



THE
JOURNAL
OF THE
KEW GUILD,

AN ASSOCIATION OF
KEW GARDENERS, Etc.
PAST AND PRESENT.

JUNE, 1936.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President : 1935-36 :—Robert Lewis Proudlock.

President : 1936-37 :—Charles P. Raffill, A.H.R.H.S.

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

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

(To whom all remittances should be addressed.)

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

Members of Committee :

Retire 1937.

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

Retire 1938.

A. Osborn, Kew.
R. S. Lynch, Totnes.
W. M. Campbell, Southend.
F. R. Long, South Africa.

Retire 1939.

L. Buss, Durham.
C. E. Hubbard, Kew.
W. Hales, A.L.S. etc, Chelsea
J. Robbie, Sudan.
R. Binnington, Southampton

Retire 1940.

A. W. C. Anderson, N.Z.
F. N. Howes, D.Sc., Kew.
F. S. Sillitoe, Kew.
C. H. Middleton Kingston.

Foreman : B. B. WASS.

Student Gardener : G. URTON.

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acted as Superintendent of the Government Gardens at Allahabad, these two notable Kewites were together at Calcutta until February, 1896. During his period of duty at Calcutta, Mr. Proudlock was directly associated with Sir George King, K.C.I.E., who was Director of the Botanical Survey of India and Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Calcutta. When Sir George King was on leave, Sir David Prain acted for him, and our President has grateful recollections of kind hospitality shown to him by both Sir David and Lady Prain.

In February of the following year (1892) our President was sent to Lower Burma on a collecting expedition; and the Islands of Mergui and Pahtau, the Tenasserim River, and the district around Rangoon yielded him many living plants and more than 500 herbarium specimens. The climate of Calcutta proved very trying, and the kindness of Sir George King resulted in several periods of short leave being granted to enable Mr. Proudlock to recuperate in Upper India and in the Darjeeling mountains, during which time he enjoyed the hospitality of Messrs. Gammie, Pantling and Hartless (fellow Kewites). It was in February, 1894, that Mr. H. J. Davies arrived from Kew as an additional Assistant Curator to the Gardens.

Mr. Proudlock's health continued to suffer in consequence of frequent attacks of malaria and dysentery, and in February, 1896, through the good offices of Sir George King, he was transferred to Ootacamund, a district with an excellent climate, in the Nilgiris.

The Curator's headquarters are situated in the Government Botanic Gardens, Ootacamund. The different gardens and parks in his charge in the temperate climate of Ootacamund (about 7,350ft. altitude), comprised: (1) The Botanic Gardens. (2) Government House Gardens. (3) Several other Government parks and lands. (4) At Coonor, Sim's Park and orchard (about 6,000ft. elevation) in a warm, temperate climate, where apples, peaches, plums, etc., are cultivated. (5) Burliar Garden (2,500ft.), tropical climate, where mangosteen, clove, nutmeg, cacao, allspice, etc., are grown. (6) Kullar Garden (about 1,350ft. elevation), tropical climate. In the two latter gardens tropical economic plants such as pineapples, cardamons, arrowroot, rubber and fibre plants are grown.

Kullar was thus quite tropical, while Burliar was several degrees cooler. It was in these latter stations that considerable trials were made with rubber. Mr. Proudlock's many activities at Ootacamund are well known, and he made many improvements in the Gardens which are too numerous to mention in these notes. He made several collecting trips on the Nilgiris for the Botanical Survey of India and discovered two new species, *Oberonia Proudlockii* King and Pantling, and *Bulbophyllum Proudlockii* J. J. Smith.

In November, 1908, he was sent on deputation for six months to design parks and gardens for the City of Rangoon. The areas with which the municipal authorities were most concerned consisted of bare, unsightly pieces of ground, and to what extent he succeeded can be well appreciated by those who visit Rangoon to-day. From May-June, 1909, Mr. Proudlock was engaged in inspecting and

reporting on the Government Rubber Plantations in the Bombay Presidency.

On the completion of his inspection of the Rubber Plantations, further duties lay before him, and in July, 1909, he arrived at Ramna, Dacca (Bengal) as Arboricultural Expert to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. After the administrative restoration of the province of Eastern Bengal to the Presidency of Bengal his official designation, in 1913, became that of Arboricultural Adviser to the Government of Bengal. From his headquarters at Dacca he made many visits of inspection to Shillong, Chittagong, Khulna and Darjeeling. His principal achievement was the laying-out of the new civil station of Ramna, Dacca—a task with which he was occupied until the close of his long and interesting career. I have made no direct reference to Mr. Proudlock's writings in these notes, but they include many Reports and Notes on rubber-yielding plants, fibre plants, etc.

Our President retired from the Indian Government Service on March 12th, 1918, after twenty-nine years service in India, and settled down in Jersey, Channel Islands.

It was not long, however, after his retirement that his love of travel took him back again for a holiday in India, which lasted from November, 1920, to June, 1921. After his arrival in Calcutta he went to Dacca, where he spent some time in experimenting with and in testing some of his mosquito traps.

Later on he proceeded to the Nilgiris, where, with a friend, he undertook a strenuous walking tour on the high mountains along the western side of the district.

From November, 1929, to June, 1930, Mr. Proudlock again visited India. He went to Ramna, Dacca, for the chief purpose of trying out ingenious types of mosquito traps and in trying to make further improvement in them, for use in dwelling houses in malarial districts.

Again he returned to India—this time with Mrs. Proudlock—leaving England in November, 1930, and returning in May, 1932, after a very pleasant stay in the fine climate of the Nilgiris.

In July and August, 1934, our President visited Iceland and made a collection of 203 specimens during his stay there, and in June, 1935, he collected 178 specimens of the local flora in Jersey, Channel Islands, for the Kew Herbarium.

It will be thus seen that Mr. Proudlock is a man with many interests with which Mrs. Proudlock also associates herself.

Our President is a man of great kindness and generosity, and remarkably active considering that he is now in his 74th year. Kewites the world over will wish to associate themselves in an expression of the hope that he and Mrs. Proudlock may long be spared to enjoy their years of retirement, and their interest in Kew and the Kew Guild.

ERNEST G. DUNK.
1936.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1935.

The Annual General Meeting was held at the Clarendon Restaurant, Hammersmith, W., at 6.30 p.m. on May 23rd, 1935. Mr. William Hales, A.L.S., V.M.H., presided over an attendance of approximately sixty members.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Hon. Secretary, and as there were no comments thereon it was proposed from the chair that they be passed; this was unanimously agreed to.

The Hon. Secretary then read the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year 1934/35. On the proposition of Mr. D. Bliss, seconded by Mr. G. Lamb, it was resolved that these be accepted.

Mr. George T. Lane, supported by Mr. H. J. Davies, proposed the election of Mr. Robert Lewis Proudlock as President for the year 1935/36, and it was unanimously resolved to ask Mr. Proudlock to occupy the position for the ensuing year.

In signifying his acceptance, Mr. Proudlock expressed his great pleasure at filling the office of President of the Guild, and intimated that he would do all that lay in his power to further the interests of the members during his year of office. Mr. Proudlock's remarks were received with acclamation.

The Hon. Treasurer pointed out the difficulties that arose from the practice of closing the Guild Accounts annually on April 30th, and asked that the financial year might coincide with the calendar year. Mr. W. Dallimore, supported by Mr. G. T. Lane, moved that the alteration should be made as desired by the Hon. Treasurer, and this action was agreed upon without dissent.

Mr. A. Osborn remarked that it had been brought to his notice by several members that in consequence of the R.H.S. Chelsea Show now occupying four days (Tuesday to Friday inclusive), it might be desirable for the Committee to consider the alteration of the date of the Annual General Meeting and Dinner to a Wednesday (*i.e.*, the second day of the Show). No discussion arose from this suggestion in favour of the alteration, and the matter was regarded as closed.

Mr. W. Hales—the Chairman—took the opportunity of reminding the meeting of the appeal that had been circulated on behalf of the Guild Educational Fund, and urged the members to make a special effort in recognition of the Silver Jubilee year of Their Majesties the King and Queen.

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Hales for presiding over the Annual Meeting, and for his assistance to the Guild during his year of office as President of the Guild. There being no further business, the meeting closed at 7.15 p.m.

THE KEW GUILD ANNUAL REPORT, 1934/35.

The Committee take pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year 1934/35.

The Annual General Meeting was held at the Clarendon Restaurant, Hammersmith, on May 31st, 1934, at 6.30 p.m. Mr. Arthur Osborn presided over an attendance of more than 50 members. The meeting was followed by the Annual Dinner, when Mr. William Hales, A.L.S., A.H.R.H.S., Curator of the Chelsea Physic Garden, presided over a record attendance of 161 members.

The members of the Committee who retire in normal sequence are:—Messrs. W. Sharp, J. Coutts, C. H. Curtis, F. S. Banfield and W. Gullick. The following have been nominated to fill the vacancies thus created:—Messrs. L. Buss, C. E. Hubbard, W. Hales, J. Robbie and R. Binnington. Mr. G. R. Groves has been elected to represent the Sub-Foremen and Mr. G. E. Dean the Student Gardeners. The duties of Hon. Treasurer will continue to be carried out by Mr. L. Stenning and Mr. E. G. Dunk is willing to again act as Hon. Secretary and Editor of the Journal. Messrs. J. D. Snowden and S. A. Pearce have been recommended as Hon. Auditors for the ensuing year.

The final statement of the Taylor Memorial Fund is included in the financial statements, and shows that a further £2 2s. 6d. has been received and sent to Mrs. Taylor. It may be of interest to record that the total receipts since the inauguration of the Fund amounted to £78 8s. 6d., of which £39 13s. 0d. was expended for the Memorial, and the balance of £38 15s. 6d. has now been paid over to Mrs. Taylor.

It is with some satisfaction that the Committee are able to report that the Journal has been circulated, and it is hoped that while all members may not yet have received copies owing to their absence in London, nevertheless, the standard of the Guild publication will be found to be maintained.

The Committee desire to commend the appeal on behalf of the Educational Fund to all members and in particular to those who have served overseas, and to express their gratitude to Mr. R. L. Proudlock for the initial subscription of £10 which has been received on behalf of the Fund.

The Dümmer Memorial Prize for 1934 has been jointly awarded to Messrs. G. W. G. Freeman and J. Offley, while Mr. W. H. Corkhill is to be awarded the 1934/35 Matilda Smith Prize.

Since the compilation of the 1935 Journal we regret to record the deaths of Mr. John Gregory and Mr. Harold Musk.

As a result of the Hon. Secretary's appeal for donations to the Benevolent Fund on the occasion of the 1934 Dinner, £15 5s. 6d. was received.

No grants have been made during the past year from the Educational Fund, but the Committee have approved the advance of £15 towards the expenses of a Student proceeding to Canada in the near future, on an exchange basis.

The receipts for the year under the General Account amounted to £107 11s. 7d., and the expenditure to £104 1s. 10d., and there remained a balance in hand of £89 5s. 9d., from which amount the 1935 Journal has yet to be paid.

J. S. L. GILMOUR,

Chairman of Committee.

KEW GUILD GENERAL ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MAY, 1935.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Receipts from 1933-34 Account	85	16 0	Printing 1934 Journal half-tone		
Life subscriptions and additional subscriptions 1934 ...	12	12 0	Blocks and post envelopes, etc.	73	1 6
Annual subscriptions & arrears	18	8 7	10 New Receipt Books ...	1	16 6
Advertisements in 1934 and 1935 Journal ...	61	12 0	Hon. Secretary's honorarium ...	15	0 0
Special sales for 1934 ...	0	2 6	Hon. Secretary's postages and incidental expenses together with postage on 1934 Journal	10	7 11
Dividend on £300 5% New South Wales Stock 1935-55 (less Income Tax) ...	11	12 6	Hon. Treasurer's postages and incidental expenses ...	0	8 11
Dividends on £26 6s. 3d. 3½% War Stock ...	0	18 4	Printing notices for Annual General Meeting 1934 ...	1	0 0
Balance from 1934 Dinner Account ...	0	16 6	Typing Kew Guild Annual Report and Balance Sheets	5	0
Interest on Post Office Savings Bank 1934 ...	1	9 2	Wreath for late Mr. J. Fraser ...	1	1 0
			Wreath for late Mr. J. Gregory	1	1 0
			Cash in Hand ...	4	13 1
			Balance in Post Office Savings Bank	84	12 8
	<u>£193</u>	<u>7 7</u>		<u>£193</u>	<u>7 7</u>

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
216 Life Subscribers of £1 at ½ rate ...	108	0 0	*£300 5% New South Wales Stock 1935-55 at par ...	300	0 0
240 Life Subscribers of £2 at ½ rate ...	240	0 0	£26 6s. 3d. 3½% War Stock at par ...	26	6 3
Assets exceed Liabilities	90	2 0	Valuation of Journals in stock	15	0 0
			Valuation of Typewriter	7	10 0
			Balance at Bank	84	12 8
			Cash in Hand	4	13 1
	<u>£438</u>	<u>2 0</u>		<u>£438</u>	<u>2 0</u>

*This includes the Thomas Bequest £92 8 6

WATSON MEMORIAL EDUCATION FUND

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance of 1933-34 Account ...	53	4 6	Nil		
Mr. F. G. Walsingham ...	1	0 0	Balance in Bank	69	1 3
Mr. R. L. Proudlock ...	10	0 0			
Dividends on £100 3½% War Stock ...	3	10 0			
Interest on deposit in Post Office Savings Bank 1934 ...	1	6 9			
	<u>£69</u>	<u>1 3</u>		<u>£69</u>	<u>1 3</u>

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

LIABILITIES				ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance of Assets ...	169	1	3	£100 3½% War Stock valued at			
				par ...	100	0	0
				Balance in Bank 1934 ...	69	1	3
	<u>£169</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>£169</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

THE DÜMMER MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND

RECEIPTS				EXPENDITURE			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance of 1933-34 account ...	4	10	0	Purchase of 1934 Memorial Prize	2	8	0
Dividend on £70 Funding Loan				Balance in Bank ...	5	0	4
at 4% ...	2	16	0				
Interest on deposit in Post Office							
Savings Bank ...	0	2	4				
	<u>£7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>£7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance of Assets ...	75	0	4	£70 Funding Loan at 4% valued			
				at par ...	70	0	0
				Balance at Bank ...	5	0	4
	<u>£75</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>£75</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>

THE BENEVOLENT FUND

RECEIPTS				EXPENDITURE			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance of 1933/34 Account ...	70	8	8	Grants to Mr. J. Gregory from			
Interest on deposit in Post Office				May to December ...	17	10	0
Savings Bank 1934 ...	1	12	1	Loan to Sports Club for Kew			
Subscriptions for 1934 ...	15	7	8	Guild Badges and neckties ...	15	0	0
				Balance in Bank ...	54	18	5
	<u>£87</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>£87</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>

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J. S. L. GILMOUR,

Chairman of Committee.

THE MATILDA SMITH MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from 1933-34 Account	5	1 10	Purchase of the 1934 Memorial		
Dividend on £50 L.C.C. 5% Stock	2	10 0	Prize	2	2 0
Interest on deposit in Post Office Savings Bank	0	2 7	Balance in Bank	5	12 5
	<u>£7</u>	<u>14 5</u>		<u>£7</u>	<u>14 5</u>

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance of Assets	55	12 5	£50 L.C.C. 5% Stock valued at par	50	0 0
	<u>£55</u>	<u>12 5</u>	Balance in Bank 1934-35	5	12 5
				<u>£55</u>	<u>12 5</u>

ANNUAL DINNER, MAY 31st, 1934

RECEIPTS			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To 157 Tickets at 7s.	54	19 0	To Clarendon Restaurant	52	6 6
			Menu Cards	1	4 0
			Artistes sundries	0	4 6
			Gratuities	0	5 0
			Incidentals	0	2 6
			Balance paid to General Fund	0	16 6
	<u>£54</u>	<u>19 0</u>		<u>£54</u>	<u>19 0</u>

T. W. TAYLOR MEMORIAL FUND ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from 1934 account	0	2 6	Paid to Mrs. E. Taylor	2	2 6
Donations :—Mr. F. G. Preston	0	10 0			
Mr. G. Coombes	0	10 0			
Mr. L. P. Richardson.	1	0 0			
	<u>£2</u>	<u>2 6</u>		<u>£2</u>	<u>2 6</u>

N.B. This account is now closed.

THE ANNUAL DINNER, 1935.

THE ANNUAL DINNER was held on May 23rd, 1935, at the Clarendon Restaurant, Hammersmith, and attracted a record attendance of 180 members (the previous highest was 161 in 1934).

The President of the Guild, Mr. Robert L. Proudlock, presided. The Loyal Toast was duly accorded full musical honours, and immediately following, all stood in silence for a brief space as an act of remembrance for Absent Friends. Mr. Proudlock then introduced the Toast of the Kew Guild with the following remarks :—

“ At this time of national rejoicing I feel sure that we, members of the Kew Guild, desire to express our feelings of sincere loyalty, affection and devotion to His Majesty King George V. and to Her Majesty Queen Mary in this, the Silver Jubilee year of their wonderful reign; and to wish Their Majesties every happiness now and for many years to come. As all are well aware, His Majesty has always taken a kindly and sympathetic interest in all matters which concern the welfare of his subjects, among whom we humbly include ourselves.

I desire to express my cordial thanks to you, my fellow men, for the great honour which you have bestowed upon me by electing me to be your President for the year. It is an honour of which I am deeply sensible and which I greatly appreciate.

During my term of office I shall be pleased to be of service in carrying out your wishes, so far as I may be able, in regard to any suggested measures, approved by the Committee, for furthering the interests and the well-being of members of the Guild.

Messages expressing regret at being unable to be present have been received from Sir David Prain, Sir Arthur Hill (who is absent in Sheffield), and many others.

We should have felt greatly honoured to have had these two distinguished gentlemen with us to-night. Unfortunately, they have not been able to come, and we much regret their absence on this occasion.

To-night it is my privilege, on your behalf and on my own, to offer our personal congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Gilmour on their recent marriage, and to express our sincere good wishes that they may both be blest with a full measure of good health, happiness and prosperity in life.

It is difficult for those of our members who have never worked abroad to understand the depth of the loyal feeling which our brothers from distant countries have for Kew, especially when they honour us with their presence at a Kew Guild dinner.

On behalf of the other members present, I offer on this happy occasion a very cordial welcome to the following overseas members :—

Mr. W. E. Bassett (Dominica, British West Indies), Mr. F. L. Squibbs (Seychelles), Mr. F. R. Long (Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa), Mr. E. A. Braybon (Pahang, Federated Malay States), Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Russell (Burma), Mr. L. Richardson (Sudan), Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Leslie (India). They will soon feel themselves at home among their fellow Kew men here to-night in an atmosphere where cordiality, kindness and good fellowship prevail. We wish them all a very enjoyable evening, and that, when they return to their respective posts and homes in far-off lands, they will convey with them pleasant memories of this happy gathering.

In the year 1893 the Kew Guild was formed, and it is now a well-established organisation. The Guild publishes a Journal annually. The Guild and the Journal provide a bond of Association between Kew men, past and present, for their mutual information, interest and benefit. When one's work is being carried on in a distant land—as in India—it is always a great pleasure to receive and to read the Journal. It gives welcome news of Kew and of many Kew men, including former colleagues and friends. The notes and articles recording the work and experiences of Kew men at home, in the British Dominions, and in foreign countries are usually full of very interesting information and are much appreciated. In this connection it is sincerely hoped that such notes and articles will long continue to form an interesting feature in the Journal.

I am desired to say a few words to you regarding an important notice which your Hon. Secretary, Mr. Dunk, has shown to me. It relates to the financial position of the Watson Memorial Educational Fund. The Committee is at present in great need of more money to strengthen the Fund. I, therefore, appeal to all of you who are interested in the object for which the fund has been established, to be kind enough to contribute as generously as you can towards its support.

It was on August 23rd, 1886, nearly 50 years ago, that I entered Kew. I thought Kew was a wonderful place, with its unique collection of plants both out of doors and in the glass houses, and with the instructive and interesting exhibits of economic products in the museums. Since then the collections of plants at Kew have been vastly increased in number and, also, in the great variety of species represented. As most of you know, it is a beautiful place in spring and summer. Moreover, it is still, as it was in 1886, recognised as the finest and the richest Botanic Garden in the world.

To-night it would take too long to give you details of my experiences at Kew. I have, however, always remembered with gratitude the many opportunities and advantages which I fortunately enjoyed during the two years and four months I spent there, and I still have an agreeable recollection of a most interesting and profitable time whilst there.

It is only after young men have left Kew that they begin to realise and to appreciate more fully what a wonderful institution Kew is as

a technical and training establishment to fit them to take important positions at home as well as in other parts of the world.

I am sure that there are many former men, many of whom are present to-night, who feel equally as proud of their connection with Kew as I; and it will not be any exaggeration to say that the great majority of us have feelings of warm affection for the noble institution to which we all owe so much.

On being appointed to the Indian Government Botanic Gardens service at the end of December, 1888, I left Kew with mixed feelings of regret, but full of bright hopes for the future.

During the seven years I was there, I served under the late Sir George King, except when he was on leave, when Sir David Prain acted for him as Superintendent. The late Sir George King was a very kind and sympathetic chief; and I got on well with him, as also with Sir David Prain. Mr. Lane, Assistant Curator, was always a cheery colleague, and both he and Mr. Davis, second assistant, were agreeable and pleasant men to work with. They both well deserve credit for the willing assistance which they at all times gave me while we were happily associated at Calcutta.

In February, 1896, I was transferred to Ootacamund; and I took over charge as Curator, of the Government Botanic Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris, on the 11th of that month.

Ootacamund is known as the Queen of Indian Hill Stations; and it has a good climate. It is situated in a long, irregular valley in the central part of the Nilgiris, from 7,250 to about 7,500 feet above sea level. The Botanic Garden is a beautiful and very attractive place, and it is open, free to the public.

Accounts of the miscellaneous and of the experimental works carried on in the different gardens will be found in the Annual Reports of the Department.

After having been stationed on the Nilgiris for 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ years, I was deputed, in November, 1908, to Rangoon for six months to design gardens in that city. I was then sent to Bombay on special duty to inspect and report on the Government Experimental Rubber Plantations in different parts of the Presidency.

From Bombay I was deputed to Dacca for one year to lay out gardens and open spaces and to plant avenues in the new civil station of Ramna, selected as the site for the capital of the newly-formed Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. I have spent a very busy life, full of sustained interest.

In March, 1918, I retired on pension after serving eight years and eight months at Dacca; while my total service in India amounted to a little over 29 years.

By way of conclusion, I am glad to be able to say that my work was interesting, and from it I derived much satisfaction and pleasure during the best years of my life. I served first under the Government of Great Britain for nearly four years, and afterwards for a much

longer period under the Government in India—the land which has been well described as ‘the brightest jewel in the British Crown.’

I now ask you to raise your glasses and drink the toast of the Kew Guild and its future prosperity, coupled with which I wish to add the name of my former colleague and old friend, Mr. George Thomas Lane.”

The President then presented the prizes to the following Kew Student-Gardeners : Messrs. G. W. Freeman and J. Offley (Dümmer Memorial Prize); Mr. W. J. Corkhill (Matilda Smith Memorial Prize), Mr. T. R. Clark (Hooker Prize, presented by Sir A. W. Hill), Mr. G. W. G. Freeman (the Mutual Improvement Society’s Prize).

On this occasion it had been arranged that the principal speeches of the evening should occupy the first half of the evening, to be followed by the musical programme.

Accordingly, Mr. George T. Lane, A.H.R.H.S., a former President of the Guild, referred at length to Mr. Proudlock’s work in India and his own association with him while at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, Calcutta. (As many of the details given in the course of these remarks are included in the notes of Mr. Proudlock’s career at the beginning of this issue, I have avoided duplicating this information here.—EDITOR.) Mr. Lane’s remarks were of great interest in proposing the toast of “Our President”; this was also accorded full musical honours.

A brief interval followed, when the company re-assembled to enjoy a splendid musical programme for which Mr. J. S. L. Gilmour and an enthusiastic company of Kewites had made themselves responsible. The following is the detailed programme :

1, Band Selection; 2, Pianoforte Solo, Mr. R. Vaughan-Williams; 3, Selected Songs, Mr. D. Daniels; 4, Humorous Sketches, Mr. Frank Folk; 5, Band Selection. (Interval.) 6, Part Songs (under the direction of Mr. J. S. L. Gilmour); 7, Bagpipe Selections, Pipe-Major E. R. Collins; 8, Band Selection.

In conclusion Mr. Proudlock expressed his appreciation of the arrangements and successful entertainment in the following words :—

“You must have been pleased to hear Mr. Lane’s speech in reply to what I have said. I am afraid he has spoken about me in rather flattering terms, of which I feel I am not quite worthy. On an occasion like the present, however, after having dined well, we find ourselves good-humoured and friendly, so that we are all quite prepared to allow those who speak a fairly wide latitude. Mr. Lane understands and appreciates the privilege of this freedom of speech, and I think you will all agree with me that he has admirably played his part to-night.

Accordingly, I now have great pleasure in thanking Mr. Lane for the kind expressions concerning me, and I can assure him that I greatly appreciate the friendly sentiments which he has so ably expressed.

I understand that Mr. Gilmour, as conductor of the choir, and Mr. Sinclair are chiefly responsible for the organisation of the excellent programme which we have all listened to with great pleasure and appreciation. They, therefore, deserve our special thanks. Further, these two gentlemen, as, also, Mr. Folk, Mr. Vaughan-Williams, Mr. Daniels and other members of the Kew staff, have all, singly and collectively, performed their parts with great credit. I must also mention Pipe-Major Collins, who has delighted us with his bagpipe music—reminiscent of the Land o'Cakes, where fine, brave lads and bonnie lasses often meet and thoroughly enjoy themselves by taking part in their lively and exhilarating national dances. These performers may feel assured that we have enjoyed listening to all the various items in the programme. They have given us a fine, bright and very creditable performance, of which the artists may well be proud.

I now have pleasure in proposing on your behalf, as well as on my own, a very hearty vote of thanks to all those who have so kindly given us such an enjoyable entertainment to-night.

I am sure the eyes of those present to-night, and particularly the eyes of the ladies, must have been gladdened by the sight of the lovely flowers, which have been so artistically arranged in the decoration of the tables. It gives me, on your behalf, great pleasure to propose a cordial vote of thanks to those who have so kindly arranged these.

Then last, but not the least important matter which I will now mention is the work of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Dunk. Only those who have had experience of similar duties can fully appreciate what a large amount of work is involved in organising and carrying out all the arrangements to ensure the success of a large social function such as we have enjoyed to-night. Great credit and praise is due to him for the admirable way in which he made and carried out all the arrangements in connection with this very enjoyable dinner. I feel sure I am voicing the feelings of you all when I say that he deserves both praise and our appreciation for having made every one of us feel thoroughly comfortable and happy and full of the feeling of good fellowship. I now have very great pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Dunk".

Then the whole company joined hands and sang the grand old song, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," and a very successful gathering was then brought to a close by the singing of "God Save the King."

ANNUAL REPORT, 1935-36.

THE Committee desire to submit the Annual Report for the year 1935-36. In the first instance they wish to point out that the financial statements, following the decision of the 1935 Annual General Meeting, have been made up to the end of the calendar year, December 31st, a practice which will be continued in future years.

The Annual General Meeting was held at the Clarendon Restaurant, Hammersmith, on May 23rd, 1935, at 6.30 p.m., with Mr. William Hales, A.L.S., A.H.R.H.S., as Chairman. The Meeting was followed by the Annual Dinner, when Mr. Robert L. Proudlock, formerly Curator of the Ootacamund Botanic Gardens, presided over a gathering of 180 members, the highest attendance in the history of the Guild.

The Members of the Committee who are due to retire this year are Messrs. J. S. L. Gilmour, W. Lamberton, J. McPherson, and W. L. Lavender. The following nominations to fill the vacancies are submitted for approval:—Messrs. A. W. C. Anderson, F. N. Howes, F. S. Sillitoe and C. H. Middleton. Mr. B. B. Wass has been elected to represent the Foremen and Mr. G. Urton, the Student Gardeners at Kew. The duties of Hon. Treasurer will continue to be carried out by Mr. L. Stenning. Mr. E. G. Dunk enters upon his fourteenth year as Hon. Secretary and Editor, and while he is willing to fulfil the duties of his dual office for a further year, yet he has expressed the wish that the Committee should bear in mind a suitable successor in the near future. Messrs. S. A. Pearce and A. S. Wilson are recommended as Hon. Auditors for the ensuing year.

The appeal on behalf of the Guild Educational Fund proved very disappointing, as only £20 15s. 0d. was forthcoming from subscriptions. The Committee desire to stress the urgency of further support for this very deserving attempt by the Guild to help present-day Student Gardeners. As an example of the usefulness of this Fund it is only necessary to state that a loan of £15 was made during the past year to a Student Gardener towards his expenses in proceeding to Canada on an exchange basis.

Resulting from the Hon. Secretary's circular notice on the occasion of the Annual Dinner of last year, subscriptions amounting to £9 1s. 6d. were received for the Benevolent Fund, which now has £65 6s. 9d. to its credit. No claims have been made on it during the past year.

The 1936 *Journal* is in the hands of the printers, but owing to unforeseen set-backs, it is regretted that publication is scarcely possible before the Annual General Meeting. Members can, however, rest assured that copies will be circulated at an early date. It would be of great assistance to the Editor if members would notify him of appointments, changes of address, marriages, and items of general interest. It is the earnest desire of the Committee to publish an interesting *Journal* annually, but co-operation is essential and it is hoped that this request will be met.

In commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of his late Majesty King George V, our President, Mr. R. L. Proudlock, has supplemented his previous gift to the Guild by a further £15. It has been agreed, in consultation with the donor, to apply this gift to the purchase of Government Stock, in order that the annual dividend may be used to purchase a second prize to be awarded for British Botany. While the Dümmer Memorial Prize has supplied an award since its

inception, it is felt that a second prize has long been desirable. The Committee wish to associate themselves in an expression of gratitude to Mr. Proudlock for his generous action.

Since the publication of the 1935 *Journal* we regret to record the deaths of Messrs. J. Gregory, H. Musk, A. E. P. Griessen, G. T. Lane, J. MacGregor and J. Robbins, while it is fitting also to mention the late Lord Wakehurst, who was for many years a regular subscriber to the Guild, and displayed a great interest in the *Journal*.

It is of general interest to note that our holding of £300 New South Wales Stock 1935/55 at 5% was converted to 3% Stock, 1955/58 in April 1936 and a cash bonus on conversion has accrued to our general account amounting to £13 10s. 0d. The alternative to this conversion was redemption at par, and members will realise that a profitable investment at the present time is a difficult undertaking at a low purchase price. The invested securities of the Guild are all above par value, a matter of no small satisfaction.

The receipts for the period ending December 31st, 1935, under the General Account amounted to £85 0s. 3d., and the expenditure to £101 8s. 3d., while the balance available was £72 17s. 9d. (The fall in receipts is entirely due to the period under review being considerably less than a full year—May 1st to December 31st, 1935).

J. S. L. GILMOUR,
Chairman of Committee.

April 30th, 1936.

KEW GUILD GENERAL ACCOUNT
BALANCE SHEET (Year ending December 31st, 1935).

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from 1934-35 account..	89	5 9	Printing 1935 Journal, supply blocks, etc. ..	75	10 6
Annual subscriptions & arrears	15	17 0	Manila Envelopes for Journal..	0	17 6
Life Subscriptions	10	0 0	Hon. Secretary's Honorarium..	15	0 0
Advertisements in 1935 Journal	51	8 3	Postages on 1935 Journal and Hon. Secretary's postages ..	7	10 0
Special sale of 1935 Journal ..	0	2 6	Printing notices for Annual General Meeting 1935 ..	0	18 0
Dividend on £300 5% New South Wales Stock 1935-1955 (less Income Tax)	5	16 3	Typing Annual Report and Balance Sheets 1935..	0	5 0
Dividends on £26 6s. 3d. 3½% War Stock	0	18 4	Hon. Treasurer's postages and incidental expenses ..	0	6 3
Interest on Post Office Savings Bank deposits	0	17 11	Wreath for late Mr. A. E. P. Griessen	1	1 0
			Balance at Bank	72	16 1
			Cash in Hand	0	1 8
	£174	6 0		£174	6 0

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
214 Life Subscribers of £1 at ½ rate	107	0 0	£300 5% New South Wales Stock 1935-55 at par	300	0 0
244 Life Subscribers of £2 at ½ rate	244	0 0	£26 6s. 3d. 3½% War Stock at par	26	6 3
Assets exceed Liabilities ..	68	4 0	Valuation of Journals in stock	15	0 0
			Valuation of Typewriter ..	5	0 0
			Balance at Bank	72	16 1
			Cash in Hand	0	1 8
	£419	4 0		£419	4 0

WATSON MEMORIAL EDUCATIONAL FUND

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from 1934-35 account	69	1 3	Printing circular notices ..	0	18 6
Subscriptions resulting from 1935 Appeal.. ..	20	15 0	Grant to Mr. A. R. Buckley on proceeding to Canada ..	15	0 0
Dividends on £100 3½% War Stock	3	10 0	Balance at Bank	79	0 1
Interest on Post Office Savings Bank deposit.. ..	1	12 10	Cash in Hand	0	0 6
	£94	19 1		£94	19 1

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Nil .. ..	..	..	—	£100 3½% War Stock at par ..	..	100	0 0
Balance of Assets ..	..	179	0 7	Balance at Bank .. ..	..	79	0 1
				Cash in Hand .. ..	..	0	0 6
		<u>£179</u>	<u>0 7</u>			<u>£179</u>	<u>0 7</u>

DÜMMER MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Balance from 1934-35 account..		5	0 4	Nil .. ..	..	—
Dividend on £70 Funding Loan at 4% .. ..	..	1	8 0	Balance at Bank .. ..	..	6	11 2
Interest on deposit Post Office Savings Bank..	..	0	2 10				
		<u>£6</u>	<u>11 2</u>			<u>£6</u>	<u>11 2</u>

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Nil .. ..	..	..	—	£70 Funding Loan at 4% at par	..	70	0 0
Balance of Assets ..	..	76	12 2	Balance at Bank .. ..	..	6	12 2
		<u>£76</u>	<u>12 2</u>			<u>£76</u>	<u>12 2</u>

MATILDA SMITH MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Balance from 1934-35 account		5	12 5	Nil .. ..	..	—
Dividend on £50 L.C.C. 5% Stock		1	5 0	Balance at Bank .. ..	..	7	0 2
Interest on Post Office Savings Bank deposit ..	..	0	2 9				
		<u>£7</u>	<u>0 2</u>			<u>£7</u>	<u>0 2</u>

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Nil .. ..	..	..	—	£50 L.C. 5% Stock at par ..	..	50	0 0
Balance at Assets ..	..	57	0 2	Balance at Bank .. ..	..	7	0 2
		<u>£57</u>	<u>0 2</u>			<u>£57</u>	<u>0 2</u>

 THE BENEVOLENT FUND

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from 1934-35 account..	54	18 5	Nil		
Donations as a result of Annual Dinner Appeal 1935	9	1 6	Balance at Bank	65	6 9
Interest on Post Office Savings Bank Deposit.. .. .	1	6 10			
	<u>£65</u>	<u>6 9</u>		<u>£65</u>	<u>6 9</u>

 ANNUAL DINNER (May 23rd, 1935).

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Sale of Tickets	61	12 0	Clarendon Restaurant (180 dinners at 6s. 6d.)	58	10 0
			Postages	0	16 0
			Printing Menu Cards	1	5 0
			Artists sundries (per Mr. Sinclair)	0	6 0
			Gratuity to Mr. Daniels for services	0	10 0
			Miscellaneous expenses (Hon. Secretary)	0	5 0
			Balance in Hand, Nil		
	<u>£61</u>	<u>12 0</u>		<u>£61</u>	<u>12 0</u>

The foregoing accounts have been duly checked, compared with Vouchers, Bank Books, Stock Certificates, etc., and found to be correct.

Signed, SYDNEY A. PEARCE, } Hon. Auditors.
 J. D. SNOWDEN, } 20th April, 1936.

THE CRICKET CLUB, 1935.

The Annual General Meeting of the Cricket Club was held in the Lecture Room on April 17th, 1935, when the following officers were elected: Mr. L. Stenning, Captain; Mr. J. Heppell, Vice-Captain; Mr. G. H. Preston, Hon. Secretary; and these officers, with the addition of Messrs. C. Coates and G. Curry formed the Committee.

The season was an exceptionally good one. A list of fixtures was arranged which included two mid-week and three evening matches. Out of the 16 matches played, 11 were won, 3 lost, 1 drawn, and 1 tied; but owing to holidays and the commencement of the football season five matches had to be scratched.

The season opened on May 4th with an away match against St. Luke's C.C. on Richmond Athletic Ground. The weather was cold and not at all suitable for cricket. The home team won the toss and decided to bat first on a soft wicket, and were dismissed for the small total of 24, R. Wing taking 6 wickets for 10 runs. Kew replied with an excellent total of 163 for 8 wickets, when stumps were drawn. The feature of this game was the excellent innings of 77 by J. Ewart, which included two 6's.

Our next match was against John Innes C.C., Merton, played in the Old Deer Park on May 11th. Kew won the toss and batted first, scoring 110 for 4, when the innings was declared closed. John Innes made a very poor start, losing 3 quick wickets for 12 runs, and due to good length bowling by R. Dean and J. Glasheen; the innings finally closed for 32.

The next match was away to R. H. S. Wisley C.C. This has now become an annual fixture and always creates keen rivalry. The home team won the toss and decided to put us in first. We made a disastrous start, 3 wickets being down for the small total of 17, but with J. Ewart and G. Curry together things improved; both played very cautious cricket, giving very few chances; the partnership realised 53 runs, when the innings finally closed for a useful total of 86. Wisley, too, fared disastrously and were all dismissed for 38, thanks to the good bowling of R. Wing, who took 7 wickets for 25 runs.

Our first evening match was played on May 20th, at Richmond, against Richmond Borough Council C.C., and resulted in another victory for us by 15 runs. Kew batted first and scored 107 for 2 wickets, declared, G. Curry being chief scorer with 37 not out. Richmond scored 92 all out; R. Dean secured 6 wickets for 19 runs.

On June 1st we played against H.M.O.W. (Kew) C.C. at Raynes Park. The Gardens won the toss and batted first on a very hard wicket, making a very useful total of 107. G. Curry contributed 44 not out. H.M.O.W. then batted and were dismissed for 56 runs.

The annual mid-week fixture between Students and Staff was played on Kew Green on June 5th, and quite naturally the Students

were very keen to get their revenge after their heavy defeat of the previous season.

Mr. L. Stenning captained the Staff and Mr. J. Heppell the Students. The Staff won the toss and decided to bat first on a very good wicket, but made a disastrous start, the first wicket falling with only 2 runs on the board; wickets continued to fall cheaply, half the side being dismissed for 19 runs. The Students were certainly playing well together and giving very few runs away in the field. E. Robson and R. Dean bowled throughout the innings, which finally closed for 49.

Between the innings the teams were entertained to tea on the Lawn Tennis Club's enclosure by the kind invitation of Sir Arthur and Miss Hill, and as they were unable to be present Mr. and Mrs. J. S. L. Gilmour acted as hosts, and their hospitality was much appreciated by all.

The Students started none too well in their innings, and 3 wickets were down for 29 runs. This early collapse was soon checked by G. Curry and D. Wonfor, and the staff total was passed before the fall of the next wicket. The innings finally closed with the score at 83.

The return match with R.H.S. Wisley C.C. was played on June 6th in the Old Deer Park, and again we were victorious by 29 runs, the scores being 72 against 43, E. Robson taking 4 wickets for 9 runs.

Our next fixture was on June 15th on the ground of Trinity College, Cambridge, against the Cambridge Botanic Garden C.C.; this aroused a good deal of interest. Kew won the toss and decided to bat first on an excellent wicket. Our opening batsmen both played very cautiously, and after some skilful batting 35 were scored before the first wicket fell, 43 runs were added before the next wicket fell; this was quite a useful start. Runs continued to come steadily, and the hundred was reached with only 4 wickets down; after this runs came slower. The innings finally closed with the respectable total of 133; the chief scorers were J. Ewart (40), R. Dean (33) and W. Pearce (22). F. G. Preston, an "old Kewite," took 5 wickets for 26 runs.

The teams were then entertained on the ground to tea by the home team, after which the Cambridge side opened their innings rather disastrously, losing 6 wickets for only 40 runs; this collapse was checked when F. G. Preston and E. Warburg joined partnership and raised the score to 80 for 7 wickets, when E. Warburg was out for a useful 18 runs. The next wicket fell at 119 runs, F. G. Preston having scored a useful 56 runs. The most exciting stage of the game was now reached, 15 runs being required and 2 wickets still to fall, but to our relief the innings closed at 127. G. H. Preston captured 6 wickets for 27 runs.

In the evening the team, with other members from Kew, were shown round the Botanic Garden, and after some refreshments provided by Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Preston, we left Cambridge for home after a very enjoyable day.

Our next home match was against the Past Kewites, and was played on Kew Green in ideal cricket weather. We won the toss and batted first, but lost one wicket with only 8 runs on the board; then a useful partnership by J. Ewart and G. Preston raised the score to 66 before the fall of the next wicket.

After this wickets fell rather quickly, due to the excellent attack of the visitors, and the innings closed for 102, J. Ewart being chief scorer with 53. W. Hockley for the visitors took 6 wickets for 15.

The Past Kewites started none too well, 1 wicket falling for 10 runs; they, however, made a splendid recovery and the next wicket fell at 78. Runs continued to mount up and our score was passed with only 5 wickets down, the innings finally closing for 146: H. Patton 30 and F. L. Squibbs 44; G. Curry taking 6 wickets for 57. The teams had tea at the boathouse and this was followed later by a flannel dance.

On June 27th we played our return match against John Innes C.C. at Merton, and after a very close and exciting finish the result was a tie with 98 runs each, the chief scorers being E. Sleight (35) and R. Dean (20).

On July 2nd and 3rd we played a two-evening match against Kew C.C. on Kew Green. We batted first and were only able to collect 98 runs, thanks chiefly to the excellent innings of 42 by J. Glasheen. Kew C.C. started off in good style, and at the fall of the first wicket had scored 50 runs. Runs continued to come quickly, our bowlers meeting with very little success, and our score was passed with still 5 wickets to fall. The innings eventually closed for 147. R. Wing took 5 wickets for 32.

Our return match with the Past Kewites was again played on Kew Green on July 13th in ideal conditions. We batted first and the score rose to 73 when the first wicket fell; this was a very good send-off. Runs continued to come at a fast rate, for the batsmen had gained the upper hand of the bowling, and with the score at 168 for 9 the innings was declared closed: G. Curry 33, E. Robson 28, and R. Wing 34.

The Past Kewites were unable to get going, and were all out for 70 runs, R. Wing taking 5 wickets for 15 runs.

The biennial visit to Sutton's C.C., Reading, took place on July 26th. The party was shown over the trial grounds and houses during the morning, which proved very interesting and enjoyable. Kew won the toss and decided to bat first. Our opening batsmen scored quickly and at the fall of the first wicket had made 66 runs, a very useful start. Runs continued to come, and the innings closed for 140, G. Curry scoring 50 (his first 50 of the season). Suttons opened their innings very steadily; with the score at 41 for 3 wickets there was a collapse, due chiefly to some good bowling by J. Glasheen, who obtained 6 wickets for 14 runs. The innings closed for 67. Our thanks are due to Mr. A. F. Sutton, who entertained us to lunch and tea.

The return evening match with Richmond Borough Council was played on Kew Green on July 22nd and resulted in a win for Kew. Richmond Borough Council batted first and scored 59 for 6 declared. Kew replied with 100 runs for 6 wickets (G. Curry 31 runs and R. Dean 26).

On July 27th we were away to Hampton Council C.C. Kew won the toss and decided to bat first, but we were dismissed for the modest score of 67 runs. Hampton replied with 137.

Our final match of the season, which resulted in a draw, was played on Kew Green against St. Luke's C.C. on August 17th. The visitors won the toss and batted first and made a very useful start, the first wicket falling at 44 runs; runs continued to come quickly, and the innings closed for 129 runs, J. Glasheen taking 5 wickets for 45 runs. Kew then commenced their task to try to pass this total, but time would not permit, and stumps were drawn with the score at 99 runs for 8 wickets, at a very interesting stage of the game. (G. Curry 50).

The Committee wish to take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the marked improvement in the support that has been given to the club during the past season, and hope that 1936 will be quite as successful.

Batting Honours.

- J. Ewart, 77 against St. Luke's C.C., 53 against Past Kewites, 41 against Cambridge Botanic Garden.
- G. Curry, 50 against Sutton's C.C., 50 against St. Luke's C.C., 44 not out against H.M.O.W. (Kew).
- R. Dean, 40 against Sutton's C.C.
- J. Glasheen, 42 against Kew C.C.

Bowling Honours.

- R. Wing, 7 for 25 against R.H.S. (Wisley) C.C., 7 for 38 against Kew C.C., 6 for 10 against St. Luke's C.C.
- J. Glasheen, 6 for 14 against Sutton's C.C., 5 for 13 against St. Luke's C.C.
- R. Dean, 7 for 46 against Staff, 6 for 19 against Richmond Borough Council, 5 for 17 against John Innes C.C.
- G. Preston, 6 for 27 against Cambridge Botanic Garden.
- G. Curry, 6 for 57 against Past Kewites.
- E. Robson, 4 for 9 against R.H.S. (Wisley) C.C.

G. H. PRESTON,

Hon. Secretary, 1935.

THE FOOTBALL CLUB, 1935/36.

The second half of our 1934-35 season provided us with several attractive fixtures, although the weather was far from pleasant. It may have suited some, especially those who revel in mud baths, the stickiest of pitches and a heavy ball. We were unfortunate in losing the services of our regular captain, P. W. Page, who left Kew for a year in Italy—at La Mortola—"Jim" Glasheen and "Bill" Pearce all within a few weeks. To lose such stalwarts left us sadly depleted of players for a while. We fulfilled all our fixtures, however, and though we were often on the losing side, we closed the season with a fine win over the Saracen F.C. at Wandsworth. Previously we met Sutton's F.C. on our own ground, and under conditions that were as bad as they could be, suffered defeat by 8 goals to 2. One "match" that is worth recalling, in spite of rain, mud, and a glut of goals, was the "local Derby" game, "Wizards" *versus* "Regulars". The regular team was far too good for the opposition and the result, 13 goals to 1, is no reflection on their lack of spirit and endeavour, for it produced real good fun, with many hard knocks and a soaking in the bargain.

The Annual General Meeting in 1935 resulted in the election of the following officers: B. B. Wass, Captain; T. G. Curry, Vice-Captain; J. Heppell, Hon. Secretary; Messrs. T. R. Clark and S. Holt, members of Committee.

A good fixture list was arranged with clubs in the district, and it was pleasing to be associated with new opponents on several occasions. Entry was again made for the Richmond and the Twickenham Charity Cup Competitions. One looked-for fixture, that with Sutton's F.C., was not possible this year, as their League fixtures did not leave an open date suitable to us.

Our opening match was on September 21st, 1935, and our opponents were the Feltham Ramblers F.C. in the first round of the Twickenham Charity Cup. Against a better balanced side we had to admit defeat by 4 goals to 1. This game was played on our ground in the Old Deer Park, and was a clean, sporting encounter. We did not have to wait long for our first victory, however, for in our second match we defeated our old opponents, Wandsworth Parochial F.C., by 3 goals to nil, our centre-forward's good positional play being rewarded by a hat-trick.

The visit to Wisley F.C. followed, and encouraged, no doubt, by our previous win, we avenged last season's defeat by winning a cleanly fought, though vigorous, game by 4 goals to 1.

New opponents from the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington defeated us by 4 goals to nil, in an enjoyable game early in November. This match was reported by the local press and spoke of the sporting contest, and warmly complimented the Gardens' defence, especially the work of the goal-keeper. We derived a good

deal of satisfaction by reversing the result in the return game in January, when, after being 2 goals down, our forwards found the net three times in the closing fifteen minutes of the game.

The Cumbrians Association F.C. provided one of our hardest encounters, and defeated us by 4 goals to 1 on November 29th.

With the beginning of the New Year, the team settled down and enjoyed a run of successes, including a double victory over Kew Association F.C., while the "Wizards" conceded us 12 goals in a match, played for once in fair weather. We found new and sporting opponents in a team formed by the Ilford Parks Sports Club, meeting there our old friend George Gough. In this match, which seemed destined to be postponed owing to fog and frost, after a journey to Ilford, the team maintained its winning efforts and won by 3 goals to 1, W. Grant as centre-forward showing particularly accurate shooting power. The return fixture was arranged for March 28th, and a warm welcome was assured to the Ilford team, whatever the ultimate result of the game.

On February 22nd, Wisley F.C. came to our ground, "saw and conquered," and our colours were lowered for the first time since December 14th. A good, hearty match resulted, and although hard knocks were shared, we parted good friends after tea at the "Sun Inn." Between friends and rivals what does a 5-2 defeat mean? Only an incentive to reverse the issue another day!

March 7th brought with it an interest in the Richmond and District Charity Cup, and our opponents were Staines Lammas F.C. on their ground. Play was very determined in character, and much keenness was displayed on a heavy ground. Both teams played good football and a drawn game (2-all) meant a replay on our ground at some future date.

The replay was on March 21st, and we were all prepared to continue our associations with the Staines team, for no better or cleaner opponents had been met during the whole season. Things went quite wrong, however, and in spite of a good, sporting encounter we were defeated by a stronger combination by six clear goals. Thus our interest in trophies was ended until another season.

With the season drawing to its close, it gives some pleasure to record this brief review; our record has been one which we shall not be ashamed of, or even disheartened with. In mere figures our record is:

Matches played, 17; won, 9; lost, 7; drawn, 1; goals for, 44; against, 37.

W. Grant, with 20 goals to his credit, is our leading scorer for the 1935/36 season.

As Hon. Secretary for the past season, may I take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to all who have encouraged us with their support (vocally as at Wisley especially), as linesmen, to those who

have filled vacancies in the team at the shortest possible notice, or by adjustment of duties enabled others to assist in the team. In conclusion a special word of thanks is due to Frank Brinsley, who on many occasions undertook to referee matches, often a thankless task, in the bad weather conditions which prevailed during the past season.

J. HEPPELL,

Hon. Secretary, 1935/36.

THE SOCIAL CLUB, 1935-36.

During the second period of the 1935 season the members showed more enthusiasm and entered heartily into the games.

Two evenings were set apart for inter-club games with the John Innes Social Club. The matches were full of interest and created good-fellowship. The Gardens Social Club won both series of games, although the second contest found us up against a stiffer opposition.

The Annual Meeting of the Social Club was held on October 1st, 1935, when the Secretary's Report and Treasurer's statements were adopted unanimously. The following members were elected to hold office during the 1935-36 season: Mr. J. Lewis (Chairman), Mr. R. E. Dean (Hon. Secretary), Mr. E. Robson (Hon. Treasurer), with Messrs. Grant and S. Holt as Members of Committee. A kind offer from Mr. and Mrs. J. S. L. Gilmour, offering the use of a room in their house on two evenings each week, was accepted with pleasure and thanks. This invitation would provide opportunity for reading, chess and music, and was very welcome to all members, giving as it did a greater measure of comfort for such relaxation. As a direct result of Mr. and Mrs. Gilmour's kind action, the season has proved to be one exhibiting greater enthusiasm and keener competition, and the Club feel that they are playing some part in creating a good spirit of fellowship between the Foremen and Student-Gardeners. With the co-operation of Mr. Bullock and other members of the Herbarium staff in friendly rivalry over the chess-board, this spirit is apparent in other sections of the Gardens.

R. E. DEAN.

Hon. Secretary, 1936.

THE SWIMMING CLUB, 1935.

At the Annual General Meeting the following were elected to hold office for the 1935 season: A. H. Pettigrew, Captain; W. Everett, Vice-Captain; G. J. Leith, Hon. Secretary; and B. B. Wass and R. E. Dean, as Members of Committee.

At the beginning of the season many members of the club frequented the Richmond Public Baths, a good augury for the prosperity of the club later in the summer months. Newcomers to the Gardens had brought new talent, and keen rivalry was soon manifest among members, and practice soon commenced in the Thames. In reference to these practice swims, many thanks are due to those who manned the safety boats which accompanied the swimmers. Low water, which was often our lot, did not prevent full distance practices being engaged in.

It was on the evening of July 19th, somewhat earlier in the season than usual, that a procession of boats and officials in launches moved up to the Isleworth Gate from Williams' raft at Kew Bridge, while many spectators were along the river bank too. Approximately at 6.10 the "Start" signal was given, and the annual race was under way. Robson was soon to the fore, strongly challenged by Pettigrew and Pooley, followed by Elson, Hardman and Fysh. Excitement rose high among the spectators, who shouted their encouragement to the contestants, and even megaphones roared at particular fancies. Robson held to his lead, and Pooley soon came into second place. The finish came with Robson a comfortable winner, followed by (2) Pooley, (3) Pettigrew, (4) Elson, (5) Fysh (the youngest competitor), (6) Hardman, and (7) Leith. Owing to indisposition several entrants did not compete.

G. J. LEITH,
Hon. Secretary, 1935.

THE BRITISH BOTANY CLUB, 1935.

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Lecture Room on March 8th, 1935, when Mr. E. Nelmes presided over a large gathering of past and prospective collectors. Mr. Nelmes was re-elected President, Mr. G. W. Freeman Hon. Secretary, and Messrs. J. C. Taylor, B. B. Wass and J. Offley as Members of the Committee. Following the election of Officers Mr. J. S. L. Gilmour gave sound advice on the most suitable "Floras" to be consulted, and repeated the usual warning against the uprooting or over-picking of rare plants. Mr. J. C. Taylor, the retiring Hon. Secretary, spoke in reference to collecting, drying and mounting, and specimens from various collections were exhibited as a guide to new members.

It is gratifying to record that the increased interest in the British Botany Club, so apparent in 1934, was equally manifest during 1935, and collections were submitted at the close of the year by Messrs. G. Addison, F. C. Brinsley, C. F. Collins, G. Curry, S. Holt, C. Last, R. Mowforth, A. Pettigrew, L. Prosser, G. H. Preston, H. Rudge, A. Simpson, H. H. Willis and E. Wray.

Favourable weather prevailed on each collecting excursion throughout the year, and conditions generally were ideal, both for collecting

and drying. The usual Saturday afternoon and evening trips were arranged and fresh ground covered at Wisley, Cheddar and Runnymede, while several members took full advantage of trips arranged by Dr. W. B. Turrill in conjunction with the Chelsea Polytechnic students.

Commencing the season on April 13th, a visit was made to the Epsom and Headley district, where many interesting early flowering plants were found. On May 4th, Staines Ponds was our venue, but owing to drainage operations being in progress our "bag" here was disappointing.

As in former years, the evening trips were very well attended and much useful material was secured. Mr. G. W. Robinson conducted the River Thames ramble on May 15th and that to Teddington Sand Pits on July 24th; Mr. E. Nelmes was our guide to the latter spot on July 5th, and Mr. C. Hubbard took charge during our annual collecting visit in the Queen's Cottage Grounds on June 19th.

On June 1st Mr. J. C. Taylor took a small party to Epsom Downs, where several interesting species were found.

The annual trip to Milford-on-Sea was held on July 10th under ideal conditions, and a large party under Dr. W. B. Turrill made the most of the day's excursion (not overlooking a visit to the historic Hurst Castle). Among the many plants collected were the following: *Glaucium flavum*, *Genista tinctoria*, *Crithmum maritimum*, *Calystegia Soldanella*, and *Ammophila arenaria*. On the return journey a pleasant hour was spent in the New Forest, where we found *Veronica montana*, *Scirpus setaceus*, *Blechnum spicant* and *Ruscus aculeatus*. Nearer home, another stop was made on the Hog's Back, near Guildford, where many typical chalk plants were found, including *Phyteuma orbiculare*.

On Sunday, June 30th, an unusual and very interesting day was spent by a few members at Cheddar," where *Sedum rupestre* and the rare *Dianthus caesius* were found. A Saturday afternoon visit to Wisley took place on July 27th under the able guidance of Mr. Robinson, and among a large collection of interesting specimens were: *Alisma ranunculoides*, *Veronica scutellata*, and the rare *Agrostis canina* var. *fascicularis*. The Brent Canal banks were visited on July 31st, and the season ended with two trips to the ponds at Runnymede on August 14th and 19th. These proved very enjoyable excursions, for from Staines Bridge the journey to Runnymede was made by a rowing boat, by the use of which we were able to secure good specimens of many aquatics, in particular *Nuphar lutea*, *Utricularia vulgaris*, *Hydrocharis Morsus-ranae*, *Lemna trisulca* and *Myriophyllum spicatum*.

At the end of the year the collections were submitted for examination and all were awarded certificates. The collection of G. H. Addison was of outstanding merit, and he will be awarded the Dümmer Memorial Prize for 1935, while that made by G. H. Preston was highly commended and will doubtless be considered should a further prize be possible this year.

In concluding these notes on a successful year with the British Flora, Messrs. J. S. L. Gilmour, G. W. Robinson, E. Nelves and C. E. Hubbard, together with Dr. W. B. Turrill and others, are deserving of our warmest thanks and appreciation for the valuable assistance that has been given to the Club during the past year.

G. W. G. FREEMAN,

Hon. Secretary, 1935.

THE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY, 1934-35.

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Garden Library on September 14th, 1934. Mr. C. P. Raffill occupied the chair, and thirty-three members were present. The election of officers for the session resulted in Mr. Raffill and Mr. Robinson being re-elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively, with Mr. T. R. Clark, Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Fisher, Assistant Secretary, and Messrs. J. C. Taylor, G. W. Freeman and G. F. Wheeler as members of the Committee.

Twenty-one papers were read during the session, eighteen being given by Students and three by members of the Kew staff. The papers were of a high standard generally and showed care in preparation, while, as can be seen from the syllabus, the subjects dealt with were very diverse in character. The average attendance was 29.8, whilst the number participating in the discussions was 11.4 per meeting. It is pleasing to record that throughout the session 37 individual members took part in the discussions.

The Hooker Prize was awarded to Mr. T. R. Clark and the Society's prize to Mr. G. Freeman. The sum of £2 2s. 0d. was received from voluntary subscriptions to defray the cost of the Society's prize, thus enabling a prize worthy of the Society to be purchased. A donation of £1 4s. 3d. was forwarded to the Royal Gardeners' Benevolent Fund from the members.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.—Four visits were arranged during the summer and proved successful.

On May 5th thirty-three members visited the well-known gardens of Mr. Lionel de Rothschild at Exbury, near Southampton, where a remarkable collection of *Rhododendron spp.* are grown under semi-woodland conditions. Mr. L. de Rothschild himself received the party and provided a much appreciated lunch upon our arrival.

On May 25th, twenty-six members visited Highdown, Goring-by-Sea, the residence of Major F. C. Stern. This is a most interesting garden showing a wide range of plants cultivated in soil having a very high lime content. The party was conducted through the gardens by Major and Mrs. Stern, and much of interest was seen, in particular the transformation that had been carried out in the

disused chalk pit. The whole party was entertained to tea in the picturesque residence from which the Gardens take their name.

Later in the season twenty-three members visited Messrs. John Waterer, Son and Crisp's Nurseries at Twyford, and although inclement weather marred this trip, yet much of interest was seen, and the few hours available were well spent.

To conclude the activities of the 1934/35 session twenty-nine members visited the trial grounds of Carter's Tested Seeds at Raynes Park, and were very efficiently conducted around the warehouses and trial grounds by members of the staff, among whom we should mention Messrs. Lavender, Jones and Sargeant. Much useful information was gleaned as a result of this trip, and we look forward to renewing acquaintance in future seasons.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES. 1934-35 SESSION.

1934.			
Oct. 15th.	Impressions of Gardening in New England.		Mr. A. Osborn.
Oct. 22nd.	Questions from Members.	...	...
Oct. 29th.	Trees and Shrubs for the Small Garden.	...	Mr. G. Freeman.
Nov. 5th.	Insecticides and Fungicides.	...	Mr. G. Groves.
Nov. 12th.	Points in connection with Glasshouse construction.	...	Mr. D. Hogg.
Nov. 19th.	*Sub-tropical Gardening.	...	Mr. H. F. Davies.
Nov. 26th.	The Cultivation of the Apple.	...	Mr. D. Wells.
Dec. 3rd.	Liliums and Nemocharis.	...	Mr. J. Fisher.
Dec. 10th.	Twelve months among Roses.	...	Mr. J. Heppell.
1935.			
Jan. 7th.	The Gardener, Past, Present and Future.		Mr. G. F. Wheeler.
Jan. 14th.	*Hardy Trees and Shrubs.	...	Mr. C. P. Raffill.
Jan. 21st.	*Cap Roig and the Costa Brava.	...	Mr. J. Corkhill.
Jan. 28th.	Saxifragas for the Trade and Alpine Garden.		Mr. R. E. Dean.
Feb. 4th.	Stone Fruits on Walls.	...	Mr. B. B. Wass.
Feb. 11th.	*Berlin Botanic Gardens.	...	Mr. F. L. Simmonds.
Feb. 18th.	*The Vegetation of New Zealand.	...	Mr. J. Ewart.
Feb. 25th.	Rock Garden Construction.	...	Mr. G. Addison.
March 4th.	* <i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	...	Mr. J. Leith.
March 11th.	Spring and Summer Bedding Schemes.	...	Mr. G. Dean.
March 18th.	*Plants of the Isles of Scilly.	...	Mr. J. Lewis.
March 25th.	The Cultivation of Sweet Peas.	...	Mr. I. Robbie.
April 2nd.	The Origin of the British Flora.	...	Mr. J. S. L. Gilmour.
April 9th.	The Annual Report.	...	...

* Lantern Lecture.

T. R. CLARK,

Hon. Secretary, 1935.

LECTURES, 1935-36.

Arboriculture and Forestry (1934-35).—Lecturer, Mr. W. Dallimore.

Distinctions :—W. J. Corkhill, W. Everett, J. W. Ewart, R. D. Hogg, P. W. Page and B. B. Wass.

General Botany.—Lecturer, Mr. V. S. Summerhayes.

Distinctions :—G. W. G. Freeman, J. Lewis and J. Offley.

Soils and Manures.—Lecturer, Dr. H. L. Richardson.

Distinctions :—J. W. Ewart and R. D. Hogg.

Plant Nomenclature.—Lecturer, Miss M. L. Green.

Distinctions :—G. H. Addison, J. Commeau, R. E. Dean, R. E. Hardman, J. Heppell, J. Lewis, P. McCormack, P. Mottier, B. J. de Ruyter, A. J. Simpson and H. J. Ward.

Plant Pathology (Insect Pests).—Lecturer, Mr. C. Potter.

Distinctions.—A. R. T. Buckley, R. D. Hogg, J. W. Ewart, W. J. Corkhill.

Systematic Botany.—Lecturer, Miss M. L. Green.

Distinctions :—G. H. Addison, G. Dean, S. Holt, F. R. Mines, A. H. Pettigrew, L. N. Prosser, E. H. Robson, H. C. Rudge and E. C. Wray.

Advanced Systematic Botany.—Lecturer, Dr. T. A. Sprague.

Distinctions :—W. J. Corkhill, G. J. Leith and J. Offley.

Plant Physiology and Ecology.—Lecturer, Dr. W. B. Turrill.

Distinctions :—G. H. Addison, G. W. G. Freeman, P. McCormack, H. C. Rudge and E. C. Wray.

Arboriculture and Forestry (1935-36).—Lecturer, Mr. W. Dallimore.

Distinctions :—R. E. Dean, G. W. G. Freeman, J. Lewis, P. McCormack, G. H. Preston, H. C. Rudge and H. Truman-Fossum.

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

Distinctions :—C. A. Cann, L. Lannie and A. H. Pettigrew.

Plant Pathology (Fungi).—Lecturer, Mr. A. D. Cotton.

Distinctions :—R. E. Dean, H. Truman-Fossum, G. W. G. Freeman, P. McCormack, G. H. Preston.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

VISITORS TO THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW, DURING 1935.—1,091,220 visitors were admitted to the Gardens, a decrease of 79,149 as compared with 1934. This decrease is largely attributed to the destructive frost in May (16-17), when the floral beauty of the Gardens, so attractive at that time of the year, was completely spoiled, and the rainy spells in June and the early autumn. May provided the greatest monthly attendance with 195,298 visitors (1934,

329,477), and December the lowest with 10,121. Easter Monday (April 22nd) had 55,149 visitors to its credit, and December 24th saw only 10 persons passing through the turnstiles.

The following is a statistical analysis for the year ending December 31st, 1935 :—

	Weekdays (Not Students days)	Weekdays Students Days	Total Weekdays	Sundays	Monthly totals of all days
January	4,811	635	5,446	6,718	12,164
February	8,001	1,043	9,044	15,597	24,641
March	30,934	4,329	35,263	54,395	89,658
April	106,217	4,761	110,978	44,730	155,708
May	108,724	11,913	120,637	74,661	195,298
June	81,918	6,445	88,362	84,850	173,213
July	62,911	12,394	75,305	62,542	137,847
August	110,791	8,097	118,888	52,012	170,900
September	35,783	5,198	40,981	27,955	68,936
October	15,750	2,417	18,167	18,061	36,228
November	6,010	610	6,620	9,886	16,506
December	2,778	180	2,958	7,163	10,121
	574,628	58,022	632,650	458,570	1,091,220

The year 1935 was characterised by very mixed weather, late frosts, droughts in March and July, and a disastrous gale on September 6th. The effects of this latter catastrophe were only too evident; a fine example of *Populus generosa* was denuded of its upper branches, an old Lombardy Poplar was snapped off to within a few feet of the ground, and trees in many parts of the Gardens suffered severely. The fine old tree of *Sophora japonica* had a large limb torn off, and groups of horse-chestnuts felt the full force of the gale.

The summer may be best described as "showery," relieved by one short hot spell, and the year's closing months brought heavy and often prolonged rain, producing an aggregate for the twelve months of 24.52 inches.

In 1934 the total consumption of Thames-water for watering, etc., was 31,731,000 gallons, and during 1935, 25,638,000 gallons, a decrease of 6,093,000 gallons.

The following details will doubtless be of interest (approximate to the nearest 1,000 gallons) :—

January	...	...	919,000
February	...	...	1,130,000
March	...	...	1,515,000
April	...	...	1,544,000
May	...	...	1,919,000
June	...	...	1,440,000
July	...	...	4,701,000
August	...	...	6,609,000

September	...	...	2,443,000
October	...	...	1,318,000
November	...	...	969,000
December	...	...	1,131,000
Total			25,638,000

Visitors to the Gardens will doubtlessly miss the familiar Horse Chestnut tree which was surrounded by a low iron fence on the river side of the Rhododendron Dell. Of latter years this had become unsightly and somewhat dangerous, and it has been cut down during the past winter. The collection of oaks will be extended to occupy the gap caused by the removal of the Chestnut.

The collection of succulents in the Shermann Hoyt House continues to be a centre of interest to visitors. Thanks to the generous donations received from private donors, a low teak house for South African succulents has been constructed parallel to the Shermann Hoyt House. The benches are to be built up with red sandstone, and the work of planting will be completed in the early spring.

During 1935, 1,097 separate consignments of living plants, bulbs, seeds, etc., were received for the Kew collections, representing an increase of 24 consignments over the previous year. 5,101 packets of seeds of herbaceous plants and 4,934 packets of trees and shrubs were distributed; these, too, showed an increase over the figures for 1934.

An item of interest that might be mentioned is that seeds of *Theobroma Cacao* were brought to Europe from Brazil in the airship Graf Zeppelin and later sent to Kew, and a batch of healthy seedlings resulted from their sowing.

Mr. John Jennings is now a partner in F. and F. Nurseries, Springfield, New Jersey, U.S.A., and in a letter to Mr. Osborn writes: "As you probably know, our spring flower show will be held in a few weeks from now, and the old Kew men will be getting together again. These reunions do much toward cementing friendships that were formed at Kew, and I for one, and I know there will be many of the same opinion, would like very much to have you with us again. Your visit here possibly brought more Kew men together than had been possible before that time, and revived interest in our American branch of the Guild."

A well-merited note of appreciation of the services of Mr. W. N. Sands to the State of Kedah is contained in the Annual Report of the Social and Economic Progress of the people of the State of Kedah for the year 1353 A.H. The British Adviser to the Kedah Government (the Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Hall) states:

" The State owes a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. W. N. Sands, who came from the Agricultural Department of the Federated Malay States at an age, though his energy and appearance denies his years, when most officers retire (a few very unwillingly) to organise the Agricultural Department, and remained until shortly before his 60th birthday to sign his report for 1935, which forms the basis of most of the agricultural section of this report. To his great experience as a Field Officer he added his expert knowledge as a botanist, an ideal combination for this State and especially for the means of livelihood—padi cultivation—of the bulk of its Malay population. The full benefit of his work, especially in connection with selection, will only be felt in the future, but he remained long enough to see actual results and to know that even they are only in the nature of a ' first instalment.' "

Mr. W. N. Sands, F.L.S., retired from the Federated Malay States service in 1930 on reaching the age limit, and from the post of Principal Agricultural Office, Kedah, on 17th May, 1935.

(Reprinted from " The Malayan Agricultural Journal," November, 1935.)

Retirement of Mr. J. W. Matthews.

Mr. J. W. Matthews, who has been Curator of the National Botanic Gardens, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, Cape Town, in the Union of South Africa, since its foundation under Dr. H. H. Pearson, retired in April last. On his retirement he was presented with a handsome cheque in recognition of his work and interest in what has been described " as the world's most unique garden."

Mr. F. W. Thorns (himself a " Kewite ") has been appointed to the vacant curatorship in succession to Mr. Matthews.

Mr. R. L. Proudlock.

Sir David Prain, writing in reference to Mr. R. L. Proudlock (President of the Guild 1935/36), says: "Mr. Proudlock is a striking and typical example of a man who had the great advantage of serving for a time at Kew, and made the fullest use of his opportunities while there. As a result he showed himself to be an efficient and reliable executive officer during the years of his service under the Government of Bengal, and proved himself to be an equally competent and successful administrative officer during the years of his subsequent service under the Government of Madras."

The Annual Group Photograph.

In response to many requests, we are enabled to reproduce the 1935 Group, through the courtesy of Mr. P. W. German. It is not

possible to say whether this practice will be followed in subsequent years, but our readers can rest assured that group photographs will appear from time to time as space and funds permit.

" Sub-Foreman " and " Foreman."

It may be of general interest to note that the title of " Sub-foreman " has now been superseded by that of " Foreman " at Kew. The change, however, does not mean any change in wages, but it is felt that such an alteration in title has long been desirable.

Mr. William Dallimore, I.S.O., M.M.H.

On March 31st, 1936, Mr. Dallimore retired from the position of Keeper of the Museums, having then reached the age-limit, after more than 45 years service at Kew.

Mr. Dallimore came to Kew as a Student Gardener on February 2nd, 1891. In 1892 he was Propagator in the Arboretum, and in 1896 he became Foreman (a title changed to Assistant Curator). In 1908 he was transferred to the Museums as Assistant and became Keeper (on Mr. J. M. Hillier's retirement) in 1926. His wide knowledge of arboriculture has always been of great service to Kew, particularly in the planning and administration of the National Pinetum at Bedgebury, Kent, and it is fitting that he should continue to supervise the development of the latter collection during his retirement. Mr. and Mrs. Dallimore have settled down in their new home at Bidborough, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and we wish them many happy years in their new surroundings.

Dr. John Hutchinson, F.L.S., who is well known to all Kewites, succeeded Mr. Dallimore as Keeper of Museums on April 1st, 1936. Dr. Hutchinson was formerly Assistant in the herbarium.

THE PRECOCIOUS " GARDEN BOY "

(Who, by way of St. Louis, became a world authority
on Orchids).

(*Reprinted from a St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A., magazine.*)

He's known now in every botanical garden in the world, but then he was just a scared brat.

" Pring," began the curator, and inwardly Pring shivered. Mr. Watson usually called him George or " Young George."

"What does this mean?" Curator Watson held out a list of names, with Pring's third from the bottom. They were the students who had passed chemistry and physics examinations, but Pring wasn't a student. He was a "garden boy," and he had no right to attend the students' lectures, let alone take the exams. But he was never tongue-tied.

"I thought if I could pass 'em as a boy, certainly I'd be able to pass them as a student," he said—but he could have written a book on apprehension.

Curator Watson rose with an expression that, in anyone else, Pring would have called a delighted grin. "I congratulate you, George," he said. "But you're in for it. You've taken some of the lectures and now you'll have to take them all."

And so George H. Pring at 18, three years under the minimum age, won his studentship in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, near London. Five years before, in 1899, he had obtained his scholarship as a "garden boy" in the annual competitive examination at the Queen's School at Kew.

Cricket, dancing and orchids were his interests then. Once, on the way to work at 6 a.m., he had barely time to change from his boiled shirt, but not from his dress trousers. Yellowing newspaper files tell of "Slim" Pring's exploits as a bowler, or pitcher, on the cricket grounds in Forest Park.

At 16 he got acquainted with orchids in the world's greatest collection, and if one asks what about them fascinated him, he still has to confess that he doesn't know. His first glimpse of the Shaw's Garden collection in 1906, when he came here to take charge of it, was disappointing.

So in 1912 he turned to tropical water lilies. The results, briefly, were five gold or silver medals for Pring—besides those awarded to the garden—international pre-eminence for Shaw's Garden in that line of hybridization, and, for the botanical world, 18 magnificent new flowers.

Things had begun happening to the orchid collection with the bequest of D. S. Brown, of Kirkwood, in 1918, comprising the finest American collection of lady-slippers from all parts of the world. Five years later, in six months of amusing though painful adventures with a burro in the Andes, Pring collected 5,000 showy Colombian *Cattleya* plants, and the annual Orchid Show in St. Louis began to attract attention in New York and Chelsea, and even Kew.

Pring made a trading trip to Europe and three more collecting trips to Panama and the West Indies, discovering curious and uncomfortable facts about redbugs, native hospitality and tropical diseases, but each time discovering new rarities for Shaw's Garden. Several years ago the authoritative *Orchid Review* announced that Shaw's Garden had definitely passed the traditionally unbeatable Kew collection. Now Shaw's Garden has 15,000 orchid plants maturing in 200 varieties, nearly all of them new and spectacular hybrids grown from seed by a carefully guarded process.

The orchid-hunter himself, a foreman in 1906, floriculturist in 1918, horticulturist in 1919 and superintendent under Director Moore since 1928, followed the late Eugene Angert as President of the Horticultural Society, headed the recent seven-acre Flower Show at the Arena, and holds or has held office in a flock of professional organisations.

His eldest son is arboriculturist of the State Highway Commission, and his second son is taking a gardening course at the University of Illinois.

Only their closest friends know of the unobtrusive aid he and Mrs. Pring have given unfortunate but undemanding persons. Students of Missouri School for the Blind know his voice and, visiting the garden, listen for it.

He is still "Young George," despite his daily flood of telephone queries—20 to 40 of them—about what's killing the paeonies or how can I keep my terrier from uncovering the iris bulbs? He will be 50 next December 2nd, but, despite thinning hair, he looks 40 or younger. He has an urchin's love of mischief. Friends chuckle that only four years ago he had whooping cough.

"Young man," said an elderly woman, stopping him for a query last week on a garden walk. "Thank you," smiled Pring, "I've got my hat on." He answered her questions, but she looked at him doubtfully: "You're sure you work here?" A workman heard her and grinned; Pring agreed there might be a doubt, since he was the superintendent. Plainly she didn't believe him; how long had he worked there? He told her. "Nearly 30 years in a place like paradise," she meditated. "It must make you a better man." Gently Pring pointed out his residence, in the south-west corner of the garden. "You might," he suggested, "ring the bell there and ask my wife. Certainly," he laughed, "she'll tell you the truth!"

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

In April, 1933, I was transferred from the Office of Works, Royal Gardens, Kew, to the Westminster District, remaining there until October, 1935, when I was again moved and given the privilege of charge of the Houses of Parliament, or to give this wonderful and interesting building its correct title, "The Palace of Westminster."

The building occupies the site of the original Royal Palace, the chief residence of Sovereigns from the time of Edward the Confessor to Henry VIII.

After a long and varied history, culminating in the great fire of 1834, the old Palace was destroyed, and the present magnificent Gothic building covering some seven acres, was erected, and remains as the "Mother of Parliaments." The only original parts of the old building now standing are Westminster Hall, the St. Stephen's Crypt Chapel and adjoining cloisters.

The stone used was proved unsuitable for the climatic conditions of London atmosphere, and a programme of stone restoration is being undertaken which is estimated will take about 10 years to complete, the work having been commenced in 1928.

Stone removed from the building is available for purchase by the public, and many tons have been sold for rock garden and various ornamental purposes.

It is difficult in a short article to give interesting particulars of the Palace, which consists mainly of the two legislative Chambers—House of Lords and House of Commons—libraries for the use of members of each chamber, ministers' rooms, dining accommodation, press gallery and reporting rooms, and various other administrative and executive offices amounting to some 1,000 rooms in all.

The clock tower, 320 feet high at the north end of the building, contains the famous clock whose great bell, "Big Ben," has through the medium of radio transmission been heard all over the world. The bell weighs $13\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

The chimes are struck on other bells set to the following lines:—

Lord through this hour
Be Thou our guide,
That by Thy power
No foot shall slide.

Above the bells a signal light is in operation daily after sunset so long as Parliament is sitting, the light being put out by the Speaker on the adjournment of the House.

At the south end of the building is the magnificent Victoria Tower 337 feet high, in which are stored interesting and historical documents. This is also the royal entrance, used only by the Sovereign when opening Parliament in State, and from which the Union Jack is flown by day when Parliament is in session and on certain special occasions, Royal Birthdays, etc.

To attempt here to give any details of Parliament, its history and traditions, is out of the question, and a short six months' experience gives time to learn no more than the merest outline of life within the Palace of Westminster.

J.E.H.

TROPICAL PLANTING AND GARDENING.

The fourth edition of Mr. H. F. Macmillan's "Tropical Planting and Gardening (with special reference to Ceylon)" was published early in January of this year, and can be regarded as the most comprehensive work on so vast a subject. It covers an extensive field of plant cultivation for pleasure and profit in tropical and sub-

tropical countries. Mr. Macmillan was at one time Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya, Ceylon, and his experience in plant culture is passed on to the reader in detail. The present edition has enabled the work to be more completely revised.

The foreword has been written by Mr. F. A. Stockdale, C.M.G., C.B.E., Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the remark that the book "is recognised as a standard work which can be recommended with confidence" is in itself sufficient to more than justify it being in the hands of all planters, agriculturists and those proceeding to the Tropics.

The volume is well and copiously illustrated, and included among its illustrations are coloured plates. The work is divided into five sections, the first dealing with such essential factors as climate, soils, fertilisers, soil operations, methods of propagation, pruning, tools and essential equipment, lay-out and design, plant-houses, etc. Section II. describes flowering and ornamental foliage trees and shrubs suitable for varying elevations, with details of selected Ceylon plants, shade trees for road-sides, wind belts, etc., suitable subjects for gardens of all descriptions, and instructions for the guidance of those arranging and participating in agri-horticultural shows. Section III. deals at length with fruits from temperate to tropical zones, vegetables, spices, condiments and herbs. Section IV. is devoted to food crops, medicinal plants, rubbers, gums, fibres, dyes, pastures and grasses; while the final section treats with perfumes and essential oils, ornamental seeds, insectivorous plants and sacred trees. Garden friends and foes call for special reference, while methods of control, insecticides, fungicides and spraying methods are discussed at length. A late chapter is devoted to packing and the transport of plants, seeds, bulbs and flowers, as well as the storage of seeds. The concluding pages contain many interesting references, recipes, tables of weights and measures and calendars of work for many districts in Ceylon. A glossary will be found extremely useful, and the index of 58 pages will enable the volume to be used very readily as a reference book.

It has been pointed out by some authorities that there are errors in some instances in reference to certain economic products and in classification, and it is readily understood that references to commodities must be generalised and nomenclature may add to difficulties in the matter of plant names. It is certainly a book that should be in the hands of every "Kewite" in the Tropics and Sub-Tropics.

E.G.D.

(*Tropical Planting and Gardening, with special reference to Ceylon*, by H. F. Macmillan. Fourth edition. Published by Macmillan and Co., Ltd., St. Martin's Street, London. Price 25s. net.)

KEW METEOROLOGICAL NOTES, 1935.

1935.	Rainfall in Inches.	Temperature (Fahr)	
		Maximum	Minimum (on grass)
January .. ..	.97	54°	22°
February	2.18	59°	21°
March .. ..	.33	70°	25°
April	2.78	64°	23°
May	1.01	80°	20°
June	3.09	87°	35°
July .. ..	.98	90°	39°
August	1.93	91°	39°
September	2.44	76°	34°
October	2.10	65°	24°
November	4.40	64°	24°
December	2.31	51°	20°
Total Rainfall ..	24.52		

WEDDING BELLS.

John H. F. Saint to Miss Irene M. Richardson, at St. Cross, Winchester, on June 10th, 1935.

William W. McKenzie to Miss Agnes C. Stirling, in Glasgow, on July 2nd, 1935.

George G. Elphick to Miss Belinda Samuels, at St. John's, Dormansland, Surrey, on September 7th, 1935.

William Pearce to Miss Nancy Irene Bott, at Christ Church, Tattenhall Wood, near Wolverhampton, on September 14th, 1935.

William F. Downes to Miss Norah K. Small, at Holy Trinity, Forest Row, Sussex, on November 2nd, 1935.

George E. Gough to Miss Lucy Roberts, at Winnington Parish Church, Northwich, on December 26th, 1935.

L. A. Logan Richardson to Miss Kathleen Davies, at Wolverhampton on May 15th, 1936.

We also learn that Messrs. C. H. Jones, C. Little and J. G. C. Mackenzie (all New Zealand Kewites) and R. H. Mason, have joined the "Benedicts," but full details are not to hand. There must be others, too, who have married during recent months, and the Editor would welcome details for inclusion in subsequent issues.

A WINTER'S BRIDE.

Ah ! how wonderful to see
 Blossom on a cherry tree.
 To walk through woods, all leafless, bare,
 To find that snowy vision there
 Bright like a bride in cathedral gloom,
 A little cherry tree in bloom.

There in the woods I found her
 Like a maiden knelt in prayer,
 Her bridal veil around her
 Afloat in the chilly air.
 The glistening bloom, the frost defied,
 A heavenly scene—a winter's bride.

Ah ! how wonderful to see
 Blossom on a cherry tree.
 Undismayed by the cold of night,
 A vision of joy, all softly white
 Shining through mid-winter's gloom,
 A little cherry tree in bloom.

F.L.S., 1935.

(To a small tree of *Prunus subhirtella*, var. *autumnale*, flowering near the Broad Walk at Kew, in mid-winter.)

KEWITES IN THE BULB-FIELDS.

It is perhaps something unique in the long history of Kew that a party of students have left this country to see for themselves something of horticulture abroad. These notes are the record of the trip to the bulb-fields, the source of the world's supply.

Holland ! Tulip time ! How about a trip to Holland ? So it began, and a party of ten gave the suggestion their earnest consideration. J. C. Taylor sponsored the idea and undertook the arrangements ; a party was formed and included in addition to himself Messrs. Wass, Simmonds, Groves, Brinsley, Simpson, Fysh, Sealey, Collins and Stanley. Thus our adventures began. A Saturday evening at 8.30 found us all on the train at Liverpool Street, and we crowded into a reserved compartment and we were off, all in high spirits. At Harwich there was the usual flurry and bustle, and at 10.30 p.m. we found ourselves on the boat. After a good supper some of us retired to our bunks, and the remainder whiled away the night in reminiscing. Early, oh ! very early on the Sunday morning we were hustled out (Kewites generally are used to this early morning

business !) It had been a very calm crossing, and a peep through the portholes revealed the Hook of Holland. After breakfast had been served, we disembarked, and on the quayside found a fleet of magnificent motor coaches awaiting us. It was a beautiful morning, and after taking photographs we took seats in our allotted coach and thence off into sunlit Holland.

It being Sunday, the streets were quiet, and we made our way into the countryside, which was perfectly flat and under intensive cultivation, with acres and acres of Dutch frames and glasshouses. We were soon among the bulb-fields, driving through vast expanses of daffodils, hyacinths and early tulips, making broad ribbons of ever-changing colour in all directions.

Our route lay in the direction of The Hague, and by this time the world was well awake, with many people about, mostly cyclists ambling along on quaint, high bicycles. We reached The Hague at about 10 a.m. and drew up outside the famous Peace Palace, a magnificent building, and while our guides discoursed we took our chance and used our cameras to full advantage. We were then driven round the city, the guides pointing out the places of interest in this beautiful historic place. Eventually we set off across country again, this time through extensive woodlands, dotted with large private houses, and, according to our guide, not without plenty of "lovers' lanes," a feature sadly lacking around our busy London ! Through a gap in the woods we caught a glimpse of the Palace of the Queen Mother.

On leaving The Hague we set off for Scheveningen, a famous seaside resort. As we approached the sea, the character of the country changed and gave way to undulating sand dunes. These extended for miles and were planted with occasional plantations of conifers. Passing over the dunes, we soon reached Scheveningen and the open North Sea. We stayed here for about half-an-hour, and strolled along the broad road along the sea front, with a wide ribbon of sandy beach sweeping down to the sea on one side, and above and behind us, extensive balustraded terracing, with a long line of hotels and restaurants along the top. There was not a tree to be seen. Gaily coloured sunshades over the tables gave the true continental atmosphere, and waiters brought us bottled beer at a continental price, and in addition demanded a tip !

Boarding the coach again, we set off for Haarlem, passing Leiden *en route*. We were travelling in a splendid coach, a huge, powerful vehicle with an excellent driver, and the guide imparted his interesting description of things and places seen, through a loud-speaker. By this time the "boys" had made a discovery. Among our fellow passengers was one of the gentle sex, and of a very fascinating disposition, and the atmosphere became interesting and very cheerful (unfortunately she was travelling with mother !). We reached Haarlem at 1 p.m. and drew up at the Hotel Lion D'Or for luncheon. We found plenty of room, a glut of waiters, a prolonged wait, but a great scarcity of the good things to eat. We saw little of Haarlem

except busy, crowded streets, as this was the time of the International Floral Exhibition, which was held just outside the town.

We set off on the road to Amsterdam, but as we had travelled a long way, seen so much, and the day was warm, some of us dozed, but on arrival at our destination we quickly roused ourselves. Amsterdam is a fine city, with very clean streets and smart shops. It is intersected in every direction by canals, and picturesque barges, contrasting strangely with the large modern buildings, float continuously up and down with their cargoes. We were driven round the principal portion of the city and had tea at the Carlton Hotel.

Imagine our real pleasure on leaving the coach to find an "Old Kewite" waiting to greet us in the person of Mr. G. van Ginkel, who was well known to some of us. J. C. Taylor had had the forethought to inform him by air mail letter of our proposed visit, and very pleased indeed he was to join us. We were to make the return journey to the boat by train, so we decided to make our stay in the city as long as possible, and with Van Ginkel as our guide we explored Amsterdam pretty thoroughly. He proved himself a hero and was very thorough in acting as our guide, and we spent a very interesting time and saw much that his help and kindness alone made possible in such a brief time. We visited the Stock Exchange, Palace, and other famous buildings. We also were taken through the very interesting Jewish quarter of the city. Everyone with whom we came into contact was good to us, and we enjoyed every moment. In one shop the young lady assistant found the soft spots in all our hearts and thoughtfully handed round sweets among us.

Eventually our stay came to an end. By tram and other means, Van Ginkel piloted us back to the railway station in good time for our train, and on our departure we gave a rousing war-cry just to remind him of his happy days at Kew.

We sped on through the night back to the ship, arriving quite close on sailing time. Once on board we enjoyed a good supper, and some retired to their bunks. After the ship had nosed her way out to sea, the remainder of the party sat around the deck with a young American and joined in a sing-song until the early hours of the morning. We were fortunate in yet another smooth crossing, and at daybreak we saw England come up, as it were, from out of the sea, and so to Harwich. A speedy train journey brought us back to London, and before noon we were back at Kew. Tired, perhaps, but happy in a new experience; we had travelled many miles, visited the Hook of Holland, The Hague, Scheveningen, Leiden, Haarlem and Amsterdam for a trifling cost of £2 17s. 6d. It was a wonderful experience, and one and all agreed it was well worth while, and it is to their credit to note that three of our number were department boys (good lads!).

To close without a word of thanks would be unjust, and our thanks are due to J. C. Taylor and C. van Ginkel, the former for his efforts in arranging the tour for us, and to the latter for his kindness to us in Amsterdam, and adding greatly to our enjoyment.

FRANK L. SIMMONDS, 1936.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF LAKE MAGGIORE AND THE BORROMEAN ISLANDS.

Comparisons are nearly always unsatisfactory, so I will not venture to suggest that Lake Maggiore is the most beautiful of all the Italian lakes; there are many people who prefer the more rugged splendour of Lake Como, while others find the latter rather overpowering and definitely prefer the broader lines and greater feeling of space offered by the former. After having seen both lakes under varying conditions and circumstances, I always feel that a bad thunderstorm seems to be more in keeping when rumbling round Como than when shattering the expansive tranquility of Lago Maggiore.

In regard to size, however, one is on safer ground. The name Maggiore often leads people to assume, quite wrongly, that this is the largest of all the Italian lakes, but actually this distinction belongs to the more distant Lake Garda (of motor-boat racing fame). Lake Maggiore is probably the second largest, although it can be but slightly larger than Como, and is about forty miles in length and three miles across at its widest point; it is very deep and in some parts a depth of seven hundred metres is reputed to have been recorded. The northern end lies in Switzerland, with the attractive little town of Locarno, where the famous Peace Pact was signed, at its head; while the southern end terminates at Arona, an important station on the Simplon line.

An excellent steamboat service is maintained on the lake, and some of the biggest boats are capable of carrying between seven and eight hundred passengers. (Fig. 1.) The boats ply from one end of the lake to the other, but as they call at nearly every town and continue to cross and re-cross the lake, they do not supply a very speedy means of transport. They do, however, offer exceptionally fine views while cruising up the centre of the lake. From the Italian end tickets are issued for the trip right through to Switzerland; customs and passport formalities are gone through on board, and, in the case of the Italian authorities, the inspection is very thorough, but the Swiss officials show very little interest in the matter. At the point where the frontier crosses the lake the Italians maintain a fleet of powerful motor patrol boats which are always travelling backwards and forwards, while at night time this part of the lake is constantly swept by powerful searchlights to trap the would-be smuggler. The Swiss Government maintain a similar, although less conspicuous, service and so disproves the old music-hall joke that there is no Swiss "navy."

The banks of the lake, sometimes wild and rugged, sometimes gently sloping down to the water's edge, are frequently covered with parks and private gardens, and the many small towns and villages offer an unending variety of lovely views. The banks are especially colourful in spring time, when they are frequently covered with the many vivid coloured azaleas which, in the completely lime-free soil,

appear to grow almost wild. Later in the year, oleanders, which in sheltered places attain a great size, provide another riot of colour; while hydrangeas, with their white, pink or blue flowers, are very common. Here and there, often quite high up the mountain side, enormous specimens of *Paulonia imperialis* in full flower have the appearance of violet-blue tinted clouds, and only a little less frequently handsome trees of *Albizia julibrissina* can be seen smothered with their large pink tassel-like flowers. These last two mentioned subjects must be a great deal hardier than is often believed.

The inhabitants of this Italian Lake District are charming and courteous people, and in appearance they have little in common with the traditional and sallow-skinned type of Italian found further south. Apart from the hotel and tourist industries (which were once so flourishing, and now, since the fall of the £, have come to be almost non-existent), the chief local occupations are farming and fishing, while at Intra, the largest town on the lake, and often known as "the Manchester of the North," there are a number of big factories engaged in the manufacture of such a variety of articles as felt hats, chocolate, artificial silk and elastic. Cars going south can avoid a tedious detour of the lake by availing themselves of the excellent ferry-boat service which runs every hour from Intra to Laveno on the opposite side of the lake, thus making a saving of at least twenty-five miles. The prosperous little town of Laveno is famous for its numerous china factories, which provide a very large percentage of the crockery used throughout the country. The centre of the district is renowned for its stone quarries, where some of the finest granite and marble is found in a great variety of colours, including red, green, white and black; but the most famous of all these local quarries is that which supplied, and still does supply, the fine white marble for Milan Cathedral.

Although Milan is only two hours drive from Lake Maggiore and is really beyond the scope of this article, a passing mention of such a truly great edifice as the Cathedral may not be without interest. The Cathedral was started in 1386, and according to the official guide book, "is seen to be making rapid progress towards completion" (!). Although, generally speaking, it may be said to be finished, the building is actually still being "completed." Such, however, are its vast dimensions that the work will no doubt continue to go on for ever. This peculiar situation provides the Italians with an amusing saying: "Non finiranno mai come il Duomo di Milano." This is often applied to any lengthy job, and translated, means that such and such work will not be done before Milan Cathedral is finished; just as we would say a thing "will not be done until Doomsday." The Cathedral is in the form of a Latin cross and includes five naves corresponding to the five entrance doors. It is built almost entirely of white marble; the length is about five hundred feet and the greatest breadth two hundred and seventy feet. The height from the pavement to the vault of the cupola is three hundred and fifty feet. The thickness of the walls is about eight feet, and there are more than three thousand three hundred statues inside and outside the church. Among the many great pillars supporting the roof there are two of

red polished marble over thirty feet high; these were each taken in one piece from Baveno, another of the Lake Maggiore quarries.

Lago Maggiore, or Lacus Verbanus, as it was named by the Romans, serves as the great subalpine basin which collects the waters of the rivers Ticino, Toce, Maggia and Tresa. At its southern end these four rivers leave the lake under the common name of Ticino. After the river Po, which it later joins, this forms the second largest river in Italy. In ancient times these waterways were of very great importance as a means of transport, and goods shipped at Bellinzona (in Switzerland) could, by means of Lake Maggiore and the rivers Ticino and Po, reach the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas.

At the centre of the lake, roughly speaking, the wide bay of Pallanza cuts the western shore in two, and it is on this, the most beautiful part of the lake, that the chief holiday resorts are situated and where some of the finest scenery is to be found. Stresa, on the eastern side, is an international resort and boasts of some really fine hotels; it is a most attractive town and its tastefully laid-out public gardens along the lakeside promenade include some enormous camellias, fine specimens of *Olea fragrans*, and many large groups of palms. The chief asset of Stresa, however, is that it provides a funicular railway for ascending Monte Mottarone (4,891ft.). From the top a most magnificent view is obtainable which embraces many of the most famous Swiss peaks, including Monte Rosa (15,217ft.) and the Jungfrau (13,671ft.). Lake Orta and half-a-dozen smaller lakes, including Mergozzo and Varese, and the whole of Lake Maggiore itself, lie around the base of Monte Mottarone; while in the distance towards the south the plains of Lombardy and Piedmont stretch like a gigantic map as far as the eye can travel. On a clear day Milan, some fifty odd miles away, is clearly visible. The higher slopes of Mottarone are truly a paradise for alpine plant enthusiasts. During spring and early summer they are literally a carpet of vividly coloured flowers, and one can find thousands of such treasures as the dwarf *Rhododendron ferrugineum*, with its attractive inflorescences ranging from pale pink to deep carmine; great drifts of white, blue and pink flowered forms of *Aster alpinus*; sheets of *Dryas octopetala* covered with its pure white flowers; bold groups of the vivid yellow *Arnica montana*, the roots of which are collected by the country people and used as a local application to bruises and swellings, etc. Colonies of gentians are extremely common, and in May every hotel, house and cottage is filled with bowls of the intensely blue *Gentiana acaulis*; other gentians found in this district include *Gentiana campestris*, with lilac coloured flowers; and the tall yellow *Gentiana lutea*. Campanulas also abound, and the species *C. barbata*, *C. glomerata* and *C. humile* can be easily found. The large flowered *Campanula Allionii* is a little less common, but the beauty of its violet coloured flowers well repay a search for it. The most colourful contribution to these lovely alpine pastures is, perhaps, provided by the genera *Dianthus*, the most common member of which appears to be *D. Carthusianorum*, whose vivid red flowers brighten every few yards. The large flowered, strongly scented *Dianthus alpinus* can also be found in a variety of colours: white, pale pink and almost crimson. The flora of this

district is so rich that one could continue to describe it almost indefinitely and sing the praises of the beautiful *Anemone sulphurea*, *A. alpina* and *A. Hepatica* (in very many colours): white, mauve and violet forms of *Primula marginata*, the common *P. hirsuta* and *P. viscosa*; *Cyclamen europaeum*, *Soldanella alpina*, *Lilium Martagon*, *Globularia cordifolia*, and the yellow *Geum montana*. In winter this floral paradise becomes a centre of winter sports. On the highest slopes there are some of the finest ski grounds in Europe, and from November to April three to ten feet of snow are generally recorded. In the less sunny corners snow often remains until May or June.

The town of Pallanza, on the opposite side of the lake, is another popular holiday place, and is reputed to be one of the warmest spots on the lake. Between this town and Stresa are situated the chief popular attractions of Lake Maggiore, the three Borromean Islands: Isola Bella (Beautiful Island), Isola Madre (Mother Island), and Isola dei Pescatori (Fisherman's Island). For very many years general opinion has been divided concerning the merits of these islands. In 1884 Charles Dickens made a grand tour of Italy, and after visiting the islands he wrote: ". . . for, however fanciful and fantastic the Isola Bella may be, and is, it still is beautiful. Anything springing out of that blue water, with that scenery around it, must be." The insinuation applied in this statement seems, to me, to suggest that although the island itself is "fantastic," the sheer beauty of the surroundings acts as more than adequate compensation. Many years previous to Dickens' tour these islands received a visit from Sir Joseph Paxton while he was making the "grand tour" of Europe with the then Duke of Devonshire, and he, too, appears to have fallen under their spell. The following is an extract from one of Paxton's letters, dated "Como, October 14th, 1838.* . . . Oh! what a delightful climate this Italy is. The moment we crossed the Simplon we descended into the most delicious vineyards, grapes festooned everywhere; fine fig trees as large as the great Crab Tree in the Park (of Chatsworth) and lots of other things that just exist in England. We saw on Thursday the Lake Maggiore, which has two beautiful islands on it as fertile as our hothouses. There I saw oranges and lemons growing in the open ground, and many beautiful plants that we keep in pots were thriving most luxuriantly. You will find a beautiful likeness of the Isola Bella and Isola Madre in Fisher's reviews. The Palace is most beautiful as well as the garden."

These islands have been alternately praised and condemned so many times by so many writers that a completely honest and unbiased description of them is difficult. The setting is so perfect that one hesitates to find fault with the alleged gems. Their fascination is such that they almost defy criticism. I wish I had the power to describe their attraction, for attraction they certainly have. When seen from the mainland these entrancing isles never appear to be the same for two consecutive hours, they seem to change in shape, texture

* For permission to reproduce this letter I wish to thank Miss Violet Markham, C. H., for her very great kindness in allowing me to quote from her interesting and most fascinating book "Paxton & The Bachelor Duke".

and colour from moment to moment. In the roseate light of sunrise on a summer's morning, when the surface of the lake is covered with wraiths of mist, and when the whole landscape has taken on the colour of a pink lotus flower, they appear to be floating in the air like some fantastic dream. Later, when the sun is up, and during the heat of the day, they take on the quivering unreality of a mirage; but in the evening, when the sun has set, these islands assume a dark, forbidding and almost sinister appearance, and, alas, this is nearer their true condition as one soon finds after rowing across the few hundred yards of water separating them from the mainland. Never can the old proverb about distance lending enchantment have been more applicable. Isola dei Pescatori, at close quarters, offers a perfect example of real old Italian filth, squalor and poverty. The entire island is completely covered with ancient, tumbledown cottages and houses, each one helping to hold up its neighbour. The only redeeming feature about the place is that it is a paradise for photographers, and some really picturesque views can be obtained. Apart from fishing, the islands' chief industry seems to be that of providing teas for honeymoon and courting couples who are still lost in the realms of fantasy and romance.

The next island, Isola Bella (Figs. 1 and 3) is the headquarters of the famous Borromeo family, owners of the islands and much of the surrounding property. Prince Borromeo, the present head of this ancient family of popes, soldiers, statesmen and politicians, resides in his palace on the island for several of the summer months. This island is a perfect example of misplaced wealth and energy, and bad taste. Unlike the Fisherman's Island, there are fewer wretched hovels and tumbledown houses, but there is a gigantic, unfinished palace, parts of which would not look out of place in a derelict exhibition ground.

The chief feature of the island (which, together with the palace, may be visited by the public on payment of the equivalent to 1s. 6d.) is what guide books would describe as a "beautiful terraced garden" but which any true gardener or Nature-lover would to-day not hesitate to call a monstrosity of fantastic terraces, grotesque statues and an unlimited supply of cement pinnacles, shells, grottos and turrets which tend to give the whole affair a distinct wedding cake appearance. In spite of so much ugliness, however, one is forced to admire the skill and energy which, in 1671, constructed and planted these ten terraces on what must have been little more than a barren rock. There is also quite a good collection of sub-tropical plants in the garden, including excellent examples of eucalyptus, camphor, pepper, lemons, oranges, magnolias, myrtle, hibiscus, daturas, oleanders, etc. These certainly testify to the extreme mildness of the climate of these islands. They are certainly very much warmer than the shores on either side of the lake. The Palace itself (Fig. 4) has recently obtained a certain amount of fame, for it was here that the famous Stresa Conference was held last year. The conference room is open to visitors and the arrangement of furniture, etc., has not been altered since the great occasion.

The third and last island is a distinct improvement from every point of view, although this is also encumbered with a huge rambling old mansion-palace. Here the garden, which covers the whole island, is laid out in a much more tasteful way and resembles a private English park in miniature, with wide paths, broad steps and sloping lawns. There are some very fine trees, the best of which is a truly magnificent specimen of *Cupressus cashmeriana* (Fig. 6) about eighty feet high and half as many through. The beauty of the tree is greatly enhanced by the fact that it still carries all its branches from ground level upwards, and the symmetry of the tree is perfect. After a visit to the island in 1912 Mr. W. J. Bean, V.M.H., justly described this tree as "the finest specimen in Europe." This unique cupressus has been admired by a large number of Kewites, and nearly all of them have attempted to photograph it. Such, however, is the position of the tree that its great height and the confined space around it both make a photograph extremely difficult to obtain. A few years ago I had the privilege of visiting this island in the company of two very famous old Kewites, both of whom are great photographers. One was determined upon obtaining a photograph of the cupressus, and great were the preparations made, accompanied by many useful suggestions from the other. At last all was ready and the photograph taken, but when the "great" photographer presented his famous colleague with a copy of the picture the only satisfaction he obtained was a comment to the effect that the tree was not labelled cupressus "decapitata"! The clinging *Ficus repens* is extensively used for covering old walls on the island and appears to flourish as freely as any common Hedera. Some of the rhododendrons and camellias on the island are remarkable for their great size, several of them are literally trees, twenty to twenty-five feet high, with enormous trunks, but they are all very common species.

The sub-tropical and almost tropical vegetation found on these islands, and, to a lesser extent, throughout the shore of Lago Maggiore, presents a somewhat strange and contradictory phenomenon. During the late spring, summer and autumn the climate is certainly very hot indeed, a temperature of over 90 degrees (F.) in the shade at mid-day being a common occurrence. The winters, however, present another story; from November to early March it is really cold, and we are forcibly reminded that we are living practically at the foot of the Alps. During the past winter in these gardens temperatures have been from 15 to 20 degrees (F.) below freezing point for weeks at a time, the ground has been frozen solid, icy winds have swept down from the mountains, and just before Christmas a heavy fall of snow covered the whole place to a depth of over two feet. (Fig. 2). Apart from the cold, however, the winters are usually dry and sunny, and this, together with the fact that the plants receive a thorough baking during the summer, must explain the reason for such plants as *Caesalpinia sepiaria*, *Nothofagus Dombeyi*, *Feijoa sellowiana*, *Eucryphia Billardieri*, *Choisya ternata*, *Drimys Winteri*, *Diospyros Kaki* and *Pittosporums* growing so well here without receiving any kind of protection from frosts. Another advantage is that once frosts have left us in, say, early March, there

is very little chance of them returning to damage young and tender growths. Most of our rain falls in early spring, and it is often so very heavy that the level of the lake will rise several feet in a few days. Later on, when the snow starts to fall on the mountains, there is always a chance of the lake overflowing its banks, but the flooding does little harm and only lasts for a short time.

From an horticultural point of view this district is a most interesting one, but in contrast to the Riviera is comparatively little known. During the last few years, however, quite a large number of Kewites, both past and present, have paid us visits and, although the present unhappy state of international affairs does not offer much inducement for further visits, we trust that happier times are ahead.

Pallanza, Italy, March, 1936.

HENRY R. COCKER.

NOTES FROM JAMAICA, B.W.I.

Mr. W. Cradwick writes from Mandeville, Jamaica, B.W.I.: "I look forward every year to the arrival of the *Kew Guild Journal*, and must say that it reflects the greatest credit on all the Kew men who have had a part in its publication, working, as I feel they often must have done, and still do, under very discouraging circumstances. I have retired from active service for some years now, but my interest in gardens, and especially Kew, and gardening has never flagged and never will. My chief hobby now centres in orchids, and with these I have achieved a good deal of success. My notes to the *English Orchid Review* have brought me very pleasant correspondence from growers in England, and from practically all over the tropical world. Here in Jamaica my home is situated at an altitude of 2,500 feet above the sea, where it is never hot and never cold, where although we get an average rainfall of about 87 inches per annum compared to "foggy old Kew" and its 24 inches, the weather really knows its job, and we rarely get a sunless day. (I well remember one winter while at Kew when we had a foggy spell of 14 days duration, when even W. J. Bean, who had charge of the orchids, and myself of the ferneries, were reduced to depths of profanity, in which we were joined by W. Watson, then Assistant Curator). The soil here is such that after a rainfall of 6 to 8 inches in one day we walk over the ground the next day without even getting our boots dirty, for mud is unknown. If there is a better spot of earth, I have yet to hear of it.

I have just read Mr. Pettigrew's splendid account of his visit to the West Indies. As far as his description goes, he portrays a fine picture of this part of the world, but may I add that Mr. Pettigrew never reached above 1,200 feet above sea level, while to get at any thing approaching the best in the tropics, at least 2,000 feet must be reached, and the higher altitudes are even better. I hope that Kewites liked the photograph of the spacious lawns of the Hope

Gardens; may I add that these were laid down by myself. I say this not to my own credit but for the credit of good old Kew.

We have had a good many Kewites to visit us in Jamaica since I came here, the first being Mr. R. Crowther, Curator of the Gardens of the Gold Coast, who was later to succumb to the bad tropical conditions prevailing in those days. Then came Mr. R. Cameron, Curator of Harvard University Botanic Gardens, and so on, until the latest visitor of but a few weeks ago in Mr. F. G. Walsingham, of Cuba. There have been many who came and went in the interim, and possibly the greatest numbers came during the first West Indian Agricultural Conference, held at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1897, which was terminated by a disastrous earthquake. This gathering was the most brilliant one for agriculturists and others interested in the West Indies, and its unhappy termination was deeply regretted. The destruction of the City of Kingston led to its entire reconstruction, and people who knew the city before the great earthquake would have great difficulty in recognising it five years later.

What I would like to be recorded, if nothing more, of this rambling epistle is that I should like to impress on all Kewites, young or old, that we are always delighted to see them, but they can see precious little of Jamaica in a day or two—a fortnight is all too short for anyone to get a fair idea of its beauty.

Going through the Journal directory, I see you still have the name of W. J. Thompson, late Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Jamaica, and who came out here in 1889. He has been dead about five years and left an only daughter, of whom I have lost trace. I note that of the men who were at Kew in my time there are still twenty-eight on the list; my kindest regards to them all.

There are many items of interest in the 1935 Journal, and now I have started I may send notes for future issues. May I remark on a paper on "Strawberries" which was on the syllabus of the Mutual Improvement Society for 1933-4. I wonder what the author (Mr. J. E. May) and others, too, would think of a crop of these delicious fruits lasting from the middle of December to the middle of July? As to quality, they are not Keen's seedling, once grown prolifically in Kent, it is true, but they are quite as good as the best that I saw in the London shops during the two years I was at the Wembley Exhibition, and those which H.M. King George V. gave us on the two occasions when he invited the exhibitors to tea at Buckingham Palace. The varieties most grown are of Californian origin (Missionary and Mastodon), and please take note that the crop lasts seven months.

PLANT EXPLORERS. BIOGRAPHIES AND INTRODUCTIONS.

*(Read before the Mutual Improvement Society by
Mr. J. C. Taylor, 1936).*

This subject first suggested itself to me as a suitable theme for a lecture by the interest evinced in the historical notes with which I introduced my paper on " Trees and Shrubs " two years ago.

Its selection as the subject of this paper was the outcome of an endeavour to provide something which had never before been dealt with at this Mutual Improvement Society, despite the fact that Kew has sponsored many expeditions, and provided more plant collectors than any other single institution. Perhaps it might be said that Kew has produced more plant collectors than all the other institutions together, but not having the corroboration of facts and figures I content myself with my previous statement.

It is only now, when the far ends of the earth have been ransacked for plants and the plant collector has almost hunted himself out of a job, that the legion of plant hunters are receiving any recognition for their labours. This may be partly due to the realisation that, but for their strenuous and dangerous work, our gardens would be devoid of the many beautiful exotic plants which now adorn them. We as gardeners concerned with the aesthetic side of gardening owe them a considerable debt of gratitude because their introductions have made our work possible.

Few gardeners have any knowledge of the habitats of the plants they handle and still less of the men who introduced them. Such a knowledge would lead to a better appreciation of the plants themselves, apart from their decorative value, and it needs but a moment's reflection to surmise that many an interesting tale could be told concerning the introduction of plants we handle daily.

Unfortunately, the literature dealing with the subject is so scarce and scattered that it is very difficult indeed to find the material required to make anything like an interesting lecture. In fact, the literature resolves itself into brief paragraphs in odd papers, journals, and in a few books in an incidental manner. The kind of information one generally finds is that such and such a plant was introduced by so and so, without any information as to who or what so and so was.

The difficulty in obtaining biographical notes may be gauged from the following instances :—

Of Barter the only information I can find is that he collected in West Africa; of Burke, that he collected in Western North America; and of Purdie that he collected in the West Indies. In each case there is no mention of what they collected or introduced, nor can I

find any biographical material. Concerning Ronald Campbell Gunn, one time Kew collector in Tasmania, I can only find that he introduced *Ozothamnus Antennaria*.

Of course this lack of informative material is only evident among the earlier collectors, because, when dealing with more recent men such as Wilson, Farrer, Forrest, Purdom and Kingdon Ward, one finds a wealth of interesting information. It is unfortunate that such information is not recorded regarding earlier collectors, who were, in the main, Kewites, and it seems that in many cases there is even no record of their entry into Kew.

The position of Kew with regard to plant collectors and the introduction of new plants is undoubtedly an eminent one. It was from here in 1772, during the Directorship of Sir Joseph Banks, that the first plant collecting expedition was launched, and the first professional plant collectors despatched. From then on to 1816 the history of Kew is concerned mainly with the sending out of plant collectors, but towards the end of that time Kew had entered upon a decadent period, and it was not until 1835 that another collector was sent out directly from Kew.

The pioneer plant collector was a young Scot, Francis Masson, born in Aberdeen, but of whose entry into Kew there is no record. All we know is that in 1772, when 31 years of age, he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope to collect herbarium specimens and living plants for the Royal Botanic Gardens. It is recorded of Masson that he was one of the ablest and most successful of all plant collectors, possessed of a mild temper, of great industry and exceptionally skilled in the collection and preservation of specimens of both plants and animals.

Some idea of the unfavourable conditions under which the early plant hunters worked and of the scant remuneration they received, may be gained from a consideration to Masson's agreement in which he was to receive £100 per year and his expenses, provided they did not exceed £200 per annum.

Masson's first expedition lasted for three years, most of which time was spent at the Cape and included two successful tours into the interior. His collection included four hundred species unknown to science, amongst which were Pelargoniums (then unknown), Cape Heaths, Cycads, Stapelias, etc., and all kinds of bulbous plants, including the genus *Massonia* which was named after him.

On his return he was sent to the West Indies where he remained for several years, but of his introductions from there I can find no trace.

About the year 1785 he again left for South Africa, remaining there for ten years. Owing to the reluctance of the Boers to allow him to explore the interior he was forced to remain at one station, but here he established a garden where he cultivated the plants he collected in the neighbourhood, eventually transporting them to Kew.

Masson's next venture was to North America where he arrived after being at sea for four months owing to the capture of his ship by a French privateer. As in the case of his West Indian expedition there seems to be no record of his work in North America, but he remained there for nine years until his death at Montreal in 1806.

Four years after Masson's first appointment, another Kewite named Nelson was appointed assistant botanist on Captain Cook's third voyage (1776-1779). This was the unfortunate Kewite who perished owing to hardships endured following the Mutiny of the "Bounty." His successor in that post under Captain Bligh, was Christopher Smith, who previously collected in India, where he prepared a collection of plants brought home in 1786 by Peter Good who later distinguished himself in Australia.

The next collector in point of time was John Fraser who is noted for the introduction of many hardy trees and shrubs from North America. Fraser was born in Inverness, but unlike Masson he was not a gardener, and acquired his early knowledge of plants whilst residing near the Chelsea Physic Garden. He was sent to North America by Sir James Smith (a leading botanist of the day) and left Kew in 1780. He crossed the Atlantic about twelve times and introduced many Azaleas, *Pieris floribunda*, *Rhododendron catawbiense* (one of the parents of our hybrid Rhododendrons), and several Magnolias. *Magnolia Fraseri* was named after him.

Like many others of his profession Fraser's health was impaired by his hardships and exertions and he died in poor circumstances in London in 1811.

In 1791 Vancouver commenced his famous Voyage of Survey, accompanied by Archibald Menzies as botanist and surgeon. Menzies introduced many plant from Western North America and South America and he has the distinction of being the first to introduce Australian plants to Kew. Menzies was also responsible for bringing back the most remarkable hardy tree ever introduced to Britain, namely the Monkey Puzzle—*Araucaria Araucana*. The story of how Menzies obtained the seeds is interesting:—

Along with other officers of the ship he was dining with the Viceroy of Chile, when some nuts, new to him, were placed before them for dessert. Some of these he wrapped in a handkerchief, sowed them on board ship and carefully looked after the resultant seedlings until he eventually landed five plants in England in 1795 when the voyage was completed.

The introductions of Menzies from Australia led, in 1801, to the appointments of Peter Good and later George Caley, to explore the botanical treasures of that country.

Good was the first collector sent from Kew to Australia. He was appointed assistant to Robert Brown, the renowned botanist, and with him accompanied Flinders when he made his survey of the Australian coast. He explored King George's Sound and the whole of the south coast introducing many new species of *Proteaceae*,

Myrtaceae, and shrubby *Leguminosae*, but he died from fever in Sydney in 1803 having collected for only two or three years. The genus *Goodia* was named in his honour.

Caley, the more fortunate of the two early Australian collectors, remained in New South Wales for ten years collecting chiefly in the rich country round Sydney and the Blue Mountains.

You will have noted that China had not been visited by collectors up to this period, and it fell to a young Scottish Kewite, William Kerr, to commence an era of exploration in China, which is not completed even at the present time, one hundred and thirty three years after its inception in 1803. Among his introductions were some very popular garden plants, *Cunninghamia sinenses*, *Lilium japonicum* and *Kerria japonica*, the latter being named after him.

In 1814 two Kewites, James Bowie and Allan Cunningham, were sent to Brazil, but were recalled three years later when Bowie was sent to South Africa and Cunningham to Australia.

James Bowie was the son of a London seedsman and entered Kew in 1810. His first expedition to South Africa lasted for six years, but he was compelled to return because of a vote in the House of Commons reducing the sum allotted to plant collectors by one half. He brought back with him many bulbous plants and succulents, *Mesembryanthemums*, *Aloes*, *Euphorbias*, *Gladioli*, *Irids*, and stems of *Encephalartos horridus*, one of which survived in the Palm House for a great number of years. He returned to the Cape four years later to continue collecting and he died there in poverty in 1853. Amongst his introductions were *Clivia nobilis*, and *Bowiea volubilis* which was named in his honour.

Bowie's former partner in Brazil, Allen Cunningham, was making a name for himself in Australia where his name is commemorated not only in the names of the plants he found, but also in "Cunningham's Gap" which he discovered near Brisbane.

He was a member of several exploring expeditions both in Australia and New Zealand, and once while visiting Norfolk Island was attacked by a party of convicts and narrowly escaped with his life. Cunningham spent such a life of exertion, hazard and adventure, that he died at the early age of forty-eight, his name being commemorated in *Araucaria Cunninghamii*, etc.

Up to this period it seems that Kew was responsible for undertaking nearly all the work of botanical exploration, but when Kew fell upon bad times the newly formed Horticultural Society carried on the work. They commenced by financing one of the most famous of all plant collecting expeditions, when they sent to North America a man who introduced more hardy Western American plants than any previous or subsequent collector. This was David Douglas whose adventurous journey across the North American Continent travelling alone amongst the native tribes, was described as "a memorable feat in the annals of geography."

Douglas was born at Scone, Perthshire, and gained his early botanical knowledge in the Glasgow Botanic Gardens, from which he set out in 1825. He spent five or six years in Western North America sending home *Douglasia laevigata*, *Arbutus Menziesii*, *Picea sitchensis*, *Acer macrophyllum*, *Gaultheria Shallon*, *Garrya elliptica*, *Pinus Coulteri* and the Douglas Fir amongst many others.

Douglas's short, adventurous and brilliant career came to an end in a tragic way in the Hawaiian Islands in 1834. Whilst out collecting plants he fell into a native bull pit and was gored to death by an enraged wild bull.

The next collector of note was William Lobb a Cornishman who is noted for his introduction of trees and shrubs from South America (particularly from Chile) and the Western United States. At the instigation of Messrs. Veitch he made two journeys to South America, from which he sent home *Berberis Darwinii*, *Desfontainea spinosa*, *Embothrium coccineum*, and *Lapageria rosea*. On his return he was sent to Oregon and California, a region described by Mr. Bean as "the most wonderful for its sylvia of all the regions of the globe." Perhaps Lobb's most striking introduction from this district was *Wellingtonia gigantea*, a tree which in the wild reaches a height of over three hundred feet. Lobb died in California, having given more than twenty years of his life to the search for plants.

Three years after Lobb commenced his first journey one of the greatest of plant hunters, Robert Fortune, set out for China on behalf of the Horticultural Society. Fortune was born in Berwickshire and trained at the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, later coming to the Horticultural Society's Gardens at Chiswick.

Fortune's claims to immortality do not rest alone, although well they might, on the plants he introduced, because he did a greater service to the British Empire by introducing the tea plant to India.

Central China was then an unknown field and Fortune's explorations were more or less confined to coastal areas and islands lying off the Chinese coast. He introduced an immense amount of material and in recognition of his work the genera *Fortunia* and *Fortunella* (members of the *Hamamelidaceae* and *Rutaceae* respectively) were named after him. Among the interesting plants attributed to him are *Saxifraga Fortunei*, *Berberis Fortunei*, *Silene Fortunei*, *Rosa Fortuniana*, and *Rhododendron Fortunei*.

During the latter part of his career Fortune was financed by the United States and in their interests he also visited and collected in Japan. His collecting career lasted for about twenty years.

About 1850, the Oregon Association, which was formed to exploit the natural resources of Oregon, employed John Jeffrey to collect for them. Like Fortune he was a product of the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens and appears to have been of a very adventurous disposition. He crossed America by way of the Hudson Bay Company's posts and explored and collected assiduously for two years in Oregon and

California. During the third year, however, his roving and adventurous nature asserted itself so that he relinquished his engagement to join an expedition to explore the Colorado and Gila rivers in Arizona, that being the last heard of him. Among his introductions were *Abies magnifica*, *Tsuga Albertiana* and *Pinus Jeffreyi*.

Some time after Lobb had terminated his agreement with Messrs. Veitch they sent Richard Pearse to collect for them in Chile. His main work seems to have been the reintroduction in quantity of plants discovered by his predecessors, but he discovered and introduced *Prumnopitys elegans* for the first time. His collecting career, like that of so many others, was very short, for he died in Panama in 1867.

Japan had scarcely been touched in this search for plants but in 1860 John Veitch arrived in that country to be followed a year later by a Kewite, Richard Oldham.

Veitch introduced many new conifers, such as the Umbrella Pine, *Sciadopitys verticillata*, *Abies Veitchi* and *Abies firma*.

Oldham was sent out by Kew when only twenty-one years of age, but in his very short career he met with remarkable success. He collected in Japan, China and Formosa and several islands in that neighbourhood, but he died in Amoy at the early age of twenty-six. *Meliosma Oldhamii* is named after him.

Maries, a native of Stratford-on-Avon, was the next collector sent to China and Japan by Messrs. Veitch, but he only remained there for three years. He is credited with introducing *Hamamelis mollis*, *Styrax Obassia*, *Rodgersia podophylla*, *Abies Mariesii* and many forms of *Acer japonica*.

During all this period the plants introduced from China were from maritime districts and Eastern China generally, and it was through plants sent home by French priests and British customs officials, such as the late Dr. Augustine Henry, that the amazing richness of Central and Western China was realised.

This revelation led Messrs. Veitch to come to Kew in 1899 to engage a Kewite who afterwards became one of her most famous sons. This Kewite was none other than the late Dr. Ernest Henry Wilson, whose name will go down in the history of plant exploration as one of the most successful and greatest collectors ever to leave British shores.

Wilson was born in Gloucestershire in 1876 and after working in the Birmingham Botanic Gardens, he came to Kew in 1897. From the time of his departure from Kew he undertook two expeditions to Western China for Messrs. Veitch, and two for the Harvard University. His fifth and sixth journey were also financed by the Americans, but they were to Japan, Korea, Formosa and other islands in that neighbourhood. He completed his collecting work in 1919.

Of trees and shrubs suitable for the climate of Great Britain Wilson has introduced more than any other collector. Some idea of his labours may be gained from the fact that he introduced some twelve hundred species of trees and shrubs, amongst which were about four hundred new species and four new genera. His herbarium specimens number about sixty-five thousand sheets.

Although he is noted mainly for his work amongst trees and shrubs he introduced many herbaceous plants especially species of *Lilium*, concerning which he wrote his *Lilies of Eastern Asia*. Perhaps his most popular find in that genus was *Lilium regale*.

Some of the plants Wilson introduced are : *Meconopsis integrifolia*, *Berberis Wilsonae*, *Senecio clivorum*, *Aconitum Wilsonii*, *Primula Veitchii*, *Lilium Sargentiae*, *Hydrangea Sargentiana*, *Styrax Wilsonii*, and *Euonymus Wilsonii*, etc.

Of accidents and adventure during his explorations Wilson had his share, and it was a great loss to both Britain and America when he lost his life in a motoring accident in October, 1930 (see Kew Guild Journal, 1931).

Undoubtedly one of the most remarkable and interesting personalities ever to follow the calling of plant collector was George Forrest. He ranks co-equal with Fortune, Douglas and Wilson, the four greatest plant hunters.

Forrest was born in Falkirk, Scotland, in 1873, and educated at Kilmarnock Academy which he left to commence work as a chemist. His studies in this field included a course of botany which eventually led him to the profession which occupied the greater part of his life and on which he left an indelible mark.

Finding the work of chemist little to his liking he set sail for Australia where for several years he worked in the bush and developed the tough sturdy frame which was so great an asset to him in Western China. After leaving Australia he spent a period in South Africa, eventually returning to Scotland in 1902.

During the next two years he was employed in the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens; then, at the age of thirty-one, he undertook his first journey to Western China on behalf of a private individual.

In his early years near the Tibetan borders, Forrest had as much in the way of adventure as many explorers could have. On one occasion sixteen of his seventeen followers were massacred or tortured to death by the Tibetans while Forrest himself was hunted day and night for eight or nine days, escaping certain death by hair-breadths on several occasions. In one of his rare journalistic efforts he gives a vivid description of the chase in the Gardener's Chronicle for the 21st and 28th May, 1910. This article I advise you all to read, not only because it provides more interesting reading than an adventure novel, but because it gives a real insight into the manner of man George Forrest was, and how, although fleeing for life, he yet

managed to note the plants of the district through which he fled and later returned to collect them.

Forrest's collections outrank in number those of any other collector, every plant collected being supplemented by dried material of the highest quality. *Rhododendron* and *Primula* seem to have been his favourite genera, for his collections of these are the largest ever made or likely to be made.

Plants he introduced to science include *Rhododendrons* so diverse as *R. giganteum* and *repens*; *sinogrande* and *radicans*. He also introduced *Pieris Forrestii*, *Osmanthus Forrestii*, *Primula Forrestii*, *P. mutans*, *Gentiana sino-ornata*, numerous Lilies and *Nomocharis*, etc.

Although Forrest's botanical discoveries overshadowed all his other activities in the realms of nature, he yet found time to contribute a large number of specimens of insects, mammals and birds, his collections of the former being of particular importance owing to the number of species new to entomology.

Forrest's end came with tragic suddenness at the close of what he intended to be his last expedition, for he died of heart failure at Tengueh on the eve of his departure for home.

Amongst other plant explorers whom I would have liked to include are such well known names as William Purdom (a Kewite), Reginald Farrer, and Kingdon Ward, but time does not permit. They are, however, of so recent a date, and so much has been written of them, particularly of Farrer and Kingdon Ward, that the majority of you know something concerning their careers, which, I hope, may prove a basis for discussion. Others I have purposely omitted, not because I thought them unworthy of inclusion, but because the scope of this paper is naturally limited, and the names I have chosen give a fair picture of the history of botanical exploration in its various spheres.

GARDENING UNDER SANCTIONS.

Gardeners, like farmers, always have something about which they can grumble. The weather, soil, pests, people, the government, markets, in fact almost everything, at one time or another, provides material for grouching and in the great majority of cases these complaints are genuinely warranted. The fickle seasons provide us with droughts in February, floods at Christmas time and frosts at Easter; while soils which should be alkaline are found to be acid; ferocious beasts devour our choicest plants, unless they have previously been choked by fogs or trampled upon by dogs; seeds which should give 100% germination just dissolve into the soil and our greatest treasures in the garden return evil for good by committing suicide after we have bowed down and worshipped them, and offered the choicest soils and manures. Yes, it's a hard life, but our training at Kew, with winters in the Flower Garden Department and summers in the Palm House, coupled with "devilish" deputies, lamenting landladies, and bankrupt bank balances well fit us for the world's bumps and bruises. On the other hand, after sampling such delights as winning a good argument at the "Mutual," beating "that blighter" in the other department for a lecture distinction, being the first one to spot a good job on the notice board and being promoted to one's favourite charge, we learn to appreciate the good things in life.

There is, however, one most important item which the authorities, in their great wisdom, have omitted to include in the student's curriculum; there is no course of lectures dealing with "Sanctions"! Is the Whitley Council asleep? Are there no reformers left at Kew? —Yes!, then let them come forward and press for a course of "Friday night lectures" which deal with this most up-to-date all-important and impossible subject! All you seekers after positions in foreign countries, how are you prepared to face the imposition of "sanctions" which would turn your pleasant routine job into chaos and put a full stop to all your plans and activities?

During the last few months I have had the interesting, but unfortunate, opportunity of studying the subject from personal experience and at the present moment we are still struggling along in this unfortunate country which the rest of the world is attempting to strangle. The very fact that the peaceful occupation of gardening should be drawn into international politics is enough to make one wish that the League of Nations would only concern itself with such vital affairs as The Advisability of an International System of Tipping (The Giving Of) or, The Effects of The Importation of Japanese Beads (Strings of) Into the Fiji Islands, in Relation to Indian Cotton Dresses (The Wearing Of).

Here are a few of the direct results of "sanctions" and, quite justifiable, "Counter Sanctions." The price of petrol for our motor lorries and motor mowers, etc., has risen to the almost prohibitive

price of 5/- per gallon. Coke for the greenhouses now costs over £4 a ton. Commodities such as cement, chemical manures, iron, timber, and chicken food, etc., have risen in price from ten to fifty per cent. Practically all British periodicals and publications are prohibited, even such old friends as "The Gardeners' Chronicle" and "Gardening Illustrated" are not allowed into the country and British nurserymen's catalogues are also banned. We cannot buy any plants or bulbs from a "sanctionist country" and cannot even send parcels to England. A few weeks ago we wanted to send a box of specimens to Kew so had to take them across the frontier into Switzerland and send them off from there. What a lot of rot it all is ! I wonder how much longer it will be before our lunatic politicians will realise that one European country cannot be isolated and cut off from the rest of the world. So far the "sanctionist countries" appear to have been the greater losers and in spite of the fact the "sanctions" were imposed with the idea of stopping war, the only result so far obtained has been to prolong one war and to threaten the world with several others.

" ANON."

ANTOFAGASTA (CHILE) TO LA PAZ (BOLIVIA) ON THE F.C.A.B. INTERNATIONAL.

The distance from Antofagasta to La Paz is only 729 miles and occupies about 30 hours by train. This rate of travelling would, at first sight, seem somewhat slow, but it must be remembered that the route covered is from sea level to an elevation of over 13,000 feet. What is lost, so to speak, in speediness is amply compensated for in the interest that is aroused throughout the entire journey.

The station at Antofagasta is not a very impressive building, yet on Friday morning there is an air of excitement abroad, for promptly at 11 o'clock the 'International' leaves for La Paz. By 10.30 most of the populace are gathered at the station to see the train on its way, even though few may be travellers. On leaving, one and all repair to the corridor or restaurant car for lunch. A very good meal is served, consisting chiefly of fresh fish of some kind or other. It is as well to make the most of this for it may be the last fresh fish the traveller will taste until his return to the coast. Lunch over we return to our sleeping cars, where chairs are available, and we settle ourselves to view the scenery.

From Antofagasta to Calama, a distance of 149 miles, not a vestige of green grass or trees could be seen, nothing but barren rocks and desert sands. Having to climb to an altitude of 13,000 feet to accomplish in a run of 227 miles, from Antogasta the railway loses no time in beginning the ascent, for at Portezuelo, only 18 miles from the commencement of the journey, the rail level is already 1,800 feet above the sea. On, to Calama, then, the climb is steadily maintained, and in spite of the barren landscape, there is beauty in the colour of the hills due to copper deposits.

Crossing the River Loa, our first glimpse is the mighty Andes. Green fields and pastures give way to barren rocks and the landscape is very flat, almost plateau-like. On reaching Calama, at an altitude of 7,450 feet, the train stops for twenty minutes and advantage is taken of the halt to stretch our legs and try the effects of the high altitude. Beyond a slight breathlessness the average traveller suffers no ill effects, for my part I found the air rather bracing. Many tourists, however, leave the train here and stay a few days to get accustomed to the altitude before going on to La Paz.

Continuing the journey the next point of interest is near Conchi station, about 190 miles from Antofagasta, where a deviation of 12 kilometres is made to avoid two wrought-iron viaducts, which previously carried the railway over one dry river bed and the River Loa. The larger of these viaducts is the most graceful structure, having six lattice girder spans each of 80 feet, supported by a Phoenix column, and a fine view of this is obtained on leaving Conchi station. The line descends gradually, passing through deep cuttings in extraordinary volcanic deposits and again crossing the River Loa by a high embankment, pierced by a stone culvert through which the river flows.

At San Pedro station, 197 miles from the coast and at an altitude of 10,630 feet, are the reservoirs, blasted out of solid rock, which the Antofagasta Railway Company has constructed. The Company has spent nearly £2,000,000 in order to supply the town of Antofagasta, the nitrate fields and its own services with water. After leaving San Pedro the railway skirts the bases of the majestic snow capped volcanoes San Pedro and San Pablo. From the crater of San Pedro a constant column of smoke ascends and though it has not shown greater signs of activity in recent years, it is quite evident that it has been in eruption in comparatively modern times, for the railway itself cuts through a lava bed nearly a third of a mile wide which looks as fresh as if it had been deposited only a year or so ago.

The railway line climbs steadily to 13,000 feet at Ascotan, 227 miles from Antofagasta. From this point it falls rapidly to 12,256 feet at Cebollar, where the railway runs beside the wonderful Borax lake, some 24 miles in length. The view, as the train winds round the snow-capped mountains, whose slopes are bright with metallic hues, is unique. Shortly after leaving Ollaque station, the frontier between Chile and Bolivia is crossed, at a point 276 miles from Antofagasta, and from here to Uzuni the line runs over an even plateau at an altitude of 12,000 feet, the great Bolivian table land which stretches for many hundreds of miles on both sides of the railway. This vast plateau is very sandy and almost a salt desert.

Uzuni, is a town of 5,000 inhabitants, many of whom are South American Indians, and it was here that we first met with the llama as a beast of burden. Uzuni is entirely dependent upon the Railway workshops, which are situated there. Just outside Uzuni is the wonderful Salt Lake of Bolivia, a vast deposit of solid salt many miles in length. A motor car can be driven over its surface in perfect safety, and it is a marvellous sight to view these natural deposits. In the sunshine, the surface is so dazzling as to render protective glasses necessary when approaching the lake. At Huari, we obtained a view of the even more mysterious fresh water lake of Poopo, which receives an in-flow of 212,000 cubic feet of water per minute and the overflow for the same period is only a mere 2,000 cubic feet.

From Huari onwards, the stations are situated mainly at mining centres and are of little interest. At this point it would not be out of place to mention the "Cholas," or Indian women, who are certainly the masters in every sense of their men-folk. At practically every station, they hold a "market" for all trains passing through, selling anything and indeed almost everything, including eggs, peanuts, and two native drinks, Cheeta and Piscoe. It is said that Cheeta is made by the "Cholas" chewing a certain berry. After these have been well chewed, they spit them into a bowl and the resultant product is allowed to ferment. It is said that the beverage is excellent, but the writer is prepared to believe this report without sampling it, having seen the said "Cholas"!

At 578 miles from Antofagasta is Cruro, a large mining centre of 28,000 inhabitants. Although of very drab outward appearance, this

town has a pleasant social centre with a number of European residents. The Cochabamba line branches off at this point. The Cochabamba Valley is the most fertile area in the whole of Bolivia and might easily be developed as a vast agricultural district.

From Cruro to La Paz the first part of the journey is over a partially barren plain, which gradually becomes more fertile and flocks of sheep and llamas with an occasional vicuna are observed grazing leisurely upon the short scrub. Mud huts, some circular and others oblong, indicate the homes of the farmers in this region. The Indians still till the soil in the primitive manner and under the communal conditions of their ancestors.

The line now runs over flat, stony ground as far as the "Alto," where an elevation of 13,134 feet above the sea is reached, the highest point on the main railway between Antofagasta and La Paz. At "Alto" there is an eighteen-hole golf course, which is without question the highest in the world. From this point, there is a gradual descent to the city of La Paz, some 17 kilometres distant. La Paz is the seat of the Bolivian Government and its railway station is 12,143 feet above sea level. This part of the journey is a fine tribute to the skill of the British engineers and to their daring also, for the line descends the mountain side, winding and twisting about in a truly amazing manner. It was at the "Alto" that we obtained the first glimpse of La Paz and its suburbs, Calasota and Obrajes, while immediately on leaving the station the whole expanse of the city and its environs, nestling in a valley more than 1,000 feet below, burst suddenly into view presenting, one of the most wonderful and inspiring sights in the world.

Everything in La Paz is picturesque. Its situation, its old Spanish dwellings, its troops of llamas and herds of donkeys driven by Indians in gaily coloured "ponchos," its ancient churches with their exquisite carvings, and its markets, where "Cholas" squat on the bare ground surrounded by their wares. In the distance "Illimani" rears its lofty and snow-capped peak and constitutes itself the sentinel and guardian of the city. Mt. Illimani is over 21,000 feet high and its name implies "the place where the sun rises."

In La Paz, the feeling of isolation from the bustle and stir of the outside world seems to grow on one. The city has many fine buildings, including the Congress Building, the Bank and other commercial buildings, while the Prado (the chief promenade) is laid out with trees and flower beds and is illuminated at night. The population of the city is about 150,000. Its old Indian name was Choqueyapa, and in 1548 it was changed by Alonza de Mendoza to "Nuestra Senora de la Paz." In 1827, following the revolution it became La Paz de Ayacucho. The principal Plaza or public square is about at 1,200 feet lower altitude than the highest point of the city.

La Paz, 1935.

G. W. WOLSTENHOLME.

A KEWITE IN NEW YORK.

You have asked for a few notes on my own experiences of America, and while circumstances and modesty must forbid anything approaching the excitement of Broadway, yet the pen of a good writer could describe some interesting events during seven years in the vicinity of New York. Years too, during which stirring political, social and industrial conditions have prevailed. Fortunately for brevity, the radio has made all countries so close that it is superfluous to pretend that a close up view is much nearer reality than a distant one.

I daresay you have heard that upon arriving in the States, with or without a contract for a post, there is a feeling that you are going to make the sacrifice of England's green and pleasant fields worth while, having, so to speak, burned your boats on leaving the British Empire. I have yet to hear from any Britisher that their loyalty to their native land is a fraction less because conditions invited another outlet, and employers seldom question our independence or make use of arguments for citizenship.

There is no real dislike between Uncle Sam and John Bull. The conditions that caught us soon after landing were pretty destructive as far as any contract was concerned. It was exceedingly hard for some of us to find the bottom drop clean out of first class comfortable living conditions on wealthy estates, furnished inside and outside with everything that money could buy. To suddenly lose one of the finest gentlemen in America proved a real depression to twenty-four of us on a model estate, for such was Percy R. Pyne! Our faith in Uncle Sam in considering worthy, but unfortunate aliens, however, was justified. Thus it has been demonstrated often, that the nation's infirmity was horticulture's opportunity. Golf clubs closed their doors so to speak, yachts were sold or laid up indefinitely, but their owners turned to other recreations. They sought solace in their radio, tuned in to lectures on gardening and manifested a desire for living things of enduring worth in a nation-wide depression. The Wall Street and dollar-minded became so humanised among their flowers that a local poet, one T. E. English, asks them :—

Now what makes you feel so friendly,
With the things you made to grow,
Even when you get in trouble
Seems like that your flowers know!

In spite of the economy pinch in the maintenance of estates left standing, there is generally an excellent relationship between employer and employee. The horticultural fraternity too is very sound and in the New York district particularly so. A very healthy fellowship is prominent at monthly meetings in about thirty lodges. There is a rigid investigation usually of new applicants for membership in the professional gardeners organisation, for it will be realised that we do not have the stream of trained men from Europe as in prosperity days. To this end the training of American garden-

minded lads has been an outstanding achievement during the depression. When trained men from Kew, Wisley or the English country homes, could be obtained, little effort was spent to encourage native ambition, or to find the means for training youths. You are doubtless aware how this is being overcome directly through the Kew and Edinburgh examples and with Mr. T. H. Everett as the mouthpiece; how he blazed the trail of student training through the medium of our Gardeners' Chronicle and how enthusiastically, it has been taken up in other large cities.

In the final success of the Peace Garden along the borders of North Dakota and Manitoba we see the outcome of an idea of international goodwill which originated in the mind of Mr. H. J. Moore, a Kewite who has sacrificed health and many comforts of life for the realization of a desire to see established a living tribute to commemorate the long years of peace between two English-speaking neighbours, the U.S.A. and Canada. Now two hundred young men are in camp to create the International Peace Garden, which is recognised as one of the four outstanding landscape architectural developments in the United States and Canada. This alone would illustrate what one writer calls the "Philosophy of America," or the power to go ahead and get things done, and also illustrates the spirit of thoroughness of the Old Country, which so many good Americans are ever referring to in connection with the problems of good gardening. They admit that the instinct for patient garden sense has not had time to develop while everything has been influenced by the industrial age; now it is considered that the cultural period is approaching. This probably started best, with the landscape achievements in the last few decades.

Up to this late depression, the landscape schools can be credited with giving the country a rich and clean taste for natural beauty; colleges and agricultural stations in many parts of the country have taken great pains to instruct and send forth thousands of young people with sound theory and practice as fast as time would permit. I have had the assistance on our staff of many from the Campus under H. E. Downer at Vassar College, and A. J. Thornton at Lowthorpe School. American schools have stressed the appreciation and preservation of the natural features and the use of native plants, departing from the early English designs that were modelled after the owner's taste and personal magnificence, or in some form from the purely English countryside. This national leaning was demonstrated to the point of hurting my pride only last week. One of our young men, a graduate from a State Horticultural College, qualified for a £400 scholarship at Oxford, England, but he "lost out" because Oxford *could not* offer him any advance in his landscape knowledge. Could we not put that £400 to work for the exchange of the Kew and New York botanically minded young men or the Kew Guild Educational Fund?

It was some of the garden schools, however, that were public spirited and introduced Sutton and Sons to R. H. Macey & Co. The connection is unique in departmental stores though the English bias

is very marked in all good merchandise with us. There had been some difficulty with the standard of quality in garden seeds and Sutton's pointed the way. At a critical time I was pleased to be invited to take charge of the Sutton-Macey garden reputation, with one eye on the profits. We endeavoured to satisfy the new garden-minded enquirers and to introduce a good class of seeds, recognised and grown mainly by professional gardeners all over the world. Sutton's Royal English seed was a very unusual connection with a departmental store and some feeling was expressed by the professional gardeners, as it was easy to run down the quality and reputation of good seed among inexperienced people, who previously had chosen from cheap, pictorial packets and who would not show any more success with good quality, than with the cheap, poorer seeds. It often happens of course, that we are in competition with a good seed in pretty packets, but of no definite strain or variety. If the management can maintain the Sutton standard in all garden stock, then the public will appreciate the best and not look for price-cutting in growing materials. They reach out for more and better gardening it is true, but too often think a store is for cheap bargain prices.

Some vendors are apt to take advantage of inexperienced customers who are pretty generous in their judgment by blaming their ignorance, the soil conditions, climate or pests, (the latter a most ready cause of failure to-day). I am quite conscious of the fact that it is rather difficult for anyone used to orthodox seedsmen and florists to visualise the need for a full time professional gardener in a departmental store; the nearest type that I could compare R. C. Macey & Co. with would be Selfridge's, of Oxford Street. We cannot boast the fine roof tea-garden of this store, but I doubt if the same situation could arise for the English stores to retail garden stock in large quantities, like the Americans. British people have some knowledge of their plant needs and know just what to ask for at any nursery or seed store without embarrassment. The American generally likes mass shopping and mass wares, so that everything may be purchased from under one roof. In such a store they can readily ask to have one hyacinth bulb or a five cent packet of seeds sent home, as calmly as a suite of furniture. In this manner it came about that the multiple stores began to cater for a class of people with small gardens, plant houses or even backyards, people who scarcely knew what a growing plant looked like. Millions who have migrated to the suburbs of our big cities, still want to come and choose, and pay to have goods sent to them.

It will doubtless occur to the reader, that plants and shrubs take a lot of punishment in transit from the nurseries to the benches of a big city store and from thence to the purchaser, but it is surprising to learn that it was seldom considered necessary to worry about the conditions, or how the customers received their plants, as few were aware which were dead or alive before a week's scorching sun or the zero weather of winter had had its effect. These natural effects were excellent reasons for the failure of weak specimens done up in

attractive packages with often misleading cultural instructions to accompany them.

Through the help of garden clubs, newspapers and the radio, a garden consciousness had been definitely awakened. Our store was generous to a fault in recognising complaints and also that vendors and buyers of general merchandise could not give good garden service without practical advice on the spot. Can it be imagined that the same staff could handle hardware, paints, pots and pans? Garden tools, furniture and supplies were expected on the same short notice that these things needed, therefore at the outset, well grown material was impossible, and a guarantee a farce. Under such conditions you can imagine that my criticisms were strange in character and often unwelcome to those desiring immediate profit. Conditions were altered by our President, Mr. Percy Strauss. Himself a keen horticulturist, with a fine model estate, he knew how to do business in his own store and expected the best possible materials from the same source as his customers. Orders were recently placed for several hundred dollars worth of Sutton's seeds and their like standard is expected also from American suppliers.

After correcting the methods of ordering, shipping, packing, storing and the setting-up (staging) of live plants, we set out to establish nurseries quite near the City for perennial plants, as these had always been the worst sufferers in their journey of often 3 or 4 hundred miles to us. I visit this area periodically to see that only the best strains are raised, strong enough to tolerate that little extra handling. Our system is to display all our plants, seeds, etc., and this is something of a task, but our customers insist on "seeing before buying" as experience in the past has no doubt taught them, and they are not often the fortunate ones who can train or motor to distant nurseries to select from growing specimens.

I wonder whether a few figures will be of interest, so that a comparison could be made with any other English firm trading as we do? Our garden department is one of 150 stores within a store, and has a turnover of well over \$100,000 for 150,000 flowering and fruit trees. This is the result of the spring display of perennial plants, 50,000 rose bushes, 20,000 evergreens, deciduous, flowering and fruit trees. This department is serviced by 70 to 100 clerks, packers, etc. Last spring we had the assistance of four ex-superintendents for three busy months, who were happy with the experience and unusual gardening excitement away from quiet, but closed estates. We also disposed of 80,000 packets of seeds (almost half of which by the way, were Suttons!); tools, fertilisers and insecticides are always well stocked.

In the autumn, bulbs of course are the main feature, with plants and shrubs suitable for planting in the fall. About 600,000 tulips came from Holland direct; De Graaf's stock was in excellent condition. A thousand tulips were obtained from England. These were smaller in comparison and have been planted in trial grounds,

and we await the advent of May, and flowering time with interest. Our people had to be convinced that early orders and good quality went together; a habit had grown up of supposed smart buying by price comparison, irrespective of quality. Our plant and flower business has just had \$10,000 expended on up-to-date equipment in cold storage, show cases, and delivery trucks. The whole store has 300 trucks in daily use; we have 40,000 different items on sale on our floor alone, so it can be well imagined that there is hardly a garden atmosphere for fussy people; the total store deals with 175,000 customers daily; mail orders are handled at the rate of 4 per second. There is a tendency towards a mania (or is it a fascination) for figures in American reading and there are enough statistics in our daily newspapers at the present time.

My connection with the huge Macey store is more exciting than ordinary gardening and I hardly recognise my own language as that heard for 20 years among the large crowds in dear old London or in the more congenial surroundings of the Hampton Court Gardens with their spacious lawns, and my beehives! I am very grateful, however, for continued good health, and real friends, both English and American. My activities brought my weight down some 14 lbs, due to sedentary duties, performed largely indoors, though I am fortunate enough in having a roving commission, among nurseries and in customer's gardens during the summer months. The executive staff may sometimes have long and tedious hours, yet I can enjoy more pleasant ones. Neither funds nor convenience have led me to enjoy much of the wonders of the American continent. Twice I have visited Niagara and Toronto, and three times Washington. One of the Niagara trips brought me in contact with George Coombes. George is a living type of iron nerve and miracle flesh healing, since that fire-hole accident on his place. The time is not far distant when we may meet again around one festive board under the able leadership of Montague Free and toast our *Alma mater* across the Seas.

The New York reunions have gladdened the heart of William Judd, who is not slow to reprimand us over any mean tricks for previous absences or forgetfulness in paying our dues. Wherever we may drift to in America, the memories of these meetings will always be valuable.

Our weather this past winter has been unusually mild, a marked contrast with the unhappy conditions the Old Country served up to our New York Society last year, after their splendid trip through Holland. Thus, they journeyed to Kew in May, in lilac time above all times. We had prophesied a glorious time for them and our Secretary and Mr. L. Barron felt sadly let down with the cold and shivery gardens at Chelsea, Hampton Court, Kew and Wisley, for all gave a similar cheerless reception with severe mid-May frosts in the bargain. Greetings to all my old friends and apologies if I have dwelt too much on a Kewite's activities in the realms of merchandise.

W. J. ING.

1936

THE ASSOCIATION OF KEW GARDENERS IN AMERICA.
THE ANNUAL DINNER, 1935.

This interesting function was again held at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City on Saturday, March 23rd 1935, when twenty members and guests sat down to dinner at 6.30 p.m.

Montague Free ably presided, and provided for the company unique place cards in the form of a small succulent plant in a pot at each plate, labelled individually by a new system of nomenclature emanating from the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, as for instance *Roehrsia yampeensis*, *Jenningsia jerseyensis*, *Juddia arnoldiensis*, *Thomasia providence*, *Fordia pennsylvanica*, etc., over which we trust no taxonomist will lose any sleep.

Several vases of roses donated by Mr. W. J. Ing made the table very decorative for the occasion. After an excellent menu, which absent members would have greatly enjoyed, the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary and approved. The Secretary observed that those who are not life members of the Kew Guild always take great delight in looking over his recent copy of the Kew Guild Journal which lays on the table!

Owing to the fact that the fact that the Treasurer is financially embarrassed, no dues having been collected for a few years, it was moved by Mr. Jennings and seconded by Mr. Ford that the Secretary send a letter to all Kewites within a reasonable distance of New York for a donation of \$1.00 (one dollar).

One of the guests, Mr. Alexander Michie, acknowledged his pleasure at being present with us, and spoke briefly on the culture of Lilacs at Cedar Hill Nursery on Long Island, N.Y., where his employer, Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer has gathered together one of the finest collections of choice varieties in this country. Mr. Michie summed up his remarks by emphasising good drainage, plenty of fertilizer and judicious spraying to keep down insect pests.

The Parks of Providence, Rhode Island are under the supervision of Mr. E. K. Thomas, an old Kewite, who indicated in a talk somewhat of the area he is responsible for, where thousands of Paeonies, Iris and Roses are grown. Very popular with the public of that city are the annuals, for in Roger Williams Park there are grown two hundred and sixty-eight varieties. Seventy-eight varieties of *Hemerocallis* and *Narcissus* in large quantities are grown to educate the citizens to use them in their own gardens. Moreover, there are Golf courses, Bowling greens, Tennis and Ball fields to care for, together with a Zoo and Museum of Natural Science, as well as talks on Natural History and Botany to be delivered in the Public Schools. The recent depression years have caused the public to acquire more interest in such subjects in this country, and few men are so well equipped as Kew men to carry on such a volume of work, and Providence to-day enjoys one of the outstanding park systems in the United States.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn who came as a guest is well known for the especial interest he has developed for *Clematis*. He gave the party a highly intelligent and educational talk illustrated with over sixty lantern slides of various types, species and varieties of his favourite flower, telling us that there are known to be over two hundred emanating from Asia; sixty-one described by botanists from North America and eight from New Zealand. Splendid pictures of numerous species and many splendid hybrids, most of them being grown by Mr. Spingarn in his garden at "Troutbeck," America, N.Y. He advocated a well drained soil, dry in winter and the addition of plenty of lime or bonemeal to the soil. As a surface mulch he advised the use of spent hops.

A letter of regret signed by all members present was sent to Mr. Lambert who was unable to be present owing to ill-health.

After some discussion it was decided to meet again at the same place in 1936 on the Saturday night of the New York Flower Show, which occasion is found to suit the majority of those who are able to attend at all.

Those present were :—C. J. Agate, R. Barton, S. R. Candler, Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Dodd, J. Ellis and Miss Ellis, G. W. J. Ford, Mr. & Mrs. M. Free, W. J. Ing, A. J. Jennings, Wm. H. Judd, H. F. Riebe, R. L. Roehrs, J. Sharpe, E. K. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Spingarn, Mr. Alex Michie.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Report of the Hon. Treasurer showed :—

Balance held in trust (First National Bank of Boston)				
March 27th. 1934	...	...	...	\$20.74
Interest to October 1st. 1934	...	...	...	50
				<hr/> \$21.24

Expenses :

Telegram April 23rd. 1934	...	...	...	\$ 0.77	
Wreath for E. Mische April 25th.	...	...	...	20.00	
Typing and Postage March)23rd 1935	...	...	...	3.50	
Sales Tax on Dinner	...	...	...	1.40	\$25.67
				<hr/> 25.67	<hr/> 4.43

March 23rd 1935—Deficit of \$4.43. The Secretary calls attention to the fact that in lieu of closing the bank account thereby losing interest, the debt of \$20.77 was paid by personal check which explains the necessity of sending out an appeal for dues.

WM. H. JUDD,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

THE ASSOCIATION OF KEW GARDENERS IN AMERICA
(1936).

Like the migratory instinct of birds in spring, so Kewites and their "Kewties" were instinctively drawn to the Roosevelt Hotel in New York for the occasion of their Annual Dinner and Meeting on Saturday, March 21st, 1936, on which occasion twenty-eight persons were present. Some who intended to come were unable to; the unprecedented floods in New Hampshire kept Sharps away, Roehrs was, unfortunately, sick, Jennings was at the last minute prevented from attending, and Pring is convinced that one hundred and thirty-five dollars is too much to pay to come from St. Louis to New York "just for a dinner." Those who came however, felt amply repaid for their exertions. The displays at the New York Flower Show staged by Messrs. Free and Everett were well worth a trip to see, and received the congratulations of their fellow Kewites. Mr. Montague Free again presided at the dinner, and in his capable manner welcomed the members and their friends, after which the report of the Secretary-Treasurer for 1935 was read and approved. Mr. Richardson Wright, Editor of "House & Garden," and Chairman of the New York Flower Show, expressed his gratitude and pleasure of again being a guest. Having sat beside Mrs. J. Beale, a cytologist from the Boyce Thompson Institute, who had expounded to him during the dinner some of the mysteries of genes, hormones and chromosomes, he was absolutely bewildered with what might possibly happen to plants and humans if some of these were placed in the hands of unscrupulous individuals!

Another guest was Mr. Leonard W. Barron now President of the American Rose Society and Editor of "The American Home" and at one time connected with the English "Gardeners' Chronicle." His early days were spent at Chiswick under his father and the gardens attached to the Doubleday, Doran and Company's establishment at Garden City, New York, which he is responsible for, speak well of his early inspiration acquired at the R.H.S. Garden, and from frequent visits to Kew in the 80's. Some of his best friends through life have been Kew men.

Another guest was Mr. Rowland Gamwell of Bellingham, State of Washington, who grows in that congenial climate Roses and Alpines. Mr. Gamwell thanked us for the courtesy of an invitation and spoke briefly of some of the flora of his locality especially of the *Vacciniums*, such as *V. ovatum*, *ovalifolium* and *deliciosum* which we cannot grow in the East out-of-doors. He also spoke of some of the characteristics of the native Indian in his territory, all of which was very interesting.

The serious flood conditions experienced in the Finger Lakes Park district of Ithaca, New York, were brought to us first-hand by Mr. H. M. Blanche, where since July 1935 they have experienced exceptional "wash-outs" and had many examples of constructive work destroyed. As recently as March 18th, a serious ice storm injured many trees. The work being carried on is primarily of a

naturalistic character with very few exotics included. One of his difficulties was in getting men to do this type of planting without being in any way formal. The region contains many ancient timber trees and recently a Pignut (*Carya glabra*) was cut at least three hundred and sixty years old. Mrs. Blanche thoughtfully brought with her an autograph folder designed by James MacGregor for the first meeting of the Association held in New York City, on April 5th, 1916. Some were again present, while several signatures were those who has passed on, such as E. H. Wilson, William Falconer, T. D. Hatfield, J. MacPherson, F. Cave and S. G. Comer. We were glad to welcome Mr. H. L. R. Chapman of the Beal Botanic Garden at East Lansing, Michigan, this being his first attendance. He spoke of his pleasure at meeting so many old Kewites and conveyed to us a letter of felicitations from Dr. E. A. Bessey, Professor of Botany at Michigan State College. Mr. Chapman told us of his work at the Beal Botanic Garden started by Dr. William Beal in 1877. The other guests were Mr. J. G. Esson, well known to many old Kewites here and in England, and Miss Mary Dixon, a landscape architect from Long Island, New York, formerly a pupil of Mr. H. E. Downer. Besides those already named, other members present were Mr. J. H. Beale, A. W. Close, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Downer, J. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Everett, Mrs. M. Free, W. J. Ing, W. H. Judd, J. Lambert, J. A. Semple, E. K. Thomas, J. H. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Vallance.

The report of the Hon. Treasurer for March 23rd, 1935, showed a deficit of \$4.43, since which time a generous response from members realised \$32.00, which after the deduction of \$20.77 (owed the Secretary on personal account) equals \$11.23.

March 27th, 1934.

First National Bank of Boston	...	...	\$21.21	
Dues to March 11th, 1936	...	...	11.23	
Interest	...	...	.50	
Expenses March 21st, 1936.				
Three guests at \$3.75	...	...	\$11.25	
Postage	...	...	1.48	
			<hr/>	
			\$32.97	\$12.73
Balance	...	...		\$20.24

Wm. H. Judd.

Hon. Secretary &
Treasurer.

THE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND KEWITES, 1935.

The Association held its second reunion at the "Savoy," Princes Street, Dunedin on Thursday, January 24th, 1935 at 6.30 p.m. Mr. D. Tannock presiding over a fairly representative gathering. Those present included:—Messrs. D. Tannock (Dunedin), M. J. Barnett (Christchurch), I. V. Thornicroft (Dunedin), J. A. McPherson (Christchurch), A. W. C. Anderson (Timaru), C. Little (Christchurch), D. H. Leigh (Dunedin) and B. P. Mansfield (Invercargill). Mr. J. G. MacKenzie, Director of Parks and Reserves, Wellington, attended as a guest.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from:—Messrs. G. Mills (Auckland), J. G. C. Mackenzie (Wellington), A. G. Tillson (Nelson), W. Swan (Auckland), and C. H. Jones (Christchurch).

The toast of "The King" having been honoured, Mr. Tannock proposed the toast of "The President" with whom he had long been associated in student days at Kew. Other toasts honoured were "The Kew Guild," "Horticultural Bodies," and "Absent Kewites." Letters from the President, the Director, the Secretary and Jack MacKenzie which are set out in full, were read and deeply appreciated by all present.

As the reunion was crammed into the whirl of activities associated with "Horticultural Week"—the National Conference on Horticulture and National Flower Show—and members were anxious to attend the Banks Lecture, delivered by Mr. J. Scott-Thomson on "The Flora of the Southern Alps," the meeting was congenial and brief.

Genuine thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Barling who arranged a splendid dinner with that meticulous care and attention to detail which makes "the Savoy" so well known and adds so much to the success of any function.

Movements.

Since our last meeting at Christchurch in January 1932, Messrs. Dennis H. Leigh, Botanic Gardens, Dunedin and Jack MacKenzie, Botanic Gardens, Wellington, have been added to the roll of New Zealand Kewites. Mr. Robert E. Mason has returned to England and is living at 219, Barry Road, East Dulwich, London, S.E.2.

Messrs. A. W. C. Anderson, C. Little and C. H. Jones are to be congratulated on their marriage.

Mr. D. Tannock visited England on a health recruiting trip in 1933 and is, we are pleased to say, like a giant refreshed.

Mr. John W. Ewart, formerly of Dunedin and Christchurch, entered Kew as a student in February 1934.

Appointments during the period include those of A. W. C. Anderson as Superintendent of Parks and Reserves at Timaru, J. A. McPherson as Curator of the Botanic Gardens at Christchurch, and B. P. Mansfield as Superintendent of Parks and Reserve at Invercargill.

Mr. W. Swan has moved to 34, Laurie Avenue, Parnell, Auckland, C.4.

Subscription.

At the suggestion of M. J. Barnett and A. W. C. Anderson, it was agreed that an annual subscription of 2/6d. to defray cost of circulars, postages and annual cable to the Guild, be paid by each member.

The Kew Spirit.

Having heard greetings from New Zealand Kewites at the Guild Dinner in London on 23rd May, 1935, E. F. Coward was prompted to have a Menu Card autographed and forwarded to New Zealand. Those who signed were:—Robert L. Proudlock (President), John Gilmour (Assistant Director), Messrs. J. Coutts, A. Osborn, C. P. Raffill, G. W. Robinson, L. Stenning, E. G. Dunk, R. Sudell, E. F. Coward, T. Lomas, P. W. Conn, H. S. Patton, B. W. Harborne, C. McGregor, E. Willoughby, R. Binnington, F. L. Squibbs, H. Collin, J. Mackintosh, J. Hutchinson, A. S. Wilson, C. E. Hubbard, A. J. Cheek, W. Howell, H. Maw, S. A. Pearce, A. Birkinshaw and C. Jones. This is a kindly gesture for which we thank "Tory Ted" most sincerely.

Group Photograph.

It was suggested by A. W. C. Anderson in 1932 that the annual group photograph of students be reproduced year by year in the journal. We are not super critical, but see no reason for the delay! Mr. Editor, please note. (Duly noted, 1935 group herein. *Ed.*).

1936 Reunion.

The National Conference on Horticulture is to be held in Auckland at the end of January 1936. It is hoped that another reunion will be possible and a opportunity thus afforded to meet Messrs. Mills, Snow and Swan.

Special Messages.

The following letter was received from the President:—

"The members of the Kew Guild at home send through their President, fraternal Greetings to all members in the Southern Hemisphere and especially to the Association of New Zealand Kewites gathered together at their reunion during Horticultural Week in Dunedin.

We rejoice to know that the spirit of comradeship which the Guild stands for, should find expression in widely different parts of the world wherever it's sons are called upon to uphold the prestige of Kew; and periodical gatherings such as you are now engaged in should, and can, do much to strengthen and cement old friendships and engender new ones.

Long may your Association flourish and continue to grow in useful service to the country of your adoption, and your work reflect its lustre on our great *Alma Mater* to whom we one and all owe so much.

(Signed) WM. HALES,
President.

The following letter was received from the Director :—

Dear Mr. Mansfield,

I am very interested to hear from your letter of September 17th, you are holding your Annual Kewites' Reunion Dinner at Dunedin in January, 1935. I hope you may have all the Kewites now in New Zealand present with you on this interesting occasion. The Curator and all Kewites here, join me in offering you our cordial good wishes.

It is particularly fitting that you should be holding your dinner at Dunedin where that veteran Kewite, Mr. Tannock, is in charge of the Botanic Gardens. Mr. Tannock has done so much for horticulture in New Zealand that it is very fitting you should be meeting in his territory. I think it must be largely due to Mr. Tannock's influence that we have been fortunate in having so many New Zealand student gardeners coming over to Kew and then returning, I trust, with widened knowledge and greatly increased experience to carry on their good work in their own home.

I find on looking through our records that at least sixteen student gardeners have come to us from New Zealand or have gone to New Zealand from Kew. Of these sixteen, seven have gone out to the Dominion to carry on their horticultural work, and, from all I learn from time to time, they are upholding the name of the mother country with the greatest credit. Of the nine who have come to us from New Zealand to widen their experience, I think one may say that they have fully profited by the time they have spent here. I am glad to say that we still have with us, Mr. J. W. Ewart, and Mr. A. G. Kennelly who originally came over from New Zealand, and we said good-bye only recently to Mr. MacKenzie, whom we were very sorry to lose.

It may interest you to know that in addition to students from New Zealand, we have at present young men from the Union of South Africa and also from Canada, and recently we have had one from Australia. We all value this connection with the Dominions, as we feel we benefit as much by seeing our fellow student gardeners from overseas as we hope they benefit by meeting with their brothers in the old country.

With very best wishes for the success of your gathering and hoping that the supply of New Zealand gardeners will be maintained in the future, at the same high level as has been the case in the past.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) ARTHUR W. HILL.

Dated 6-11-34.

Notes from a letter received from the Guild Secretary :—

"It would give much satisfaction to those at Home who put the little asterisks in front of the names of old Kewites in the directory, to set one in front of every member in the Antipodes. This would ensure a copy of the Journal being sent to each and every one annually, and relieve us too, of the anxiety of wondering when subscriptions would be forthcoming." Are you a Life Member?

"Our Guild Benevolent Fund is not too strong and I fear that to maintain it we must make frequent appeals for funds against the possibility of further claims on us; whether in the nature of grants or loans. Why not take advantage of your gathering (be it large or small, yet representative of the Southern Hemisphere!) to 'pass the hat around' for this deserving institution of the Guild. It would be a kindly gesture that would find appreciation in all quarters." This is a claim we are apt to overlook and merits the attention of every member.

"I should welcome articles on New Zealand and Australia from Kewites, to included in the Journal, from time to time."

Dated 24-11-34.

Jack MacKenzie writes from Wellington :—

Dear Mr. Mansfield,

Seeing that I am unable to be with you at the reunion I thought it might interest some of the members if I forwarded a few notes on the present day Kew.

Old Kewites returning to the Gardens after an absence of years say that faces are the only things that change. Faces may change but the fellows are much the same as those of other generations. They still grumble about "digs" and landladies, talk about the jobs that should come in or the likely changes if so and so leaves. The Mutual Improvement Society still proves to be one of the best and most pleasant of the educational facilities provided at Kew.

Kew continues to hold first place as a school of Horticulture. Even during the depression men risked giving up good positions to become student gardeners at Kew.

During the three years I was at the Gardens no man left without a position to fill. How many institutions could boast of such a record during the years of depression?

I might add that Mr. Coutts was in no small way responsible for this record.

Two examinations are now held in connection with every course of lectures and marks gained in these examinations as well as those awarded for the keeping of lecture books decide whether a man is worthy of distinction or not.

Many of the men at Kew at present are keen to go abroad but vacancies are few and far between. Private service is dead and the majority of men take municipal positions in the British Isles.

An old friend of many students, Mr. Mingay, left during the past year and is now living in Essex. "Tam" Topping and "Jumbo" Powney are evergreens in the labouring section.

I feel grateful for the many considerations shown to me by Kew officials, particularly Mr. Coutts. I feel the good name left by the majority of previous New Zealand students was of great assistance to me in this and other ways. Jack Ewart is ably adding to the reputation of New Zealand Kewites. At present he has the cool propagating charge in the decorative department. He holds the record for the highest cricket score, breaking a record of many season's standing. He is also captain of the swimming club.

Every good wish for a successful dinner,

Floreat Kew,

Yours sincerely,

Dated 21-1-1935.

J. G. C. MacKENZIE.

The objects of the New Zealand Association are:—"To serve as a means of gaining closer contact between Kewites in the Antipodes and the Guild, and to hold an annual reunion in conjunction with the National Conference on Horticulture."

BRENDON P. MANSFIELD,

Hon. Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND KEWITES, (1936).

The Association held its third re-union dinner at "Stonehurst" Private Hotel, Auckland, on Thursday, March 5th, 1936 at 6 p.m. Those present were Messrs. D. Tannock (Dunedin), M. J. Barnett (Christchurch), W. Swan (Auckland), B. P. Mansfield (Invercargill), Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McPherson (Christchurch), Mr. and Mrs. G. Mills (Auckland) and Mr. and Mrs. C. Snow (Auckland). Mr. W. W. Batchelor (Dunedin) and Mr. J. G. MacKenzie (Wellington) attended as guests.

Apologies for non-attendance were recorded from Messrs. J. G. C. MacKenzie (Hastings), A. W. C. Anderson (Timaru), D. H. Leigh (Dunedin) and A. Braybon (London), the latter on a visit to New Zealand.

The proceedings being quite informal afforded South Island members who had not previously had the opportunity of meeting the Auckland members every chance to talk on matters of mutual interest; from Directors, to Landladies; places of interest, to Labourers; students and their exploits, to jobs.

After dinner, talking even more freely, members adjined to a private room for an hour. Mr. D. Tannock, as Chairman, expressed the pleasure of all present at meeting Messrs. Mills, Snow and Swan of Auckland and made special reference to Kew and its influence in

the Horticultural world. A letter was read from Jack MacKenzie and greetings were extended to the Secretary as the proceedings synchronised with his birthday. The re-union was somewhat hurried for two reasons

- (a) It was merged in with the Conference on Horticulture.
- (b) The hotel was not licensed.

Kew Dinner.

New Zealand Kewites, fifteen in all, send greetings and hearty good wishes to all their old friends and fellow Kewites attending the Dinner in 1936. Correspondence would be appreciated.

The activities of all members can be given in detail by Arthur Braybon who visited the Dominion in February and March. It was, alas! a lightning trip but he made the most of his time and left a reputation for good fellowship (and stories) behind of which one might well be proud. It is understood he met all N.Z. Kewites with the exception of Messrs. Tillson and Thornicroft.

On March 22nd Messrs. Barnett, McPherson, Mansfield and Braybon spent a very enjoyable day together in Christchurch. The two former members were accompanied by their wives.

Appointment.

Mr. J. G. C. MacKenzie, the youngest Kewite in New Zealand, was appointed Superintendent of Parks and Reserves in November 1935, to the Hastings Borough Council, Hawke's Bay.

Wedding Bells.

Mr. J. G. C. MacKenzie was married on November 23rd at St. Andrew's Church, Wellington, to a Kew girl. The wedding breakfast and reception were held at the Masonic Hall, Wellington. Several Kewites, unable to attend, sent telegrams of congratulations.

BRENDAN P. MANSFIELD,

Hon. Secretary.

In Memoriam

JOHN GREGORY.

It is with very sincere regret that we record the death of Mr. John Gregory on April 29th, 1935, in his ninetieth year, following a short illness. He was born at Macclesfield, Cheshire, in November, 1845, and after leaving school followed his father's profession—that of a silk weaver. He soon gave up this occupation and turned to horticulture, a change that he never regretted. Leaving Macclesfield in 1863 he came to Kew and remained until March, 1866, when he secured a position as nursery manager at Brixton. Then followed a long series of engagements with some of the leading country homes of England, as head gardener and often as steward. Among these may be mentioned Holmby Palace, Northampton (Viscountess Cliveden), Osbastone Hall, Leicester, Hazelbeach Hall, Northampton, etc. He was a very active member of the Northampton Natural History Society and in later years he associated himself with that founded in Croydon.

In the year 1896 he entered the photographic works of Messrs. Wratten and Wainwright at Croydon and eventually started in business on his own account as a horticultural and landscape photographer. In this capacity he visited notable gardens in this country and attended most of the important horticultural shows at home and abroad on behalf of the Royal Horticultural Society and the horticultural press. He prepared lantern slides for lecturing purposes and was well known as a lecturer on horticultural subjects throughout England. Later, when severe attacks of Gooseberry Mildew were ravaging our fruit districts, he acted as a Government inspector for a time. An unfortunate blow from a football deprived him of the sight of one eye, but in spite of this severe handicap he was able to continue with his photography until a ripe old age.

In his later years his greatest interest was in the Kew Guild and he was a regular and welcome visiting member at the annual dinners until about three years ago, when his advancing years and failing sight did not permit his attendance. Nevertheless, it was with great pleasure that Kew and Kewites remembered him and a small grant was made weekly from the Benevolent Fund to lighten the eventide of his life. He wrote regularly in acknowledgment of the interest that the Guild manifested in him and his gratitude was such as could not be expressed in mere words. Mr. A. C. Whipps and his wife visited him regularly and he often referred to their many kindnesses.

Thirty-five years ago Mr. Gregory founded the Croydon and District Horticultural Mutual Improvement Society, of which he became first secretary and later Chairman. The latter position he retained until January, 1933, when he was elected a Vice-President in recognition of his services.

Mr. Gregory was of a very genial disposition, displaying a keen interest in all matters relating to horticulture and was always ready to help the younger generation with his wide knowledge of plants and their culture.

E. G. D.

JAMES MACGREGOR.

With the exception of Mr. John M. Henry, who is still hale and hearty, and with whom the writer had a delightful visit last August in his home at Winchfield, Kew has lost by death the next oldest living graduate on the other side of the Atlantic, in the person of James MacGregor, on December 13th, 1935, at Braintree, Mass. Born at Towie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on March 6th, 1844, little is known of his early life before he arrived at Kew in May, 1867, and where he worked till February 21st, 1869. While at Kew he fell in love with the housekeeper of the last John Smith, and used to tell of the fruitless efforts made by the Curator to persuade him to accept some colonial position to get him out of the way. Eventually he married the lady which was the best knot, he said, that the Rev. Nott, Vicar of Kew Church, ever tied, and at which his old friend, William Granger, was present.

In 1871 they came to the United States and settled at Albany, New York, where until 1907 he was engaged as a wood-carver at 481, Broadway, at which time a fire destroyed his business. He then moved to Braintree, Mass., where he started a small business as Landscape Gardener and Horticulturist, and worked part time for a year or two, until established, as a Landscape Designer for the firm of R. and J. Farquhar, of Boston, Mass., who have for some years been out of business.

Mr. MacGregor attended several of the meetings of the Association of Kew Gardeners in America, and was present at the first one held in New York on April 5th, 1916, and for which he prepared a delightful little two-page folder for autographs. His name appeared in the first Directory of the Kew Guild Journal of 1893, and in 1914 he became a life member, at which time the writer persuaded him to publish the only letter he ever wrote for the Journal, which appeared in the issue for 1915, and where the Editor erroneously credited him with leaving Kew in 1876 instead of 1869.

Mr. MacGregor had a kind word for everybody and a smiling, happy personality, and was a very clever artist, almost to the last, both with oil and water colours as well as with the pen. One of his treasures was a book full of drawings compiled while at Kew, which was of great historic importance, depicting both flowers and landscapes made in the Royal Botanic Garden in his day.

W.H.J.

HAROLD MUSK.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Harold Musk from Black-water Fever in hospital at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, on April 20th, 1935, at the early age of 36. He was born at Haveringland, Norfolk, on April 2nd, 1899. His father was head gardener to Brigadier General Sir J. F. Laycock, D.S.O., and he served under him at Wiseton, Bawtry, S.O., Yorks, for a period of six years.

During the years 1917-1919 he served in the Royal Navy and early in 1923 he was employed in the Royal Gardens at Sandringham. He entered Kew on March 24th 1924 and was engaged in the Tropical, Herbaceous and Rock Garden Departments.

In September 1925 he was awarded a Colonial Office Scholarship by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The first year of his scholarship was spent at Wye Agricultural College and during the second year he continued his studies at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B.W.I.

In 1928 Mr. Musk was appointed to the post of District Agricultural Officer, Tanganyika Territory, and served in this capacity until his untimely death.

His hobbies were closely associated with his work, botany taking first place, but he also took a great delight in visiting famous cathedrals and churches, was very fond of good literature, particularly Shakespeare, and when on leave invariably attended Shakespearean plays and operatic performances before returning to the solitude of Africa. He was a devout Catholic and had endeared himself to the white and native community in Tanganyika.

A memorial is incorporated with that of his father's in the churchyard at Lea, Gainsborough, Lincs.

ALBERT EDWARD PETER GRIESSEN.

By the death of Mr. A. E. P. Griessen, F.R.S.A., F.R.H.S., A.T.P.I., on October 6th, 1935, at the age of 60 years, Kew has lost one of her notable sons and Kewites in particular, a worthy and loyal friend. Mr. Griessen was born in London in the year 1875 and educated in Paris, Versailles and London. He entered Kew as a student gardener on June 8th, 1896, and on December 21st of the same year he was appointed sub-foreman in the T. Range, a charge which included the orchid collections. It has been stated that he was the youngest sub-foreman that had been appointed up to that time, being little more than 21 years of age. He continued in this capacity until October 29th, 1898, following his appointment by the Secretary of State for India as probationer to the Indian Government Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, Calcutta.

In 1900 he was transferred to Agra as Superintendent of the Taj Gardens and when the late Lord Curzon, as Viceroy of India, paid his first visit to the city, he at once recognised the superior abilities of Mr. Griessen and placed on record his high opinion of him. He therefore entrusted to Mr. Griessen, as the most suitable man who would be able to carry out his views, his great scheme of restoring the Taj Gardens to their original form and splendour, fully in keeping with the beauty of this architectural gem. Mr. Griessen planned and laid out the magnificent McDonnell Park, the grounds surrounding

the Queen Victoria Memorial Statue, the Circuit House, and in later years the Hewett Park and the People's Park at Agra.

Among his many achievements should be recorded the landscape and horticultural amenities of the immense camps at Delhi on the occasions of the Coronation Durbar under Lord Curzon and of the Imperial Durbar under Lord Hardinge, and also the camps at Agra on the occasion of the visits of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905, and the Emir of Afghanistan in 1907.

In 1913, after thirteen years of valuable service at Agra, for which he was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, he was transferred to Delhi to begin the New Capital Arboricultural and Horticultural works and the re-afforestation of the dry and barren Delhi Southern Ridge. His work in regard to the latter undertaking may be regarded as a very valuable object lesson, showing as it does what can be achieved under such unusual conditions and reflects great credit on his untiring energy.

Mr. Griessen took a great interest also in archaeology, and both at Agra and Delhi, did much in connection with the excavation and preservation of several ancient tombs and the historical buildings situated on land under his care. His activities around Delhi, including the Town Planning of Muttra, as well as in the Native States, were well-known.

As a reward for such signal service his appointment as Deputy Director (Garden Circle), Agricultural Department, United Provinces, may be said to have come as a matter of course. The Parks and Public Gardens through the United Provinces now benefitted from his unique expert knowledge, experience and wise guidance, and his many schemes are dealt with fully in the "*Report on the Working and Administration of the United Provinces Public Gardens, 1926-1927*" (published by the Government Press, U.P., 1927).

In 1928, when due to return to England for two years' leave prior to his retirement, Mr. Griessen was asked by the Government of India to continue for a further period of three years. Family reasons prevented this and in 1930 he retired after thirty-two years of public service, and settled down at Craven Park, London, N.W.

During his busy life Mr. Griessen wrote and issued many publications (in English and French) including "Horticulture in France"; "India Town Planning Notes (Muttra)"; "Rural Arboriculture with Vernacular Translations"; "De l'Adaption de certaines Espèces"; "The Evolution of the Moghul Gardens of the Plains in India"; "Quelques Arbres à Fleurs de l'Inde"; "De la Distribution de certaines Espèces sur la Globe Terrestre"; and (in course of publication) "Causerie sur les Palmiers des Indes."

By Mr. Griessen's death the writer has lost a kind and valued friend whom he greatly respected and held in high regard.

The funeral in Fulham Cemetery, East Sheen, was attended by many old colleagues who were associated with Mr. Griessen both at

Kew and in India. He leaves a widow and an only daughter to mourn his passing, and we extend to them our heartfelt sympathy in their untimely loss.

R.L.P., 1936.

JOHN YOUNG.

We learn with deep regret that Mr. John Young of 4, Woodfield Crescent, Ealing, W.5., passed away on February 11th, 1936 at the age of 76 years.

Mr. Young left Kew in February 1883 and though details are somewhat scanty we learn that he was last engaged at Colombe Lodge, Ealing, for period of fifteen years.

LORD WAKEHURST.

Lord Wakehurst (formerly Mr. Gerald Loder) of Wakehurst Place, Ardingly, Sussex, died on April 30th, 1936, at the age of 75. He received the *Journal of the Kew Guild* each year and always displayed a keen interest in the Guild and its members. Among his many interests he was a Director and former Chairman of the Southern Railway Company.

GEORGE THOMAS LANE, A.H.R.H.S.

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. George T. Lane, on April 23rd, 1936, in the Royal Masonic Hospital, Ravenscourt Park, London, W., following an illness of two months duration, at the age of 69 years.

Mr. Lane was born on October 5th, 1867, at Long Bredy, a small village between Dorchester and Bridport, in Dorset. An account of his early life will be found in the *Journal of the Kew Guild*, vol. V., p. 225. His early ambition to enter the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, was realised on March 18th, 1889. He left Kew on February 14th, 1891, on his appointment as Assistant Curator of the Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, Calcutta, under Sir George King, and with Mr. R. L. Proudlock as Curator (see account in this present issue and references made in Mr. Proudlock's memoir, to Mr. Lane's association with Calcutta).

Mr. Lane was promoted to the position of Curator at Calcutta on February 16th, 1896, and it was under his able guidance that the reputation of the Gardens as the most famous in the East was still further enhanced. He shewed exceptional tact in dealing with native labour, for while swift in action with malcontents, his sympathy was extended to those in trouble and he was scrupulously just in all matters calling for punishment or reprimand.

Except for a period of one year, when Mr. Lane was deputising as Superintendent of Gardens at Allahabad, the whole of his service in India was at Calcutta. In addition to Sir George King, he served under Sir David Prain, Lt.-Col. A. T. Gage, Professor Smith, Dr. Carter and Mr. C. C. Calder. His duties were not confined to Calcutta entirely, for 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 displayed a particular interest in their re-arrangement and design. He was privileged to be associated with Lady Minto, too, in the floral arrangements and planning of the Gardens at the Minto Fete on the occasion of the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan and one of his most treasured possessions was a gold pin in the form of Her Excellency's monogram surmounted with pearls. Mr. Lane assisted the late Lord Kitchener in re-modelling the garden attached to the Commander-in-Chief's quarters at Fort William.

Mr. Lane retired from the Indian Public Service in February, 1923, and settled for a time in Dorset. For nearly twelve years he made his home within a short distance of the Gardens (at Kew) and was a very frequent visitor to them. He gathered around him a wide circle of acquaintances, both at Kew and at the fortnightly shows of the Royal Horticultural Society. He was one of the first Associates of Honour of the latter Society.

Mr. Lane was President of the Kew Guild during 1932-33, and presided at the Annual Dinner on May 26th, 1932, when it occasioned general satisfaction that his former chief, Sir David Prain, I.M.S., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., V.M.H., was present and proposed the Presidential Toast.

Mr. Lane leaves a widow, to whom all members of the Guild will extend their sympathy in her untimely loss.

E.G.D.

Insert :—

Kew Guild Journal, 1935, p. 405, following last line read :—
 "complete satisfaction to those under whose supervision he was employed."

KEW STAFF (APRIL 1st, 1936).

(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., V.M.H., 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, O.B.E., F.L.S.	1904
Deputy Keeper of Herbarium	Thomas A. Sprague, D.Sc., F.L.S.	1900
Botanist	*Miss Elsie M. Wakefield, M.A., F.L.S.	1910
"	William B. Turritt, D.Sc., F.L.S.	1909
"	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
"	N. Y. Sandwith, M.A.	1924
"	C. E. Hubbard	1920†
"	E. W. B. H. Milne-Redhead, B.A.	1929
"	H. K. A. Shaw, B.A.	1925
" for India	C. E. C. Fischer	1925
" for South Africa	H. G. W. J. Schweickerdt, B.Sc., Ph.D.	1934
Botanical Artist	Gerald Atkinson	1922
Assistant Botanist (Library)	Ernest Nelves	1920†
"	Miss C. I. Dickinson, B.A.	1929
Sub Assistant	Miss Ada F. Fitch	1892
"	Miss Mabel I. Skan	1919
"	Miss S. K. White	1929
"	Frederick C. Woodgate	1922
"	H. S. Marshall	1932
Temporary Assistant Botanist	A. R. Horwood, F.L.S.	1924
Assistant (Temporary Technical)	A. K. Jackson	1931
Clerical Officer	M. C. Prior	1932
"	W. Walker	1929
Preparer (Herbarium)	E. E. Knowles	1924
"	A. W. Olding	1925
"	D. Saville	1920†
"	G. Tidy	1927
"	C. F. Norman	1927
"	T. P. Flynn	1928
Assistant Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory	C. R. Metcalfe, M.A., Ph.D.	1930
Keeper of Museums	John Hutchinson, LL.D., F.L.S.	1904†
Botanist	F. N. Howes, M.Sc.	1926
"	R. Melville, B.Sc., Ph.D.	1934
Preparer	Laurence J. Harding	1913
Curator of the Gardens	*John Coutts, V.M.H., A.H.R.H.S. ...	1896†
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, A.H.R.H.S.	1898†
Clerk (Higher Grade)	Reginald F. Williams	1923
Clerical Officer	Ernest G. Dunk	1914†
"	W. D. H. Prior	1933
Clerk	Frank C. Aldridge	1931
"	Frank S. Harrigan	1935
Shorthand Typist	Miss D. P. F. King	1935
"	Miss H. B. Judge	1930
"	Miss G. Rockell	1928
"	Miss N. M. H. Hampton	1934
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.

FOREMEN AND ARBORETUM PROPAGATOR.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Entered</i>	<i>Kew</i>	<i>Previous Situation</i>
Rock Garden	Joseph Fisher.....	11 May	1931	Highdown, Goring-by-Sea.
Ferries.....	Gordon E. Groves	23 Oct.	1933	Botanic Gardens, Cambridge.
Propagating Pits	Bernard B. Wass.	13 Nov.	1933	Aldenham House, Elstree.
Temperate House	Gordon J. Leith...	23 Oct.	1933	Parks Department, Swansea.
Herbaceous.....	James C. Taylor...	9 Jan.	1933	Dartington Hall, Totnes.
Flower Garden	F. L. Simmonds...	3 Nov.	1930	Orwell Park, Nacton, and Botanic Gardens, Berlin.
Decorative	Joseph Heppell...	30 April	1934	Exton Park, Oakham, Rutland
Palm House	John Offley.....	8 Jan.	1934	St. John's College, Cambridge.
Temp. House Pits	Guy W. G. Freeman.	9 April	1934	John Waterer's Nurseries, Bagshot.
Orchids	Walter E. Everett	9 Jan.	1933	"Hi-Esmaro", New York, U.S.A.
Arboretum	Charles F. Coates	27 Sept.	1915	Manor Park, Potton, Beds.

STUDENT GARDENERS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Entered</i>	<i>Kew</i>	<i>Previous Situation</i>
George H. Addison.....	17 Sept.	1934	T. R. Hayes & Sons, Ambleside.
Marc J. Bernay.....	11 May	1936	Correvon et Fils, Geneva.
Alfred E. Boreman.....	1 July	1935	Coleman's Nurseries, Bognor Regis.
Cedric A. Cann.....	9 Sept.	1935	Botanic Gardens, Oxford.
Thomas G. Curry	16 July	1935	Royal Gardens, Windsor.
Henry F. Davies.....	16 Oct.	1933	Garden Supplies Association, London, E.C. 1.
Martin Eichhorst.....	3 June	1935	Botanic Gardens, Potsdam, Germany.
John W. Ewart	19 Feb.	1934	Christchurch B.G., N.Z. and Berlin-Dahlem B.G., Germany.
William Grant	23 April	1935	Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Stanley Holt.....	25 Feb.	1935	Parks Department, Blackpool.
Ernest G. Hooper.....	4 Oct.	1932	Dartington Hall, Totnes, and Castillo Cap Roig, Palagrugell, Spain.
Francis J. E. Jollie.....	17 April	1936	Duncan & Davies, New Plymouth, N.Z.
Lawrence Lannie	8 June	1935	Botanic Gardens, Wellington, N.Z.
Georges H. Larsen.....	27 May	1935	Etablissements G. Truffont, Versailles.
Cecil G. Last	25 Feb.	1935	Messrs. Amos Perry, Enfield.
Francis G. Mackaness	9 Mar.	1936	Botanic Gardens, Cambridge.
Philip F. Mc Cormack	31 Dec.	1934	Parks Department, Southend-on-Sea.
Felix R. Mines	22 Oct.	1934	Dartington Hall, Totnes.
Roy K. Mowforth.....	10 Dec.	1934	Parks Department, Clacton-on-Sea.
Brian L. Perkins.....	4 May	1936	Parks Department, Manchester.
Andrew H. Pettigrew	18 Mar.	1935	Parks Department, Swansea.
George H. Preston.....	31 Dec.	1934	R.H.S. Gardens, Wisley.
Noel J. Prockter.....	1 July	1935	J. Cheal & Sons Ltd., Crawley.
Kurt Prollius.....	16 June	1936	Botanic Gardens, Sanssouci, Potsdam.
Leslie N. Prosser	3 Dec.	1934	J. Cheal & Sons Ltd., Crawley.
Ian Robbie.....	7 May	1934	Parks Department, Salford.
Edward H. Robson ..	18 Mar.	1935	Bodnant Gardens, Tal-y-cafn, N. Wales.
Henry C. Rudge.....	5 Dec.	1934	Parks Department, Birmingham.
Harry T. Shewan.....	1 April	1935	Brodie Castle Gardens, Forbes.
Eric Sleigh	4 Sept.	1933	Parks Department, Manchester and Luxem- bourg Gardens, Paris.
Howard W. Swift	27 April	1936	Botanic Gardens, New York, U.S.A.
George E. Taylor	2 Dec.	1935	Regents Park, London, N.W.
Percy E. Thyer	12 May	1936	Bishops Palace, Wells, Som.
George Urton.....	13 Jan.	1936	Education Committee, Sheffield.
Donald P. Watson.....	2 July	1935	Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.
Donald V. Wells.....	11 Dec.	1933	Parks Department, Portsmouth.
Hector H. Willis.....	15 April	1935	Parks Department, Manchester.
K. W. R. Winter	31 Mar.	1936	Botanic Gardens, Berlin-Dahlem.
Desmond J. Wonfor...	29 Oct.	1934	Public Gardens, Cape Town, S. Africa.
Eric C. Wray	22 Oct.	1934	Reading University.
Gordon F.F. Wyndham	7 Jan.	1935	Messrs. L. R. Russell Ltd., Richmond.

UNPAID VOLUNTEER STUDENTS.

Jan Abbing.....	16 Oct. 1935	Holland.
Vincenzo Bonfiglioli...	21 June 1935	Botanic Garden, Rome
George H. Cross.....	23 Oct. 1935	Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, Canada.
K. F. T. Eygelsheim...	20 April 1936	Boskoop, Holland.
M. Truman Fossum ...	23 Sept. 1935	State Sanatorium of North Dakota, U.S.A.
T. Hendrick Koning...	22 Aug. 1935	School of Horticulture, Boskoop, Holland.
Alick P. Lancaster.....	1 April 1936	Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.
Steinar Prytz.....	9 April 1936	University Botanic Garden, Oslo, Norway.
B. v.d. Veer	10 Dec. 1934	Tuinb School, Frederiksoord, Holland.

OLD KEWITES.

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

Name.	Left Kew.	Present Position and Address†.
*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, Surrey.
*Aikman, Miss M. G.....	Nov. 1924 ...	40, Mortlake Road, Kew, Surrey.
*Alcock, Mrs. N. L., M.B.E., 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.
Ashton, 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 ...	S., Parks and Reserves, Timaru, N.Z.
*Anderson, J. R.....	Oct. 1905 ...	Supt., John Blodgett Estate, Grand Rapids, Mich., U.S.A.
*Anderson, J. W.....	June 1910 ...	
Andrews, C.....	Oct. 1922 ...	F., Tresco Abbey, Scilly Islands.
Archer, Sydney.....	Mar. 1895	
*Arden, Stanley.....	June 1900 ...	" Bintang ", Gerald Road, West Worthing.
*Armbricht, 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., B.S.(Ed.)	April 1910 ...	Univ. of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, U.S.A.
Astley, James.....	Nov. 1898 ...	Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
Atkins, L. G., N.D.H.....	Oct. 1931 ...	The Lodge, King's Court, Forty Lane, Wembley Park.
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 Dobeh, Vecvagar, Russia.
Bachelor, Philip, L.....	Mar. 1935 ...	c/o Education Committee, 54, Old Stein, Brighton
*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.

† 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.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
*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., 24, Clarence Road, Kew Gardens, Surrey.
*Banfield, F. S., F.L.S.....	May 1927 ...	" Hillside," 34, Portnalls Rd., Coulsdon, Surrey.
Banks, G. H., A.H.R.H.S.	Mar. 1906 ...	C., Botanic Gardens, Glasgow, W.2.
Barham, F. A.....	Mar. 1928 ...	The Nursery, Kensington Gardens, W.8.
Barham, V. G.....	Mar. 1928 ...	" Invermark," Sutton-at-Home, Dart- ford, Kent.
*Barker, W. H., N.D.H.....	Mar. 1923 ...	" Maysfield ", Epsom Lane, Tadworth, Surrey.
*Barnett, M. J., N.D.H. (N.Z.)	April 1914 ...	Supt., Parks and Reserves, Christchurch, New Zealand.
*Bartlett, A. C.....	May 1898 ...	Land. Gard., 30, Sheen Lane, Mortlake, S.W.14.
Barton, Robert.....	June 1890 ...	3303 Dixwell Av., Hamden, Conn., U.S.A.
Bass, A. P.....	Nov. 1922 ...	Botanic Gardens, Oxford.
Bass, Edward	Mar. 1899	
Bass, Thomas	Mar. 1899 ...	13 Friar's Stile Rd., Richmond, Surrey
*Bassett, W. E.....	June 1927 ...	Botanic Gardens, Dominica, Leeward Is.
Bate, Clifford	Oct. 1930 ...	Maidstone Road Cemetery, Chatham, Kent.
Bates, A. J.	June 1922	
*Bates, G.	Feb. 1904 ...	
Bates, W.	June 1932 ...	Gunnerybury Park, Acton, W.
Batters, Frederick H.	Feb. 1891 ...	c/o Messrs. Cutbush Nurs., Highgate, N.6
Baum, Jacob.....	July 1900 ...	N., Pallud sur Vevey, Switzerland.
*Baumann, Ludwig	Mar. 1902 ...	U.S.A.
Baumgardt, Hilding.....	Mar. 1902	
Beale, J. H.	Apr. 1911 ...	Boyce-Thompson Inst. Yonkers, N.Y., U.S.A.
*Bean, W. J., I.S.O., V.M.H.	May 1929 ...	2 Mortlake Road, Kew, Surrey.
*Beatty, E. J.....	Nov. 1905 ...	" Deva," Meadow Way, Reigate, Surrey.
Beer, A.....	Mar. 1919 ...	University Bot. Gdns., Innsbruck, Tyrol.
*Behnick, A.....	Dec. 1906 ...	H.G., Gruson, Magdeburg, Germany.
*Bell, Miss V. S. (See Mrs. Danes)		
*Benbow, Joseph, A.H.R.H.S.	Sept. 1884 ...	Manor House, Kingston Park ne Dorchester.
Bennett, F. R.	Sept. 1915 ...	F., Wall Hall Gardens, Watford.
Bentall, A. S.....	Oct. 1921 ...	Ivydene Nursery, Wolsey Rd., Ashford Middlesex.
Benton, A. W.	May 1909 ...	86 York Road, Teddington, Middlesex.
Berg, F.....	Feb. 1911 ...	Dien III., Aposthigasse 29-31, Vienna.
Berridge, T. G.....	Aug. 1912	
*Besant, J. W., A.H.R.H.S....	June 1905 ...	Keeper, Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin.
Besant, W. D.	June 1910 ...	Dir., Parks and Gardens, 120, Blythwood St., Glasgow.
*Best, G. A.....	Mar. 1921 ...	Asst. Curator, Bot. Gardens, Singapore.
*Biggs, E. M.	Oct. 1912 ...	Solent Court, Warsach, Hants.
Billström, G. A.	Sept. 1929 ...	Göteborgs Trädgårdsförening, Göteborg, Sweden
*Binnington, R.....	Oct. 1924 ...	S., Parks Dept., and Holly Lodge, 165, Upper Hill Lane, South- hampton.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
*Bintner, Jean, N.D.H.	Sept. 1917 ...	c/o Geo. Munro, Ltd., 33, Rue du Pont-Neuf, Halles Centrales, Paris,
Bintner, Mrs. Jean (Harper)	Jan. 1918 ...	7 Rue d'Arcole, Paris.
Birch, L. G.	June 1932 ...	Ivy Lodge, St. James' Park, S.W.1.
Bird, D. H.	Jan. 1913 ...	Rosemede, Slough Road, Datchet.
Bird, F. W.	May 1909 ...	6 King's Villas, Slough Road, Datchet.
Birkentall, John	Oct. 1928 ...	c/o Mrs. Holmes Estate, Port Washington, Long Is., N.Y., U.S.A.
Birkinshaw, A.	April 1923 ...	Miller Park, West Cliff, Preston.
*Birkinshaw, F.	April 1912 ...	Assist. Agric., Agric. Dept., Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
Bishop, Miss S. W.	April 1919 ...	The Homestead, East Stoke, Stoke-under-Ham, Som.
*Blackburn, A.	Oct. 1908 ...	Supt., Parks Department, Stanley Park, Blackpool.
Blackman, J. A. E.	Jan. 1934 ...	The Gardens, Eltham Hall, Eltham, S.E.9
Blake, A. E.	Sept. 1922 ...	2 BryorClyffe Cott., Corton Rd., Lwestft.
*Blanche, H. M., B.Sc., F.A.S.L.A.	Sept. 1909 ...	Chief Forester, Finger Lakes State Park Commission, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.
Bliss, Daniel, V.M.H., A.H.R.H.S.	Nov. 1895 ...	Supt., Public Parks, 4, Mount St., Swansea.
Bliss, J.	Aug. 1891	
*Blythman, T.	May 1907 ...	Telkwa, B.C., Canada.
Boff, C.	Jan. 1916 ...	Link House, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
*Bogemans, A.	Jan. 1911 ...	145, Avenue Van Vecelacre, Watermaellez, Brussels.
*Bogula, Otto.	Mar. 1899 ...	U.S.A.
*Bolt, Philip	June 1898 ...	H.G., Upton Priory, Macclesfield.
Bolton, W.	Feb. 1904 ...	Blenheim, Woodstock, Oxon.
Bond, William	June 1876 ...	H.G., 66 Bostall Lane, Abbey Wood, Kent.
Boodle, L.A.	1930	1a. Ormond Avenue., Richmond, Surrey.
Booker, A. J.	Nov. 1924 ...	Barnford Park Lodge, Moat Road., Langley, Birmingham.
Boorman, John.	Aug. 1885 ...	10 Hathern St., Leichhardt, Sydney, N.S.W.
Boswell, Miss D. A. L.	June 1918	
Boulton, Francis	Jan. 1915 ...	28 Uplands Rd., Stroud Green, N.8.
*Bowell, E. C.	Sept. 1906 ...	N., Alpine Cott., Cemetery Rd., Cheltenham.
*Boyd, Thomas D.	Aug. 1928 ...	Oak Hill Park, Accrington, Lancs.
*Braggins, S. W. McLeod, A.H.R.H.S.	Nov. 1906 ...	Italy.
*Braid, Major K. W.	1925 ...	Agric. College, 6 Blythswood Sq., Glasgow.
Brain, H. J.	Mar. 1915 ...	42 Bulstrode Avenue, Hounslow, Middx.
*Braybon, E. A.	Mar. 1915 ...	c/o., 17, Farnaby Road, Bromley, Kent.
*Briscoe, T. W.	April 1905 ...	H.G., 4 Gloucester Rd., Tutshill, Chops-tow.
Broadbridge, Mrs. L.	Aug. 1918	
Bromley, W. H.	Sept. 1927 ...	
*Brooks, A. J., F.L.S., F.C.S., J.P.	May 1903 ...	86, Bath Rd., Swindon.
*Brown, A. E.	Sept. 1905 ...	Box 147, Mimico, Ontario, Canada.
Brown, A. G.	April 1927 ...	Southfields Grange, Putney, S.W.
Brown, A. J.	April 1930 ...	E. Hull Golf Course, Riseholme Hill Farm, Sutton-on-Hull, E. Yorks.
*Brown, E., F.L.S.	Dec. 1903 ...	"Chez Nous," Grove Road, Cranleigh, Surrey.
*Brown, J.	April 1905 ...	"Mariemont," Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A.
Brown, Jas.	Nov. 1926 ...	S., Harehills Cemetery, Leeds, 9, Yorks.
Brown, Thomas	Nov. 1884 ...	Parks Board Offices, City Hall, Winnipeg.
*Brown, T. W., F.L.S., A.H.R.H.S.	Nov. 1899 ...	Garden House, Giza, Muderieh, Cairo, Egypt.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Brown, Wm.....	Jan. 1926 ...	c/o Clarewood Turf Club, Ltd., Durban, Natal, South Africa.
*Bruins-Lich, H.	July 1928 ...	Parks & Estates Dept., Pretoria Municipality, Pretoria, S. Africa.
Bruun, Svend	June 1895 ...	N., Brøndbyvester Strand, Glostrup, Denmark.
Bryan (Brien), H.....	Mar. 1906 ...	Steward's House, Hampstead, Glasnevin, Co. Dublin.
Bryan (Brien), I. G.....	Mar. 1878 ...	Hibernia, Palmerston, Fairfield, W. Aust.
Bryan (Brien), W.	Feb. 1878 ...	H. G., Mayfield Gardens, Portlaw, Co. Waterford.
Buck, Henry J.....	Dec. 1934 ...	Brookfield Lodge, Burghfield Common, Reading.
Buckley, Arthur R. T.....	June 1935 ...	c/o Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., Canada.
Buckholz, V.....	Mar. 1911 ...	Deputy Curator, Botanic Gardens, Hamburg, Germany
Bullock, T. G.	May 1913 ...	Hort. Lect., 6 St. Martins, Leicester.
Burbridge, K. G.	Jan. 1906	
Burdett, E. F.	1932 ...	Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries Station, Lowestoft.
Burfoot, Charles	Mar. 1921 ...	H.G., Bulmershe Ct., Earley, nr. Reading
Burkill, I. H., M.A., F.L.S....	Dec. 1900 ...	"Clova," Fetcham Park, Leatherhead.
Burn, Thomas	Jan. 1888 ...	Cuerdon Hall, Bamber Bridge, Preston.
*Burrell, Miss L. C. (<i>See Mrs. S. T. Lees</i>)		
Burton, H.....	Dec. 1903 ...	c/o Lewis & Valentine, West Palm Beach, Florida, U.S.A.
Burton, R. A.	May 1931 ...	42 Willowtree Road, Altrincham.
*Buss, L.....	Nov. 1924 ...	33, The Moorlands, Durham.
*Butcher, F. H.	May 1907 ...	C., Govt. Gardens, Ootacamund, India.
Butcher, H. G.	Sept. 1921 ...	Gunnersbury Park, Acton, W.5.
Butler, F. B.....	Nov. 1919 ...	Supt., Dep. Agric., Kenya Colony, B.E. Africa.
Butler, P. J.	Feb. 1922 ...	Bedford College, Regent's Park, N.W.1.
*Bysouth, Mrs. R. A. (Davies)	Jan. 1919 ...	Lashburn, P.O., Saskatchewan, Canada.
Cambridge, Robert	Nov. 1894 ...	Turnham's Farm, Calcot, Reading.
*Cameron, John, F.L.S.....	Dec. 1873	
*Cameron, Robert.....	April 1887 ...	1925, Massachusetts Av., Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
Campbell, W. M., N.D.H. ...	April 1924 ...	Supt., Parks Dept., "Malcolma," Burgess Rd., Thorpe Bay, Southend-on-Sea, N.Y., U.S.A.
*Candler, S. R.	Feb. 1913 ...	P.O. Box 278, Southampton, Long Is., N.Y., U.S.A.
Candler, Thomas H.....	Mar. 1897 ...	18, Laburnum Road, Bournville.
Cannon, H. A.	Mar. 1912 ...	Uganda Coffee & Rubber Est., Ltd., Kampala, P.O. 53, Uganda.
Capsticks, W. H.	Oct. 1912 ...	Strode, Ivy Bridge, South Devon.
*Carr, G. E.....	Mar. 1930 ...	N., 40, Morkill Road., Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.
*Cartwright, T.	May 1908 ...	Firs Cottage, Stable Lane, Mouldsworth, nr. Chester.
Casey, Miss E. M.....	Dec. 1917 ...	Tokyo, Japan.
*Casse, A. E.	Mar. 1900 ...	Bayeux, Hayti.
*Catt, George.....	Jan. 1929 ...	South Lodge, "The Fishery", Denham, Bucks.
*Cavanagh, A. A.	Dec. 1923 ...	M., Liebig's Yerba Maté Plantations, Playadito, Corrientes, Argentine Republic.
*Cavanagh, B.	Nov. 1899	
*Cave, George H., M.B.E.....	Aug. 1896 ...	Ashton-under-Hill, nr. Evesham.
*Cave, J. E.....	April 1903 ...	Merle Cottage, Binfield, Berks.
Chambers, G.	April 1915 ...	The Croft, Usk, Mon.
Chambers, Mrs. K. (Watson, K.)	Mar. 1922 ...	32 Valley Road, Welwyn Garden City.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Champion, Miss	Feb. 1916 ...	Ystrad, Denbigh, N. Wales.
*Chandler, P.	Nov. 1919 ...	Assist., Agric. Dept., Kampala, Uganda
Chantry, Sydney H.	Oct. 1935 ...	Cap Roig, Palafrugell, Prov. Gerona, Spain.
*Chapman, H. L. R.	July 1919 ...	Botanist-in-Charge of Beal Botanic Garden, East Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.
Charman, George.	Feb. 1885 ...	327 East Church St., Bethlehem, Pa., U.S.A.
Cheek, A. J. W.	June 1929 ...	The Lodge, Alexandra Park, Moss Side, Manchester.
Child, H. V.	Jan. 1911 ...	Kew Convent, Kew, Victoria, Australia.
Chinery, Philip.	Nov. 1882 ...	H. G., Bulmer Lodge, Sudbury, Suffolk.
Chollet, P.	Oct. 1916 ...	c/o Messrs. Sander & Sons, Bruges.
Christensen, P. C.	Mar. 1901 ...	Norregade 64, Odense, Denmark.
*Christie, J. S., A.H.R.H.S.	Nov. 1909 ...	Supt. Parks, Camberwell & 424, Lordship Lane, East Dulwich, S.E.22.
Cishegg, J.	June 1908 ...	M., Stanmore Nurs., Stanmore, Mddlx.
Clacy, C. S.	April 1908 ...	Binfield Lodge Gdns., Bracknell, Berks.
Clarke, F.	May 1932 ...	Downshire House Gardens, Roehampton, S.W.
Clark, Peter D. G.	Sept. 1880 ...	c/o Curator, Royal Bot. Gdns., Ceylon.
Clark, Thomas R.	April 1936 ...	Parks Department, Manchester.
Clarke, N. K.	Nov. 1909	
Clarke, T. E.	Jan. 1924 ...	Parks Offices, 93 Quay Rd., Bridlington.
*Clegg, A. S.	Jan. 1921 ...	U.S.A.
*Clements, T.	Dec. 1906 ...	Netherton Road, Drewsteignton, Near Exeter, Devon.
*Close, A. W.	May 1908 ...	c/o U.S. Dept. Agric., Glenndale, Maryland, U.S.A.
Coales, J. D.	Dec. 1930 ...	Parks Dept., Gunnersbury, W.
*Coates, Mrs. D. B. (Taylor) ...	Aug. 1916 ...	South Kilworth, Rugby.
Cocker, Aloysius	June 1872 ...	H.G., Stourton Castle, Knaresborough.
*Cocker, H. R.	Jan. 1933 ...	Villa Taranto, Pallanzo, Lago Maggiore, Italy.
Cole, F. J.	Mar. 1901 ...	Lands, Arch., Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.
Collard, Jules	July 1931 ...	Palace Gardens, Laeken, Belgium.
*Collin, H.	Nov. 1923 ...	2 Miller's Road, The Cape, Warwick.
Collins, Charles J.	April 1936 ...	Botanic Gardens, New York, U.S.A.
Collins, J.	Oct. 1910 ...	36 The Butts, Brentford.
Collins, W.	April 1919 ...	S., Clarence Park, St. Albans.
Commeau, Jean.	May 1935 ...	Chateau de St. Aguan, nr. Mouy (Oire) France.
*Conn, P. W.	Oct. 1923 ...	S., Parks & Cemeteries Dept., Coventry.
Cook, F. J.	May 1921 ...	Parks Dept., Port Elizabeth, C.P., South Africa.
Cook, Leslie.	May 1929 ...	c/o, "The Fishery", Denham, Bucks.
*Coombes, G.	July 1915 ...	Knox Rd., East Aurora, N.Y., U.S.A.
Cooper, Edward, A.H.R.H.S.	Oct. 1894 ...	2 North Riding, Bricket Wood and Sander & Sons, Nurserymen, St. Albans.
*Cooper, E. C. W.	May 1925 ...	c/o Geo. Monro, Ltd., Waltham Cross, Herts.
Cooper, T.	Sept. 1914 ...	Birmingham Parks Dept., & 92 Westminster Rd., Selly Pk., Birmingham
*Cope, Gertrude.	Nov. 1898 ...	Pinewood Gardens, Chandler's Ford, Winchester.
*Corbett, G.	May 1920 ...	Dept. of Agric., Reduit, Mauritius.
Corbett, W.	Mar. 1925 ...	Hort. Adviser, Kent County Council, Chevril, Swanley.
Corbishley, Miss A. G.	April 1921 ...	74 Ridge Road, S. Durban, S. Africa.
Cork, Henry.	Mar. 1893 ...	H.G., Hampton Lodge, Seale, Farnham.
Corkhill, Walter J.	June 1935 ...	Govt. Gardens, Khartoum, Sudan.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Cossum, Harry A.	Dec. 1935 ...	c/o., Middlesex County Council, Guildhall, S.W. 1.
Cotton, Mrs. A. D.	Aug. 1915 ...	Herbarium House, Kew, Surrey.
Cousin, George J. D.	Dec. 1932 ...	St. Julians & Dept. of Agriculture, Malta.
*Cousins, F. G.	May 1911 ...	Supt. Parks Dept., Town Hall, Torquay.
Coutts, W.	Feb. 1903 ...	H.G., Learney, Torphins, Aberdeenshire, N.B.
Coventry, T.	April 1924 ...	Parks Dept., & Boggart Hole Clough, Blackley, Manchester.
Coward, E.	July 1923 ...	Supt., Fulham Cemeteries Dept., East Sheen, S.W.14.
*Coward, E. J. H.	Aug. 1932 ...	c/o., Town Hall, Douglas, I.O.M.
*Cowley, H.	Dec. 1907 ...	18 Sutherland Rd., Tunbridge Wells
Cox, Alfred	Feb. 1885 ...	M.G., Newbury, Berks.
*Coxon, W. E.	Aug. 1898 ...	Mile Ash Nurseries, Angmering, Sussex.
*Cradwick, William.	July 1888 ...	Mereworth Gardens, Mandeville P.O., Jamaica.
*Craig, Mrs. A. P.	July 1920 ...	"Northbank," Hort. College, Swanley, Kent.
Creasey, L. B.	Sept. 1929 ...	Nat. Bot. Gardens, Kirstenbosch, C.P., South Africa.
Creek, Ernest	Aug. 1901 ...	Hort. Inst., Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.
Cressier, G. H.	May 1912 ...	9 Rue Vallier, Levallois Perret (Seine), France.
*Crosby, F.	Dec. 1901 ...	24 Lancaster Rd., Edmonton, N.18.
Crot, W.	Mar. 1904	
*Crouch, G. S.	Sept. 1913 ...	The Fairseat Nurseries, Wrotham, Kent.
Crowe, V. C.	Dec. 1919 ...	23 Gloucester Road, Kew, Surrey.
*Culham, A. B.	June 1910 ...	Leeds.
Culver, D. R.	June 1922 ...	81 Lr. Mortlake Rd., Richmond, Surrey.
*Cunningham, W. J. M.	Oct. 1921 ...	8858, Osler Av., Marpole, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
Curtis, Charles H., V.M.H., J.P.	May 1892 ...	M. Ed., "Gardener's Chronicle"; and "Brentlea," 24 Boston Rd., Brentford, Middlesex.
*Dalgarno, Fred C.	Mar. 1902	
*Dallimore, William, I.S.O., V.M.H.	Mar. 1936 ...	"Kew Cottage", The Ridge, Bidborough, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
Dalziel, J. M., M.D., B.Sc.	Aug. 1931 ...	63 Park Road, Chiswick, W.4.
Dandy, J. E., M.A.	July 1927 ...	47 Manton Av., Hanwell, W.7.
*Danes, Mrs. V. M. (Miss Bell)	Aug. 1918 ...	Willowood, Church Rd., Thundersley, Essex.
Daubanton, C.	Mar. 1908	
*Davidson, Miss H. W.	May 1919 ...	Gerrans, Bassett, Southampton.
Davidson, William	April 1896 ...	Monkhams Hall, Waltham Abbey.
Davies, Cecil.	Jan. 1899 ...	D., Hammonton Hardy Plant Nursery, Folsom, Atlantic City, N.J., U.S.A.
*Davies, Henry J.	Jan. 1894 ...	51 Forde Avenue, Bromley, Kent.
Davies, Miss R. A. (See Mrs. Bysouth).		
Davies, T. P.	Oct. 1899 ...	H.G., Pen-myarth Pk., Crickhowell, S. Wales.
Davies, W.	June 1912 ...	117 Maryvale Road, Bournville.
*Davis, G. A.	Nov. 1929 ...	Nat. Bot. Gdns., Kirstenbosch, Cape Town, Union of South Africa.
Davis, H. K.	Sept. 1909 ...	272 Sandycombe Road, Kew, Surrey.
Davis, H. T.	Mar. 1931 ...	Parks Dept., Bath, Somerset.
*Davis, Mrs J. O. D. (Miss Rudolf)	Mar. 1922 ...	25, Kenneth Cres., Willesden Green, N.W. 2.
*Davy, E. W., M.B.E.	Dec. 1905 ...	The Chalet, New Rd., Teignmouth, Devon.
*Davy, J. Burt, Ph.D., F.R.G.S., F.L.S.	Sept. 1892 ...	Lecturer in Tropical Forest Botany, Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford.
*Dawe, M.T., O.B.E., F.L.S.	Sept. 1902 ...	Director of Agriculture, Palestine.
Dean, George.	June 1936 ...	Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., U.S.A.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
Dean, Ralph E.....	Mar. 1936 ...	Royal Botanic Garden, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.
*Dear, G.....	Dec. 1922 ...	4 Church Walk, Upper Butts, Brentford, Middlesex.
Dearling, William.....	April 1891 ...	Sussex Farm, Oakey, Queensland.
Debot, M.	May 1903 ...	372 Chausée d'Helmet, Schaerbech, Brussels.
*Derry, Robert	Nov. 1883 ...	14 Lion Gate Gdns., Richmond, Surrey.
Derwael, F. L. G.	June 1910 ...	Inspector of Public Gardens, Antwerp.
De Troyer, Ch. L.....	Aug. 1924 ...	D., Grand Etablissement Horticole de Wolverthem lez Bruxelles, Belgium.
Dines, J. H.	Sept. 1908 ...	H.G., Downside, Leatherhead.
Dixon, James	April 1909 ...	c/o Messrs. Bees, Sealand Nurs., Chester.
Dixon, Wm. ....	...	H. G., Warsley Park, nr. Sandy. Beds.
Dodd, E. S.	Jan. 1910 ...	c/o Mrs. Wagstaff, Tuxedo Park, N.Y., U.S.A.
Dodd, W. G.....	Mar. 1908 ...	Cherry Lane Cottage, Kimley, Dudley.
Dollman, Miss R.....	June 1907 ...	Hove House, Bedford Park, Chiswick London, W.4.
Donaldson, R. H.....	Dec. 1906 ...	P. O., Cannington, Western Australia.
Donnelly, E. J.....	Sept. 1931 ...	Millefleurs, Penmere, Falmouth
Douglas, John	Mar. 1934 ...	Parks Dept., Clacton-on-Sea.
*Down, W. J.	Sept. 1917 ...	H.G., 14 Hazelwood Av., Murryatville, Adelaide, S. Australia.
*Downer, H. E.	Mar. 1912 ...	H.G., Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie, N.Y., U.S.A.
*Downes, E. J.....	Oct. 1920 ...	Horticulturist, Dept. Agric., Jamaica, B.W.I.
Downes, William F.....	June 1935 ...	Parks Department, Coventry.
*Draper, Walter.....	July 1892	
*Drew, Miss D. E.....	Mar. 1922 ...	51 Petty France, Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Drummond, R. A.	May 1926 ...	North of Scotland Agric. College, Aber- deen, N.B.
Dufton, L.....	Aug. 1926 ...	c/o Kelways Ltd., Langport, Somerset.
Duke, Miss M. M. (See Mrs. Wallis)		
Dumke, George P.W.	June 1935 ...	Botanic Gardens, Berlin-Dahlem, Germany.
*Duncan, J. G.	Mar. 1901 ...	Parks Dept., Port Elizabeth, S. Africa.
Dunk, W., D.C.M.	Sept. 1909 ...	Supt. Gardener, Works Dept., Maryle- bone Borough Council, N.W.1.
*Dunn, S. T.	Mar. 1928	
Durchanek, L.....	May 1927 ...	c/o Mrs. J. Whiting, N. Uxbridge, Mass., U.S.A.
Duval, Raoul	Oct. 1901 ...	Buisson Hocpin, Evreux (Eure), France.
Dyer, R. A., M.Sc.	June 1934 ...	Botanist, Div. of Plant Industry, Pretoria, S. Africa.
*Dyson, William.....	Jan. 1899	
Eady, G. H.	June 1912 ...	"Aburi," Clyffe, Dorchester, Dorset.
*Eavis, Harry.....	Mar. 1902 ...	H.G., Fir Cottage, Hazel Grove, Hind- head, Surrey.
Edmondson, S.....	Aug. 1933 ...	Parks & Gardens Dept., Southend, Essex.
Edwards, Alex	Nov. 1930 ...	Supt., Parks Dept., Salford.
Elder, John	May 1902 ...	Chatlapore Tea Estate, Shamsbernager, P.O., South Sylhet, India.
*Ellings, William	Oct. 1909 ...	Supt., Mrs. W. G. Loew's Estate, Tuxedo Park, N.Y., U.S.A.
*Elliot, J. A.	Nov. 1905 ...	Allynugger Tea Co., S. Sylhet, India.
*Ellis, Miss C. F. (See Mrs. Somers)		
*Ellis, J.	Feb. 1915 ...	745 Washington St., Wellesley, Mass., U.S.A.
Elphick, George G.	Dec. 1934 ...	Parks Department, Northampton.
Elson, Alec. S.....	Feb. 1936 ...	The Bahrein Petroleum Co., Bahrein Island, Persian Gulf.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Left Kew.</i>	<i>Present Position and Address.</i>
*Endres, H. W.	May 1912 ...	c/o Westover Nursery Co., Clayton, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.
England, J. W.	Jan. 1928 ...	2, River Street, Myddleton Square, Finsbury, E.C.1.
English, Robert J.	Oct. 1932 ...	Raphael Park, Romford, Essex.
Epps, H. W.	Jan. 1911 ...	Blunt House Gardens, Oxted, Surrey.
*Epps, Miss L.	April 1919 ...	Meadow Bank, Womersh, Guildford.
Eul, Frank H.	Feb. 1935 ...	Parks Department, Stanley Park, Blackpool.
Evans, Alfred E.	Oct. 1901 ...	"Devona," 520 Portland Rd., Hove, W. Sussex.
*Evans, W. N.	June 1914 ...	174 Boothferry Road, Hull.
*Everett, T. H., N.D.H.	June 1927 ...	Horticulturist, New York, B.G., U.S.A.
*Everitt, Walter	Dec. 1928 ...	C., Municipal Gdns., Queenstown, S.A.
Eves, J. W.	Mar. 1904 ...	14 Park Mount, Kirkstall, Leeds.
Farley, George	Nov. 1932 ...	Govt. Gardens, Guindy, Madras.
Farmer Jas. E.	Nov. 1928 ...	Broomfield Park, Palmers Green, N. 13.
Farr, B. E.	Oct. 1923 ...	Bagot, Jersey, C.I.
Feltham, Edward.	Dec. 1909 ...	Kingsley, Milldown Rd., Goring-on-Thames.
Field, F. W.	May 1909	
Finch, Mrs. E. G. (Wareham)	Aug. 1920 ...	c/o P.O., Fort Jameson, Rhodesia.
Findlay, Robert	Mar. 1929 ...	Exbury House Gdns., Southampton.
Finkelmann, Robert	Dec. 1888 ...	c/o H. Mette, Quedlinburg, Germany.
Fischer, Joseph.	April 1902 ...	N., Monumentenstr. 29, Berlin, S.W.
*Fishlock, W. C.	Oct. 1900 ...	19 South View Av., Caversham, Reading.
*Flack, Mrs. C. L. (Miss J. Mash).	Jan. 1919 ...	989 Corydon Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.
*Flippance, F.	July 1915 ...	Asst. C., B.G., Penang.
Flitters, N. E.	June 1930 ...	Ess Kay Farm, East Aurora, N.Y., U.S.A.
*Flossfeder, F.	May 1904 ...	380 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.
Floto, Ernst V.	Mar. 1928 ...	University B.G., Copenhagen, Denmark.
*Flowers, Alfred.	June 1902 ...	Florist, East Hanover, New Jersey, U.S.A.
Flynn, G. O.	Mar. 1924 ...	Residential School, Fir Tree Road, Banstead, Surrey.
Folk, Frank	Dec. 1932 ...	c/o Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Rd., W.12.
Forbes, George.	Mar. 1873 ...	Daphne Cottage, Orchard Rd., Burpham, Guildford.
*Ford, G. W. J.	June 1927 ...	Longwood, Kennett Sq., Pa., U.S.A.
Foster, J. T.	Dec. 1908 ...	Australia.
*Fothergill, G. H.	Jan. 1921 ...	Asst. M., Cinchona Plantations, Munson, Kalimpong, India.
Fowell, Edmund.	May 1887 ...	H.G., Chiswick, Ocean St., Woolahra, Sydney, N.S.W.
Fowler, James M.	June 1886	
Frank, Henri.	Sept. 1893 ...	D., B.G., Jaysinia, Samoens, Switzerland.
Frankland, Arthur	April 1897 ...	N., 46 King Cross, Halifax.
Franklin, Walter	Nov. 1926 ...	Parks Dept., Southend, Essex.
Freda, Miss A. B.	May 1919 ...	Box 214, Chester, Nova Scotia, Canada.
*Free, M.	Mar. 1912 ...	1000 Washington Av., Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.
French, F. W. Prosser	June 1891 ...	Acct. and Compt. Gen. Dept., Somerset House, Strand, W.C.2.
French, H.	Nov. 1894 ...	H.G., Moulton Grange, Pitsford, Northampton.
*Fry, W. G., N.D.H.	Sept. 1926 ...	c/o Min. Agriculture & Fisheries, 10, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.
*Fyffe, R.	Mar. 1908 ...	Conservator of Forests, Forestry Dept. Entebbe, Uganda.