



THE  
JOURNAL  
OF THE  
KEW GUILD

AN ASSOCIATION OF  
MEMBERS OF THE KEW STAFF  
PAST AND PRESENT

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1948 (Published 1949)

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## W. B. TURRILL, D.Sc., F.L.S.

The President of the Kew Guild for the year 1948-49 is W. B. Turrill, D.Sc., F.L.S., Keeper of the Herbarium and Library. On account of his long association with Kew, his career and work is familiar to a very large number of Kewites, but the customary biographical sketch of the new President's career is provided below to accompany the publication of his portrait.

Dr. Turrill was born at Woodstock, Oxfordshire, in 1890. He received his early education at the Oxford High School, where he was a contemporary of Lawrence of Arabia, whom he remembers well. He very early showed a taste for botany, and from 1906-1908 he was an assistant in the Fielding Herbarium of the Botanical Department of the University. He came to Kew in 1909 as a Temporary Assistant in the Herbarium, and five years later became a member of the permanent staff, being the last member of the Scientific Staff (and the only one now remaining) to be appointed on the results of a Civil Service examination, as distinct from the interview and selection board method.

During his early years at Kew, Dr. Turrill attended classes at the Chelsea Polytechnic, and by dint of method, industry and concentration, took the B.Sc. degree of London University, with first class honours in Botany, in 1915. He gained an M.Sc. degree in 1922, and a D.Sc. in 1928. In 1915 he "joined up," and thus was actually in the Army when he took his B.Sc. degree. Soon afterwards he went overseas, and served with the British Salonika Forces for much of the remainder of the first World War. Whilst in the Near East he took every opportunity of making himself acquainted with the geography, geology and botany of Greece and the other countries in which he found himself. This led to a permanent interest in the flora of that area. After a vast amount of reading and years of patient research, this interest culminated in 1929 in the publication of the important volume entitled "Plant Life in the Balkan Peninsula," published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, which has made our new President the world's expert on that subject.

From 1918 onwards Dr. Turrill had an important charge in the Herbarium (with assistants under him), namely Europe, North Africa, and the Nearer East. From then to the outbreak of the second World War, he published numerous researches on the taxonomy and phytogeography of this large area.

In January, 1946, he was appointed Keeper of the Herbarium, with its vast collection of valuable and historic material, and its magnificent botanical library. Though yielding to none the importance of taxonomy as studied by means of historical dried material, and complete mastery of the relevant literature, the present Keeper has never been a systematist of the old school.

He has been, on the contrary, a leading exponent of the modern method. The older method (which provides what has been termed an alpha taxonomy), is still necessary for little known floras over vast areas of the world, but it has been evident for many years that for familiar and much studied floras any real advance towards a more accurate and final classification (or omega taxonomy) can only be brought about by means of much more comprehensive studies. These are based primarily on the living plant, especially its ecology, distribution and genetics (coupled with a knowledge of its cytology). With a view to furthering his own researches on critical taxonomy, he collaborated with Mr. E. M. Marsden-Jones in detailed and statistical studies of genetical, transplant and other experiments at the Potterne Biological Station. These experiments were a model of their kind and yielded highly valuable results. In his recent book, "British Plant Life," a volume packed with matter of absorbing interest, many of the results of these modern methods of study, of both individual plants and of floras as a whole are set forth and summarised.

The new President has served on the Councils of the British Ecological Society, the Genetical Society, and the Linnean Society and is, most appropriately, Chairman of the Systematics Association, whilst the fact that he is now Editor of the Botanical Magazine for the R.H.S., ensures that he will keep in close touch with the Gardens. He has had much experience in lecturing, having been lecturer to the Student Gardeners for close on 20 years and for a similar period was a visiting lecturer to the Chelsea College of Science, Chelsea Polytechnic. His lecture subjects at Kew were genetics and ecology. As a fellow lecturer, I often heard that, in spite of their "stiffness," these lectures were exceedingly popular, as were also the whole day excursion to Hurst Castle or elsewhere, when frank discussions took place in the field, which gave the students a really broad outlook on plants and the effects of environment. Dr. Turrill's enthusiasm, great capacity for hard work and his wide interest in science, have been an example and incentive to many Kew students, and it is to be hoped that as President of the Guild for the year, his stimulating influence may be felt by an even wider circle.

A.D.C.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1948

The Annual General Meeting of the Guild took place in the Lecture Room on Saturday, August 28th, 1948, at 3 p.m., when, with Mr. J. Richardson, President, in the Chair, some ninety members filled the room to capacity.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting and after some discussion it was agreed that the Minutes be accepted as read. Apologies for absence were read from the Director and many other members of the Guild.

The Annual Report of the Committee, copies of which had been circulated, was, on the proposal of Mr. Brooks, seconded by Mr. H. Spooner, finally adopted.

The election of officers then took place and after Mr. J. Richardson had proposed and Mr. Preston seconded the election of Dr. W. B. Turrill as President for the coming year, this was carried unanimously with great applause.

Mr. Stenning was again elected Honorary Treasurer and Messrs. Campbell and Pearce the Honorary Secretaries and Editors of the Kew Guild for the coming year.

Members of the Committee due to retire were Messrs. M. Free (U.S.A.), F. H. Eul (Bexley), T. Sargeant (Woking), W. H. Barker (Liverpool) and the vacancies were filled by Messrs. Truman Fossum (U.S.A.), A. Woodward (Beckenham), E. W. Studley (Portsmouth) and R. Binnington (Southampton). The resignation of Dr. Howes having been received, Mr. J. Souster, who recently returned from Australia to take up a position on the Kew staff, was elected in his place. Mr. Roy Rumsey was then nominated to represent Australia in place of Mr. Souster, this meeting with everyone's approval.

Mr. Mahon was elected as representative of the Student Gardeners' Association and it was agreed that the Foremen's Association should elect their own representative at their next meeting.

The Treasurer then submitted his Statement of Accounts and enumerated the various funds which formed part of the Guild. In each case the financial position was very satisfactory, and after being formally moved and seconded, the Treasurer's report was adopted. Arising out of financial considerations, special mention should be made of the necessity for all members, other than life members, sending in their annual subscription of 5s. 0d. regularly.

In connection with the Journal, Mr. Campbell reported how hard Mr. Pearce had worked in the preparation of this publication, and hoped that if articles were received in good time, it would be possible to get the 1948 Journal out in early Spring. A discussion arose about the charges of advertisements in the Journal, and it was finally decided that a 50% increase should be made on all advertisements as the charges were still the same as those in 1939.

The President then awarded the prizes, the successful Students being Mr. J. A. Hingston who won the Hooker Prize, Mr. W. S.

Smith who was awarded the C. P. Raffill Prize, and Mr. O. J. Ward who was successful in winning the Mutual Improvement Society's Prize.

The formal business then having been completed, several matters were raised under "Any Other Business." Arising out of the Annual Dinner arrangements, it was suggested that the event should consist, if possible, of a Dinner and Cabaret, which should be held on the second night of the Chelsea Show at the Clarendon Restaurant. The possible use of good local talent was emphasised for the Cabaret, and it was finally decided that invitations to the Dinner be limited to Kewites and their wives or husbands. It was also agreed that the old custom of inviting one or more special guests who were interested in Kew work, be revived.

Before the close, Dr. Turrill thanked the members for the honour bestowed upon him in his election as President, and assured them he would do everything he could to further the work of the Guild. He welcomed the new Assistant Director, Dr. Bor, whose stay at Kew he hoped would be a very happy one. Members signified their approval by applause.

The President, on behalf of the members, thanked the Secretaries for the work they had done in connection with the Dinner and Dance, the first such function to be held since 1939.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to Mr. Richardson, the retiring President, by Mr. Raffill and seconded by Mr. Curtis and carried unanimously.

The meeting closed at 4.10 p.m. when, as is now the custom, the members adjourned to meet their friends and to have tea with them and the guests of the afternoon on the lawn of the Director's Office Garden. The weather was again favourable and those tables set out on the lawn were quickly filled. The numbers were well up to other years, and over 150 persons sat down to tea. The Director and Lady Salisbury were able to attend, and many prominent old Kewites were present, whilst among the special visitors mention must be made of Mr. and Mrs. Ridley.

The delightful sunshine, the pleasant setting and the reunion of old friends over tea led to a hub of conversation, and it was well after 5.30 p.m. before the members started to disperse.

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## THE KEW GUILD ANNUAL REPORT, 1948.

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The Committee have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report for the past year.

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Iron Room at Kew, on Saturday, August 23rd, 1947. In the absence of the President, Mr. S. W. McLeod Braggins, who at the time was away in Italy, Mr. F. S. Sillitoe (Chairman of Committee) occupied the Chair, and over 60 members were present. The meeting was followed by a tea, held in the Director's Office Garden, at which over 140 members and guests were present.

It is with pleasure that the Committee recommend the election of Dr. W. B. Turrill as President for the ensuing year.

Members of the Committee who are due to retire this year are : Messrs. M. Free (U.S.A.), F. H. Eul, T. Sargeant and W. H. Barker. The following nominations to fill the vacancies are submitted for approval : Messrs. M. Truman Fossum (U.S.A.), A. Woodward, E. W. Studley and R. Binnington.

It is also proposed that as Mr. Sheat will shortly be leaving to reside in South Africa, his place on the Committee be taken for one year by Mr. Sillitoe.

Dr. Howes, elected last year, wishes to resign, and it is proposed to fill his place with Mr. Souster, who recently returned from Australia, and elect Mr. Roy Rumsey to represent Australia.

Representatives of both Foreman and Student gardeners have still to be nominated and elected.

As already announced in the Journal, the Proudlock Tennis Competitions for 1947 were won by Mrs. E. W. B. Milne-Redhead and Mr. C. Foat. The Cups were presented by the Director at the Annual Dance held on January 9th, 1948.

The general improvement in the various funds of the Guild continues, and only limited calls have been made on them during the year. It is, however, most essential that the reserve funds should continue to increase, particularly in view of the heavy costs of printing and publishing of the Journal.

Following the instructions given at the last Annual General Meeting, publication of the Journal covering the two years 1946/47 has been carried out. There can be no question regarding the wisdom of the decision taken last year of seeking fresh printers. Members will agree that the printing of the recent issue has been very well done by the local Brentford Printing and Publishing Company.

A certain amount of material has been prepared for the 1948 Journal, but it is imperative if this publication is to be got out by the Spring of 1949 that members do make a special effort to send in suitable contributions.

The easing of the catering regulations enabled the Committee to go ahead with arrangements for the Annual Dinner, and they trust that the function held at the Clarendon Restaurant, Hammer-smith, on May 26th last, met with the approval of all concerned.

Since the publication of the 1946/47 Journal we regret to record the deaths of : T. Blythman, E. C. Howell, G. Dear, W. R. Hibbins, D. Maclean, Dr. J. M. Dalziel, John Elder, S. F. Ormsby, J. T. Marks, W. Ellings, R. L. Proudlock, W. Collins, G. H. Banks, H. F. MacMillan, A. Green.

J. RICHARDSON,  
President, 1947-48.

ANNUAL DINNER—MAY, 1948

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The Annual Dinner of the Kew Guild was held at the Clarendon Restaurant, Hammersmith, on Wednesday, 26th May, 1948, at which 212 members and guests were present.

A toast was proposed to "H.M. the King," after which notification was given of those unable to be present.

The toast to "The President" was proposed by Mr. Blackburn who, in his opening remarks, said that this was the first occasion on which there had been such a reunion of past and present Kewites since 1939. Mr. Blackburn went on to say that he had had a very long association with the President, extending over some 50 years, and he recalled many places at which they had served together. He spoke of the President as gentle, modest, sometimes blunt and outspoken, but a man who did not bear malice. In closing, he said that when the President went into retirement in the course of the next few weeks, he would do so with the regard and esteem of every person with whom he has had dealings.

The President replied, and said how pleased he was that Mr. Blackburn was able to be present. When he retired, he said, he hoped to return to Cumberland. The President regretted the absence of Miss Wakefield, and recalled happy times which he had spent at Swansea with Mr. W. Wakefield. He then thanked the company for the way in which they had received the toast.

The toast to "The Kew Guild" was proposed by the President. He said it was 42 years since he first entered Kew, and when he left 2½ years later he little thought he would ever be asked to become President of the Kew Guild. The Guild was formed in 1893 and he believed that the first dinner was held in 1900. Mr. Richardson went on to say that the membership of the Kew Guild was about 900, with members in almost every country in the world. He then referred to the various funds with which the Kew Guild was connected and later to the syllabus of lectures which, he added, had greatly improved since his time at Kew. He recalled that at that time there were very few appointments available for Students abroad and he believed that many countries to-day were training their own men. Mr. Richardson spoke of his own experience in public park work, and urged Students to seriously consider this aspect of the profession. In closing, Mr. Richardson said he was very glad that Kew had undertaken post-war training of Students under the Vocational Training Scheme, which he felt would be a great advantage to all those who took the course.

The toast was replied to by Mr. A. J. Brooks, who said that he had always looked upon the Guild as being the "soul" of Kew. He said that he had been Agricultural Adviser to 15 Colonial Governments and gave instances of the influence which the Guild

has abroad and the high regard in which Kew is held in other countries. In conclusion, he impressed on present Students who contemplated going abroad, the fact that they would be judged not as individuals, but as men from Kew.

The toast to "The Guests" was proposed by Mr. J. S. L. Gilmour, who, in his opening remarks, recalled many happy times which he and his wife had enjoyed at Kew Dinners over the past 17 years. The first guest whom he welcomed was Councillor Mrs. Towercoke, Chairman of the Manchester Parks Committee, with whom Mr. Richardson had served for so long. Mr. Gilmour then said he would like to speak of one or two people whom we should like to have had as guests if that had been possible, the first being Princess Augusta, the founder of Kew Gardens in 1760 or 1761. Another guest whom we should like to have had is Dr. John Lindley, a great pillar of the R.H.S. for a great number of years. He was the most important member on the Royal Commission to consider the future of Kew in 1838, and it was his report that led to Kew becoming the greatest botanical institute in the world. Mr. Gilmour here commented on the magnificent exhibit at Chelsea, and desired to thank those responsible for it. He then paid tribute to Mr. Bean, the third guest whom he should like to have had present. Mr. Gilmour referred to the relationship between Kew and Wisley which, he said, was as good, if not better than before, and he hoped would remain so. In closing, he welcomed the new Assistant Director, Dr. Bor, and on behalf of all present, wished him every success in his new post at Kew. A word of welcome was also extended to Miss Gertrude Cope who, said Mr. Gilmour, is one of our old friends at Kew and one of the senior old Kewites.

Councillor Mrs. Tylecote replied to the toast and said how sorry she was that Mrs. Richardson was unable to be present. She explained that she had come primarily to represent Local Authorities, and she pointed out that as old estates and private gardens can no longer be sustained by private families, the Local Authorities must endeavour to maintain a very high standard of horticultural activities such as was formerly carried out in private gardens.

The dinner was followed by an enjoyable dance, which terminated at 11.15 p.m.

**KEW GUILD GENERAL ACCOUNT**  
(for Financial Year ending December, 1948)

RECEIPTS	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1947 account	157	5	1	Printing 1946-47 Journal,			
Annual subscriptions and donations ... ..	57	12	6	author's corrections, supplying 1,000 Manilla envelopes, etc. ... ..	260	14	6
Life subscriptions ... ..	55	1	0	Insurance premium on the Proudlock Tennis Cups		7	6
Advertisements in 1946-47 Journal ... ..	39	3	0	Royal Gardeners' Orphan Fund ... ..	2	2	0
Dividends on £300 3 per cent. New South Wales stock £9 less £4 1s. 0d. Income Tax ... ..	4	19	0	Hon. Treasurer's postages, etc. ... ..	4	19	6
Dividends on £26 6s. 3d. 3½ per cent. War Stock	18	4		Balance in Bank ... ..	77	10	10
Dividends on £500 3 per cent. War Savings, Sir A. W. Hill's bequest ...	15	0	0				
Dividends on Jubilee Permanent Security Fund	8	9	6				
Interest on Post Office Savings Bank ... ..	7	5	11				
	<u>£345</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>£345</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>

**CAPITAL ACCOUNT**

LIABILITIES	£	s.	d.	ASSETS	£	s.	d.
178 Life Subscribers @ £1 @ ½ rate ... ..	89	0	0	£300 3 per cent. New South Wales Stock @ par ... ..	300	0	0
252 Life Subscribers @ £2 @ ½ rate ... ..	252	0	0	£26 6s. 3d. 3½ per cent. War Stock @ par ...	26	6	3
100 Life Subscribers @ £3 3s. 0d. ... ..	315	0	0	£500 3 per cent. War Savings, Sir A. W. Hill's bequest ... ..	500	0	0
Assets exceed Liabilities	316	17	1	Valuation of Journals in stock ... ..	58	10	0
				Valuation of Typewriter	10	10	0
				Balance in Bank ... ..	77	10	10
	<u>£972</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>£972</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>

**WATSON MEMORIAL EDUCATIONAL FUND**

RECEIPTS	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1947 account	115	17	7	Refund of N. D. H. Examination Fee, K. D. Butters ... ..	5	5	0
Subscriptions ... ..	—	—	—	Balance in Bank ... ..	117	0	7
Dividends on £100 3½ per cent. War Stock ... ..	3	10	0				
Interest on Post Office Savings Bank ... ..	2	18	0				
	<u>£122</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>		<u>£122</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>

(Assets £100 3½ per cent. War Stock @ par and Balance in Bank, £117 0s. 7d. Liabilities, Nil.)



### DUMMER MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND

RECEIPTS	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE	£ s. d.
Balance from 1947 account	32 13 4	Nil	
Dividends on £70 4 per cent. Funding Loan ...	2 16 0	Balance in Bank ...	36 6 0
Interest on Post Office Savings Bank ...	16 8		
	<u>£36 6 0</u>		<u>£36 6 0</u>
(Assets £70 4 per cent. Funding Loan @ par and Balance in Bank, £36 6s. 0d. Liabilities, Nil.).			

### MATILDA SMITH MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND

RECEIPTS	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE	£ s. d.
Balance from 1947 account	23 4 3	Nil	
Dividends on £50 3 per cent. Savings Bonds ...	1 10 0	Balance in Bank ...	25 5 11
Interest on Post Office Savings Bank ...	11 8		
	<u>£25 5 11</u>		<u>£25 5 11</u>
(Assets, £50 3 per cent. Savings Bonds @ par and Balance in Bank £25 5s. 11d. Liabilities, Nil.).			

### THE BENEVOLENT FUND

RECEIPTS	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE	£ s. d.
Balance from 1947 account	151 6 7	Grant to H. Collin ...	10 0 0
Interest on Post Office Savings Bank ...	3 13 10	Balance in Bank ...	145 0 5
	<u>£155 0 5</u>		<u>£155 0 5</u>

### THE PROUDLOCK PRIZE FUND

RECEIPTS	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE	£ s. d.
Balance from 1947 account	8 17 3	Nil	
Dividends on £25 4 per cent. Funding Loan ...	1 0 0	Balance in Bank ...	10 1 7
Interest on Post Office Savings Bank ...	4 4		
	<u>£10 1 7</u>		<u>£10 1 7</u>
(Assets, £25 4 per cent. Funding Loan @ par and Balance in Bank, £10 1s. 7d.).			

# KEW GUILD JUBILEE PERMANENT SECURITY FUND

## DONATIONS FOR 1948

	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1946 account ... ..	339	16	11
C. Jones 3rd donation ... ..	1	0	0
D. H. Ranson ... ..	7	6	
H. E. Downer ... ..	3	3	0
C. Mathews ... ..	2	0	0
W. A. Warry ... ..	5	0	0
J. H. Turner ... ..	1	17	0
G. Catt 2nd donation ... ..	10	0	
D. R. West ... ..	5	0	
J. Redman ... ..	5	0	
D. W. Sayers ... ..	5	0	
A. B. Melles 2nd donation ... ..	10	0	
J. Richardson 2nd donation ... ..	3	3	0
G. A. Hyland ... ..	5	0	
C. W. Rudd ... ..	1	1	0
J. L. Glasheen ... ..	5	0	
A. E. Harper ... ..	5	0	
E. Lyne 2nd donation ... ..	5	0	
W. J. C. Lawrence ... ..	1	0	0
C. R. Stock 3rd donation ... ..	10	0	
H. Spooner ... ..	1	7	0
C. J. Collins ... ..	5	0	
W. J. Slade ... ..	5	0	
F. Shaw ... ..	5	0	
G. C. Stedman ... ..	2	6	
B. B. Wass 2nd donation ... ..	2	6	
G. R. Groves 2nd donation ... ..	1	0	0
Miss N. B. Rymer ... ..	2	0	
A. Woodward ... ..	2	6	
G. R. Sivyver ... ..	10	6	
W. Pearce ... ..	10	0	
H. Eavis ... ..	10	0	
W. A. Longhurst ... ..	5	0	
K. McCready ... ..	5	0	
M. Mason ... ..	5	0	
G. E. Brown ... ..	5	0	
S. W. McLeod Braggins ... ..	10	0	
G. W. Robinson ... ..	5	0	
R. H. Andrews ... ..	5	0	
R. Holder 2nd donation ... ..	2	6	
E. Cooper ... ..	5	0	
J. Offley ... ..	5	0	
Dr. C. R. Metcalfe ... ..	10	0	
G. S. Joy ... ..	2	6	
P. Binnington ... ..	5	0	
R. D. Hogg ... ..	2	6	
A. C. Whipps ... ..	5	0	
Dr. Bor ... ..	5	0	
C. E. Cherry 2nd donation ... ..	10	0	
Miss S. Morrissey ... ..	6	0	
I. R. Robbie 2nd donation ... ..	2	6	
J. Clark ... ..	10	0	
F. H. Wright ... ..	5	0	
C. S. Walsh ... ..	5	0	
A. Braybon 2nd donation ... ..	1	7	0
J. Lewis ... ..	5	0	
Miss A. Buller ... ..	5	0	
T. Garwood ... ..	5	0	

								£	s.	d.
W. Porter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	0
N. J. Prockter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	0
H. G. Langham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	0
H. G. Butcher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	0
A. Blackburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	0
D. V. Wells	2nd donation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
G. C. Cooke	2nd donation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
W. Howell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	0
P. W. C. Davies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	0
F. Flippance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0
R. E. Lockley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	0
H. A. T. Cossom	2nd donation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
L. P. Richardson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10	0
J. J. Gribble	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
H. Kruger	3rd donation	...	...	...	...	...	...		10	0
S. F. Ovenden	2nd donation	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	0
F. S. Banfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0
Miss L. M. Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	0
W. J. Newberry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15	6

Total £389 0 11

## DR. N. L. BOR

We extend a very hearty welcome to Dr. N. L. Bor, C.I.E., M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., F.R.S.E., who was appointed Assistant Director at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in May, 1948. He is already well-known to many of us, having spent a long period in the Herbarium in 1936, studying Indian grasses and other plants, and again since his return from India in 1946. His delightful personality, abundant good humour and his affection for Kew will endear him to all Kewites, past, present and future.

Dr. Bor has had a distinguished career, both academically and professionally. From Trinity College, Dublin, where he studied from 1911 to 1914, he received his M.A. Degree and more recently a doctorate for his botanical researches. He was also awarded a doctorate by the University of Edinburgh, for his thesis on the vegetation of the Naga Hills, Assam. After leaving College, he served with distinction in the 10th and 16th Irish Divisions throughout the First World War, first in France, later in Salonika and Palestine, and finally again in France, where he was severely wounded. Dr. Bor entered the Indian Forest Service in 1921, and during the next five-and-twenty years until his retirement in 1946, occupied many administrative posts. He gained wide experience in botanical, forestry and general Indian affairs, and a thorough knowledge of India, and especially of Assam and its peoples, building up a reputation as a very able and sound administrator. His various posts included that of Political Officer of the Balipara Frontier Tract, Acting Inspector-General of Forests, Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, and Forest Botanist at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra-Dun (1937-1942). After the entry of Japan into the War in 1942, Dr. Bor returned to his old province, Assam, to take up administrative duties relating to the raising of coolie corps and the evacuation of civilians from Burma. Later, when the Japanese invaders had been driven from Assam, he was placed in charge of the organisation dealing with the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Naga Hills and Manipur State.

Kewites of the 1936 vintage will recall with pleasure his prowess as a batsman and bowler on Kew Green and elsewhere with the Gardens' team. He made several outstanding scores, whilst his very fine innings of 123 (not out) against Suttons, of Reading, broke all previous records and still remains the highest score in the annals of Kew cricket.

C.E.H.

## MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Iron Room on September 29th, 1947, at 7 p.m., with Mr. Stenning in the Chair. The following were the officers elected for 1947-48 :—

Chairman	...	...	...	Mr. L. Stenning
Vice-Chairman	...	...	...	Mr. S. A. Pearce
Hon. Secretary	...	...	...	Mr. O. J. Ward
Hon. Assistant Secretary	...	...	...	Mr. E. W. Storey
Committee	...	...	...	Mr. J. A. Hingston
				Mr. J. G. Medcalfe
				Mr. E. V. Wray

The following syllabus was drawn up :—

1947				
Oct. 13.	*A Year of Colour at Kew	...	...	Mr. Rawlings
„ 20.	Bowling Green Maintenance and Sports Ground Upkeep	...	...	Mr. R. Child
„ 27.	Commercial Cucumber Growing	...	...	Mr. A. Borrett
Nov. 3.	*Some Noteworthy Subjects for Inside and Outside Cultivation	...	...	Mr. E. W. Storey
„ 10.	Street Tree Planting	...	...	Mr. T. Jackson
„ 17.	Established Vine Cultivation	...	...	Mr. O. J. Ward
„ 24.	Economic Plants	...	...	Mr. Stenning
Dec. 1.	Soft Fruit Growing	...	...	Mr. F. A. Larkbey
„ 8.	Wreath Making	...	...	Mr. R. E. Lockley
„ 15.	*Aquatic Plants	...	...	The Director
1948				
Jan. 5.	*Fog and Artificial Lighting, its Relation to Plant Life	...	...	Dr. Metcalfe
„ 12.	Modern Aspects in the Teaching of School Gardening	...	...	Mr. E. V. Wray
„ 19.	Established Peach Cultivation	...	...	Mr. F. Constable
„ 26.	*Consider the Lilies	...	...	Mr. Pearce
Feb. 2.	Orchard Spraying	...	...	Mr. J. A. Hingston
„ 9.	The Cultivation of the Perpetual Flowering Carnation	...	...	Mr. Parker
„ 16.	Raising New Varieties of Greenhouse Plants	...	...	Mr. F. G. North
„ 23.	Park Administration	...	...	Mr. D. W. Lovatt
Mar. 1.	Cyclamen Cultivation	...	...	Mr. W. S. Smith
„ 8.	Tomatoes Under Glass	...	...	Mr. F. H. Allen
„ 15.	Possibilities of Weed Control by Selective Herbicides	...	...	Mr. J. Templeton
„ 22.	British Flora in the Garden	...	...	Mr. H. Cox
* Lantern Lecture.				

The Season's programme covered twenty-two meetings and the Director, Dr. Metcalfe, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Stenning and Mr. Rawlings gave valuable evening talks, whilst the remaining seventeen lectures were provided by Student Gardeners.

Five lantern lectures displayed a colourful and interesting array of slides, these being particularly appreciated owing to the diversity of subjects covered.

Total attendance for the session numbered 670, an average of thirty per lecture.

The Society's Prize was awarded to J. A. Hingston. The C. P. Raffill Prize, presented by the Curator, was awarded to W. S. Smith, and the Hooker Prize, presented annually by the Director, was awarded to O. J. Ward.

Five visits to establishments were proposed for the summer months, but owing to transport difficulties and neglect at some of the estates, only three were ventured upon. During May, Nymans was visited, followed by Cambridge Botanic Gardens in July, and finally Carter's of Raynes Park in September. In all cases the parties were well conducted around these noteworthy places and very warmly entertained.

O. J. WARD,  
Hon. Secretary.

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### THE BRITISH BOTANY CLUB, 1948

After a lapse of eight years it was at last found possible to resume activities in 1948, the Annual General Meeting being held in the Lecture Room on March 10th, Mr. F. Ballard presiding. Mr. B. L. Perkins was elected Hon. Secretary and Messrs. C. Hughes, S. W. Rawlings and O. J. Ward were appointed to serve on the Committee.

During the season the organised rambles were generally arranged to take place on Sundays at monthly intervals, and, with the exception of the last one, were favoured with brilliant weather. Box Hill, Norbury Park, Leith Hill, Newlands Corner and Chobham Common were visited, and amongst the plants obtained from these areas were: *Helleborus foetidus*, *Lathyrus nissolia*, *Iris foetidissima*, *Silybum marianum*, *Drosera longifolia* and *Gentiana pneumonanthe*.

As in pre-war years, the Club was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. C. E. Hubbard who, once again, led the ever-popular evening visit to the Queen's Cottage Grounds. His specialist knowledge of grasses proved a real asset in identifying and describing the many species to be found there.

On June 13th, Mr. E. W. B. Milne-Redhead took a small party to Hitchin where a most instructive and enjoyable day was spent in this botanically interesting area. Among the rarer plants seen during the visit were: *Veronica scutellata*, *Iberis amara*, *Gymnadenia conopsea*, *Ophrys apifera* and a solitary lingering flower of *Anemone pulsatilla*.

Once again the sun shone from a cloudless sky for the Annual Trip, which took place on Monday, July 18th. Owing to the high cost of transport, the traditional hunting grounds of Wicken Fen and Hurst Castle were out of the question, at least for this year, and so Dr. W. B. Turrill took a party numbering twenty-seven, including several members of the Herbarium Staff, to the

Isle of Grain in Kent. After an instructive introductory talk on the ecology of maritime and salt-marsh flora, the area was explored and it was not long before many characteristic plants were found. Amongst the less common were *Ruppia maritima*, *Spartina townsendii*, *Hordeum marinum*, *Obione portulacoides* and *Inula crithmoides*. On the return journey a stop was made for tea at Rochester, after which time was found for a short visit to the castle. Here several plants of *Dianthus plumarius* were seen to be in flower in inaccessible crannies on its ancient walls.

Of the seven collections entered, Mr. G. Thompson was awarded the Dümmer Memorial prize, Mr. F. Senogles being runner-up with the Proudlock prize. Two further collections received special mention, the remaining three being passed as satisfactory.

In conclusion, a word of thanks and appreciation must be expressed to Dr. N. Bor, who assisted in judging the entries, to Dr. W. B. Turrill, and to Messrs. F. Ballard, C. E. Hubbard and E. W. B. Milne-Redhead for their very valuable help and advice, a material factor in what success the resumed activities of this Club have achieved.

BRIAN PERKINS,  
Hon. Secretary.

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## THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS LAWN TENNIS CLUB, 1948

The season commenced the first Saturday in May, but owing to showery conditions during the afternoon, the attendance was rather poor. As the season progressed, however, the attendance improved, and on many occasions the three courts were continually in use.

The best attendance of the season was on the 22nd May, when 21 members were present.

Considering the summer was rather a wet one with considerably less sunshine than the previous season, there were very few Saturdays or evenings on which members were prevented from playing.

Two doubles matches were played against the R.H.S. Gardens, Wisley; the first being on the evening of June 24th on our own courts, when we were beaten by seven matches to two. During the interval refreshments were provided by various members of the club and a very enjoyable time was had by all.

The return match was played at West Byfleet on Saturday, July 31st, on a very hot midsummer afternoon. The opposing team proved too strong for us and we were again beaten by seven matches to two, after some very close and hard-fought games.

The ten entries for the Proudlock Tennis Cup were considerably more than the previous year, C. Foat again being the winner for the second year in succession, defeating L. A. Mahon in the final.

The winner of the Ladies' Tennis Cup was Miss Ann Buller, who defeated Mrs. Milne-Redhead after a very fine and hard-fought match.

The Cups were afterwards presented to the winners by Dr. Bor, the Assistant Director, who congratulated them on their fine performance.

It is very heartening to know that the total number of members for the season was 32, which was considerably more than the previous season; a sign that the club is getting back to its pre-war strength.

G. H. PRESTON,  
Hon. Secretary.

### KEW METEOROLOGICAL NOTES, 1948

The chief features of last year's weather in the south were a warm spring, a cool and rather wet summer, and a dry autumn.

January was very wet and very mild. There came a reversal of temperature in February, an extremely cold snap occurring in the third week, though the thermometer climbed up to 64° F. in Surrey on the 29th. This was the herald of a very genial spring, the next three months being very sunny and consistently warm, with very few interruptions of a wintry type. March 9th, with a reading of 71° F., was the warmest March day at Kew for nearly 90 years, and the whole month, including most of the Easter week-end, was warm and sunny. A continuation of this sunshine was April's contribution to the year's weather. May, in spite of some frosts, maintained the sunshine and warmth of its two predecessors, exceeding 80° F., in a mid-month heat-wave. Whitsun was the sunniest at Kew during the present century.

Thus we had our summer in spring—a too frequent happening in recent years—for the ensuing three so-called summer months were anything but summer-like. June was very dull and rather wet and cool, and although July gave us an extremely hot final week, the rest of it was just a continuation of June's dullness and coolness. The sunshine and heat at its end were exceptional, 93° F. on the 28th being the hottest July day ever recorded at Kew Observatory. August (on its Bank Holiday!) returned to the typical 1948 summer weather, its only noticeable difference from the dull and cool conditions of June and July being an excessive rainfall.

This marked division of 1948 into seasonal but not seasonable types of weather—a warm and sunny spring and a cool and wet summer—was continued into the autumn: September, October and November were all drier than the average. December seemed to set out with the intention of ending the year as this had begun, the first half being very mild and very wet, but at Christmas it turned dry and very cold.

E. NELMES.



			Rainfall in Inches	Temperature (Fahr.) Maximum (screen)      Minimum (on grass)	
1948					
January	...	...	3.46	57°	24°
February	...	...	1.40	60°	22°
March	...	...	0.46	75°	30°
April	...	...	1.27	74°	32°
May	...	...	2.33	82°	31°
June	...	...	2.22	82°	42°
July	...	...	1.15	95°	45°
August	...	...	3.88	83°	46°
September	...	...	2.00	81°	37°
October	...	...	1.90	74°	31°
November	...	...	2.26	62°	27°
December	...	...	2.60	59°	25°
Total Rainfall			30.83	—	—

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE NUMBER OF VISITORS  
TO THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW, DURING  
THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1948

MONTHLY ATTENDANCES, 1948

Month	Total Weekdays	Total Sundays	Monthly Total of All Days
January	8,288	11,336	19,624
February	15,991	33,934	49,925
March	166,238	104,919	271,157
April	131,904	116,087	247,991
May	214,322	116,400	330,722
June	84,531	60,613	145,144
July	130,193	47,676	177,869
August	141,293	83,094	224,387
September	88,169	50,220	138,389
October	39,807	41,628	81,435
November	13,302	9,253	22,555
December	7,581	4,978	12,559
	1,041,619	680,138	1,721,757

Month with greatest attendance—May	...	...	330,722
Month with least attendance—December	...	...	12,559
Weekday with greatest attendance—			
Whit Monday, May 17th			72,591
Sunday with greatest attendance—			
March 28th (Easter Sunday)			46,300
Weekday with least attendance—November 30th			26
Sunday with least attendance—November 28th	...		241
Total increase over 1947 figures	...	...	100,797

## WEDDING BELLS

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George E. Brown to Miss Mary Webber, at the Baptist Chapel, Croyde, North Devon, on Friday, 12th November, 1948.

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Miss Elizabeth (Puss) West to Mr. Alexander Bridge, at New Malden Parish Church, on August 14th, 1948.

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Walter J. Slade to Miss Doris Rogers, at the Parish Church, Chiswick, on July 10th, 1948.

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James G. Templeton to Miss Sylvia Pearl Ginger, at St. Luke's Church, Kew, on October 9th, 1948.

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F. L. Squibbs to Miss N. Roper, N.D.P., on 23rd August, 1947.

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Miss Netta Shallcross to Ft./Lt. John H. Waller, R.A.F., V.R., at Shenfield Parish Church, on Saturday, February 2nd, 1946.

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## PERSONAL

Mr. J. Richardson, President of the Guild for 1947, retired from his appointment as Director of the City Parks and Cemeteries, Manchester, at the end of July, 1948. Mr. Richardson has gone to live in Cumberland and his address is now—The Swifts, Castle Carrock, Carlisle, Cumberland. All members of the Kew Guild will join with us in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Richardson many happy years of retirement.

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Dr. John Hutchinson, LL.D., F.L.S., retired from his appointment as Keeper of the Museums at Kew in April, 1948. Dr. Hutchinson, who first entered Kew as a Student Gardener in 1904, now resides at "Ambleside," Lightwater Road, Bagshot, Surrey. He is still busily engaged with botanical work and the writing of books, this work keeping him in personal touch with the Herbarium and Kew generally.

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Mr. Harry H. Thomas, for many years Editor of "Popular Gardening," has been awarded the Victoria Medal of Honour in Horticulture by the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society.

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Dr. F. N. Howes has succeeded Dr. Hutchinson as Keeper (Principal Scientific Officer) in charge of the Museums at Kew. Dr. Howes, who has wide experience of the work connected with the

Museums, first entered Kew in 1926. He is well known as an author and among his most recent books is one on "Plants and Bee-keeping."

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Mr. S. W. Rawlings was appointed Assistant Curator in charge of the Decorative Department in July, 1948, and took up his duties on September 1st. Mr. Rawlings, who entered Kew as a Student Gardener in July, 1936, served his time chiefly in the Tropical and Decorative Department, and was Foreman in the Orchids and T. Range and also in the Flower Garden. Soon after the outbreak of war, Mr. Rawlings joined H.M. Forces and served with the Royal Artillery in Africa and Italy. He returned to Kew after demobilisation and again took charge of the Orchids and T. Range as Foreman, until his appointment as Assistant Curator.

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Mrs. Margaret Wincott (née Lancaster) and her husband, Mr. S. V. Wincott (late of John Innes' Horticultural Institute) are now residing at Peckham Farm, Oakley House, Bromley Common, Kent. Mr. Wincott holds the appointment of Horticultural Director and Lecturer at the Pioneer Health Centre, and Mrs. Wincott that of Farm Secretary and Lecturer in Horticulture. Mrs. Wincott, who served as a woman gardener at Kew during the war, left Kew in September, 1942, to become Demonstrator at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Demonstration Allotment in Hyde Park.

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Mr. W. G. Sheat resigned his appointment with the Ministry of Transport as Chief Officer in charge of the beautification of Trunk Roads in Britain in August, 1948. Mr. and Mrs. Sheat and family have emigrated to South Africa, where Mr. Sheat has taken up an advisory appointment connected with roads beautification.

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Mr. F. J. Hebden, N.D.H., has been appointed Horticultural (Technical) Assistant in the Parks Department, Borough of Heston and Isleworth.

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Mr. T. R. Hayes, M.Sc., A.I.C.T.A., who left Kew in November, 1925, to take up an appointment in the Department of Agriculture for The Gambia, West Africa, is now Deputy Director of Agriculture, Uganda. While serving in the Gambia, Mr. Hayes was given the opportunity of attending a refresher course at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, West Indies, where in due course he gained an Associateship. After serving some nine years in the Gambia, he was promoted to the department of Agriculture, Uganda. We take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Hayes on his appointment to Deputy Director.

Mr. R. C. McMillan, M.B.E., has been appointed Director of the City Parks and Cemeteries, Manchester, in succession to Mr. J. Richardson. It is interesting to record that Mr. McMillan is the third Kewite to hold this important public parks appointment, and all members of the Guild will join us in wishing him every happiness and success in his appointment at Manchester.

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Mr. C. H. Jones, who has for a number of years been responsible for organising the Annual Cricket Match between the "Old Boys" and "Present Kewites," now holds an appointment with the Glasgow Parks Department. Although Mr. Jones now resides far from Kew, he is as enthusiastic as ever regarding the Old Boys' match, and will continue to act as organiser. Old Kewites interested in the match and wishing to have a chance to play in the team, should communicate with Mr. Jones, at Aikenhead House,, Kingspark, Cathcart, Glasgow, 4.

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Mr. Clifford Bate, who left Kew in October, 1930, is now Assistant Superintendent of Parks at Newport, Monmouthshire. Mr. Bate, since leaving Kew, has held appointments at Heston, Chatham and Oldbury.

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Mr. A. E. Boreman is now Assistant Parks Superintendent at Northampton. Mr. Boreman, who left Kew in July, 1938, was previously Horticultural Assistant and Nursery Manager at Stockport.

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Mr. Frank J. Ford was appointed Park Superintendent at Great Yarmouth in August, 1948. Mr. Ford who came to Kew in 1937, was formerly a trainee in the Parks Department at Margate. During the war he served in the Royal Air Force, and was for a time stationed in Canada. After demobilisation, Mr. Ford was appointed propagator in the Corporation Nurseries at Bournemouth, and later promoted to Foreman. He left Bournemouth in 1947 to become Assistant Parks Superintendent at Yarmouth. We congratulate him on his rapid promotion to a Chief Officer.

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Mr. P. W. C. Davies, Deputy Parks Superintendent at Doncaster, has been appointed Parks Superintendent at Newcastle-under-Lyne. Formerly at Fleetwood, Mr. Davies left Kew in 1939.

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Mr. James A. Hingston, who left Kew to attend as a Student of the Institute of Park Administration School at Lyme Park, has been appointed as Assistant Parks Superintendent to the County Borough of Yarmouth.

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Mr. R. E. Lockley has been appointed as Lecturer at the Hertfordshire Institute of Agriculture, Oaklands, St. Albans. It will

be remembered that Mr. Lockley left Kew in March, 1948, to take up a post as Propagator at the above establishment.

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Mr. D. V. Wells has taken up an appointment under the Ministry of Transport as a Technical Officer in charge of the layout and planting of trees and shrubs in connection with the Roads Beautification Scheme. Mr. Wells, who left Kew in October, 1936, was formerly engaged on advisory work with the Middlesex War Agricultural Committee.

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Mr. James L. Glasheen has been appointed Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces to the County Borough of Reading. Since leaving Kew in February, 1935, Mr. Glasheen has held appointments with the Corporation of Kingston-on-Thames and Richmond (Surrey).

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Mr. Arthur Woodward, who left Kew in April, 1947, to take up the position as Technical Assistant in the Parks Department at Beckenham, has been appointed Assistant Parks Superintendent at Richmond, in succession to Mr. Glasheen.

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Miss E. V. Paine, N.D.H., who was temporarily in charge of the Decorative Department at Kew, is now engaged in Horticultural teaching at Putney.

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Mr. J. R. Spray has been appointed Parks Superintendent at Kirkcaldy in succession to Mr. R. C. McMillan, M.B.E. Mr. Spray, who has held the appointments of Deputy Superintendent of Parks to the County Boroughs of West Bromwich and Southend-on-Sea, left Kew in December, 1934.

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Mr. J. A. McCartan has resigned his appointment as Parks Superintendent at Rhyl, to take up a position with the War Graves Commission in Italy.

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Mr. H. J. Kruger, D.Inst.P.A., has been appointed Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces at Barry, Glamorgan. Since leaving Kew in 1946, Mr. Kruger has held appointments at Beckenham and Wallasey.

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Mr. J. Clark is now Assistant Parks Superintendent at Colchester. Mr. Clark left Kew in December, 1946, to take up an appointment in the Parks Department at Fleetwood, Lancashire.

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Mr. Joseph Fisher has been appointed Superintendent of the Gardens at Hampton Court. Mr. Fisher left Kew in February, 1937, and has held appointments in the Parks Departments at Bournemouth and Southend-on-Sea.

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS

An important rearrangement of specimens has been made in No. 1 Museum. It has long been felt that a systematic arrangement according to a natural system possesses drawbacks where the general or visiting public is concerned, and that specimens displayed according to subject or uses are likely to have a greater appeal. Some eighteen cases on the ground floor were cleared of existing specimens early in the year and other selected specimens representing all the main groups of economic plants substituted. Different exhibition cases are now devoted to—food plants, fodder plants, beverage plants, fruits and nuts, oils, spices, fibre plants, medicinal plants, rubber, tans and dyes, gums and resins, etc. It is intended to extend this collection of special exhibits when more space becomes available for housing the specimens removed. These may in time constitute essentially a reference or working collection.

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Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E., the Economist Botanist, was deputed, early in the year, to represent the Director on the Imperial War Graves Commission, in order to report on the War Cemeteries in Italy. He was away for six weeks, and on his return submitted a detailed set of proposals to the Commission.

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The North Gallery, which suffered damage during the war, still remains closed, but it is hoped that in the near future the unique collection of paintings of flowers, housed in this building, will again be on view.

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During the year, inside and outside painting of many of the greenhouses, including the Temperate House and Palm House has been carried out. This work, owing to war-time conditions, has been long overdue, but it is refreshing to see the houses again taking on some of their pre-war appearance.

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In the Rock Garden, a further section has been rebuilt during the autumn, using the large sandstone, similar to that used in previous years. A number of the large Holly trees have been removed from the south-west end of the rock garden and have been replaced by specimen Rhododendrons. In the shade of these, various species of *Lilium*, *Primula* and *Meconopsis* have been planted.

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During the Yuletide season a parcel containing flowers was received from Mr. Warry, who resides in Guernsey. These flowers were in full bloom for Christmas and the New Year, and a list of them will, no doubt, be of interest to the members: Geranium, Helichrysum, Calendula, Chrysanthemum, Violet, Linaria, Wall-flowers, Calceolaria, Antirrhinums, Stocks, Hellebores, Anemone, Rose, Mignonette, Scabiosa, Polyanthus, Primrose, Mahonia japonica, Godetia, Lobelia, Pansy, Mallow.

Weather conditions during 1948 were the exact reverse to those of 1947. The winter generally was mild with very limited periods of frost and hardly any snow. The mild winter was advantageous to the young plants, shrubs and trees, which had been planted to replace those lost during the previous hard winter.

The consumption of river water during 1948 shows a substantial decrease on the figures for 1947, when a total of 28,934,000 gallons was used. The 1948 summer being a wet one, it is only to be expected that water consumption would be lower, and the total number of gallons used was 16,321,000. The highest monthly total being in August with 2,675,000 gallons and the lowest in November, when only 322,000 gallons was used.

CORRECTION, 1946/47 JOURNAL.

Attention of members is drawn to a printing error in the article, "*First Impressions of Western Australian Flora*" by J. Souster. On page 559, line 35, "*Begonia*" should read "*Bignonia*."

During 1948, the demand for seeds distributed under the exchange system, increased considerably. Altogether 7,461 packets of seeds of Herbaceous and Alpine plants and 5,065 packets of Tree and Shrub seeds were sent out. Contributions to the Gardens of seeds and plants numbered 675 consignments.

The re-building of the Stables, Garage and Cartsheds, which were severely damaged by bombs in February, 1944, was completed during 1948. The new buildings now house much of the more up-to-date mechanical equipment used in the Gardens.

Only two horses now remain for work in the gardens, and the use of horse-mowers has ceased in favour of tractor drawn gang mowers and other types of motor mowers. Two lorries are also in use for transport in and out of the gardens.

New office accommodation has been provided for the Sergeant of the Constables. Reconstruction of part of the old fire station near to the Curator's Office has provided a spacious and up-to-date headquarters for the Sergeant and his men.

#### RETIREMENT OF FRANCIS LAZENBY

Mr. Francis Lazenby, who has been Superintendent for over twenty-four years of Harvard University Botanic Garden (which has ceased to exist as such and is being taken over by the University for a housing project) retired on September 30th, 1948.

Mr. Lazenby has had a varied career in Horticulture and Botany. In England he began by serving his apprenticeship with the well-known firm of James Backhouse and Son; after which he was employed on private estates before going to the Cambridge University Botanic Gardens, where he served over five years. He

next entered the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. After leaving Kew, he was employed commercially in Rothesay, Perth and Elgin, Scotland and Leicester; was Curator of the Southport Botanic Garden for over six years before coming to America in 1913. In this country he was employed on private estates before coming to Harvard in 1924.

He has been a most successful grower and exhibitor at Horticultural shows in Boston.

During his stay at Harvard he specialised in *Meconopsis*, *Primulas*, *Gentians*, *Saxifragas*, *Sempervivums* and rare alpine plants. He was also successful in raising rare and unusual bulbous plants from seed.

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Extract from "The Times," October, 1948.

#### RARE FRUITS AT KEW

In spite of the advance of autumn there are many flowers yet to be seen in Kew Gardens, especially in the formal bedding-out garden, where the petunias and the scarlet verbenas make a gay show, and in the rosebeds.

But principally this is the season of "mellow fruitfulness," and in this respect 1948 is providing a remarkable year. Both in the hothouses and in the open there are a number of fruits which have only rarely been seen before in the gardens.

In the palm house, for example, the papaw tree from tropical America is now bearing its fruit, which can just be seen, large and green, among the leaves, high up under the roof of the house. It is some years since this has fruited at Kew, for this species bears male and female flowers on different trees, and the gardens have long been without a male specimen. Male trees of a dwarf form of the papaw have lately been imported from America, so that it has been possible to fertilise the female tree again.

#### SEEDS FOR OVERSEA

One of the functions of the Royal Botanic Gardens is the sending of seeds grown at Kew to other botanic gardens all over the world. This year the arboretum seed-room (naturally not open to the public) has already collected many varieties which will be sent abroad later. Most notably the "Sweet Gum" or "Satin Walnut" tree of the eastern United States and Mexico, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, has produced seeds for the first time at Kew. Others which have fruited only rarely before in the gardens include the curious deciduous holly, *Ilex macrocarpa*, from Central China, with black berries half as large as cherries; two of the oriental climbers, *Akebia quinata*, with fruits like little mauve gourds, which split up one side to reveal the seeds; *Actinidia arguta*, whose fruits look rather like tiny apples; and another Chinese shrub, *Decaisnea fargesii*, which has this year borne two of its fruits that resemble grey-blue peapods.

A shrub recently added to the collection, *Solanum simile*, belonging to the same genus as the potato, the tomato, and the bitter-sweet, has also produced good seed.



## THE ASSOCIATION OF KEW GARDENERS IN AMERICA

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The Association of Kew Gardeners in America held its meeting at the Carnell Club on March 11th, 1948, made possible through the efforts of our new President, Mr. Truman Fossum.

On taking the chair, the President said "He felt quite honoured," and outlined his programme of intention of furthering Student help in Horticulture.

To those of us who have attended so many Kew gatherings with Mr. Montague Free as President, it seemed strange to have another leader.

Mr. Fossum inspired us all with his plans for the future, and we feel confident that the Association will make a real contribution in the field of Horticulture.

A resolution adopted by the Association was read by the Secretary.

Whereas,

Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, called to the great beyond our Associate, William H. Judd, while yet in the prime of life, and whereas his skill as a propagator at the Arnold Arboretum for 33 years brought renown to that institution and honour to Kew, his beloved *Alma Mater*, and

Whereas

His untiring work for many years as Secretary-Treasurer of the Association of Kew Gardeners in America endeared him to fellow members, now therefore be it

Resolved

that although his untimely passing brought sorrow to us and a host of friends in Horticulture, we are proud of the high position he attained through his exceptional knowledge of plants and rejoice in memories of his interest and friendship, and be it further

Resolved

that as a token of esteem this resolution be recorded on the records of our Association and that a copy be sent to the Secretary of the Kew Guild.

The President called on Mr. H. G. Downer, who reminisced on his coming with his young friend to these shores and his first taste of Clam Juice. He followed the career of his young friend through his successive positions to his present one as a writer and lecturer.

He then named our former President, Mr. Montague Free, and suggested on his future journeys he might find a travelling bag useful and a remembrance of his fellow Kewites in America.

Mr. Free accepted the gift and voiced his appreciation, concluding that "I shall always try to attend the meetings."

On a motion, the meeting was adjourned and followed by a social gathering.

A. J. THORNTON,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

CAPTAIN VANCOUVER IN AUSTRALIA

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On May 18th, 1948, the 150th Anniversary of Captain George Vancouver's burial in Petersham Churchyard, near Richmond, Surrey, was marked by the planting at the graveside of an *Arbutus menziesii* by the Lord Mayor of London, in the presence of a large gathering, including representatives of the Dominion of Canada and of the Province of British Columbia.

The tree, which was supplied by Kew Gardens, serves also to remind us of Archibald Menzies, surgeon and botanist to Vancouver's expedition, who collected plants for Kew, though this association was completely overlooked by the several speakers and by the lengthy newspaper reports. Nor, to judge from these, would it have been thought that Vancouver had explored anywhere except the west coast of Canada, though to us who have the good fortune to work among plants, there is perhaps equal interest in his discovery of that classical locality in Australian botany, King George's Sound.

It will be remembered that Vancouver, who had previously sailed with Captain Cook in the Pacific, was commissioned after the latter's death to continue the survey of the American Pacific coast. In his introductory account of the objects and equipment of the expedition, Vancouver writes, "Botany, however, was an object of scientific inquiry with which no one of us was much acquainted, but . . . Mr. Archibald Menzies, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, who had before visited the Pacific Ocean, . . . was appointed for the specific purpose of making such researches. . . . For the purpose of preserving such new or uncommon plants as he might deem worthy of a place amongst His Majesty's very valuable collection of exotics at Kew, a glazed frame was erected on the after part of the quarter deck."

The two ships, H.M.S. "Discovery," a sloop of 340 tons, and H.M.S. "Chatham," armed tender of 135 tons, sailed from Falmouth on April 1st, 1791, called at Cape Town for stores and to refit, and left for Australia on August 17th. The coast of Leeuwin's Land (Lyon's Land, Vancouver called it), the extreme south-west of the continent, was sighted on September 26th. Owing to illness on board, Vancouver decided to put into the first harbour he should find to rest and refresh his men, so the ships sailed within a few miles of the shore, charting it and naming the more prominent physical features, including Cape Chatham, Cape Howe, Mt. Gardner, and the Eclipse Islands, so called from an eclipse of the sun observed near them.

On the afternoon of September 28th, the "Chatham" sighted an inlet and was directed to investigate, and as this appeared to open into a suitable harbour, the two ships sailed into it, "Chatham" leading, and anchored abreast "the second white

sandy beach," a position still easily recognisable. On the following day an exploring party, headed by Vancouver, went ashore. They found firewood and water at the third sandy beach, to which position the ships were later moved, and signs of habitation but no natives. Following the coast, they reached a headland where Vancouver displayed the colours, drank the King's health, and took possession of the country already surveyed and as far eastwards as he should later explore. This headland he named Possession Point, and gave the name of King George III's Sound to the inlet, while the inner harbour above the headland was called Princess Royal Harbour in honour of Princess Charlotte, whose birthday it was. The three islands at the mouth of the Sound were called Michaelmas, Breaksea and Seal Islands, and a northerly branch of the sound received the name of Oyster Harbour, because the boat grounded on a bank of oysters "of a most delicious flavour," which provided a welcome addition to the diet of the ships' companies during their stay. All these names are still used.

During the two weeks spent at the Sound, "the vegetation afforded to Mr. Menzies much entertainment and employment," wrote Vancouver, to which he might doubtless have added "not a little bewilderment." Both the spelling and nomenclature of Menzies' Journal are somewhat obsolete, and it is not always clear to what he refers. His "mimosa" is probably *Acacia pulchella*, which is abundant at the Sound, and would be flowering about the time of his visit. "Myrtus" perhaps refers to *Agonis flexuosa*, a fragrant myrtaceous tree of elegant habit, and the Gum tree which he called *Eucalyptus obliqua* could not have been *E. obliqua* L'Her. but was *E. calophylla*, the Marri or (locally) Red Gum. It is this tree to which Vancouver refers as the "Gum tree" from its abundant exudate from wounds. "Gum plant," however, seems to refer to *Xanthorrhoea preissii*, one of the grass trees so characteristic of Australian scenery. The "holly-like plant" of which Vancouver speaks may safely be inferred to be *Dryandra floribunda*, an ally of the *Banksias* and commonly the largest shrub to be found in the windswept ridge of sandy soil between the anchorage and the open sea. The black swans which frequent the Sound drew comment from both Vancouver and Menzies. They are seen at a distance in one of the accompanying photographs.

Before their departure, Vancouver followed Captain Cook's practice of trying to introduce useful plants for the benefit of subsequent visitors and of the natives, and on Green Island in Oyster Harbour, he planted "vines and watercresses," and "an assortment of garden seeds, with some almonds, orange, lemon and pumpkin seeds were sown," though with an ecological foresight in advance of his time, he wrote, "I should have entertained little doubt of their success, had it not been that there was much

to apprehend in their being over-run by the natural productions of the country." This misgiving was justified, for when Flinders called ten years later he could find no trace of these introduced plants.

When, after some delay due to adverse weather, Vancouver sailed for New Zealand on October 11th, he looked back with satisfaction at his discovery of the Sound, predicting that it was "likely to become of material importance to those whose pursuits may induce them to navigate this and the Pacific Ocean."

Among the first to use the Sound were French and American sealers and whalers. In 1827 a British settlement was established there, and the town of Albany was founded on the north side of Princess Royal Harbour. As the ocean trade with Australia and New Zealand increased, the Sound became a frequent port of call for sailing ships, being conveniently close to their route through the Great Southern Ocean. A number of scientific expeditions called there, including that under Captain Flinders, which brought Robert Brown, Peter Good and Ferdinand Bauer to botanise there; a French expedition under Captain N. Bandin, with Leschenault de la Tur as botanist; the *Astrolabe* expedition commanded by Dumont d'Urville, in which Richard and Lesson were the botanists; and Captain Fitzroy's ship, the "*Beagle*," which brought Charles Darwin to these shores. Among others who have botanised there are Allan Cunningham, Charles Fraser, Karl von Hugel, James Backhouse, Ludwig Preiss, William Harvey, Ferdinand von Mueller, Ludwig Diels and Ernst Pritzel.

As steam replaced sail and the Suez Canal opened up a new route to Australia, Freemantle, on the Swan River, developed as a port at the expense of Albany, and the opening of the Transcontinental Railway in 1917 reduced still further the traffic between Albany and the Eastern States of Australia. So the development of this excellent natural harbour has been retarded, and to-day Albany is just a pleasant little town with some 5,000 inhabitants. But there are compensations for this neglect, for within a mile of the town centre, native plants still bear their annual wealth of blossom, and we can still look on the scenery and vegetation of most of the coastline which has not changed appreciably since Vancouver and Menzies landed there.

J. SOUSTER.

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\*Vancouver, Capt. George, "A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and Round the World."

## WHO WOULD BE A BOTANIST?

Scene: an evening party; period, the present. One is being introduced to a fellow guest, a lady, whose name, as usual, you fail to catch. You hear your host say, "Mr. X you know, he's a botanist, works at Kew, knows all about plants." You groan inwardly but manage to conjure up a sickly smile. The lady beams on you and says how lovely it must be to work at Kew amongst all those adorable plants. You start to explain, but the lady continues in a confidential mood. "Now you must tell me something I've been wanting to know for ages." You've heard this opening gambit before and attempt desperately to steer the conversation in another direction. Your lady is not to be put off. She continues, "I was out on the Downs the other day with a friend—a lady friend, of course," she adds with a giggle. "We saw such a lovely little flower which we had never seen before. No doubt you will be able to tell me what it was." Without waiting for an answer she continues, "It was a blue flower; at least I think it was—it may have been red." She looks at you hopefully. You try to look intelligent and murmur something about details. "What were the leaves like?" you ask. "Oh! quite ordinary," is the reply. "Tufty green things." "And the flowers, did you notice anything of their shape or the number of petals?" "Well, now you come to mention it," she replies, "the flowers were rather like a violet." You brighten at this: something tangible at last. "You said a small plant, didn't you?" you ask. She stretches out her hand to indicate a height in the region of two feet. Your spirits sink. What in heaven's name can the woman be talking about? "You said the flower was blue," you ask desperately. "Blueish" is the bright response. "And on the Downs?" "Oh! yes," she retorts rather impatiently, "it was near Boxhill." Desperate situations invite desperate remedies. "There is no doubt," you say solemnly, "that what you saw was the rare *Calisthenica azurella* or Blue Gymnastica—you were very privileged." The lady preens. "I was always rather clever at finding things even when I was a child." You steer her towards a chair. Refreshments appear in the offing. You attend to her wants and make a stealthy departure.

Who would be a botanist?

F.B.

## REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD KEWITE

It may interest you to read of my experiences since I left Kew in July, 1898.

My first voyage was to the Congo Free State. The Congo government at Brussels entrusted me with a plant collecting expedition which had to last one year. The aim of it was to collect seeds and living plants of economic or ornamental value. I first investigated the Lower Congo from Mahadi to Leopoldville in all directions. At Stanley Pool I embarked on a Thermokeel steamer travelling up the Congo River, the Kasai, and at last the Somkuru River as far as Lusambo, terminus of steamer navigation. From there I went back down rivers, stopping at the military stations, thus allowing me to visit the surrounding country for collecting plants. On one occasion I sent a barrel full of seeds of the mild growing Somkuru Coffee, which was later known as *Coffea robusta*. The seeds were raised in a nursery at Brussels and the young plants dispatched to the Dutch Colonies, Java, Borneo and Sumatra to replace the Arabian Coffee shrubs which had been destroyed by the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix*.

My second voyage took me to the Zambesi River. My task was to visit the Companhia da Zambesia's vast territories and find out suitable land for cultivating. I introduced into this country thousands of economic plants. The company possessed already at the coast near Quilimane, extensive coconut plantations in full bearing, sugar cane on the Zambesi River and some *Manihot Glaziovii* plantations. A small coffee plantation existed on top of Morambala Mountain, which is situated on the Shire River. I established my headquarters on top of Morambala Mountain, and from there I visited the country around. On this mountain I collected several epiphytic and terrestrial orchids unknown to science. They have been named after me by Dr. E. De Wilde-man, former Director of Brussels Botanic Garden. Botanisising among tall grasses in this country is very dangerous while leopards and lions are roaming around.

Later I joined a Portuguese expedition which started at Chiromo and went along the River Ruo into the Lomwe country. These natives had never seen a white man before. We had to be watchful but we stayed there for some time without being molested. While staying at the Fort Mlanje, I paid a visit to Fort Anderson on English territory. My reception there was very cordial.

The Afrigonz and Angurru women are far from being attractive. They introduce into the perforated upper lip enormous cup-like discs, whose weight makes the lips hang down, covering mouth and chin. To introduce food into the mouth, the women have to lift up this lid-forming disc. I remained on the Zambesi for two years.

My third voyage took me back to the Congo Free State in 1903. I was appointed Director of a Belgian company which owned plantations on the Somkuru River not far from Lusambo. These plantations consisted of Liberian Coffee and *Coffea robusta*. We first planted *Landolphia owariensis* which grew abundantly in the forests, *Funtumia elastica* and *Hevea brasiliensis*. *Funtumia* grows within the country, but it gives a bad sticky kind of rubber. The true *Funtumia*, which furnishes an excellent quality rubber comes from the upper Congo, from where we got the seeds. That was my position on the Somkuru from 1903 until 1914. While staying in Europe on leave, the World War No. 1 broke out. My country being invaded by the German troops, I could not rejoin my African post. I took in charge the keeping of the Luxemburg Museum of Natural History until the end of the war. In 1919 I grew mushrooms near Paris for the Paris market. Working in darkness underground in former stone quarries did not suit me; I was eager to see the tropical sun again.

From 1921 to 1924 I got an appointment in Brazil, South America, in the state of Minas Geraes. My work consisted of planting fast-growing trees such as Eucalyptus. A large industrial concern, "United Steelworks," called A.R.B.E.D., with its head office in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, is one of the largest in Europe. It settled down in Brazil to exploit the vast iron-ore stratifications existing in Minas Geraes. No coal is to be found in that country, therefore the foundries have to work on charcoal, of which great quantities are required.

I returned to Europe in 1925 and got married in France. I started growing flowers for the perfume-manufacturers at Grasse on the Riviera. After one year's work I gave it up, the prices of flowers no longer being interesting.

My next shift was once more to the Belgian Congo in 1928. With my wife and daughter I embarked at Marseilles, and so via Aden and Zanzibar, we landed at Dar-es-Salaam. After two days and two nights' railway journey we arrived at Kigoma, on Lake Tanganyika. By steamer we travelled up to Uvira and then by motor car to Bukavu, south of Lake Kivu. After three days' travel on the lake by steamer, we went on shore at Kisonji, north of the lake. From there we drove over a road entirely built of lava through an enchanting volcanic country with snow-covered mountain peaks. We stopped at a government place named Rutshuru. After a few days' rest, and awaiting native carriers for our luggage and ourselves, we started on a last day's journey to a place half-way between Rutshuru and Lake Edward. There was nothing but a loam hut, our future dwelling. I began at once to build a small house, engaging native labour sent to prepare land for future plantations. My stay in the Kivu lasted three years. It is a wonderful region, full of big game; elephants, buffaloes, antelopes, lions and leopards are an almost daily

occurrence. Although situated one degree south of the equator, the temperature is very supportable. It was to be my last stay in the colonies.

I always took a great interest in everything concerning natural history. My hobby was collecting and drying botanical specimens. I shot and skinned birds and all kinds of animals. Some fish I captured were unknown to science and they have been named after me at the British Museum. I collected insects by the thousands and many new species are bearing my name. My collections are to be seen at Brussels (Congo Museum Tervueren) and in the Museum at Luxemburg.

Finally I settled down at Luxemburg. After a small resting period at the beginning of 1939, I got an appointment in the administration of public works in my native town. I was in charge of surveying, planting and maintenance of trees in public places and roads within my country. I am now 73 years of age and retired from my public appointment in 1946. Although I am submitted now and then to old age troubles, my general state of health is quite satisfactory.

In conclusion, may I tender my best wishes to all members of the Kew Guild.

EDUARD LUJA.

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## VILLA TARANTO GARDENS, PALLANZA, ITALY

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A few notes concerning the gardens of Villa Taranto may be of interest to the many old Kewites throughout the world who regularly correspond and exchange seeds, etc., with these gardens. They may also serve as an introduction to other Kewites who might care to contact us and help to recall pleasant memories to the many Kew people who have visited the gardens during the past ten or fifteen years.

### LOCATION.

The gardens of Villa Taranto are situated at Pallanza, on the Northern shore of Lake Maggiore, the second largest of the Italian lakes, and some forty miles long. Pallanza is on the main Simplon Line and, travelling by the Simplon Orient Express, one can leave London at tea-time and arrive at Pallanza in time for lunch the following day. By air the journey only takes three or four hours, and there are several excellent services between Milan and London. Milan is seventy miles from Pallanza, and thanks to a magnificent "Autostrada" (where there are no speed limits) can be reached in an hour and twenty minutes. Pallanza is also very close to Switzerland, only about twelve miles from the frontier and fifteen miles from Locarno. The Swiss-Italian frontier actually



crosses the lake. On the north side Pallanza and all the surrounding district is screened by high mountains, which rise up suddenly from a perfectly flat landscape and form the beginning of the Alps. On the south side of the lake the land is completely flat and extends for a great many miles beyond Milan and Turin to form the fertile Lombardy Plains, where vast quantities of rice and maize are grown every year.

## HISTORY.

Captain Neil McEachearn purchased the original estate of Villa Taranto in 1932. At that time it was a great deal smaller than it is now, but surrounding land was soon purchased and the boundaries of the gardens are still being extended. To date more than a dozen adjoining properties have been added to the present gardens. Apart from a small area immediately adjoining the villa itself, there was practically no real garden in the early days, as the original estate had been greatly neglected and to a large extent consisted of vast areas of bamboo and dense woods, mostly of *Robinia* and *Castanea*, while the newly-acquired pieces of land were mostly fields. Clearing and constructional work was started on a big scale in 1934 when over a hundred men were employed. The most urgent need, however, was for an adequate supply of water, and to safeguard this an electric pump was installed on the shore of the lake. This pumped water to a reservoir which was constructed at the highest point of the estate. Many miles of water mains were laid and taps and hydrants provided throughout the whole area, so that now an abundance of water is available at any point. Other urgent needs were for drainage, roads, sustaining walls, etc., as with so much clearing taking place there was a constant risk of landslides on some of the steeply sloping parts of the garden. Constructional work continued apace and during the next few years such features as a bathing pool, water garden, numerous lawns, a rose garden, nursery, greenhouses, shrubberies, beds, vegetable garden, etc., were constructed. As soon as sites were ready, plants were imported on a very big scale, chiefly from England but also from America, Australia, Japan and S. Africa. All this work continued to make excellent progress until 1936, when the Abyssinian war started and the famous "sanctions" were imposed. Italy was then more or less cut off from the rest of the world (apart from Germany) and conditions in general became very difficult. By 1937 things were more or less back to normal again, but 1938 was a difficult year and by 1939 the outlook was very black indeed. In September of that year Captain McEachearn, the rest of the English staff and myself carried out our first evacuation, to Switzerland, and it is not difficult to imagine with what feelings of regret and despair that we left the gardens. On this occasion, however, we had good fortune. Italy declared her neutrality and after a few weeks we were able to return to Pallanza, much to our surprise. Our joy was only to be short-lived for in May, 1940, we were advised to

leave again and this time it was the real thing. Italy entered the war in June and we finally reached England just after Dunkirk. We were not to see the gardens again for over five years.

At the beginning of 1946 I was able to take charge of the gardens again, and Captain McEachern returned a few months later. Thanks to loyal friends here, the estate suffered very little damage, and we were really amazed to find the gardens in such good order after being cared for by only a skeleton staff for so long. Many trees and shrubs had developed into fine specimens but we had suffered grievous losses among smaller subjects such as alpine, bulbs, etc., and the nursery was in a very bad state. Work was quickly restarted, although the first few months proved to be difficult with labour troubles, shortages, currency restrictions and the fantastic increase in the cost of everything. At the present moment we are almost back to normal (October, 1948), with a well-stocked nursery and orderly garden, but once more there is a feeling that the storm clouds are gathering again and by the time these notes are printed some great decisions may have been taken.

#### CLIMATE AND SOIL.

The climate of Pallanza always reminds me of the little girl in the nursery rhyme who, "When she was good, she was very, very good, but when she was bad she was horrid." On the whole it is a magnificent climate but in many respects most unusual and subject to an almost unbelievable range of extremes. It probably enables us to grow a greater range of plants than in England, but makes the cultivation of some quite common subjects such as delphiniums or meconopsis extremely difficult. Between winter and summer temperatures, there is a range of almost 100 deg. (F.). Long periods of drought are not uncommon during the summer, with temperatures reaching 95 degs. in the shade for perhaps a couple of months; while the winters can be bitterly cold with more than 20 degs. of frost for weeks at a time and often with very heavy falls of snow, which can remain on the ground for a couple of months in shady places. The rainfall is very high, between 90 and 100 inches a year, but the number of wet days are comparatively few. Our close proximity to high mountains causes extremely heavy precipitations during short periods (three or four inches is quite a common event). Most of the rain falls in spring and autumn; winters are generally dry and cold with weeks of brilliant sunshine; while summers are normally hot and dry.

There is little doubt that at one time the site of the garden was part of the lake bed. All stones are round and water-worn, while the soil which is completely lime free, is a rich black silt. In some places there is a very great depth of soil without a single stone,

while in other parts sand, gravel or rock is soon reached. The altitude is about 1,000 feet.

#### VEGETATION.

The long, hot, dry summers have a marked influence upon the vegetation of this district, and during this hot period it is possible to grow and harvest such quick maturing tropical crops as rice and maize, vast quantities of which are cultivated throughout the district. Banana palms flourish during the summer and reach a great size, but die back and have to be protected during the winter. Cannas grow to gigantic proportions, *Daturas* make enormous growth but in winter have to be taken inside and are dried off almost like Dahlias. Oleanders and Hibiscus flourish, Zinnias produce flowers as big as Dahlias, Nelumbiums grow quite as well as in their native habitat, while such trees and shrubs as Paulownias, Caesalpinias and Punicas flower to perfection. Many plants which are normally considered to be tender, show no signs of distress during the winters; subjects such as *Choisyas* and *Oleas* receive such a baking during the summer that the wood apparently becomes sufficiently ripened to withstand frost. Lawns are a great problem during the summer, while Rhododendrons, which on the whole do surprisingly well, suffer equally from the excess of heat and cold. In general, the most successful subjects are those plants native to N. America, China and Japan. Magnolias, Azaleas, Cornus, Camellias, Prunus, Berberis, etc., are really rampant in their growth and seed themselves freely throughout the gardens. It has been noticed that most plants seed much more freely here than in other parts of Europe. Camellias, for instance, are often weighed down with their masses of fruits, which in autumn cover the branches of the single-flowered varieties; while two of our worst weeds are *Robinia pseudacacia* and *Ailanthus glandulosa*, both of which seed themselves over the entire district.

#### DESCRIPTION OF GARDENS.

There is a difference of over two hundred feet between the highest and lowest points of the garden, which is made up of about equal parts of steep slopes and perfectly level areas. There are aspects facing almost every point of the compass and a great variety of sunny or shady positions. There are five entrances and the estate includes a dozen houses and lodges, apart from the main villa. There are also many stores, magazines, workshops, laundry, garage, etc. One house is used as garden offices, seed rooms, etc., and also contains a fine botanical library. The Garden Superintendent lives in another house, while various personnel occupy the remainder. The garden has its own "Office of Works." There are about five miles of roadway, which make easy access to all parts by car or lorry. The entire estate covers about 150 acres.

The main entrance is on the edge of the lake, near the town of Intra and leads in from the main road which runs along the edge of the lake towards the Swiss frontier. From this entrance a wide drive extends for about half a mile through the lower portion of the gardens and gradually rises until it reaches the villa. Immediately inside the main entrance gates there is a lodge of unusual design (Fig. 1), behind which is a collection of *Iris kaempheri*. The main drive is flanked with lawns in which great quantities of Narcissus are naturalised, while as a background there are big plantations of Forsythia. To the left of the drive the land rises very steeply and is planted with collections of Berberis, Cotoneasters, Hydrangeas, Hypericums, etc. The land to the right of the drive is devoted to an orchard, nursery and green-houses where many thousands of plants are raised annually.

Proceeding along the drive, a Silver Birch wood is entered, and it is here that the main collection of Rhododendron species is grown. Most of these have been imported from Cornwall. They were packed into railway waggons at Falmouth and unloaded from the same waggons here at Pallanza. Some were very large specimens, but none of them suffered in any way after their long journey. Underneath the Rhododendrons there are masses of Bluebells, Primulas, Epimediums, Foxgloves, Lily-of-the-Valley, etc. Opposite this wood, on the other side of the drive, there is the Iris collection and a new Herbaceous border, which was made after the war from plants sent out from England, but the transport of plants is now a much more difficult job than in pre-war days. The back of this border is planted with young Camellias, on a site which at one time was a public road. Near here there are two interesting dry walls clothed with many *Hydrangea sargentiana* and *Rhododendron auritum* seedlings, which have sown themselves among the crevices in between the stones.

Beyond the Birch wood the drive passes some very old specimen trees of Castanea and then reaches a large area devoted to an extensive collection of Magnolias which, when they are in flower in April and May, provide a magnificent sight. Here there is also the entrance to a large valley and there are groups of hybrid Rhododendrons, *Azalea mollis* and a fine specimen of *Davidia involucrata*. The drive eventually reaches the Villa and the oldest part of the garden, where there are some good specimens of old Conifers and weeping Beech. Many enormous Camellias and fine *Olea fragrans*, Osmanthus, and *Magnolia grandiflora* are here situated round a courtyard and lawns, and there is a good specimen of a 16th century well-head. Near here there is another entrance (leading to the town of Pallanza) where a magnificent tree of *Magnolia Veitchii* can be seen (Fig. 2). At the side of the Villa there is a large lawn in the true English style (Figs. 3 and 4) with a pond and fountain in the centre and flanked by beds of Zinnias and other summer bedding plants. At the back of the Villa there

are other lawns and several fine old trees under which there are groups of tree-ferns which were shipped from Australia. There is also a border here which, during the winter months, is particularly lovely with many Japanese forms of *Camellia sasanqua*.

At the far side of the main lawn a few steps lead to a stone bridge which was constructed in 1937 to span the valley at its deepest point. From this bridge a magnificent view is obtained of Mount Zeda, which forms a delightful background to the garden. The bridge is a hundred feet long and consists of one single arch thirty feet in diameter, and it is from this point that one enjoys the best view of the valley (Fig. 5). At each end of the bridge are groups of Paulownias which in May are a mass of violet-coloured flowers. From a landscape architectural point of view this valley is one of the most beautiful features of the garden and was made during 1938-39. Before work was started the site was a jungle of Robinia and other wild plants, among which it was impossible to walk. This was all removed, the banks drained and made less steep and the bottom widened and planted with bulbs, Ericas, Lilies, Funkias, Primulas, etc. Huge blocks of stone were put into position to support the steepest of the slopes, and among these many alpine plants have found an ideal home.

At the far end of the bridge there is a curved pergola three hundred feet long and supported by granite pillars, which are covered with Roses, Wistaria, Clematis, etc. Beyond the pergola a large bed of Cannas screens the bathing pool, which is flanked on either side by ponds of Nymphaeas (Fig. 6). From the bathing pool a series of stone steps lead to the rose-garden, which was built in 1935 (Figs. 7 and 8). This consists of three terraces covering an area of three thousand square yards. Some thousands of roses are growing here in beds edged with brick and one variety of rose in each bed. The space between the beds consists of lawn, and in the centre of each terrace there is a pond and fountain, where many varieties of ornamental fish breed with great profusion. The rose garden is divided down the centre by a long canal of fresh water which flows into the bathing pool, while a fine background to the terraces is provided by two enormous copper beeches, near which there is a new Erica garden, a collection of Callistemons, several Eucalyptus and a fine specimen of *Diospyros kaki* which, after it has lost its leaves in November, makes a fine display with its masses of large orange-red fruits. A good specimen of the rare *Catalpa duclouxii* can be seen here and flowers freely each summer.

From one side of the rose garden, a wide stairway leads down to one of the most beautiful parts of the garden (Fig. 9). This is a huge pond which is filled with Nelumbiums, whose enormous leaves and vast numbers of pink or white flowers are produced in abundance throughout the summer. Beyond the rose garden the land still rises and consists chiefly of extensive lawns, which

are planted with specimen trees such as Conifers, Stuartias, Acers, Nyssas, etc. One of these lawns slope down to a bog-garden, beyond which is the Aster border (Fig. 10) and another pond (Fig. 11) where a group of *Aralia spinosa* disperses seedlings all over the garden. One now soon reaches the highest point of the gardens and a magnificent panorama is obtained of the lake and surrounding mountains and also the Simplon Pass. Here there is a gigantic specimen of *Rhus glabra*, which is one of our best subjects for autumn colour. At the very highest point there is an extensive Winter Garden and another large pond built for the cultivation of the *Victoria Regia*, but since the war the fuel position has been too difficult for this to be heated. Near here there is a small gentian garden and a collection of autumn colouring subjects such as *Euonymus*, *Quercus*, *Cornus*, *Fothergillas*, etc., and a fine group of *Callicarpa giraldiviana*, which berries very freely here. Two other interesting subjects near here are *Albizia julibrissin* and *Idesia polycarpa* which also seeds freely. From here a winding road leads down the hillside again to the main entrance, after passing some good trees of *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Liquidambar*s and a group of *Cytisus battandieri*, and one has now visited the chief parts of the gardens.

#### SCOPE AND FUTURE PLANS.

Apart from providing a beautiful home for their owner, the gardens of Villa Taranto will in time fulfil numerous other functions. They will eventually be opened to the public, but already a continuous stream of visitors from all parts of the world are entertained at the Villa throughout the summer months. In 1940 the estate was donated to the Italian Government for the formation of a National Botanic Garden, but a provision was made that the owner should keep control and use of the estate throughout his lifetime. Villa Taranto has always enthusiastically supported flower shows throughout the country and has organised numerous very successful shows at Pallanza, at which many British nurserymen have achieved considerable success. The introduction of new plants to this country also plays an important part in the work of the gardens. A seed list is published annually and copies are gladly sent to all who care to exchange seeds or who wish to obtain any special material from this district.

Another organisation which it is hoped will soon be in operation is the exchange of students between Italy and botanic gardens in England, a scheme which has already proved so successful at Kew and which, in a small way, can contribute to a good understanding between one country and another, and help to promote friendly feelings between people with common interests. Gardening is one of the most unselfish and peaceful occupations but it can only reach its highest levels in time of peace and freedom.

HENRY COCKER.

## PIONEERING IN AFRICA

The much-advertised "Groundnuts Scheme" revives memories of pioneering work in that region of Africa over forty years ago, albeit we were engaged on it with a staff of only a fraction of its numbers and without any mechanical aid beyond the hoe and the axe—a large proportion of these being of the native type. Dawe and I carved the greater part of Entebbe Botanic Gardens from lakeshore forest, with a labour force consisting of the rawest natives sent daily from a labour pool, and paid off every night with a string of cowrie shells. Generally, the entire force was different every day, and the supervision required was incessant. Four natives might be set at felling a tree and work at it a whole week before completing its fall. Then a still longer time was taken in cutting it up, burning the branches and getting it out of the way. At first we had the ordinary felling axe, in small numbers, and the breakage of the shafts caused much work for the Europeans, for no native could fix a new one, but after much correspondence we managed to get axes sent out with a round eye, to which a new shaft could be fixed by the user, and this simple change made an enormous difference to the speed of the work. Besides the supervision of the work, there was always the fear that accidents might occur in the dropping of a large tree, for the labourers seemed to have little thought for their own safety; indeed, it was remarkable how many managed to get severe cuts from axes which were very much on the blunt side. On one occasion I heard a great disturbance near the water edge and, rushing down, I found a string of natives holding on to one man who had a crocodile hanging on to one of his legs. The men held on, while others attacked the beast with sticks, but it bit off the man's foot before turning back to the water.

Soon after my arrival in Uganda, it was decided to try out Cotton growing there, and I was detailed to start an experimental plantation 70 miles away, near the Nile at Jinja. This entailed the clearing of an area covered with flat-topped Acacias (*Dichrostachys nutans*) and huge trees of *Euphorbia candelabra*. The latter were the greatest headache for, when cut down, they would not burn, and thrown into heaps, continued to grow. The simplest plan seemed to be to leave them standing, for my labour force was too small to take them off the area, moreover, I found the less they were handled the better, for the abundance of acrid latex they contained tormented the natives terribly when it got into their eyes or scratches on the body. Seeds of many kinds of Cotton were sown: Egyptian, American, Indian and Sea Island, and I got about thirty acres cleared and growing Cotton in six months. Then came the order to return to Entebbe, as Forestry work was considered of greater importance at the moment. I pleaded for another three months, in which I would have gathered a good deal of the crop and got some results from



my work, but a change of Governorship had brought about a change of policy, and that plantation was abandoned forthwith, and never worked again. It was no isolated instance of the result of changes of policy brought about by changes of administrators. Later on, I was sent out round the same area to distribute Cotton seeds to natives, mark out plots for them, and tell them how to cultivate it. This task would have been easier if, indeed, necessary at all, had my plantation been kept going as an object lesson for them, besides enabling me to give them some figures as to the crop they might expect.

Some time afterwards a Cotton Department was formed, a new staff of four men being sent out specially for the work. They were quite new to the tropics and to Cotton, but worked as a separate department from ours, and the experience Dawe and I had gained was made no use of at all; indeed, the new department occupied a superior position to ours, its staff being double in size, money grant much more lavish and the staff more highly paid. The Cotton Department eventually developed into the Agricultural Department, and, in time, the Botanic Gardens came into their charge, leaving only Forestry, with one European, outside their orbit. But before this had happened, both Dawe and I had left the Service.

A project of some magnitude which the Botanic Department carried out in those early days which was not much talked about, and is now forgotten, was the planting of an avenue of Rubber trees 150 miles long. The scheme originated in the mind of the Governor, who thought it would be highly educational to plant the trees along Uganda's main road from Entebbe to Hoima, thus presenting an object lesson to every traveller, and testing the different kinds of Rubber trees on every variation of soil encountered. The trees were planted 66 feet apart, on each side of the road alternatively, using *Hevea brasiliensis*, *Funtumia elastica*, *Manihot Glaziovii* and *Castilloa elastica*, each in turn. No tree, we were ordered, was to be missed, and where the soil was swampy, earth must be dumped in which to plant. The upkeep of the trees was to be undertaken by the Chiefs through whose land the road ran, a bonus being promised after a few years for every tree then flourishing. The Botanic Department was not enthusiastic about the scheme. It was pointed out that the trees might fail through neglect as well as from unsuitable soil; that the idea that a revenue would be forthcoming from leasing the trees to some enterprising person to tap was unlikely to be realised, owing to the scattered nature of the planting and their mixture of kinds; and that the Department had insufficient resources in money and labour to carry it out. Unfortunately for us, we had the necessary trees in the nursery, and the order went forth to proceed. Dawe and I carried it out in the course of several months, the plants being carried on porters' heads and we marking out the sites and supervising the planting. Little more was heard of the scheme, the Governor having left the country and



the road ceasing to continue of much importance, but I believe the Treasury were somewhat embarrassed when, some years later, the Chiefs presented a claim for payment for the upkeep of the trees, for which they had made no provision—had indeed, forgotten.

On leaving Government service I joined a Rubber company engaged in exploiting *Funtumia elastica* in a 150 square mile forest. The great task here was to so organise the work that the whole area was systematically tapped, and at such intervals as we considered advisable. This was attempted by cutting the forest into strips 200 yards wide. Base lines were cut at about 2,000 yards apart, and these were joined by cutting paths at every 200 yards. A very great amount of work was done by cutting these hundreds of miles of paths. Theoretically, each strip was entered by a given number of men, who worked right through it to the end, but in practice it was soon found that tappers soon left their allotted strip, wandered into adjoining ones, or went wherever they found more or better trees. Nor could the European supervisor do anything about it. He would be watched for, and as soon as he appeared a warning signal would be given. Then every man would become silent and unseen. If called there would be no answer, and the impotent overseer would wander all over his area and never see a man. Thus bad tapping, mixing of latex and wandering from the allotted strip could not be brought home to any particular man. Eventually it was decided that the strip method of working was impracticable, and the tappers were sent into large areas as a gang and allowed to work through it as they found best.

The commencement of tapping soon showed us that we knew little about the yielding capacity of *Funtumia* trees, and I found it extremely interesting conducting experiments on methods, heights to which it was most economical to tap, and the periods of rest necessary between consecutive tappings. The known facts about *Hevea* yields were of no use whatever in dealing with *Funtumia*, and a quite different technique had to be devised.

After two years of forest work I took up plantation development. Again this meant the clearing of African bushland, and again it was all done with hand labour; the axe and the hoe, wielded by native labour which, being permanently engaged, gained some skill at the work. In the course of five years, and with the assistance of only one European in the later years, I got cultivated and planted with *Hevea*, Coffee and some Cocoa, 2,500 acres of land. This seems an insignificant area when one reads of the "Groundnut Scheme" of five million acres, but when compared with what that organisation accomplished in a year, with its staff of hundreds and giant machines, I think it bears comparison with their results. At the same time we were erecting buildings, cutting up our own timber with hand saws, making

bricks—my own house was the first burnt brick house in the country—and installing machinery for dealing with the Coffee crop. The weak spot in running a plantation in Africa, even of that moderate size, was shortage of labour. When local labour is insufficient, men have to be recruited at a distance and that means they have to be fed; consequently food has to be grown and this absorbs further labour. Housing need cause no worry. Any native can make himself a grass hut in a very short time. It must make old-timers wince to read of the Africans' housing problems, and the need for building permanent houses for them. What tin-roofed shanty can compare with a grass hut for comfort? Having lived in both, I can speak from experience. The temporary nature of the grass hut is its greatest commendation, for it can be burnt out and a new and clean one built, with little inconvenience. It was my policy to allot a new camping site to each new batch of men, and when they left it was burnt out and generally planted up with crops.

It seems advisable to say a few words as to the method of getting the work done by natives, for there is an impression that, in those early days, men were driven like slaves, and treated as no man would tolerate in these enlightened times. All work was done by task work. In clearing, each man was given a definite area, in hoeing a line of so many trees, and in picking coffee so many pounds per day. Good workers always finished by noon, just six hours' work per day! During the Coffee crop a man would go on and earn a second day's pay during the afternoon. It was no use allotting a task for a gang; each task had to be individual, for there were always workers who took till nightfall to finish, and the good workers would object to being held up by them. The natives were well able to look after their interests, and would soon appeal for a reduction in the task if the work was extra heavy.

Of the compensations for a life of hard work and great loneliness I have time to say but little, but they did exist. There was the fascination of being amongst a strange flora as well as strange animals, and the long marches under the sun were not so tedious when one had always an eye on the plants and trees by the roadside. Our friends of the "Groundnut Scheme" will have little opportunity of botanising the area ahead of their bulldozers, nor will they find in the African tractor driver the unsophisticated native we dealt with in those years.

Africa is now changing or, rather, we are changing it. Whether for better or worse, who can say. The introduction of the machine there will have a profound effect, and I am sure the sight of bulldozers tearing up the soil is not one I wish to see. Whether the ultimate result will benefit the African, or the people of this country, one has many doubts. The world was never so full of machinery and the world was never so hungry. "It makes you think."

E. BROWN.

A TELEVISION BROADCAST

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I was, of course, not an entire stranger to television—at least, so far as the receiving end is concerned. I have a friendly neighbour, who occasionally rings me up and invites me and my family to “pop” in and see a play or a “variety” show. As a result of these visits, my feelings on television as entertainment were somewhat mixed. Although my friend’s set was a most expensive and luxurious affair, it possessed objectionable habits. Apparently, it was allergic to aircraft. In the middle of an intense dramatic incident in a play, we would be startled by a flight of stars of the first magnitude, or maybe they were comets, shoot diagonally across the screen. My host was obviously accustomed to such celestial manifestations. “Aeroplane” he would say laconically, “Listen!” and with eyes on screen and ears cocked heavenwards we would obediently endeavour to locate the faint hum of the offending machine. However, I don’t wish to give the impression that I found television deficient in entertainment value. It has, at any rate, the merit that some degree of concentration is called for on the part of the audience.

When I was asked, therefore, whether I would care to give a fifteen minute television broadcast on “Wild Flowers for Children,” I cautiously agreed. As it happened, I had already recorded some remarks on “Kew in War-time” for the overseas service a year or two previously; an experience I had found interesting though not wildly exciting. Television, I thought, would be a new and thrilling experience.

My neighbour was very sympathetic. “Are you nervous about it?” he asked kindly. “Horribly,” I replied. “Oh! I expect it will go off all right,” he said, but with little conviction. I thought, “though I did see a fellow on the screen faint the other day. Just shut his eyes and collapsed.” A little shaken but being in no position to withdraw, I started to work on a possible script for my broadcast. Meeting an assistant curator a day or two after in the Gardens, I asked his advice. He was most interested. “You know old so-and-so?” he said. I replied that I did. “Well, I’ve heard that on his last television broadcast he faded right out. Couldn’t stand the heat of the lights, you know.”

With the thought that I might possibly faint in front of the television camera as a result of (1) nervousness, or (2) heat, I carried on with my task in a state of some trepidation. I found I was to be paired up with Freddie Grisewood, a fact which instilled a certain amount of Dutch courage in me.

After two meetings at Broadcasting House to draw up a programme, I eventually produced a mass of notes for the producer’s guidance. In television, there is, of course, no question of reading from a prepared script. One’s remarks are extempore, or must

appear so. From my notes, the producer, an attractive young lady, prepared a skeleton script which consisted of a number of cues in a predetermined order. Since I had a number of diagrams to show at definite points in the programme, it was essential that this order be maintained.

The day of the broadcast drew very near. I was required to produce flowering specimens from a number of different habitats. These included plants from the sea shore, hedgerow, ponds and lakes, chalk downs and so on. It was essential that the flowers should be of reasonable size so that they could be recognised on the screen. Colour was considered of little account since the specimen would be seen in black and white anyway, and the overriding consideration was one of contrast. These requirements somewhat cramped one's style and severely limited the number of suitable species. However, by chasing about the countryside a day or two before the fatal day and calling on the generosity of one's friends living in various parts of the country, I accumulated a large and impressive mass of flowers. My dining-room on the eve of the broadcast was stacked with countless vases and jam jars displaying an astonishing variety of flowering specimens, a galaxy of colour which alas, was to be seen only in monochrome.

Before the broadcast, I had been supplied by the B.B.C. with a number of notes on dress. I was required to studiously avoid wearing a red suit! This presented no difficulty as I had been unable to procure a red one for years. Horizontal stripes were also taboo—likewise sequins! This seemed a pity, as a natty spring suit with a *motif* of horizontal stripes studded with sequins would have struck an original note. There seemed nothing for it, therefore, but to wear my one and only suit, a dull affair with no fancy trimmings.

Although my particular appearance on the air was timed for 4.30 p.m., on the day in question—a Sunday—I was requested to appear at Broadcasting House at 11 a.m., whence I was to be transported to Alexandra Palace by special bus. This involved the sacrifice of my usual Sunday morning "lie-in," hardly a propitious beginning for an eventful day, I thought. The packing of the specimens occupied an astonishing amount of time, and when my son and I at last left for the railway station, we were staggering under three large vascula, a cardboard flower-box, a large roll of diagrams and caption cards and a botanical press. To cut a long and doubtless tedious story short, we met Freddie Grisewood at Broadcasting House and at half past eleven arrived at the studios at Alexandra Palace. I had not visited the Palace for many years and the tower, with its bizarre television aerial was quite new to me. We were taken up to the studios by lift and shown to our dressing room. The producer soon appeared and after emptying the contents of our tins into the wash basin, we were taken into the studio. The usual introductions followed. The studio manager seemed genial and helpful and the atmosphere was friendly and informal. The studio was a large and lofty

room, whose dimensions, I understand, were 70 feet long, 30 feet wide and 23 feet high. Perched high up and approached by a flight of steep stairs was the control room panelled with glass. Much of the floor space was occupied by four television cameras and attendant impedimenta, while the floor itself, at first sight, appeared to be covered in a tangled mass of python-like snakes. These turned out to be the camera cables and telephone leads. At the back of the studio was a large, a very large, electrical panel profusely ornamented with switch gear and meters of every description. A television set, soundless as it turned out to be, and a number of chairs completed the picture. We were soon at work on rehearsal. What Algernon Blackwood has called the "butterflies in the tummy" began to flutter at this point. It became evident at an early stage that we had too much material for fifteen minutes, and our skeleton programme had to be severely pruned. After a preliminary run-through for timing purposes, we started rehearsing in earnest with cameras and the dreaded lights. Yes, they were certainly warm. A bank of about forty poured down a stream of light from above, while high intensity spots flanked us on each side.

While one camera was permanently fixed facing an easel on which the captions and diagrams were to be shown, another of a more complicated kind mounted on a rubber-tired trolley directly faced us. The operator, equipped with earphones, as were all the operators, had his eye glued to his finder while an assistant behind moved the camera backwards and forwards and apparently sideways as well by the manipulation of certain handles. It was all most disconcerting. At one moment the camera was in the dim distance, at the next it leered at one from a foot or two away, its hooded lens giving it the appearance of a monstrous one-eyed robot.

The rehearsal was like others of its kind; continual stoppages by the producer above for some modification of procedure. A speaker would boom out, "Will Mr. Ballard please not put his hands in front of the flower?"; "Keep close together at first but separate later"; "Don't draw attention to the colour of the flower" and so on. A welcome relief came at lunch time when we all retired to the canteen. The food was good while the atmosphere was made distinctly theatrical by the presence of Cecil Trouncer and other actors in medieval dress and full hirsute make-up. At 3 o'clock our broken rehearsal was concluded, though I had grave doubts whether I should be able to remember the many instructions and admonitions received from the producer. After this we were obliged to visit the make-up room though fortunately my colouring was such that only a little powder and eyebrow pencil were considered necessary. Shortly before four o'clock, at which time the children's programme was due to start, the producer decided that another diagram was necessary. A caption sheet and a stick of black crayon was thrust into my hand

and I squatted down on the dressing room floor and proceeded to do as I was bid. As I am no artist and the crayon was of the crumbly kind, I was not pleased with the result, though the producer appeared to be satisfied.

A small but doubtless select audience appeared in the studio, and a large clock on the wall indicated the approach of zero hour. A young lady with all the appearance of a film-star in full war paint suddenly appeared on the scene, and I gathered she was to announce the programme. The studio manager, 'phones at the ready and with a sheaf of papers in his hand, warned us of the time and at fifteen seconds to go asked for complete silence. He *did*, in fact, ask us to stop breathing, though not, I thought very hopefully.

The tuning signal was already being radiated, as could be seen on the studio screen, and at four o'clock precisely the programme opened. One of the static cameras was focussed on the opening shot of Alexandra Palace and its aerial, while another was set facing the lady announcer. She made her announcement and the first item faded in, a Punch and Judy show. This was set up in front of the mobile camera that I have already mentioned. At the end of the act, a Russian cartoon film occupied the screen; this was being projected in an adjoining room though the English commentary on it was being spoken into a microphone alongside the studio screen. During this time, the Punch and Judy outfit was quietly wheeled from the studio, while I slipped out and brought in my specimens and press. A table was set up in front of the camera and my flowers were laid out in order on top. By 4.30 Freddie Grisewood and I were seated ready to begin. I was conscious that a microphone was suspended over our heads on the end of a long boom. I could hear the final burst of music as the Russian film came to an end. Now for it! A signal and we were off. I need not have worried. Freddie Grisewood instilled confidence. His calm unruffled manner and soothing voice put me at my ease, though the "butterflies in the tummy" were not entirely quiescent. My one fear was that I should say more than I had done at rehearsal—an easy mistake when one has no script—but fortunately we finished exactly on time, due mainly, I am sure, to my colleague's carefully timed questions and promptings. Although I had not disgraced myself by fainting, at the end of the quarter of an hour I was in a state of profuse perspiration. Those lights were certainly blistering.

A zoological film completed the hour and in a very short time I was returning with empty vascula to Broadcasting House.

To my chagrin, none of my friends had seen the broadcast. Had I been good or bad? My wife, who had seen it, was a biased witness and her testimony definitely suspect. My son, who was in the studio with me, falls into the same category.

Shall I ever know?

F. BALLARD.

## THE UNIVERSITY BOTANIC GARDEN AT INNSBRUCK IN THE TYROL

The first Botanic garden in our town was begun in the year 1793. From 1860-1878 the famous Kerner v. Marilaun, whose inspiring book, "The Life of Plants," is well known among English botanists, was Director of the garden. He was the first to create a real garden of Alpine plants. This garden was situated in the middle of Innsbruck, close to the old University.

In the year 1889 Prof. Heinricher was appointed Director of the garden. He was the inventor of the so-called biological divisions, which afterwards found imitations in many other botanical gardens.

During the period from 1907 to 1910, the new Botanic garden was started to the north-west of Innsbruck, also the Botanical Institute for plant research was built. Prof. Heinricher was the Director when I came here, after having returned from my beloved Kew, where I was a young gardener from 1914 to 1919 and had received great assistance from all the Kew staff (especially Dr. Hill and the Curator, Mr. Watson).

Wherever a gardener starts his work in a new place he must try to get quickly acquainted with climate and soil, apart from other things.

Although our garden is situated in a very lovely and picturesque spot, I very soon found that the terrain is not entirely favourable for the many kinds of plants which ought to be in cultivation in a Botanic garden, as the ground is too much of one kind, slopes to the south and is strongly exposed to sun. Snow melts early and it gets very dry when severe spring winds blaze from the direction of Italy. The weather changes very suddenly at times. A Botanic garden needs in a comparatively small area : sun, shade, natural water (bog, swamp), sufficient rain, if possible natural rocks, no limy water, especially shady places in winter and, in short, a varied lay-out. If these things are given by nature, much work is spared for other essentials in keeping up such a place for scientific and public purposes.

I much regret to say that this is not the case in this new garden. We deplore this immensely, as in Innsbruck—even close to the New University—more favourable spots had at that time been available. I mention these things not to criticise, but to inspire others of the younger generation to whom one day the task may come in finding out a place to start a new Botanic garden somewhere in the world.

In spite of these circumstances I endeavoured to make the best in a garden of about 5 acres (2 hectares). I had to rebuild the rockery and modernise many a place in the garden and form a spring meadow. My new Director, Prof. Pisek, nicely called

this the "Transformation Meadow," owing to its changing colours from the middle of March till May. Our real spring does not last long and begins very suddenly, not gradually like in dear Old England. Our spring wanders gradually up the mountains where in some spots even spring can be met with in the months of August and September; there are no trees or big herbaceous plants—but the real gems of the Alps!!

The Innsbruck Botanic garden contains quite a large rockery, a systematical and biological division and six greenhouses for tropical and subtropical plants. We have often very hot summers, and Indian-corn is grown in the lower parts of Tyrol and only ripens, because at the end of the summer a wind called "Foehn" usually blows very strong from the south. This peculiar wind, although coming from the south, is not warm at its origin, but increases its temperature by falling from the summits into the Inn-valley and usually brings rain or snow, and many people suffer from headache days before it comes. Innsbruck is known as a place where the culture of Alpines is the chief item, but is also well known for the culture of parasitic plants, especially mistletoes; the latter plant was a favourite subject of Prof. Heinricher. Since his death (1934) I look after this legacy, and I must confess, I love these plants—not only perhaps owing to the days of youth—but of the history which we Europeans have in common. My aim was to find a way to grow this plant not for scientific purposes only, like other parasites, but dare I say, to find a way how they could be grown one day commercially.

I have succeeded in growing them on Pine trees, *Abies* and many other kinds of plants. Also the red-berried species, *Viscum cruciatum*, we grow comparatively easily. The chief difficulty of *Viscum cruciatum* lies in the fact that they produce only very few male plants. During my 28 years' work with at least 100 mature plants of *Viscum cruciatum*, only five male plants resulted. May I mention that I am most likely the first person who succeeded in propagating the dwarf mistletoe (*Arceuthobium oxycedri*), also a *Loranthaceae* from the Mediterranean region, by vegetative means.

On the whole, in spite of many adverse circumstances, I have tried to improve many aspects of our garden, so that visitors from here and abroad call it a lovely and interesting place.

In asking myself what gives satisfaction and "success," I can only say it is the penetration in the laws of our creators, which open our eyes and direct our thoughts and make us thankful for the way we go in life, and so I must be specially thankful to have had such excellent opportunities at Kew among so many clever and kindly persons.

ANTON BEER.

Innsbruck,  
January 6th, 1949.



## MUNICIPAL PARKS ON THE ITALIAN RIVIERA— SAN REMO

By J. McCARTAN, N.D.H., A.M.Inst.P.A.

Anyone interested in horticulture who has travelled across the French-Italian frontier at Mentone will undoubtedly have visited the famous gardens at La Mortala, just over the border from France. Consequently their first impressions of Italian horticulture will have been extremely pleasant, for these beautiful gardens are world-famous and the atmosphere of La Mortala brings one into a world of sub-tropical enchantment.

The present owner, Lady Hanbury, continues to maintain these wonderful gardens in a way that reflects the utmost credit on her great love for horticulture. One can imagine the difficulties which must be surmounted at the present time in order that such a monument to horticultural skill and artistic genius may not fall away into the limbo of forgotten things.

It is not with La Mortala, however, that I am concerned in this article. I only mention it by way of introduction and to indicate that these beautiful gardens have extended a beneficent influence throughout the greater part of the Riviera de Ponente, where no doubt many of the local authorities have been encouraged to construct parks and gardens that are now a credit to Italian horticulture. It is, in fact, freely admitted throughout this part of the Riviera that La Mortala established and fostered a new and progressive attitude towards horticulture and landscape gardening, and it is very pleasing to see that Italian local authorities are now very much alive to the importance of horticulture, and they realise that, supported by a programme of modern park development, it will supply the amenities and environment to encourage world tourist traffic—a vital factor in present-day Italian economy.

The municipal authorities at San Remo are justly proud of their lovely old town, which is in truth a "jewel in the sun"; a spacious, well-planned seaside resort that is probably unequalled anywhere along this part of the Mediterranean coast. To the landward side of the town, rolling hills neatly cultivated with olive groves and terraced vineyards, look down on an imposing collection of modern hotels and public buildings. These lovely buildings, including the famous Cassino, are architectural achievements of the highest order. They serve to emphasise the warm colours of the older red-tiled houses, and to present a picture that is in pleasing harmony with the surrounding landscape and the blue Mediterranean.

The Parks Department of San Remo can be compared with the best we have in England. In this equable climate it is, of course,

easy to provide an all-the-year-round floral display, and the choice of bedding and decorative plants is very much greater than would be possible anywhere in the United Kingdom.

Permanent horticultural features form a basis for the seasonal embellishment of the town, and these are well planned in relation to their surroundings. Generally speaking, these permanent plantings or individual parks are associated with some important or semi-public building and provide a pleasant background to the changing picture, and gives character to the particular location. Statuary is used with taste and discretion, and specimens of sculpture are usually the creations of famous artists. These adjuncts to the public parks and gardens of Italy are indispensable to the "atmosphere" of an Italian garden. I cannot imagine how desolate and uninviting it would be if the gardening system which we have all come to love and cherish in England, were tried out in this exotic country. One realises that Horticulture and Landscape Gardening, like the arts, provide a medium for the expression of artistic skill which is essentially the same all over the world, but that temperament and environment are factors that influence the finished product. So to enjoy your visits to an Italian Garden you must "imbibe" it as you would the wine of the country!

The State Highway runs right through San Remo along the Italian Riviera from the French border on its way to Rome. In this district the Ministry of Transport has made a special endeavour to beautify the public highway with suitable palms and a representative collection of flowering trees and shrubs.

The "Empress Walk" is one of the most famous promenades in San Remo. It is in this locality that one may find many of the more important hotels and private villas. The "Walk" starts near the Cassino and terminates in a grand Piazza, leading up to the railway station. This is the square where one may see the famous Garibaldi Statue and the well-known Floral Hall. Towards the opposite end of the promenade stands the statue of Spring—"Primaverastatua"—a well-known and truly beautiful piece of sculpture, representing all the freshness and rapture of spring. Much carpet bedding is carried out in this area; all beautifully executed before a background of Palms, Oleanders, Ficus and Eucalyptus.

Other beautiful walks in San Remo are: Trent-Trieste Walk, leading to the bathing pools in the east of the town, Vittorio Veneto Public Gardens, forming a large square in the south, Regina Elena Gardens north of the old city and near the Sanatorium from which may be seen a beautiful panorama of the town and a considerable part of the Riviera.

It is interesting to quote the words of the Mayor of San Remo, "Apart from the tourist trade, Floriculture is the principal in-

dustry and occupation of the city and the surrounding districts." The beautiful and characteristic terraces, constructed with much labour and ingenuity, cover the mountain sides, and are devoted almost entirely to the cultivation of Carnations. The market gardeners have taken great care to produce blooms in a wide range of colours, and to preserve the lovely scent that makes the Flower Markets in San Remo an unforgettable experience. Water for irrigation is collected in cement reservoirs and distributed to the various gardens all over the hillside. The plants are kept upright by growing through close mesh wire, which is supported by many stakes. The more delicate varieties of Carnations are cultivated in greenhouses, which are also devoted to the culture of Roses. Besides Roses and Carnations, Mimosa, Violets, Tulips and Chrysanthemums, etc., are cultivated in great quantities to supply the market in Italy and abroad.

The Parks Department works in close collaboration with the local nurserymen in order to make the city and its environment as beautiful as possible. There is also evidence that scientific progress has not been neglected, as may be observed by anyone who has visited the Floriculture Station Orazio Riamondo where research is being carried out in culture, acclimatisation and plant breeding, together with the study of methods to combat pests and diseases.

In the Matuzia Avenue there are six tennis "Fields" comprising a number of courts. These are administered by a club and there is an International tennis coach in constant attendance to provide tuition when required. There is also an 18-hole Golf Course, Communal Stadium, Football Ground, Olympic Swimming Pool, Foreigner's Club and New Tracks for International Car, Motor Cycle and Bicycle races.

## In Memoriam

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ROBERT LOUIS PROUDLOCK

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By the death of Mr. R. L. Proudlock, on September 27th, 1948, at Grouville, Jersey, Channel Islands, Kew has lost one of her outstanding sons, and Kewites in particular, a worthy and loyal friend. He was born at Hepscott Moor, near Morpeth, Northumberland, on November 10th, 1862, educated at Corbridge and at the Royal Grammar School, Hexham. On leaving school in 1876, he learned stock farming under his father's able tuition and at a farming establishment on Tyneside for a period of three years. A love of plant life led to a change of plans for his future career, and in 1879 he obtained a position at Bothal Haugh, near Morpeth, where he remained until March, 1883. There followed a period at Lawson's Nurseries at Edinburgh in order to gain an insight into conditions in a trade establishment, but there was little scope for advancement and his application for entry into Edinburgh was successful and on May 14th, 1883, he entered the Royal Botanic Gardens there as a Student Gardener, remaining until November 11th, 1884. On leaving Edinburgh he accepted a position at Titniss Park, Berkshire, but later returned to Morpeth for health reasons. On August 23rd, 1886, he came to Kew, and worked in the Palm House, Herbaceous Department and the Economic Houses, and later as sub-foreman in the Tropical Propagating Department.

In December, 1888, he was appointed Assistant Curator at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, Calcutta, India, finally leaving Kew on December 15th, 1888. On January 1st, 1891, Mr. Proudlock succeeded Mr. McHardy as Curator of the Gardens. During his stay at Calcutta, he was associated with Sir George King, K.C.I.E., who was Director of the Botanical Survey of India, Sir David Prain (later to be Director at Kew), Mr. G. T. Lane and others. While in charge at Calcutta, Proudlock undertook several plant collecting expeditions to Lower Burma. Owing to the trying climate, his health began to suffer, and in February, 1896, he was transferred to the Botanic Gardens at Ootacamund, a district with an excellent climate in the Nilgiris. A detailed description of his many activities appeared in the *Journal* for 1936 (Vol. V., pp. 501-503). He retired from the Indian Government Service on March 12th, 1918, at the conclusion of 29 years' service, and went to reside in Jersey. He visited India on holiday in 1920/21, 1929/30 and again from November, 1930, until May, 1932. In July and August, 1934, he visited Iceland and made an extensive collection of herbarium specimens for the Kew Collections, while he later donated a collection of the local flora of Jersey to the Kew Herbarium.

Proudlock always had an interest in the activities and welfare of the younger generation of Kewites, and it was during his term of office as President of the Guild in 1935/36 that he presented the Guild with a large silver cup for an annual men's tennis tournament, while a little later he added to his generosity by donating a smaller trophy (for the ladies' competition) in honour of the Silver Jubilee of their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary.

He was a frequent visitor to Kew and the shows of the Royal Horticultural Society and he will be remembered as a man of great kindness and generosity. His wife died in December, 1941, and was interred at Hartburn, Northumberland, and Mr. Proudlock's funeral took place there on October 2nd. He is survived by this three sons, all of whom were high-ranking officers in the Regular Army, and two daughters. His step-brother, Mr. A. W. Proudlock, was a fellow Kewite and recently retired from the service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

E. G. DUNK.

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#### S. F. ORMSBY

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It is with profound regret that we record the passing of Stuart Frederick Ormsby, on August 6th, 1948. The only son of Brigadier General V. A. Ormsby, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, who fell in action in France in 1917, Stuart Ormsby was born on August 11th, 1892, in Almora, United Provinces, India. At the age of three he was brought to England and placed in the care of his grandparents. He was educated at Southcliffe School, Filey, Yorkshire, and Haileybury College, and eventually passed to Sandhurst. On leaving the Military Academy he was gazetted to the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and served for a year in India. In 1912, at the age of twenty, he contracted infantile paralysis, but by 1916 was sufficiently recovered to be serving on light duty. The illness, however, had permanently affected him, and it must have been a bitter blow to the young officer to find his hopes of a military career so summarily dispelled. He was, however, able to serve his country further by working in an Indian Soliders' Convalescent Camp in Hampshire for some considerable time. In this post he was able to exercise his capacity for organisation and his gifts of sympathy and understanding. After his demobilisation, he took up clerical work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and in 1923 entered the Director's Office at Kew as a clerical officer. On the retirement of Mr. Aikman in 1932, Ormsby succeeded him with the rank of Higher Grade Clerk and was eventually appointed Staff Officer in 1940. This post he occupied until his death in 1948.

In addition to his official duties at Kew, Ormsby was much interested in the aims of the Civil Service Benevolent Fund, and

for some time had acted as a representative of the Fund in the Richmond area. This involved visiting the homes of deserving cases and reporting on them to the Trustees. Such work called for the exercise of extreme tact and sympathetic understanding, both of which characteristics Ormsby possessed in full measure.

During the twenty-five years that he served in the Director's Office he became acquainted with a great many Kewites. By them he will always be remembered for his courtesy and unfailing good humour, his quiet efficiency and that type of transparent integrity that springs from a high moral sense.

In his private life he was a keen lover of music and an accomplished photographer. He was particularly interested in natural colour photography, especially the Finlay process, and a fine set of colour slides made by him of scenes and plants in the gardens has been presented to Kew by his mother. Ormsby's own projection lantern was presented at the same time to serve as a memento of one who at all times served Kew faithfully and well.

The funeral service took place at the Mortlake Crematorium and was attended by representatives of all sections of the staff.

Our sincere sympathies are extended to the mother and sister of our late colleague.

F.B.

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#### ALBERT GREEN

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We regret to record the death of Mr. Albert Green, which occurred in April, 1948, at his home in Adelaide, South Australia. Mr. Green had reached the advanced age of 84 years and was the oldest living Kewite in Australia.

He was born in Kent, and served his early training days in a situation at Wembley. In 1884 he entered Kew as a Student gardener and served in various departments.

After leaving Kew in November, 1885, he gained further experience in England, and in 1888, he married and emigrated to Australia. On arrival he obtained an appointment at Sydney Botanic Gardens, where he remained for over eight years. Later he moved to South Australia and after one or two additional appointments, he retired in 1928 from active participation in Horticultural work. He was, however, a very keen gardener, and despite more or less continued illness, he maintained a lively interest in the local gardens, and in 1937-38 he paid a visit to New Zealand.

Mr. Green, who was a life member of the Guild, is survived by his second wife.

## DR. J. M. DALZIEL

Several generations of Kewites during the last quarter of a century or so will remember with affection my late colleague, who died at Chiswick early in 1948. Although by training a medical man, he was keenly interested in botany and other branches of natural history. He loved above all a country ramble with a colleague in search of wild flowers. He also took a great interest in the gardens and its various activities, and was for many years an active member of the tennis club.

Dr. Dalziel was born of Scottish parents on the 16th May, 1872, at Nagpur, India, and was educated at Dollar Academy and Edinburgh University. After graduation, he went to China as a medical missionary with the English Presbyterian Mission, and spent six years in that work. Whilst at Edinburgh he had studied botany under Bayley Balfour, and he made a collection of the South China flora, which he presented to the Edinburgh Botanic Garden Herbarium.

From China, Dalziel was transferred to the West African Medical Service and held various posts in Northern Nigeria and the Gold Coast (at that period known as the "White Man's Grave"). He retired from the Colonial service in 1923, when he first came to be known at the Kew Herbarium.

In Northern Nigeria, Dalziel had made very good and valuable collections of the native flora, and with this field experience he was considered to be just the man to assist with the *Flora of West Tropical Africa*, of which I myself had charge.

In addition he had gained a very extensive knowledge of native medicines and folk lore, and was the author of a *Hausa Botanical Vocabulary*. We worked together very happily at the Herbarium for about eleven years, and during that period, besides assisting with the Flora, he wrote his comprehensive *USEFUL PLANTS OF WEST TROPICAL AFRICA*, which appeared in 1937. This is a mine of information, not only about West African economic plants, but for other parts of tropical Africa, including many thousands of native names. During the same period he had a rest from the work when he accompanied Dr. David Fairchild to West Africa on an American yacht as medical officer and botanist.

Whilst working at Kew, Dalziel resided in Park Road, Chiswick, and at his back door was Chiswick House, with its fine collection of trees and shrubs. During the war years he took a keen interest in these and spent many happy days finding out their names and all about them. He was thus able to continue with his favourite hobby until nearly the end of his life.

J. HUTCHINSON.

## GEORGE HENRY BANKS

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Many members of the Kew Guild will learn with profound regret of the death of G. H. Banks, of Hillhead, Park Avenue, Histon, Cambs. A Gloucestershire man by birth, he started his gardening career at Eastington Lodge, Gloucester. From there he went to Watermoor House, Cirencester, and afterwards to Colesborne, the well-known garden of the late H. J. Elwes, F.R.S., F.L.S., V.M.H., where he had a good opportunity of becoming acquainted with an interesting collection of plants, both outside and under glass.

It was in 1905 that he entered Kew. It was then that I first met Banks. He started in No. 1 (I was at that time in the Tropical Ferneries) but he was soon transferred to the Orchid Department. His stay, however, at Kew was short, for in March, 1906, he left to take up an appointment at the University Botanic Garden, Cambridge, as Foreman of the Glass Department, where he did good work, for Banks was a good plantsman. While at Cambridge, he raised several interesting hybrids, *i.e.*, *Bomarea banksii*, *Columnnea banksii* and *Streptocarpus banksii*.

In 1915 he left Cambridge to take the post of Curator, Botanic Garden, Glasgow. Whilst there, among other plants he raised, were two very attractive *Bomarea*'s, *B. whittonii* and *B. matthewsii*, named after two Directors of the Glasgow Parks, but undoubtedly his finest hybrid being *Calceolaria banksii*, a fine decorative plant now seen in Public Parks and other gardens, both as a bedding plant, as well as a conservatory plant. The last few years of his time at Glasgow he did not enjoy very good health, and after 32 years' service there, he retired in 1947, when he and his wife came to Histon to be with their remaining daughter, who was already living there.

In 1930, he was made an Associate of Honour of the Royal Horticultural Society, and in 1948, he was invited to serve on Committee A, and much as he enjoyed attending the fortnightly meetings when he could, he undoubtedly was a sick man. He gradually grew worse and passed peacefully away on the 11th November, 1948, at the age of 66.

He had been a loyal and energetic Methodist, having held many offices in connection with it, at Cambridge, Glasgow, and Histon. The funeral took place at Histon Methodist Church, the service being taken by an old friend whom he knew in Glasgow. The interment took place in Histon Cemetery. I was there to pay my respects to an old friend, also to represent the Kew Guild and the Royal Horticultural Society. His widow survived him only by a few weeks. She passed away on 18th January, 1949. Our deepest sympathy goes out to their daughter.

F. G. PRESTON.



## JOHN ELDER

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News of the death of this old Kewite, which occurred five years ago, only reached us recently from Mr. J. A. Elliott, of Cowdenknowes, Canonbie, Dumfriesshire.

Mr. Elder left Kew in May, 1902, and joined the Allynugger Tea Company in South Sylhet, India, as Assistant Manager, a position he held until 1911. He then acted for a while as Manager of the Chatlapore Division, and then in 1912 was appointed to open up and plant the Champarai Estate of the Patrakola Tea Company. After three years of very successful work on Champarai, he was appointed to the management of the Chatlapore Estate, and remained there until he retired in 1934.

John Elder was one of the most outstanding Planters of his time in South Sylhet. He was keen on all types of sport and was very highly respected in the district.

After his retirement in 1934, Mr. Elder returned to Britain and resided at Aberdeen, where he died on April 8th, 1943, in his 65th year. Mrs. Elder survives him and still resides in Aberdeen.

S.A.P.

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## GEORGE DEAR

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Although unknown to the younger generation of Kew men, such older members as are still alive will hear with regret of the death of George Dear, on January 18th, 1948, at his residence, 4, Church Walk, Brentford, Middlesex, at the age of 85 years.

Under the age limit, Mr. Dear retired from the Gardens in December, 1922, after thirty-eight years' service. He thus lived to enjoy many years' retirement. Until about three weeks before his death he was still well and active.

A native of Brentford, he entered Kew on July 7th, 1884, after serving successively as gardener and Seed Collector in the Herbaceous Department, he was appointed Store and Timekeeper on May 1st, 1893. These duties occupied only a portion of Mr. Dear's time, the remainder being spent in clerical work in the Curator's office. Later, when a constable Time and Gatekeeper was appointed, his duties were confined to the Stores and clerical work in the Curator's office. The conscientious manner in which Mr. Dear discharged his duties as Storekeeper is known to many generations of Kew men, while his work in the Curator's office was invariably marked by accuracy and good judgment.

Mr. Dear was a keen player and supporter of the Bowling Club, and as a native of Brentford, he also took a keen interest in the Brentford Football Club.

I personally mourn the passing of a friend and good neighbour of many years' standing. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter to mourn his loss.

J. COUTTS.

## THOMAS WILLIAM BLYTHMAN

We regret to record the death of Mr. Thomas W. Blythman, who died at Telkwa, British Columbia, Canada, on the 26th October, 1943. News of the passing of this old Kewite only reached us in 1948, although a copy of an obituary notice was apparently sent in 1945, by the President of the Association of Kew Gardeners in America, but for some unknown reason, it failed to reach Kew.

Mr. Blythman entered Kew as a Student Gardener on the 16th June, 1902. He served in several departments and was promoted sub-foreman of the Palm House in April, 1903. This position he held until May, 1907, when he left Kew to go to Canada, where he took an appointment in Toronto.

At Kew, Blythman was a popular member of the staff, and took an active interest in the Social Club. A Scotsman by birth, he was a jovial companion and ever ready for a joke, whilst he had the reputation for telling a "good yarn." His motto was "Ready, aye, Ready," and he would always don his kilt at the Annual Social and Dance and give a grand display of the "Highland Fling."

S.A.P.

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## DONALD MacLEAN

Mr. Donald MacLean was born at Inverness, Scotland, in 1880. Very little information is available on his early life, but he left Kew in May, 1904. He was with the British Army in India, serving with the Surma Valley Light Horse, receiving his discharge in December, 1906. After a period on a tea plantation, he came to Canada in 1910, coming directly to Niagara Falls.

For thirty-five years Mr. MacLean was employed by the Niagara Parks Commission. It is said, with some truth, that a gardener never has a good garden of his own, but Mr. MacLean was the exception, his house being framed in a mass of flowers all summer long. A member of the Church of England and the Canadian Legion, he was a quiet and unassuming gentleman, highly respected by all.

It was a terrible blow to him when his only son, Sergeant Pilot Donald MacLean died in the Niagara Falls General Hospital, on the 25th April, 1945, following an illness of many months. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Beatrice Barnes MacLean, and his daughter, Mrs. Frank A. Ram, of Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Though it is doubtful if Mr. MacLean ever saw Kew after leaving it more than forty years ago, he always took a keen interest in the old place, speaking often of his contemporaries who took posts in various parts of the Empire and always making inquiries as to the present state of Kew after the blitz had (rumour said) laid the gardens in ruins.

## H. F. MACMILLAN, A.H.R.H.S., F.L.S.

The death of Mr. H. F. Macmillan at the age of seventy-nine, occurred at Ealing on November 19th, 1948, and his passing will be regretted by all members of the Kew Guild. Mr. Macmillan had been in more or less failing health since 1943, following an attack of pneumonia and also cerebral haemorrhage. He sustained a second attack in 1946, and a third in October, 1948, with serious complications, which resulted in his death.

Born at Baenlick, Glenurquhart, Inverness, on the 4th June, 1869, Mr. Macmillan commenced his early training at Dochfour Castle. Later he moved to South Wales, where he worked under the late Mr. Pettigrew. After several years' experience in the famous gardens there, he entered Kew as a Student Gardener and served in several departments.

In June, 1895, Mr. Macmillan left Kew for Ceylon, to take up the appointment of Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya. He retired in July, 1925, after a period of 30 years' service. During this time, he did much to improve and enhance horticultural activities, particularly in Ceylon and also to Tropical Eastern Countries generally.

His book on *Tropical Gardening* which was first published in 1912, and subsequently running to five editions, served a very necessary and long felt want to gardeners and planters in the East. It is no exaggeration to state that Macmillan's book is to all enthusiasts the "Planters' and Gardeners' Bible."

Mr. Macmillan was Curator at Peradeniya until 1912, and then with the inauguration of a Department of Agriculture, he was appointed Superintendent in charge of all the gardens in the Island. He contributed many gardening articles to the *Journal of Tropical Agriculture*, and also to local papers. His retirement in 1926 was a great loss to Horticulture in Ceylon and to his many friends and acquaintances acquired during a normal life-time in Tropical agriculture.

In 1926 and 1927 Mr. Macmillan was in Persia, where he served as Horticultural and Agricultural Advisor to the Anglo Persian Oil Company at Abadan.

For his services to horticulture, he was made an Associate of Honour of the Royal Horticultural Society in 1943, but owing to failing health, he was unable to appear in person to receive the presentation.

To his wife and family we extend the deepest sympathy of Kew Guild members in their irreparable loss.

T. H. PARSONS.

## EDWIN CHARLES BOWELL

Members of the Guild generally and in particular those who were at Kew during 1903-06, will learn with regret of the death of E. C. Howell. Born at Cowley near Oxford, Mr. Howell came from a gardening family, for his father had been for many years at the Oxford University Botanic Garden, whilst his elder brother was well known for his connection with the famous garden at St. John's College, Oxford.

Mr. Howell commenced his gardening career at the University Botanic Garden, and afterwards moved to Wyck Hill, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, and later he went to the famous gardens at Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxon. After gaining experience in these well-known establishments he entered Kew as a Student Gardener in January, 1903, and was subsequently promoted sub-foreman in the herbaceous department in August of the same year.

During his time at Kew, Mr. Howell took part in many of the activities there, being Secretary of the British Botany Club (he won the club prize for the best collection of British Plants the previous year) and always took a very active part in the Mutual Improvement Society.

E. C. Howell, better known to his intimate friends as Ted, was very popular at Kew, being a very valuable playing member of the Cricket Club, and was captain of the team for one or two seasons. With several others, including J. Hutchinson, George Pring and the writer, Howell was instrumental in the formation of the Gardens Football Club, being its first captain. He was a good sportsman in every sense of the word, and in after years he loved to talk about his happy days at Kew.

In September, 1906, he left Kew to go to the Nurseries of Messrs. Heath & Son, of Cheltenham, as Foreman of the Alpine Department. In 1911, he started his own Alpine Nursery, where he was later joined, in 1919, by Mr. Skarratt, and they traded as Howell and Skarratt, Hardy Plant Nurseries, Cheltenham.

The war years, 1939-45 were very anxious ones for Mr. Howell and his wife, for with ill-health and labour difficulties, the nursery became neglected. This, together with the fact that his only son was a prisoner of war in Germany for four years, seriously affected his health, and for the greater part of 1946, Mr. Howell was a very sick man. There being no alternative but to let the Nursery go, he retired in December, 1946, and went to live at Hensington, near Woodstock, Oxon, where it was hoped his health would improve. This was not to be, however, and he gradually grew worse and passed away on the 10th February, 1947, at the age of 66. He is survived by his wife, son and daughter, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy.

F. G. PRESTON.

## MR. JOHN THOMAS MARKS

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It is with very deep regret we record the death of our friend Mr. John Thomas Marks, in August, 1948. He entered Kew in August, 1897, coming from Wakefield Lodge, Stony Stratford. He was posted to the Decorative Department (Outside), then under the foremanship of Mr. Frank Garrett. At quite an early date he was appointed a sub-foreman of the department. For the latter part of our stay at Kew, he and I shared the same rooms and had a very happy comradeship. A pretty niece of the landlady's later became Mrs. Marks.

In June, 1900, I was appointed to lay out the garden village of Bourneville, and being in need of an assistant, I invited Mr. Marks to join me, and in the next month he became my colleague and for eight years we were happily associated in this work.

At this time Dame Henrietta Barnett was greatly interested in the development of the Hampstead Garden Suburb, and was a frequent visitor to the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Cadbury, and without doubt these development schemes came under review. Dame Henrietta chose Mr. Marks as her horticultural manager for the Hampstead Garden Suburb, and for just on forty years he was engaged on this great task, including the establishment for the growth and sale of plants as well as two florist premises. He developed quite a number of tennis courts all over the estate and became known as Dame Henrietta's right hand man.

A particularly fine contribution of Mr. Marks to the town planning of his day was his early adoption of flowering and ornamental trees for planting in the roads, avenues, etc., to the exclusion of the too-large planes, elms, limes and similar trees. The Hampstead Garden Suburb, in common with Bourneville, Port Sunlight, etc., has been visited by town planning critics from all over the world, and all his planning and planting to-day stands as a great monument to his dedicated thought and service. With all his busy life he retained his interest in his Church, being a regular chorister in St. Alban's Church and winning his rector's commendation. He was a very lovable friend with a keen sense of humour. The sympathy of all go out to his wife and daughter in their sad bereavement.

J. DYFRI JONES.

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## WILLIAM ELLINGS

We regret to record the death of Mr. William Ellings, which occurred on October 6th, 1948, at the Soldiers' Hospital at Saretelle, near Los Angeles, U.S.A. He had been failing in health for a year, and his death was due to heart failure.

Mr. Ellings, who was a life member of the Kew Guild, left Kew in October, 1909, to become Orchid Grower to Sir Talbot Clifton,

at Lytham Hall, Lytham, Lancashire. In 1910, he went to America and was employed on several large establishments in the eastern states, being chiefly concerned with greenhouse management.

During World War 1, Mr. Ellings served with the United States Army and saw service in France.

After demobilisation, he returned to Horticulture and became Superintendent of the George F. Baker estate in Tuxedo Park, where he devoted his skill and energy to estate improvements and exhibition work. He was a very successful exhibitor at the International Flower Show held in New York, winning many trophies and prizes.

In 1937, Mr. Ellings moved to California to take up an appointment as Superintendent of the estate owned by Mrs. Ida Campbell, at Santa Barbara. After three years' service here, he accepted the position of Superintendent to the George W. Clyde Estate, where he remained until January, 1948, when ill health necessitated his retirement.

Mr. Ellings is survived by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellings, to whom we extend the sympathy of all Guild members in her irreparable loss.

S.A.P.

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## W. COLLINS

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The death of an old Kewite, Mr. W. Collins, occurred on September 25th, 1948, at Osterhills Hospital, St. Albans, at the comparatively early age of 58 years, after a long illness.

Mr. Collins came to St. Albans from Kew, in April, 1919, as Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces, which he always maintained in a high state of efficiency. At Clarence Park there are very extensive sports grounds, which were his especial pride and care. He was for many years Secretary of the St. Albans Horticultural Society, and was a keen member of various other activities in the City.

Mr. Collins was a native of Cornwall, where he obtained his early training. He also held a gardening appointment in Richmond before starting his career at Kew. During the first World War he joined the King's Royal Rifles and saw service in France.

He leaves a widow, one daughter and a son, who is now employed as an engineer with an Oil Company in Persia. The funeral took place on Wednesday, September 29th, when a service was conducted at Trinity Congregational Church, prior to cremation at Golders Green Crematorium. Among those present were the Mayor and many officials of the St. Albans Corporation. Mr. Collins was highly respected at St. Albans, and was always ready to give advice and a helping hand to any coming to him for assistance.

W. J. JENNINGS.

**KEW STAFF LIST**  
(as at January 1st, 1949)

\*Life Member of Guild.

†Formerly a student gardener at Kew.

		<i>Entered Kew</i>
<b>DIRECTOR'S OFFICE</b>		
Director .....	*Sir E. J. Salisbury, C.B.E., D.Sc., Sec. F.R.S., F.L.S. ....	1943
Asst. Director (Senior Principal Scientific Officer) .....	*N. L. Bor, C.I.E., M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S. ....	1948
Economic Botanist .....	*Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E., M.A. ...	1938
Staff Officer .....	F. G. Solomon .....	1948
Shorthand-Typist .....	Mrs. A. M. E. Kendall .....	1947
Clerk .....	H. R. Middlemost .....	1937
" .....	Mrs. M. L. Pelaez .....	1946
<b>HERBARIUM AND LIBRARY</b>		
Keeper (Senior Principal Scientific Officer) .....	W. B. Turrill, D.Sc., F.L.S. ....	1909
Deputy Keeper (Principal Scientific Officer) .....	Miss E. M. Wakefield, M.A., F.L.S. ....	1910
Principal Scientific Officer .....	V. S. Summerhayes, B.Sc. ....	1924
" " " .....	F. Ballard, B.Sc. ....	1929
" " " .....	N. Y. Sandwith, M.A., F.L.S., F.R.G.S. ....	1924
" " " .....	†C. E. Hubbard, F.L.S. ....	1920
" " " .....	E. W. B. H. Milne-Redhead, M.A., F.L.S. ....	1929
" " " .....	H. K. Airy Shaw, B.A., F.L.S., F.R.E.S. ....	1925
Senior Scientific Officer .....	A. A. Bullock, B.Sc., F.L.S. ....	1929
" " " .....	R. W. G. Dennis, B.Sc., Ph.D. ...	1944
" " " .....	*B. L. Burt, B.Sc., F.L.S. ....	1932
" " " .....	*J. R. Sealy, B.Sc., F.L.S. ....	1927
" " " .....	J. P. M. Brennan, M.A. ....	1948
Scientific Officer .....	R. D. Meikle, B.A., LL.B. ....	1947
Experimental Officer .....	†E. Nemes, F.L.S. ....	1920
" " " .....	Miss C. I. Dickinson, M.A., Dip. Agric. ....	1928
" " " .....	R. A. Blakelock, B.Sc., F.L.S. ....	1937
Assistant Experimental Officer .....	Miss P. Lewis, B.Sc., F.L.S. ....	1947
" " " .....	J. K. P. K. O'Byrne .....	1948
" " " .....	P. Taylor .....	1948
Botanist for South Africa .....	Miss P. Kies, M.Sc. ....	1948
Botanist for India .....	D. Chatterjee, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S. ....	1946
Botanical Artist .....	Gerald Atkinson .....	1922
Librarian .....	H. S. Marshall, F.L.S. ....	1932
Senior Assistant (Scientific) .....	Miss M. I. Skan .....	1919
Assistants (Scientific) .....	F. C. Woodgate .....	1922
" " " .....	Miss I. Blewett .....	1941
" " " .....	Miss P. Halliday .....	1947
" " " .....	Miss B. J. Bates .....	1948
" " " .....	Miss D. M. Newton .....	1948
" " " .....	A. L. G. Sapper .....	1948
Clerical Officer .....	Miss D. P. F. King .....	1935
" " " .....	C. E. A. Hutchings .....	1948
" " " .....	C. F. Norman .....	1927

		<i>Entered Kew</i>
Preparer .....	Mrs. V. A. Feddern .....	1941
" .....	Miss J. Forster .....	1947
" .....	Miss B. M. Ballard .....	1948
" .....	Miss I. E. Farrow .....	1948
" .....	Miss N. V. Williams .....	1948
" .....	Miss I. K. Bewley .....	1949
Shorthand-Typist .....	Miss M. J. Kierans .....	1934
Typist .....	Miss M. M. Sillitoe .....	1947

## MUSEUMS

Keeper (Principal Scientific Officer) ...	F. N. Howes, D.Sc. ....	1925
Assistant Keeper (Senior Scientific Officer) .....	R. Melville, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S. ...	1934
Preparer .....	L. J. Harding .....	1913
Typist .....	Miss B. J. Saunders .....	1943

## JODRELL LABORATORY

Assistant Keeper (Principal Scientific Officer) .....	C. R. Metcalfe, M.A., Ph.D., F.L.S. ....	1930
Assistant Experimental Officer .....	Miss E. M. Slatter, B.Sc. ....	1946
Senior Assistant (Scientific) .....	F. R. Richardson .....	1934

## THE GARDENS

Curator .....	+W. M. Campbell, N.D.H., F.Inst.P.A. ....	1922
Assistant Curators—		
Arboretum .....	+S. A. Pearce, F.Inst.P.A. ....	1928
Tropical Department .....	+Lewis Stenning .....	1925
Temperate Department .....	+C. P. Raffill, M.B.E., V.M.H., A.H.R.H.S. ....	1898
Alpine and Herbaceous Department	+G. H. Preston .....	1934
Decorative Department .....	*+S. W. Rawlings .....	1936
Clerk, Higher Grade .....	+E. G. Dunk .....	1914
Clerical Officer .....	Miss E. Mates .....	1948
Clerks .....	R. J. T. Claiden .....	1948
" .....	Mrs. L. A. Kell .....	1948
" .....	Miss D. A. Wheeler .....	1945
Shorthand-Typist .....	Miss P. E. Bowman .....	1946
Typist .....	Miss V. Lancaster .....	1947
Sergeant-Constable .....	G. E. Williams .....	1906
Packer and Storekeeper .....	+H. W. Ruck .....	1907

## FOREMEN

<i>Department</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Entered</i>	<i>Kew</i>	<i>Previous Situation</i>
Rock Garden .....	Brown, Leslie R.	20 Sept.	1937	Hyde Park, London, W.
Ferneries .....	Bruty, Herbert J.	2 Jan.,	1946	Stoke College, Clare.
Temperate House Pits .	Bridle, William H.	11 Mar.,	1946	Ranelagh Club, Barnes.
Orchids .....	Perkins, Brian L.	4 May,	1936	Manchester Parks Dept.
Decorative Department	Smith, William S.	2 Oct.,	1947	Royal Gardens, Sandringham.
Arboretum (Propagator)	Coates, Charles F.	25 Sept.,	1915	Manor Park, Potton, Beds.
Botanics .....	Gardener, C. G. W.	1 Feb.,	1926	Chatsworth House, Derbyshire.
Arboretum .....	Souster, John E. S.	22 Mar.,	1948	Previously at Kew. N.D.H.



## STUDENT GARDENERS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Entered Kew</i>	<i>Previous Situation</i>
Attwood, Chas. A. ....	4 Oct., 1948	Cambridge Botanic Garden.
Bentham, Harold .....	11 Jan., 1949	Bolton Parks Department.
Bettesworth, Alec W. ....	1 April, 1948	Lane's Farm, Runciton, King's Lynn.
Boddington, Henry P. ....	25 Oct., 1948	Cornbury Park, Charlbury, Oxon.
Bowles, Henry A. ....	8 April, 1947	Manor House, Farningham, Kent.
Brown, Dennis A. ....	23 Oct., 1948	Burgate House, Godalming.
Child, Raymond E. ....	1 Oct., 1946	Bournemouth Parks Department.
Cook, Alan G. ....	5 April, 1948	Bodnant, Tal-y-Cafn, N. Wales.
Cox, Graham H. ....	8 March, 1948	Newport Parks Department.
Cox, Harold .....	2 Oct., 1947	Gunn and Sons, Olton, Warwick.
Haywood, Philip A. ....	18 Oct., 1948	Blackpool Parks Department.
Heughes, Ian M. ....	4 April, 1949	Hillier and Sons, Winchester.
Hey, George E. W. ....	9 Feb., 1948	Bees, Limited, Liverpool.
Johnson, Gordon .....	25 Aug., 1947	Brocklesby Park, Hayborough, Lincs.
Jones, Derek A. J. ....	4 April, 1949	East Malling Research Station.
Larkbey, Frederick A. ....	9 June, 1947	Sansaw Gardens, Clive, Shrewsbury.
Lavender, Frank R. ....	14 Oct., 1947	Cookham Nurseries, Berks.
Lees, Samuel .....	5 April, 1948	Oldham Parks Department.
MacGuffog, Donald .....	7 Feb., 1949	Cheltenham Corporation Parks.
Marden, Joseph A. ....	4 Oct. 1948	R.H.S. Gardens, Wisley.
Melles, Alfred M. ....	28 Feb. 1949	Hillier and Sons, Winchester.
Milton, Gordon .....	5 April, 1948	R.H.S. Gardens, Wisley.
Nicholson, George E. ....	2 Oct. 1947	Digby Stuart Training College, Roehampton.
Parker, Frank .....	4 Oct., 1948	Barrow-in-Furness Parks Department.
Parsons, Charles .....	16 Oct., 1948	Seale Hayne College, Newton Abbot.
Ravenscroft, Alan .....	18 Oct., 1948	School of Agriculture, Sutton Bonnington.
Senogles, Frank .....	16 Sept., 1946	Cheshunt Experimental Station.
Storey, William E. ....	1 Oct., 1947	Manchester Parks Department.
Turley, Alfred G. ....	2 Oct., 1947	Birmingham Parks Department.
Turley, Philip G. ....	2 Oct., 1947	Birmingham Parks Department.
Wood, Philip L. D. ....	4 April, 1949	Duxford Nurseries, Cambridgeshire.

## TRAINEES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Entered Kew</i>	<i>Previous Situation</i>
Ainslie, Edwards .....	4 Oct., 1948	Bolton Parks Department.
Palmer, William .....	4 Oct., 1948	G. and A. Clark, Limited, Dover.
Price, Jack .....	4 Oct., 1948	Cardiff Parks Department.
Richardson, Cecil .....	4 Oct., 1948	Middleton Parks Department.
Wharton, Kenneth .....	4 Oct., 1948	Wakefield Parks Department.

## WOMEN GARDENERS AND DEMONSTRATORS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Entered Kew</i>	<i>Previous Situation</i>
Hudson, Violet .....	30 April, 1945	Fairfax Nurseries, Hounslow.
Kelly, Eileen, F. ....	26 Aug., 1940	Glasnevin B.G., Dublin, Eire.
Periam, Rosalie .....	17 Nov., 1947	Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, N.W.
Sanders, Irene .....	14 Mar., 1949	The Priory, Orpington, Kent.

## IMPROVERS AND GARDEN BOYS

D. Adamson, M. Bamborough, G. Brimacombe, K. Birks, I. Butcher, J. Davis, R. Grant, J. G. P. Mullins, E. Parsons, C. V. Powell, D. Preen, A. Quinion, T. M. Sims, G. Stone, K. Thorington, C. E. Woods, I. Wilkinson.

(Footnote.—Student Gardeners, Women Gardeners, Improvers and Boys are as at April 1st, 1949, remainder of staff are as at January 1st, 1949.).

## ADDRESS LIST OF OLD KEWITES

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

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

<i>Name</i>	<i>Left Kew</i>	<i>Present Position and Address</i>
Abbing, J. ....	Nov. 1936 ...	Beauwea Park, P.B., Grahamstown, S. Africa.
Adams, Miss D. ....	Aug. 1945 ...	c/o East Malling Research Station, nr. Maidstone, Kent, and 2, Pine Avenue, West Wickham.
*Adamson, John ....	July 1909 ...	N. Dunreggan, Moniaive, Dumfries-shire.
*Addison, G. H. ....	May 1938 ...	Botanic Gardens, Singapore, S.S.
Agate, C. J. ....	April 1926 ...	21, Hayden Avenue, Great Neck, Long Island, N.Y., U.S.A.
*Aikman, Miss M. G. ....	Nov. 1924 ...	40, Mortlake Road, Kew, Surrey.
*Airey, J. E. ....	May 1939 ...	Tynedale Nurseries, Greenside Road, Crawcrook, Ryton-on-Tyne.
*Albert, Mrs. H. ....	Mar. 1945 ...	47, Arstice Street, Oyster Bay, N.Y., U.S.A.
*Alcock, Mrs. N. L., M.B.E., F.L.S. ....	Nov. 1918 ...	61, Holywell, Oxford.
Alcock, R. M. ....	Mar. 1930 ...	Address unknown.
Allen, Miss B. ....	Jan. 1946 ...	11, Church Avenue, Harrogate.
*Allen, C. E. F. ....	Feb. 1904 ...	Address unknown.
Allen, F. H. ....	Sept. 1948 ...	R.H.S. Gardens, Wisley, Ripley, Surrey.
Allison, B. W. ....	Jan. 1930 ...	Asst. Supt., Parks Dept., Salford, Lancs.
*Allt, W. S. ....	Jan. 1911 ...	E. Market Street, Hyde Park, N.Y., U.S.A.
Alston, A. H. G., M.A. ....	June 1925 ...	British Museum (Nat. Hist.), S.W.7.
*Ambrose, Miss R. M. ....	Dec. 1945 ...	c/o Empire Potato Collection, Imp. Bureau Plant Breeding and Genetics, Cambridge.
*Anderson, A. W. C., N.D.H. (N.Z.) ....	Feb. 1926 ...	S., Parks and Reserves, Timaru, N.Z.
*Anderson, J. W. ....	...	Granta, Bucklesham, Ipswich.
Andrews, R. H. ....	April 1947 ...	120, Harewood Avenue, Bournemouth, E. Hants.
*Andrews, W. G. ....	Oct. 1922 ...	H.G., Tresco Abbey, Scilly Islands.
Armitage, Miss M. A. ....	Feb. 1945 ...	8, Broomfield Road, Kew Gardens, Surrey.
*Armstrong, C. E. ....	April 1947 ...	Assistant Horticultural Instructor, Northamptonshire Institute of Agriculture, Moulton, nr. Northampton.
*Arnold, T. A. ....	Jan. 1931 ...	157, Jeppe Street, Johannesburg, S.A.
*Ashby, Mrs. D. (F. A. Sharps) ....	June 1944 ...	c/o Pest Control (Rhodesia), Ltd., Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.
Ashlee, T. R., B.S. (Ed.). ...	April 1910 ...	Address unknown.
Atkins, L. G., N.D.H. ....	Oct. 1931 ...	Address unknown.
*Aubrey, A. E. ....	April 1910 ...	The Woodhouse Gardens, Grange Road, Tettenhall, Wolverhampton.
Avery, Edwin ....	Feb. 1946 ...	Les Glaieuls Golfe, Juan, France (A.M.).
Aves, J. J. ....	Aug. 1939 ...	Address unknown.
Bachelor, Philip L. ....	Mar. 1935 ...	c/o Education Committee, 54, Old Stein, Brighton.
*Badgery, R. ....	Aug. 1906 ...	47, King's Ash Road, Paignton, Devon.

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- 10—There shall be a voluntary Benevolent Fund for the purpose of helping Kewites who may be in urgent need of pecuniary assistance.
- 11—Unpaid volunteer Students shall be eligible for Associate Membership of the Guild, provided always that they have paid a minimum life subscription of £3 3s. 0d. (payable in advance) entitling them to such privileges as detailed in Rule 7, and have completed not less than 12 months' service at Kew.
- 12—The Rules shall not be altered except by a two-thirds majority at the Annual General Meeting. Any proposals for the alteration of Rules shall be sent to the Secretary in writing at least twenty-one clear days before the date of the Annual General Meeting, and shall be sent by him to members resident in the United Kingdom at least seven clear days before the date of the Annual General Meeting.

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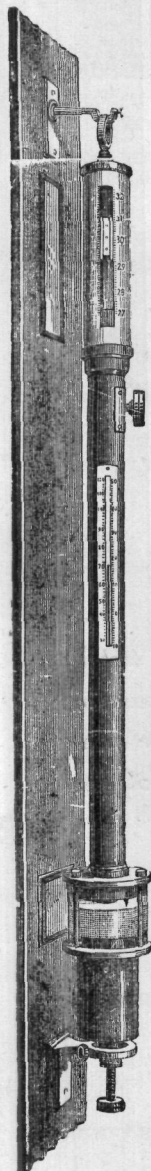


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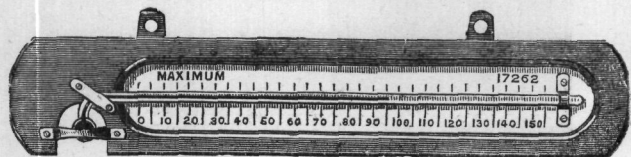
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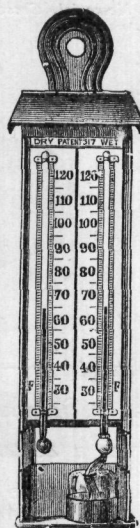
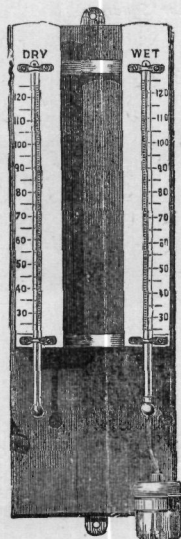


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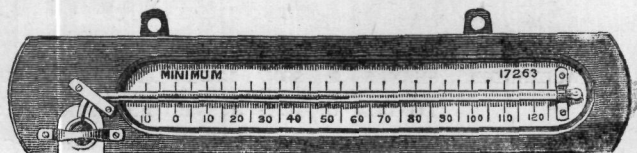
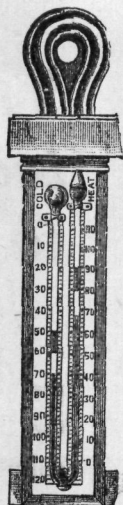
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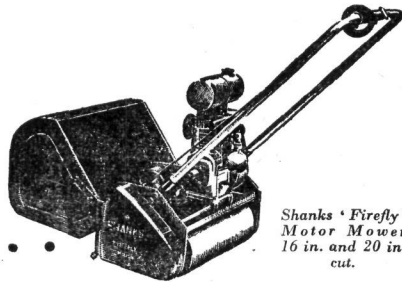


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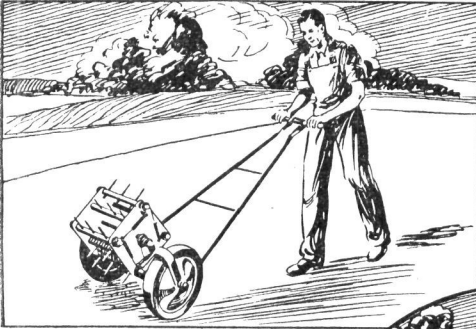
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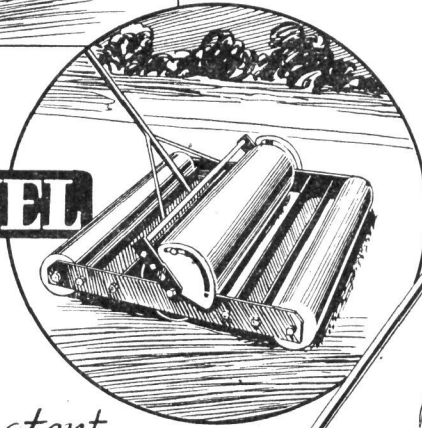


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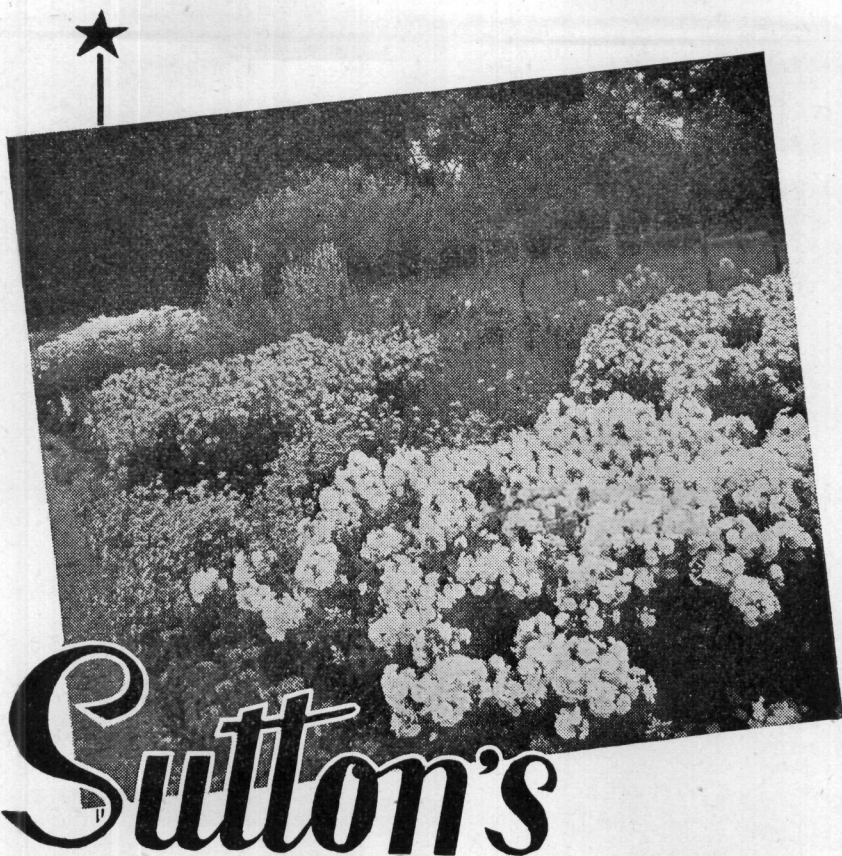
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