52
Balance in hand, March 25th, 1933	<u>\$35.52</u>

W. H. JUDD,

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.

In Memoriam

TOM HENRY FORD.

WE regret to record the death of one of the oldest members of the Kew Guild in the person of Mr. Tom Henry Ford, on the 15th September, 1932, at Swansea.

Mr. Ford was born at Chewton Mendip, Somerset, on 10th, December, 1849. After receiving his early training in his native county, he went to Kew on December 15th, 1875 and left in November, 1876. He came to South Wales about 50 years ago, and was head gardener in several private gardens, retiring some years ago.

Mr. Ford was an intelligent gardener and a keen botanist, and most of his leisure time since his retirement was spent in the Educational Garden at Singleton Park, Swansea. He was never so happy as when conducting interested persons and parties around the various collections. The botany students from the Swansea University College were always keen to have his practical assistance in the garden, for his knowledge of botany was extensive.

A widow and grown-up family survive him and to them we extend our deep sympathy in their loss.

D.B.

SIR DANIEL MORRIS, K.C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., V.M.H.

DANIEL MORRIS, D.Sc., M.A., F.L.S., was appointed Assistant Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew on May 1886. His associations with Kew and his keen and lively interest in the Kew Guild have been manifest since its inception and when on 9th February of this year he passed away in his eighty-ninth year, the final chapter in the life of a great administrator, botanist and horticulturist was closed.

He was born in Loughor, Glamorgan, and was educated at Cheltenham and the Royal School of Mines, London. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin in 1876 and was a gold medalist in Natural Science. In 1877 he was appointed as an Assistant to Dr. Thwaites in the Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya, Ceylon, where he paid special attention to the coffee disease (*Hemileia vastatrix*) which at that time threatened to, and eventually did, destroy the coffee industry in the island. In 1879 he was appointed Director of Public Gardens and Plantations in Jamaica, B.W.I., where he did much to develop, in conjunction with Kew, the economic resources of the West Indies.

In 1886 he came to Kew, and in 1890 on the recommendation of the Director, he was sent on a botanical mission to the West Indies, a report of his activities and recommendations being published in the Kew Bulletin 1891. In 1893 Dr. Morris, received the distinction of C.M.G., in recognition of his scientific and economic services to the Empire. In 1895 he paid a visit to the Bahamas.

Always keenly interested in the welfare of Kew men both at home and, as he was wont to refer to our overseas possessions, in "Greater Britain," he contributed an interesting paper to the Kew Mutual Improvement Society which is reproduced in detail in the Kew Guild Journal for 1896, pages 24-31, and is worthy of attention. (See also Kew Guild Journal 1899 pages 25-26).

In January 1897 he accompanied a Commission appointed by the British Government to enquire into the conditions and prospects of the West Indian Islands affected by the depreciation of cane-sugar through the competition of beet-sugar. He was absent some five months from Kew and his expert advice was much sought after. In October 1897 we find him again addressing the Gardens' Mutual Improvement Society and I would commend present-day Student Gardeners both now and in the future to read the sound advice contained in extracts from "An Address on Horticultural Training" (see Journal of Kew Guild 1898, pages 31-33). It was during his service at Kew that Dr. Morris became closely associated with the work of the Royal Horticultural Society and its gardens at Chiswick. During a difficult period in the Society's history, he became its Treasurer and by his quiet, yet insistent manner, and wise council helped to bring the Society through its troubles. His services were recognised by the award of the Victoria Medal of Honour in Horticulture when this order was founded in 1897.

In August 1898 he left Kew and was subsequently appointed Expert Adviser to the West Indian Royal Commission, and Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture to the West Indian Agricultural Department.

In the King's Birthday Honours List for 1903 it was gratifying to all Kewites to see that he had been created a K.C.M.G. Sir Daniel continued as Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies until 1908 (an account of his career appears in the Kew Bulletin 1908, pages 421-422), and from 1908-1913 was Scientific Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on matters relating to tropical agriculture.

In 1913 we find Sir Daniel enjoying a well earned retirement at Boscombe, Hampshire. Even then he was frequently called upon for advice and became a member of the governing bodies of the John Innes Horticultural Institution and the Imperial Institutes of Mycology and of Entomology, while for many years he was a Vice-President of the Royal Horticultural Society.

He was very well known as a writer and lecturer and in his closing years associated himself with the Bournemouth Natural Science Society of which he was its President.

THOMAS HUMPHREYS.

It is with sincere regret that we have to record the passing of Mr. Thomas Humphreys, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Edgbaston, Birmingham, on October 31st, 1932 in his sixty-fifth year. He had been Curator at Edgbaston for the past 29 years.

In his early years Mr. Humphreys served with Messrs. Dickson of Chester and there gained valuable experience and knowledge of trees and shrubs. From Chester he came to Kew and entered the Gardens on 18th May, 1887, and was later promoted to the position of Propagator in the Arboretum and remained at Kew until December, 1892. He was then appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at Chiswick, first under Mr. A. F. Barron and later Mr. S. T. Wright. While at Chiswick he was Secretary to the Royal Horticultural Society's Floral Committee. From Chiswick, Mr. Humphreys secured the appointment to the Curatorship at Edgbaston. His genial disposition endeared him to a very wide circle of friends all over the world and it is to be regretted that a life of usefulness and service has been concluded.

He associated himself with the many horticultural societies in the Midlands and his passing will be keenly felt in the Birmingham district. He leaves one daughter to whom all Kewites will extend their sympathy in her loss.

PATRICK WEATHERS.

INFORMATION was received at Kew early in February last of the death of Mr. Patrick Weathers. He was a brother of the widely known Mr. John Weathers and both resided in their later years at Isleworth, Middlesex.

Mr. Weathers was trained at Kew, and it has been ascertained that he left the Gardens in December 1889. He received further experience in other establishments, among these being with Messrs. Sander at St. Albans, and as English representative to Messrs. Linden of Brussels. In January 1897 he was appointed Curator and Secretary of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Old Trafford, Manchester.

In later years the site of the Gardens was disposed of and Mr. Weathers continued as Secretary of the Manchester Royal Botanic Society, finally returning about 1923, to his old home at Isleworth. On the death of his brother (John) he became Garden Editor to "The Field." An Irishman by birth, his ready wit and a charming personality endeared him to a wide circle of friends. He is survived by a widow and five daughters and to them we extend our sympathy in their untimely bereavement.

FRANCES MARY YOUNG MASON.

WE deeply regret having to record the death of Mrs. Frances Mary Young Mason, one of the band of lady gardeners who came to Kew during the period of the Great War. Mrs. Mason died in the Royal Ear and Throat Hospital, London, on August 8th, 1932, at the age of 49 years, having been born on November 12th, 1882.

Mrs. Mason came to Kew on September 3rd, 1917, and after being employed in the Herbaceous and Temperate Departments, left on February 23rd, 1918. Mrs. Mason, anxious to do something to

help during the war years joined Messrs. Duncan and Davies Nurseries at New Plymouth, New Zealand, after her husband had enlisted for service in the Imperial Forces. Later, however, she followed her husband and came to England, when the opportunity to assist at Kew presented itself. While at Kew she took part in the Mutual Improvement Society's activities and read a paper on "New Zealand Flora." Mr. Mason was invalided and returned to New Zealand to recuperate and Mrs. Mason left Kew to join him. While awaiting her husband's return to health prior to renewing his civil appointment she again entered the Native Tree Department of Messrs. Duncan and Davies. She thus kept up her interest in the Flora of New Zealand and was associated with the late Professor Cheeseman in his plant discoveries. Of late years she had interested herself in her private garden and home life in New Plymouth, New Zealand, and returned to England a few years ago to reside in Shropshire. We are sure that all our lady members will wish to associate themselves in an expression of sympathy with Mr. Mason in his untimely loss.

EDWARD BUTTS.

ON January 3rd, 1933, Mr. Edward Butts passed away at the ripe age of 85 years. He was a native of Birmingham and on February 10th, 1862, he commenced his horticultural career in the Chad Valley Nurseries, where he remained until September, 1864. He returned shortly afterwards to continue until November, 1866, when he went to Rangemoor. He left Rangemoor in April, 1869 and was for a short time at Veitch's nurseries. In May, 1869, he went to Packington where he remained until February, 1871. He was engaged at Norton and at intervals was employed in Veitch's nurseries. In April 1873, he obtained a position at Farnborough Hill, where he was employed until entering Kew on April 19th, 1880. Leaving Kew on August 19th, 1882, he became agent to the Leigham Court Estate, Streatham Hill—now a populous area. He was employed with the Artigan family from September 27th, 1890, until December 31st, 1906. On January 29th, 1907, he moved to Rayleigh, Essex, to enjoy a well-earned retirement, his leisure hours were spent in creating a delightful villa garden of which he was particularly proud. He had been in failing health for some time though his interest in horticultural matters still continued. He was a widower and leaves no family.

CHARLES WAKELY, A.H.R.H.S.

WE deeply regret to record in these pages the death of Mr. Charles Wakely on August 20th, 1932, at the age of 62 years, after an illness of several months duration. He was born at Thornford, Dorset, and on leaving school entered the gardens of Thornford House, where he remained for upwards of three years. He later served for over four years under the late Sir Joseph Needham at the Ferns, Weybridge, Surrey.

On September 8th, 1890, he came to Kew, and was promoted to the position of sub-foreman in the Ferneries on February 6th, 1893. He took a very active part in the deliberations of the Mutual Improvement Society and was awarded several prizes in connection with it. In November, 1895 after nearly five years service at Kew, Mr. Wakely was appointed Staff Instructor in Horticulture for the County of Essex. On August 2nd, 1898, he married Miss A Norrington at Chelmsford.

His work as Instructor took him to all parts of the county to deliver lectures on horticulture and give demonstrations, and he became very well-known. He was very interested in local horticultural societies being in great demand as a judge at flower and vegetable shows and was a member of the Committee of the Chelmsford and District Gardeners' Association. He took a leading part in the formation of the Horticultural Education Association and was for many years on the Board of Examiners of the Royal Horticultural Society. He was a great believer in the fruit growing possibilities of Essex. Mr. Wakely retired from the position of horticultural superintendent at the Institute of Agriculture at Chelmsford on December 31st, 1930. He was awarded an Associateship of Honour of the Royal Horticultural Society on February 24th, 1931.

He was a devout Christian and associated himself with the religious work of the Orchard Street Hall at Chelmsford and by his life and spoken testimony he endeavoured faithfully to serve and illustrate Christian ideals.

He is survived by his widow and one son, Mr. C. T. N. Wakely, B.Sc. who is scientific adviser to the Agricultural Department of the Bayer Products Ltd. We extend to those who survive him our sympathy in their loss.

Mr. Dallimore, who was one of Mr. Wakely's old friends, represented Kew and the Guild at the funeral service at Chelmsford on August 25th, 1932.

WILLIAM SHARP.

WE have recently learned with regret that Mr. William Sharp of "La Couture," Guernsey, Channel Islands, died after a long and serious illness in May, 1929. From our *Journal* records we find that he left Kew in April, 1880. In 1893-5, he was head gardener at Achnacarry Castle, Fort William, N.B. He was in business as a florist and seedsman in Montrose for some 25 years then went into retirement to the Channel Islands where his sons were in business. Mr. W. A. Warry, one of our few native Channel Islanders, thus writes of our late member: "He was a most interesting old gentleman and very intelligent up to the last. He was well respected by all who knew him at "La Couture" where he lived and died. I soon noticed he was a keen botanist and we often had interesting talks on plants and horticulture. We had many a chat too, about Kew; in fact we always spoke on that subject when we met and compared notes, about our early days—always a most interesting old gentleman!"

JOSEPH LODGE.

WE learned with much regret of the death of Mr. Joseph Lodge, on May 6th, 1933, at the early age of 54 years.

He came to Kew in March, 1902, having been previously employed at Messrs. Burfoots' Nurseries, Kingston-by-Sea, near Brighton. While at Kew he was sub-foreman of the Herbaceous Department. He left Kew in May, 1905, and emigrated to Manitoba, Canada, but it would appear from his return to the Home Country shortly afterwards that he found climatic conditions, with the long, severe winters against his market gardening projects. The following year he returned and was employed in the Bournville Estate Gardens of Messrs. Cadbury Bros., at Birmingham, and in 1908 he was appointed Head Gardener. Whilst at Bournville he carried through large extensions and alterations, involving many acres of playing fields, recreation grounds and pleasure gardens, and though he has now passed on, his work in various directions bears testimony to his industry and thoroughness. He had been in failing health for the last seven or eight years with heart trouble, but while not continuing to be actively engaged, maintained a keen interest in the Garden Village of Bournville, and saw the good work he had begun so well, being continued by fellow Kewites, in particular, Messrs. J. Dyfri Jones, T. H. Candler, and R. J. Platten.

His passing is mourned by a widow, daughter and three sons, and a wide circle of friends associated with Messrs. Cadbury's works and estates.

An interesting and profusely illustrated article contributed by our late member on Bournville appeared in the 1929 Journal, Vol. iv, No. xxxvi, pages 685-691.

WILLIAM JAMES RUSE.

MR. WILLIAM JAMES RUSE, a well known Falmouth nurseryman, died at his home on November 30th, 1932 at the age of 62 years. He was the eldest son of Mr. William Ruse, the senior partner in the well-known florists business which bore his name, and, after completing his apprenticeship under his father's able tuition, he came to Kew on June 30th, 1890. He returned to continue in the nursery business on October 22nd, 1892. During the past few years he had suffered several family bereavements. In 1927, his eldest son, who was an officer in the Royal Air Force died, and two years later his wife passed away. In the early part of 1932 his younger son Stewart, who was a candidate for admission to Kew as a Student Gardener, met his death following an accident while on holiday. Mr. Ruse who was twice married leaves a wife and one daughter. He was a regular visitor to Kew, generally at the time of the Chelsea Show, and on his last visit (we believe in 1931) he spoke enthusiastically of the prospect of his younger son continuing his training at Kew.

Among those who were present at the funeral were many well-known nurserymen including a fellow Kewite Mr. R. E. Gill.

OTTO STAPF, Ph.D., F.L.S., F.R.S., V.M.H.

It is with very real regret that we have to record as we go to press the death of a very distinguished botanist, Dr. Otto Stapf, who died at Innsbruck in the Austrian Tyrol, while on holiday, on August 3rd, at the age of seventy-six years. Born on March 23rd, 1857, at Ischl, Austria, he later studied botany under Professor Wiesner at Vienna, and obtained his degree of Ph.D. He became assistant to Professor Kerner von Marilaun in 1882 and subsequently a lecturer in the University of Vienna. In 1885 he travelled widely in Persia, and in 1891, he was appointed Assistant for India in the Herbarium at Kew. The year 1899 saw his appointment to the rank of principal Assistant and in 1908 (December 26th) he succeeded Dr. Hemsley as Keeper of the Herbarium and Library, a post he held until his retirement in 1922.

The need for a revision of Pritzel's *Iconum Botanicarum Index* had been apparent for many years prior to 1909, when Sir David Prain and the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society issued an appeal for funds to enable this work to be undertaken. The appeal did not meet with the success it deserved, but in 1912, the Council of the R.H.S., formed the nucleus of a fund from a portion of the profits of the International Horticultural Exhibition. The Great European War intervened, but shortly after its close, the Society decided to bear the expense of the undertaking while co-operating in the actual preparation of the revision with the authorities at Kew and the Clarendon Press at Oxford. On his retirement in 1922, Dr. Stapf became editor of the Index, and the first volume appeared in 1929, while the sixth volume, which completed the revision to the end of 1920, was published in 1931. The revised work appeared under the title of *Iconum Botanicarum Index Londinensis*. The revision of such an important reference work will long remain as a memorial to his organising ability as well as to his scientific knowledge and botanical accuracy.

Dr. Stapf was also the editor of the *Botanical Magazine* and was responsible for the volumes which have appeared since the publication of this historic work was undertaken by the Royal Horticultural Society commencing with the volume for the year 1922. He was botanical Secretary to the Linnean Society from 1908-1916 and among his many awards were the Victoria Medal of Honour, the Linnean Medal and the Veitch Memorial Medal. In addition to his being a Fellow of the Royal Society he was also a corresponding Member of the Vienna Academy of Sciences. During the course of a very active life he was the author of many botanical works on Oriental, Indian, Malayan and African Floras and published monographs on the genus *Ephedra*, Indian Aconites and Indian Oil Grasses. He was the acknowledged authority on *Apocynaceae* and *Gramineae*, while his contributions to the "Flora Capensis" and the "Flora of Tropical Africa" are well known.

He was a very familiar figure at Kew and must have been known to a very wide circle of Kewites, and we are sure that all members of the Guild will wish to join us in an expression of sympathy with Mrs. Stapf in her loss.

The photograph which we reproduce in this issue is one of great interest in that it portrays not only the late Dr. Stapf, but three former Keepers of the Herbarium and Library, in Professor Daniel Oliver, LL.D., F.R.S. (1864-1890), Mr. John Gilbert Baker, F.R.S. (1890-1899), and Dr. William Botting Hemsley, F.R.S. (1899-1908). The careers of these distinguished men are briefly set out in the *Kew Guild Journal*, vol. iii, pages 365 and 366.

DONALD MACGREGOR.

MUCH regret will be expressed by members of the Guild and those who were associated with him over a period of twenty-five years in Shanghai, at the death on August 6th, 1933, of Mr. Donald MacGregor, at Havant, Hampshire, at the age of 56 years.

He was born on June 24th, 1877, and after receiving his early education, entered the Heriot-Watt College in Edinburgh where he remained for three years before going to Dalkeith Palace Gardens for a similar period. He then came to Kew on January 6th, 1902, and was promoted to be sub-foreman of the Flower Garden in June, 1902, being transferred to the Temperate House in the same capacity in March of the following year.

Mr. MacGregor left Kew, January 9th, 1904, on his appointment as Superintendent of Parks and Gardens, at Shanghai, retiring eventually in 1929. While in the Far East, he made extensive collections of herbarium material and *Prunus MacGregorianum* (Plantae Wilsonae) is named after him. In 1909 he visited the Parks and gardens of the principal cities of America and Great Britain.

The following extract from the *Gardener's Chronicle* of August 12th, 1933, will enable our readers to gain a better conception of his work and interests in Shanghai. "He won the respect and goodwill of the authorities and the residents by his skill and willingness to assist all who desired to improve their gardens. He organised the parks system, established a nursery of about 40 acres in extent, and laid out an experimental garden of 12 acres for the purpose of studying the cultivation and improvement of farm and garden crops grown locally, and other crops he considered likely to be of use. Mr. MacGregor also designed the Memorial Park at Nanking. On his retirement, he was the recipient of many handsome tokens of the high esteem in which he was held by the Memorial Parks Design Committee, the Municipality, the Shanghai Horticultural Society and from the Garden Section of the British Women's Association of Shanghai."

Illness had laid him low for some months past, but it was somewhat of a shock to many of us to learn of his death. We wish to extend our heartfelt sympathy to his widow and family in their loss.

MRS. DOROTHY KATE POPENOE (née Hughes).

THOSE who were associated with Miss Hughes in the Herbarium during the years 1918-1923, will learn with much regret of her death on December 31st, 1932, at Guatemala City (another report states at Castella, Republic of Honduras), Central America, as the result of an operation.

While engaged in the Herbarium, her principal duties were in assisting the late Dr. Stapf, in his researches in *Gramineae*. Gifted with keen perception and considerable artistic skill for the illustration of botanical subjects, she carried out independent researches and published several papers. In 1923, she went to America and took up duties in the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, D.C. She married Dr. Wilson Popenoe of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington on November 17th, 1923. Dr. Popenoe was Plant Explorer to the United States Department of Agriculture and later became Director of Agricultural Experiments for the United Fruit Company of Boston, Mass. He is also the author of *A Manual of Tropical and Sub-tropical Fruits*, the standard work on this subject. Mrs. Popenoe made her home first in Tela, Honduras, but afterwards moved to Antigua in the Highlands of Guatemala.

Mrs. Popenoe's main interest, outside her home and family, was the study of Mayan relics and she made many exploratory trips into the wilder parts of Honduras, digging among the ancient graves, and studying the many monuments of this ancient civilisation which are to be found along the northern coast of Honduras, the banks of the Ulua river and in many places in Guatemala. She had become quite an authority on this subject and had contributed many articles to American periodicals.

Mrs. Popenoe leaves four young children who are being cared for by their grandparents in California.

We extend to Dr. Wilson Popenoe our sincere sympathy in his loss.

(I am indebted to Mr. George Catt, who was with Dr. Popenoe during his association with the United Fruit Company, for the information which has assisted in the compilation of these notes—*Editor*).

CHARLES CUNDY.

WE have to record with great regret the death of yet another Kewite at the venerable age of 84 years. Mr. Charles Cundy of Sudbury, Suffolk, died at his home at The Elms, Great Cornard, Sudbury, Suffolk on July 20th, 1933.

Born at Raydon, he had reached the age of seventeen years when he entered on his career and served in several private gardens and eventually went to Payton Hall, Boxford, where he remained until coming to Kew in 1878. He left in 1881 and acquired the nursery

business with which his name has been so long associated. He served on the Town Council of Sudbury for many years and took a keen interest in local affairs.

He was *President of the Kew Guild* in 1922-23 and always took a lively interest in its activities. He was a regular correspondent, and attended the Annual Dinners until his advancing years prevented him undertaking the long journey from Sudbury.

An appreciative memoir, with portrait, appeared in the *Journal* for 1922 (vol. iv, page 65).

PROFESSOR W. G. CRAIB, M.A., F.L.S., F.R.S.E.

It is with great regret that we have to announce, just as we are going to press, the death, while staying at Kew, on September 1st, 1933, of Professor W. G. Craib, M.A., F.L.S., F.R.S.E., Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Aberdeen. Professor Craib was formerly Assistant for India in the Herbarium, and for many years had been a regular summer visitor to Kew. He was probably the greatest living authority on the Flora of Siam and neighbouring regions.

All Kewites will wish to join in our expression of sympathy to Mrs. Craib in her sad loss. An account of Professor Craib's life and work will appear in the next number of the *Journal*.



KEW STAFF (JUNE 1st, 1933).

*(The Names of Life Members are preceded by an Asterisk).*Entered
Kew.

Director	*Sir Arthur W. Hill, K.C.M.G., M.A., Sc.D., D.Sc. (Adelaide), F.R.S., F.L.S., F.N.Z. Inst.....	1907
Assistant Director	J. S. L. Gilmour, M.A., F.L.S.	1931
Economic Botanist	H. C. Sampson, C.I.E., B.Sc., F.L.S....	1927
Assistant Botanist.....	B. L. Burt	1931
Clerk (Higher Grade).....	S. F. Ormsby.....	1923
Clerical Officer	Arthur Hearn	1932
Keeper of Herbarium and Library.....	*A. D. Cotton, F.L.S.....	1904
Deputy Keeper of Herbarium.....	Thomas A. Sprague, D.Sc., F.L.S.....	1900
Botanist	*Sidney Alfred Skan.....	1892†
"	*Miss Elsie M. Wakefield, M.A., F.L.S.	1910
"	William B. Turrill, D.Sc., F.L.S.	1909
"	John Hutchinson, F.L.S.....	1904†
"	Cecil V. B. Marquand, M.A., F.L.S....	1923
"	V. S. Summerhayes, B.Sc.....	1924
"	Miss M. L. Green, B.A., F.L.S.....	1912
"	F. Ballard, B.Sc.....	1929
" (Temporary)	N. Y. Sandwith, B.A.....	1924
"	C. E. Hubbard.....	1920†
"	E. W. B. H. Milne-Redhead, B.A.....	1929
" for India.....	C. E. C. Fischer.....	1925
" for South Africa.....	R. A. Dyer, M.Sc.....	1931
Botanical Artist.....	Gerald Atkinson.....	1922
Assistant Botanist (Library).....	Ernest Nelves.....	1920†
Assistant (Temporary Technical).....	Miss Ada F. Fitch.....	1892
" " "	Miss Mabel I. Skan.....	1919
" " "	Miss S. K. White.....	1929
" " "	Frederick C. Woodgate	1922
" " "	James H. Turner.....	1928†
" " "	Miss E. A. Bruce, B.Sc.....	1931
" " "	A. K. Jackson.....	1931
Temporary Assistant Botanist.....	A. R. Horwood, F.L.S.....	1924
" " "	A. A. Bullock, B.Sc.....	1929
" " "	H. K. A. Shaw, B.A.....	1925
" " "	Miss C. I. Dickinson, B.A.....	1929
Assistant Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory...	C. R. Metcalfe, M.A., Ph.D	1930
Keeper of Museums.....	*William Dallimore, V.M.H.....	1891†
Botanist	*John Henry Holland, F.L.S.....	1895†
"	F. N. Howes, M.Sc.....	1926
Preparer	Laurence J. Harding.....	1913
Curator of the Gardens.....	*John Coultts, A.H.R.H.S.....	1896†
Botanist	*William Nicholls Winn.....	1890†
Assistant Curators :—		
Herbaceous Department.....	George William Robinson.....	1922†
Arboretum	*Arthur Osborn.....	1899†
Decorative Department.....	A. S. Wilson	1932†
Tropical Department.....	Lewis Stenning.....	1925†
Temperate Department.....	*Charles P. Raffill	1898†
Clerical Officer	Reginald F. Williams.....	1923
" "	Ernest G. Dunk.....	1914†
" "	M. C. Prior.....	1932
" "	W. Walker	1929
Clerk	Frank C. Aldridge.....	1931
Shorthand Typist	Miss G. Pond.....	1929
"	Miss H. B. Judge.....	1930
"	Miss A. E. Barnes.....	1931
"	Miss G. Rockell.....	1928
Sergeant-Constable	Joseph Sealy.....	1903
Packer and Storekeeper.....	Harry W. Ruck.....	1907†
Assistant Superintendent of Works.....	T. W. Yates.....	1933

† Formerly a Student Gardener at Kew.

(N.B.—Mr. W. N. Winn retired June, 1933, and Mr. R. F. Williams was appointed Clerk (Higher Grade), also Mr. W. D. H. Prior was transferred to Kew as Clerical Officer from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries).

SUB-FOREMEN AND ARBORETUM PROPAGATOR.

<i>Department.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
Arboretum	Charles F. Coates	27 Sept., 1915	_____
Temperate House	Wm. W. McKenzie	3 Mar., 1930	Botanic Gardens, Glasgow.
Temp. House Pits	Alfred Mould	18 May, 1931	Milton Park.
Palm House	Robert W. Younger	15 July, 1929	R.H.S. Gardens, Wisley.
T. Range & Orchids	Brian C. Gibbins ...	31 Mar., 1930	Mereworth Castle Gdns. Kent
Ferrieres	Geo. E. Wolstenholme	11 Nov., 1929	Marsden Nurseries, Ashstead
Rock Garden	Geo. H. C. Vanson	26 May, 1930	Parks Dept., Torquay.
Herbaceous.....	John H. F. Saint ...	27 Jan., 1930	Messrs. Hillier & Sons, Winchester.
Decorative	Arthur P. Walby ...	28 Apr., 1930	Balcombe Place Gardens, Sussex.
Flower Garden ...	Frank G. Wheeler, N.D.H.	25 Jan., 1932	Beckenham Parks Department.
Propagating Pits	James L. Glasheen	5 Oct., 1931	R.H.S. Gardens, Wisley.

STUDENT GARDENERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Entered Kew.</i>	<i>Previous Situation.</i>
Philip L. Bachelor.....	9 May, 1932	Lampton Park, Hounslow.
James A. E. Blackman	17 Oct., 1932	Sheridan Nurseries, Toronto, Canada.
Henry J. Buck	8 June, 1932	Greenford Green, Middlesex.
Arthur R. T. Buckley ...	10 July, 1933	Dartington Hall, Totnes, Devon.
Thomas R. Clark	24 Oct., 1932	Salford Parks Department.
Walter J. Corkhill.....	6 June, 1932	Bees Ltd., Sealand, Cheshire.
Harry A. Cossom	24 Apr., 1933	Parks Dept., Cardiff.
John Douglas.....	16 Feb., 1931	St. Andrews Drive, Glasgow.
William F. Downes	10 July, 1933	Reading University.
George G. Elphick.....	7 Dec., 1931	Ford Manor, Lingfield, Surrey.
Alec S. Elson.....	17 Oct., 1932	Messrs. J. Burley's, Putney, S.W.
Frank H. Eul	23 May, 1932	St. Edward's School, Oxford.
Walter E. Everett	9 Jan., 1933	"Hi-Esmaro," New York, U.S.A.
George E. Gough	12 Oct., 1931	Salford Parks Department.
Albert E. Harper	1 June, 1931	Cheadle Royal Hospital, Cheshire.
John R. Hibbert	30 Nov., 1931	Hyde Park, London, W.2.
Ernest G. Hooper.....	4 Oct., 1932	Dartington Hall, Totnes, Devon.
George A. Hyland	24 July, 1933	Parks Dept., Manchester.
Arthur W. J. Ivey	10 Apr., 1933	Woburn Abbey, Notts.
Alan G. Kennelly.....	6 Feb., 1933	Brackenhill Gardens, Bournemouth.
Waldermar Leps.....	3 Apr., 1933	Berlin Botanic Garden.
John G. C. Mackenzie ...	7 Mar., 1932	Dunedin Botanic Garden, N.Z.
Pierre A. Martin-Lecoqte	8 May, 1933	Pepinieres Martin-Lecoqte, Louveciennes, France.
John E. May.....	13 Mar., 1933	Dartington Hall, Totnes, Devon.
Albert T. Mullins	25 Feb., 1930	Tresco Abbey and La Mortola.
Charles H. A. Robson ...	10 Aug., 1931	Messrs. C. Engelmann Ltd., Saffron Walden.
Armando Salvai	14 Nov., 1932	La Mortola, Ventimiglia, Italy.
Jack A. N. Scott	1 Aug., 1932	Messrs. Secretts Nurseries, Twickenham.
Joseph R. Spray	8 Aug., 1933	Parks & Gardens Dept., Southend-on-Sea.
Mark Stanley	20 Oct., 1931	Parks Dept., Manchester.
Francis J. Stayner	12 Apr., 1932	St. George's Park, Port Elizabeth, S.A.
Arthur J. Taylor	29 Feb., 1932	Loddon Gardens, Twyford.
Hubert Taylor	5 Oct., 1931	John Innes Hort. Inst., Merton.
James C. Taylor	9 Jan., 1933	Dartington Hall, Totnes, Devon.
Walter C. Ward	23 May, 1932	Dartington Hall, Totnes, Devon.
George Wassell.....	11 Jan., 1932	Birmingham Parks Department.
Richard V. Williams ...	27 Feb., 1933	Messrs. Strachan & Evans, Wrexham.
Frederick H. Wright ...	28 Dec., 1931	Cambridge Botanic Garden.
Garden Boys :—C. Parker, R. F. Miles, M. H. Dunk, G. J. Sealy, G. J. Jackman and E. F. Bundy.		

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>
*Abbot, James M.	Sept., 1898 ...	F., Park Farm, Woking Village, Surrey.
Adams, R.	Apr. 1903 ...	St. Joseph's Hospital, Burlington Lane, Chiswick.
Adamson, John.	July 1909 ...	N., Moniaive, Dumfriesshire.
Agate, C. J.	Apr. 1926 ...	33, Hicks Lane, Great Neck, Long Is., N.Y., U.S.A.
Aikman, John, M.B.E.	Oct. 1932 ...	40, Mortlake Road, Kew.
*Aikman, Miss M. G.	Nov. 1924 ...	40, Mortlake Road, Kew, Surrey.
*Alcock, Mrs. N. L., F.L.S.	Nov. 1918 ...	Dept. of Botany, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.
Alcock, R. M.	Mar. 1930 ...	H.G., Hailey, Ipsden, Oxon.
*Allen, C. E. F.	Feb. 1904 ...	Supt. Agric., Port Darwin, N. Territory, Australia.
Allison, B. W.	Jan. 1930 ...	Asst. Supt., Parks Dept., Salford, Lancs.
*Allt, W. S.	Jan. 1911 ...	Cold Spring, New York, U.S.A.
Alston, A. H. G., M.A.	June 1925 ...	British Museum (Nat. Hist.), S.W.7.
*Anderson, A. W. C., N.D.H. (N.Z.)	Feb. 1926 ...	Botanic Gardens, Dunedin, N.Z.
*Anderson, J. R.	Oct. 1905 ...	Supt., John Blodgett Estate, Grand Rapids, Mich., U.S.A.
*Anderson, J. W.	June 1910 ...	Minneopa, Cynwyd, N. Wales.
Andrews, C.	Oct. 1922 ...	F., Tresco Abbey, Scilly Islands.
Archer, Sydney.	Mar. 1895	
*Arden, Stanley.	June, 1900 ...	c/o National Bank of Australasia, Adelaide, S. Australia.
*Armbrecht, Otto.	Jan. 1898	
Armstrong, James	Mar. 1893	
*Armstrong, Robert	Oct. 1897	
*Arnold, George.	Oct. 1894 ...	Essex.
Arnold, T. A.	Jan. 1931 ...	c/o Municipality Buildings, Kimberley, South Africa.
*Arthur, Alec	April 1899 ...	U.S.A.
Ashlee, T. R.	April 1910 ...	Univ. of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, U.S.A.
Astley, James	Nov. 1898 ...	Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
Atkins, L. G.	Oct. 1931 ...	Rollo Rd., Hextable, Swanley, Kent.
Attenborough, F.	Feb. 1896 ...	H.G., Annesley Ho., Villa Rd., Nottingham.
*Aubrey, A. E.	April 1910 ...	12, Monk Hopton, Bridgnorth.
Augull, Karl.	July 1902 ...	N., Latvia Dohoh, Vecvagar, Russia
*Badgery, R.	Aug. 1906 ...	Smallack Drive, Crown Hill, Devon.
*Baggesen, Niels	Dec. 1900 ...	Hardy Plant Nursery, Pembury, 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 Parks and Fst., Box 288, King's Pk., Bloemfontein, S.A.
*Baker, E.	Oct. 1920 ...	Supt., Parks Dept., Hackney, N.
Baker, G. A.	Jan. 1911 ...	N., Buller Road, Laindon, Essex.
Baker, Wm. G., A.H.R.H.S.	Dec. 1887 ...	C., Bot. Gardens, Oxford.
*Balen, J. C. van.	Mar. 1919 ...	P. W. Dept., Union Buildings, Pretoria, Union of S. Africa.
Bally, P.	Aug. 1916.	
*Band, R.	Oct. 1908 ...	c/o Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Av., W.C.2.
*Banfield, F. S., F.L.S.	May 1927 ...	Dept. of Agric., Fraser's Hill, Pahang, F.M.S.

† *Abbreviations* :—H.G., Head Gardener ; F., Foreman ; N., Nurseryman ; M.G., Market Gardener ; C., Curator ; D., Director ; M., Manager ; B.G., Botanic Garden ; S., Superintendent, etc.