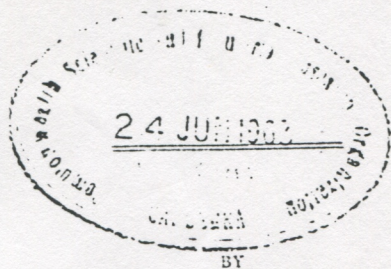


A TRAVELLER'S NOTES

OR

NOTES OF A TOUR THROUGH INDIA, MALAYSIA, JAPAN, COREA,
THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND
DURING THE YEARS 1891-1893,

*With Map and Photogravures,
And also numerous Illustrations from Photographs by the Author.*



JAMES HERBERT VEITCH, F.L.S., F.R.H.S.

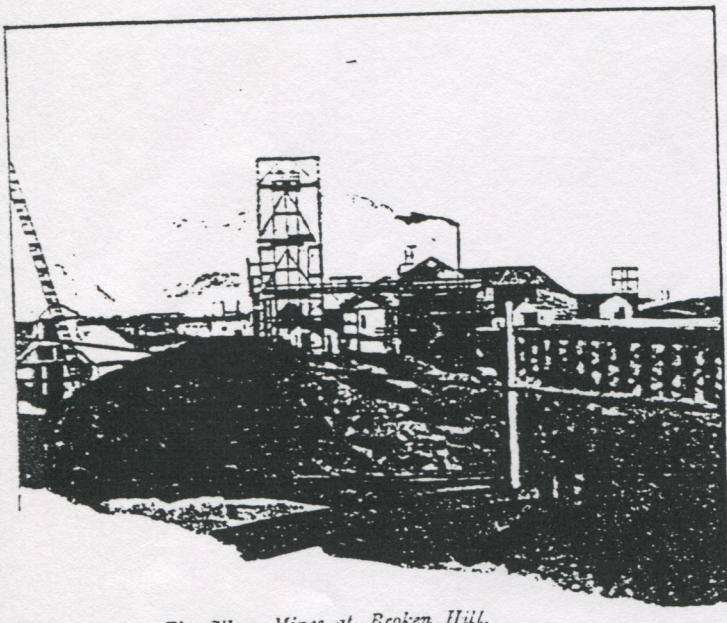
JAMES VEITCH & SONS,
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(For private circulation only.)

1896.

BROKEN HILL.

April, 1893.—Before leaving South Australia I spent a few interesting days at the Broken Hill Mines. The spot was first discovered to be mineralized about nine years ago by George



The Silver Mines at Broken Hill.

Rasp, a German shepherd, who had acquired some knowledge of minerals at home. Under the impression that he had met with tin, he and the other hands on the station staked out claims and obtained possession, subsequent investigation bringing to light an almost incredible quantity of silver and lead ore, which brought a fortune to the finders. The principal mine—the Proprietary—is said to be the largest in the world and is one of the most impressive sights. For two hours I wandered, under guidance, in its galleries which spread for miles; the supports, ceilings, etc., are all of Oregon Pine sawn by machinery into logs ten inches

square. Night and day the ore is dug, and smelting never ceases, nor will it cease until the lode—said to vary from ten to one hundred feet through—is exhausted.

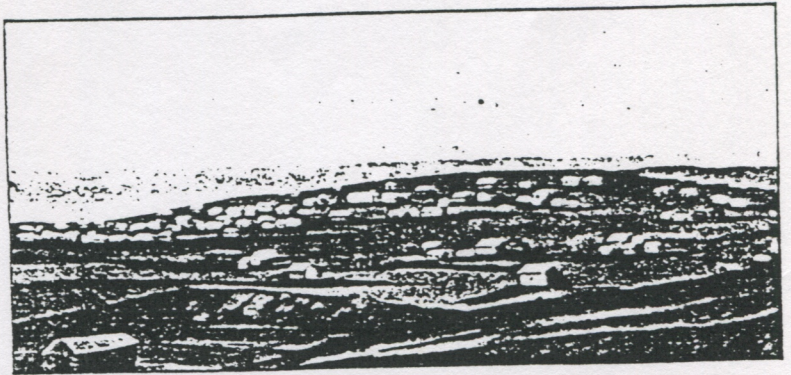
BALLARAT, VICTORIA.

WITHIN the Colony of Victoria the first halting place of importance is Ballarat, a town which entirely owes its position to the discovery of gold, and to its being the centre of possibly the richest gold-yielding district known. But seventy-four miles from Melbourne, it claims fifty miles of streets, and in the two municipalities over forty-three thousand inhabitants. The elevation is one thousand four hundred and fifteen feet above the sea. It possesses gardens of unusual interest, but though called Botanic, they can in reality scarcely claim to be such. The Conifers are exceptionally fine, and the collection of statuary, purchased at great cost in Italy by men who made fortunes in the mines, is naturally ahead of anything in any public garden I had previously visited. The collection of Tree Ferns is large and in good condition, occupying the main portion of a house four hundred and fifty feet long and sixty feet wide; the paths, nearly all at right angles, as are the streets in Australian towns, are twelve feet wide, covered with a fine iron-stone gravel, weedless and perfectly smooth. Within a few yards of the entrance is a lake five hundred and seventy-five acres in extent, but probably that which most attracts attention is the absence of overcrowding in the shrubberies. Mr. Longley, the Director, has held that position for thirty-four years, and many of his reminiscences of earlier days are interesting. When he took over the garden, at that time a police paddock, Melbourne was being built;

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APRIL 1893
BROKEN HILL
SEE ABOVE

Ballarat was regarded as an Eldorado, and quarrymen were receiving 18s. per day. Eighty-three acres is the extent covered by the entire reserve, thirty-three only being under cultivation; the remainder down to the shores of Lake Wanderer is planted with Elm, Oak, Willow, *Pinus insignis*, *P. halepensis*, etc., many of them now fine specimens. The climate is good, though for three months in summer no rain falls. The temperature rarely exceeds 98° Fahrenheit, and Mr. Longley cannot recall having experienced more than 5° of frost. Snow occasionally falls.

Near the great shade-house, a handsome turreted erection four hundred and fifty feet long and sixty feet wide, is a low, circular glass pavilion containing the five finest pieces of statuary, a more than life-size group, representing "The Flight from Pompeii," occupying the foremost position. Beds gay with bedding-out plants, annuals, etc., are scattered about the lawn lying immediately in front of the shade-house, though it is chiefly devoted to Tree Ferns, amongst which are many fine specimens of *Cyathia medullaris*, *C. princeps*, *C. Canadaghamii*, *C. dealbata*, *Dicksonia australis*, *D. squarrosa*, *D. antarctica*, etc. Two long side beds are devoted to Camellias and Fuchsias, both in good condition, many of them carefully trained pyramids and half-standards gay with flowers. The Camellias, as at Adelaide, are apt to burn if exposed to the full effects of a summer's sun. Creepers hide the numerous pillars, and penetrating between the rafters, trail over the roof. Abutilons, Tacsonias, Passifloras, *Bignonia Mackenii*, and *B. La Trobei* (named after the first Victorian Governor), *Ampelopsis japonica* and *A. tricuspidata*, *Lapageria*, *Arum albens*, *Mondevillea succulens*, *Trachelospermum jasminoides*, *Aphanopetalum rosinosum*, etc., for the most part in the open black loam of the prepared borders, grow with luxuriance. The species more ordinarily met with of *Cyrtomium*.



Mining Camp.

Pteris, *Davallia*, *Lomaria*, *Asplenium*, *Platyceerium*, etc., occupy the open borders between Tree Fern stems, and adorn a neat rockery and waterfall at one end. Tanks of fish—gold and silver, roach, cat-fish, tench, Russian carp, etc.—are *en vogue* for those piscatorially inclined.

The end of the house facing the lake is at present a glorious picture—a tangled mass of *Tacsonia* × *coniensis* and *Bignonia Mackenii* in full bloom. In the border opposite is a specimen of *Abies Webbiana* fifteen feet high, a species not often met with in Australia. Behind the shade-house is the nursery, etc., a *Platanus occidentalis* shading the entrance, considered by Mr. Longley superior to *P. orientalis* as a tree for planting in Ballarat; it is generally hardier, and does not burn. Facing one of the only two glass-houses the garden possesses is a neat clipped hedge of *Coprosma macrocarpa*, and several pillars of variegated *Symphoricarpos* trained on sticks eight to ten feet high. In the houses the Begonias are quite a feature; not so dwarf as we grow them, but the size of individual blooms is equal to that of any seen in England as is the variety of colours—many fine flowers were five and even six inches across. Over a hundred varieties of Fuchsias are grown; the double Petunias are very good, and *Streptocarpus* also look well.

A collection of woods, in a low building devoted to the Ballarat Fish Acclimatisation Society, over whose welfare Mr. Longley also presides, illustrates the rapidity of growth of forest trees in the neighbourhood. One specimen of *Pinus insignis* Mr. Longley mentions as having attained in nineteen years a height of sixty-six feet, and a circumference of stem of nine and a-half feet. Within a few feet of the Acclimatisation Society's building is another striking

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1892

instance—an English Oak, with a stem fifteen inches in diameter, but twenty-five years old. The nursery ground is naturally devoted to the propagation of those plants required for planting in the reserves and gardens. A batch of about five hundred *Eucalyptus Globulus* look well, as do large pyramid Azaleas, three to four feet high, and Rhododendrons of the same size in pots. Seed of *Cedrus Deodara* grown in the garden germinates freely. Giant Elm, grafted in July last, has foliage in magnificent health, and in one instance has produced a shoot eleven feet long. Neat bushes of *Boronia megastigma*, two and a-half to three feet high, occupy the centre row of one bed, and it seems scarcely credible that they are but two years old from cuttings. There is no difficulty in growing them five feet high and three to four feet through, and in this condition flowering them freely. *Euonymus* and Holly do well; and beyond a handsome, close-cut hedge of English Privet is a row of standard, mop-headed, scarlet double-flowered Thorns. Double blue and double white Violets border neat beds of Narcissi, seedling Carnations, Hollyhocks, etc.; and beds of annuals, sown but two months ago, for flowering next October in the garden, are for the most part up and thriving. Beyond the fence boundary of the nursery, Mr. Longley pointed out a row of grafted Canadian Elms, planted by himself a little over eight years since, and now fine trees averaging thirty feet high. Elder (*Sambucus nigra*) thrives and fruits freely; a fine feast for the sparrows—as great a pest here as elsewhere. Mr. Longley has observed them to breed three times in the season, commencing to rebuild a nest the same day one is destroyed. In the large shade-house no fewer than three hundred eggs and young have been destroyed in a week. From the nursery it is but a few paces to the one-mile walk, running the whole length of the garden. The borders contain some fine *Eucalyptus Globulus*, *Acacia lophantha*, and various shrubs, but not in great variety. Facing the walk is a maze of English Privet and Whitethorn, one hundred yards long by seventy-five wide, on precisely the same plan as that at Hampton Court.

As I mentioned in the earlier part of these notes, the Conifers in Ballarat Gardens are considerably above the average, and to view them only I consider a stay in this town would well repay a lover of such trees. Pines hold the foremost place. *Pinus Brewsteri* (?) has attained a height of forty feet; *P. canariensis*, an even, regular specimen, sixty feet; *P. insignis* still more, two perfect plants facing each other on either side of the walk; it is apparently the most common species, one of the oldest being between eighty and ninety feet high; *P. Coulteri* is but little less, and is a noble plant at present bearing a few cones; *P. Jeffreyi* has reached a height of a little over forty feet; *P. Laricio*, sixty feet; a prospective specimen of *P. excelsa*, forty-five feet; whilst *P. halepensis* and *P. Pinaster* are also represented. The heights given of these Pines but poorly illustrate the noble effect produced by these fine trees, for the most part in grand condition. Not suffering from overcrowding, in good soil, in a climate not offering great extremes, and when necessary, with water artificially supplied, they have acquired a luxuriance rarely met with under cultivation. The collection of *Abies* is also interesting. *A. Douglasii* is, at this moment, coning freely in several of the borders; a specimen between fifty and sixty feet high is among the most noticeable of this species. Spruce Firs thrive and cone freely, *Picea Smithiana*, thirty feet; *P. alba*, twenty-seven feet; a pair of *Abies Nordmanniana*, thirty feet, all bearing cones at the present time. Several specimens of *A. Webbiana* also testify to its thorough acclimatisation. In respect to the genus *Cupressus*, Mr. Longley prefers *C. Thompsonii* (?) for this locality—thoroughly hardy, he finds it thrives best of all, and of its beauty there can be no doubt. A pair of pyramidal graceful specimens forty feet high are amongst the best of the species in the garden—*C. macrocarpa* and *C. Lambertiana*—the latter covering the width of an entire walk with its strong spreading branches. *C. funebris* flourishes, and numerous fine trees of all the species mentioned are met with in various parts of the garden, clumps of *Pinus insignis* and *Cupressus macrocarpa* in two instances occupying entire quarters. Araucarias have as yet attained no great size. *A. Cookii* is now coning, whilst *A. Bidwilli*, *A. Cunninghamii*, *A. excelsa*

and even *A. imbricata* are all represented by good though small specimens. Amongst other Conifers, *Juniperus prostrata* is thoroughly at home, and in several instances covers many square yards. *Callitris Gurni* a Tasmanian species, *Juniperus rigida* and *Podocarpus spinulosus* are all thriving. Wellingtonias—an avenue of many dozens of well-shaped specimens from thirty to fifty feet high—and various *Cedrus Libani* and *C. Deodara* are noteworthy. Mr. Longley considers the last named the Conifer of Ballarat. When the Pines and Firs have ceased to exist, he believes it will stand and thrive, as neither drought, hot winds nor sun affect it seriously. I must, however, say that the specimens are not of so good a colour, nor the foliage in such condition as in colder spots and moister atmospheres.

In the borders edged with neatly clipped dwarf Box are many good specimens of shrubs. *Berberis Darwinii*, clumps of Pampas Grass, Portugal Laurel, several clumps eighteen to twenty feet high, in perfect condition; *Pittosporum crassifolium*, much used as a hedge plant in damp soft ground; flowering bushes of *Leptocarpus Patersonii*; *Ceanothus divaricatus* with stems six to nine inches in diameter; *Laurus Camphora*, bushes from fifteen to eighteen feet high; *Pittosporum nigrescens*, clipped columns, nearly twenty-five feet; *Colletia cruciata*, twelve feet; *Magnolia grandiflora*, fifteen feet high; *Arbutus Uva*, flowering and berrying freely; *Cantua dependens*, four to five feet high and of still greater diameter, said to flower with luxuriance; Veronicas and Laurestinus ten to twelve feet in diameter; *Euonymus*, green and silver, massive columns eighteen feet by ten feet; *Habrothamnus*, Loquats, *Nandina domestica*, several specimens, five to seven feet high, the foliage being employed for bouquets and table decoration by reason of its persisting longer than Maidenhair Fern; *Abutilon citrifolium*, ten feet high, quite a weed in Gippsland, covering many acres, and refusing to be exterminated, even by fire; *Ilex cornuta*, freely berrying; Golden Holly, nine to ten feet, and *Photinia serrulata*, twenty feet high, are amongst the subjects I noted in the shrubberies of this pretty little garden.

A distinct feature is an avenue of *Cordylus natans*, interspersed with clipped *Pittosporum angustifolium* *erectatum*, lining one of the trunk walks for several hundred yards. The Cordylines vary from twenty to twenty-five feet, whilst the Pittosporums rarely attain more than ten feet in height; solid clipped columns, four to five feet in diameter, with milky-white foliage, rendering the effect very striking. Forest trees such as Horse Chestnut, Elm, Wych Elm, Willow, Occidental Plane and Ash are numerous, the last named now seedling freely. The Rosary is large and well filled, pegging down the shoots being found most productive of blooms. Respecting the lawns, the amount of shade many are subjected to may partly account for thinness. Mr. Longley finds English and Italian Rye Grass last well for two years, but white Clover is preferable to both; Couch-grass is also employed. The beds of Dahlias are exceptionally fine, and those of Chrysanthemums and Marguerites good.

GEE LONG.

THE port of Geelong possesses a public park of one hundred and eighty acres, a small portion of which is reserved for a garden, the whole being under the direction of Mr. Raddenburg. Within its limits is one of the largest, if not the largest, shade-house in the Colony of Victoria—a long structure, sixty feet wide, with a central dome of the same height. Climbers grow with great luxuriance, one side of the dome affording a support for a trailing curtain of *Tecoma Mackenzii*, *Tarsonia Van Volckemii* and others, to within five feet of the summit—a remarkable sight. Within are many Tree Ferns, Palms, etc.—*Alsophila Cooperi* from New South Wales, *A. robusta*, *Cibotium magnificum*, *Musa Cavendishii*, *Subara spectabilis* eighteen feet high, *Chamaecrops species*, and *Arceuthobium* with leaves nine to ten feet long. An irregular mass of

fantastic rockery occupies the centre of a circular tank lying immediately beneath the dome, and is entirely devoted to Water Lilies. In the adjacent borders, *Phyllostachys nigra* fifteen feet high, *Kentia Forsteriana* equally tall, *Tadon barbara*, *Ptychosperma Alexandrie* noted as being so fine in the Queensland bush, *Alsophila excelsa* and many others are thriving. For all of these such Ferns as *Woodwardia radicans*, *Asplenium bulbiferum*, *Pteris tremula*, *Nephrolepis exaltata*, *Asplenium obtusilobum*, *Blechnum brasiliense*, *Adiantum glaucophyllum* and other well known species afford a suitable undergrowth. Ivies cling to the supporting pillars, *Holera madagascariensis* and *H. Boraginifera* being particularly fine. At the end of the house is a rockery of so curious a formation as to merit detailed description. Along the shore at Geelong may be found in great quantities, and of unknown age, hollow root-like conglomerates of sand, lime, etc. In the district, various *Melaleucas* are common, more especially *M. acuminata*, and around the roots of such the sand, lime, salt, etc., have gradually accumulated, until, assisted by the action of the water, the root has become entirely encrusted to the thickness of an inch. The root decays, the result being a hollow tube of some thickness and great solidity, the exterior form being faithfully true to the shape of a Ti-tree (*Melaleuca*) root. Such concretions are freely employed in front of the rockery in question, and in some instances they are surrounded by crystals dug from clay. At one time the latter were employed in the manufacture of plaster-of-Paris, but I am led to understand that they proved unremunerative. Viewing the rockery for the first time, and previous to any explanation, I was inclined to think the intricate open network on its face consisted of petrified roots—a belief easily tenable until the hollowness of the conglomerates is shown, and the foregoing explanation offered. In its fissures, crevices and recesses, Ferns have been liberally distributed, needing but time to greatly improve the effect of the whole.

In the general borders of the garden *Cantua dependens* may be noted as thriving well. *Sarcocolla galepifolia* in flower, *Romneya Coulteri*, a tall straggling bush, seedling; *Arbutus cuneata* fruiting, *Dorothy Palmeri* with foliage eight feet long, *Grevillea Hilliana*, and *Casuarina acutissima* from Queensland, often met with in Australian gardens. Roses and Chrysanthemums, the latter occupying a fine border over one hundred yards in length, do exceedingly well, the edging of double white Violets growing with unwonted luxuriance. *Choisya ternata*, Syringas and Tree Peonies, Bouvardias, Cannas, Salvias, etc., all help to make the place gay with flower. Pomegranates form perfect trees, and within a few feet of the shade-house is as large a *Jacaranda mimosifolia* as I have met with in the Colony. In the glass-houses the collection of Orchids and Pitcher Plants is in excellent condition.

Geelong is on sea-level, yet the success attending the cultivation of some plants might lead one to suppose its site lay at an elevation; in all probability, however, the sea breezes and the openness of its situation account for the mildness of the climate compared with that of other parts of Victoria.

MELBOURNE.

APRIL, 1893.—During Mr. Guilfoyle's twenty years' tenure of office in Melbourne, he has rendered the Botanic Garden one of great interest to a landscape gardener. Covering upwards of ninety-seven acres of ground, including a lake of eight acres, there is doubtless ample opportunity, more especially as the nature of the site considerably aids this end. Rich grassy undulating slopes, interminable winding walks and bold sweeping beds in pure English style complete as fine a general landscape effect as is to be met with anywhere. Beds devoted to natural Orders, others reserved for the flora of various countries or continents, others again arranged from a gardener's

point of view, offer interesting studies to all lovers of plants. The lawns, of Buffalo and English Rye Grass, are perfect and kept in excellent condition; the paths, ten to twenty feet in width, no less so, although from motives of economy, and on account of the general retrenchment the Victoria Government is now enforcing, these are being rapidly asphalted—a most unfortunate necessity. In glass, the gardens are comparatively weak, but the hypercritical would find it difficult to take exception to much else. It is unquestionably the best labelled garden I ever entered, florists' varieties of Verbena, Phlox or Pentstemon receiving the same attention as the rare species of a little-known genus from a distant land. In addition to the botanical name, the name of its author, the popular name, the habitat, Order, and in some instances the economic or medicinal value of the plant are legibly inscribed.

From the above it is easy to gather that the vote for the garden must have been large, but, as in every other department, it has been and is still being reduced. Eleven entrances admit from the reserves, which, with the domain of Government House, enclose the garden; from these, on the highest level, a series of broad, sweeping, undulating slopes fall to the lake—an artificially improved lagoon of the Yarra—on the lowest. Opposite the various entrances large beds are apportioned to the various natural Orders, whilst for nearly two-thirds of the garden circumference a broad border is devoted to the flora of the Australian continent—a singularly complete and useful collection. Approaching by the office entrance, with two tall *Aruncaria excelsa* on either side of the gate, the magnificent stretch of verdant green known as the "Oak Lawn," is relieved at the head by a bed devoted to Magnoliaceae. *Platanus regiosum* is represented by a good bush twelve feet high. *Magnolia odorata*, *M. conspicua*, *M. triptera*, *M. fuscata* and *M. Campbelli* are amongst others; and *Eupomatia laurina*, a glossy-foliaged shrub, the young leaves of a pale brown, and bearing small greenish white sweet-scented blossoms, is an interesting native shrub. As a single lawn specimen in the rear of the bed is a seedling *Magnolia grandiflora*. On the other portions of the "Oak Lawn"—so named from its single specimens, for the most part belonging to that genus—are beds devoted to Berberideae, Ranunculaceae, Ternstroemiaceae, Saxifragae, etc.

Of Oaks, Mr. Guilfoyle considers he has some seventy species and varieties. Amongst the most noticeable on the lawn in question are *Quercus alba* thirty feet, *Q. heterophylla*, *Q. Robur*, *Q. incana*, *Q. lusitanica*, *Q. Mirbeckii* very fine, and two exceptionally even specimens of *Q. ricens* and *Q. Ilex*; *Berberis stenophylla*, a flowering mass ten feet in diameter; *Nandina domestica*, five feet high, and as much through; and amongst those of less dimensions, *Berberis crataegina*, *B. orientalis* (?), *B. Campbelli*, *B. japonica*, the strong-growing and distinct *B. lauriflora*, *B. ibérica*, *B. pallida* bearing numerous drooping heads of the palest sulphur-coloured flowers, and *B. calycis* seedling freely, represent the Berberideae. Camellias, Chinese and Assam Tea—a fine bush of the latter now in full bloom—occupy the major portion of the Ternstroemiaceous bed. In a mixed border but a few yards distant are good bushes of *Podocarpus elata*, *P. Totara* twenty-five to twenty-seven feet high, foliaged to the ground; flowering Tecomas and Daturas relieve the sombre effect of the heavier evergreens. In the bed devoted to the Urticaceae is a large Oriental Plane, the foliage burnt considerably, whilst beneath the shade of some of the finest *Aruncaria excelsa* in the garden lay the Cistaceae, most of the various species of *Cistus* at this time in bloom. The Solanaceae are close by. The fine purple-flowering *Lochnera grandiflora*, the equally decorative purple *L. lanceolatum*, both bearing innumerable long tubular blossoms, and *Habrothamnus fasciculatus* and *Cestrum foliosissimum*, equally well flowered, make this bed a gay one.

Amongst the most interesting beds is that devoted to the Proteaceae, in which I had the satisfaction of noting some old friends from Western Australia; good trees of *Banksia integrifolia* and *B. marginata* were both in flower. *Leucadendron glabrum* and several *Hakeas* flourish, but certainly the most curious is *Protea cynaroides* with numerous pointed whitish buds and last

year's dried flower heads. Amongst the Polygalaceæ many were in flower, a striking similarity in the colour of all being noticeable. As might be expected the Pittosporaceæ are exceptionally fine, *P. rigidum*, *P. eugenioides*, *P. tenuifolium* and the more ordinarily met with species being represented by massive bushes. Mr. Guilfoyle has a good eye for colour, many of the beds being decorated with yellow-foliated *Nerium*, purple Castor-oil, yellow and silver variegated *Euonymus*, Silver Box, the great unwieldy greenish grey *Fatsia japonica* (*Aralia Sieboldii*), purple Iresine, *Coprosma Baueriana variegata* and yellow Elder; whilst for flowering plants, Artichokes, single and Cactus Dahlias, red Salvia, *Indigofera decora*, *Iris stylosa*, *Tecoma Smithii*, *T. capensis*, Plumbago, tall bushes of *Lasiandra*, Ericas, Erythrinæ, the very handsome purple-flowering *Salvia africana*, Convolvulus and Gladiolus are but a few amongst many. Near by are several beds devoted to a large collection of medicinal plants, every label stating in red the various properties of the plant, in addition to the ordinary information in black. Opposite is one of the many Rose beds, of considerable area, and containing several hundred plants.

In this immediate vicinity are the sheds for the painters, carpenters, and other workmen. Here I learned that the wood at this moment chiefly employed for labelling is that of *Podocarpus doreyioides* and of *Sequoia sempervirens*, small slabs of which are screwed to stout iron pins. Labels entirely of metal are used in some instances. Occupying Mr. Guilfoyle's attention at the present moment is a large shade-house in which he intends representing by pot plants all known botanical Orders. It is at present but partially completed. The roof consists of three spans, each at an angle of about 55°, and fifty-one feet in width; from the nature of the ground the house is built on terraces, the length of each being thirty-eight feet, and the floors are all to be asphalted. Stringy bark (*Eucalyptus obliqua*), Victorian Red Gum (*E. rostrata*), Oregon, Baltic, and hardwood Pines are the woods employed, the rafters of the sides being fixed diagonally to break the direct rays of the sun.

Three *Pinus insignis* eighty to a hundred feet high (of the many specimens of this Pine in the garden none are finer) stand at the head of the Fern gully, a most distinct feature. Here Mr. Guilfoyle leaves everything to ramble at will—everything to be as though it had "happened." A walk nearly a thousand feet in length winds through the gully, lined on either side by Tree Ferns, *Acacia pycnantha*, *Heterophragma emicans*, Alsophilas, Dicksonias, *Cyathea dallwitzii* and *C. medullaris*, *Steditzia angusta*, *Panax elegans*, tall *Grevillea Hilliana* and *G. robusta* with stems eight to twelve inches in diameter, and a host of Platyceriums, Aspleniums, and other Ferns, also Dracenas, Hedychiæ, Alpinias, Livistonas, Chamaerops, etc.; all are left to Nature. One opening reveals a perfect carpet of *Alsophila excelsa* fronds on low stems—a delightful picture. A stream runs through, trickling over moss-covered boulders and fallen Fern stems—and a barbed wire restrains the youth of Melbourne. At the exit, facing the lake, opposite magnificent trailing masses of *Tecoma* and *Plumbago* in full glory, is a *Gleditsia triacanthos*, freely bearing its red and black pods. *Araucaria Cunninghamii* towers aloft near a *Taxodium distichum*, one side of which is lost in the tangled vegetation of the gully. From the level of the lake, and looking over the rustic bridge at the slopes beyond, single specimens of *Jubæa spectabilis* and other Palms, *Eucalyptus rostrata* and various *Araucarias* may be seen; whilst golden *Euonymus*, variegated *Phormium*, variegated *Arundo Donax*, purple Iresines and flowering Pampas embellish the surrounding borders. Near the Fern gully are three beds devoted to Monocotyledons, Dicotyledons, and Acotyledons, neatly painted boards clearly explaining the various differences. In the first-named, *Aloe latifolia* with numerous heads of red tubular flowers, and in the second a good specimen of *Abies Nordmanniana*, most attracted my attention.

Passing by a fine group of flowering Cannas representing the Scitamineæ, the Palmetum is reached. The specimens are still young, *Jubæa spectabilis*, *Scaevola elegans*, several Sabals, *Diplazium maritimum*, as handsome here as in other parts of the Eastern Hemisphere, and

Washingtonia filifera being amongst the more ordinarily represented. Ascending the slope, past the borders devoted to New Zealand vegetation, and passing beneath several fine Eucalypti such as *E. occidentalis*, *E. megacarpa*, *E. maculata*, etc., the Orders Liliaceæ, Amaryllidæ and Iridæ are reached near a clump of *Pinus insignis*. From this point the finest view in the garden is obtained. Stretching away for about a mile and a-half to the right, over the low valley of the Yarra, rise the spires and domes of Melbourne, the huge business blocks lining Collins Street and the factory chimneys of the largest city of Australia. Immediately opposite, on a high slope commanding the surrounding country, stands the Government House in its domain of sixty acres, a handsome solid block in the Italian style. Dark Pines, tall *Araucarias*, and winding shrubberies abound in the grassy slopes extending to the edge of the lake. Behind this point is the largest lawn in the garden, close upon fourteen acres in extent, and a large bed devoted to American vegetation, is somewhat small compared with the area it represents: *Mangrovia* *Barclayana*, *Ilex virginica*, *Agave americana*, *Thuja occidentalis*, *Ilex Cassinæ*, *Prunus serotina*, *Fuchsia conica*, *Crotagus mexicana*, fruiting freely, carry one's thoughts over a large stretch of country. The mixed beds on this lawn are good. *Eucalyptus globulus*, of which Mr. Guilfoyle has nine varieties, is frequently represented; several, ranging in colour from crimson to the palest pink, were in full glory at the date of my visit in January; indeed, at that season, there was more flower generally. *Jacaranda mimosæfolia* and *Strobilium asperifolium*—the New South Wales Flame Tree—I particularly miss amongst others. *Doryanthes palmeri* and *D. excelsa* are now fruiting, as is, perhaps, the most interesting plant in the garden, *Doryanthes Guilfoylei* from Queensland, with a flower-spike over seven feet long.

A collection of Cactaceæ faces the entrance of the Palm house on the summit of the slope in which the specimens are well grown and in good condition, but not of great size. *Arceuthobium madagascariensis*, *Damodarops melanochates*, *Arceuthobium Verschaffeltii*, *Caryota Menado* (?), *Arceuthobium Catechu*, *Pritchardia grandis*, some exceptionally well-developed *Strobilium grandifolium*; and in

addition to a collection of Dracænas, Caladiums, Diettenbachias, etc., on the side stages I noticed *Ravenala madagascariensis*, twenty-five feet high; *Aradia Guilfoylei*, *Heliconia metallica*, a handsome plant; *Dioscorea discolor*, *D. illustrata* (?) and *Petrea volubilis* on a trellis; *Melastoma magnificum*, the narrow purple Javanese *Musa Rumphiana*, etc. *Pinus Pinaster* grows well in this part of the garden, and *Acacia Baileyana*, pale grey in foliage and free-flowering, is very handsome. A rockery lies beyond the borders, devoted to herbaceous plants and annuals, in which the Cactus Dahlias just now make a fine show. Growing freely are various kinds of Arundos, Papyrus, Kleinias, Cistus, Hemerocallis, Acanthus, *Ficus repens*, variegated Agave, etc. Again reaching the level of the lake, an island but a few feet from the shore is passed: it is almost entirely occupied by Tea scrub. In the shrubberies near, *Sporobolus africanus*, several fine bushes twelve to fifteen feet high, are now flowering freely. Lavender and China Roses likewise,



New South Wales.—In the Blue Mountains.

whilst a circular bed, entirely devoted to *Cuphea ignea*, is exceedingly pretty. *Pinus longifolia* (forty feet), *P. pinca* (thirty feet) and a magnificent Red Gum (*Eucalyptus rostrata*) are passed on the way back. Beyond the lake lining the walk are single specimens of *Diospyros virginiana*, *Royena lucida*, a good Weeping Willow, *Veronica pauciflora* ten feet in diameter, flowering *Laurestinus* and *Callistemon speciosus* and *Lantana* in one shrubbery. A handsome *Fraxinus Ornus*, *Grewia hirsuta* with pinkish star-shaped blossoms; *Psidium Cattleianum*, *Laurus nobilis*, *Fraxinus excelsior* (fifty feet), *Eccaccaria sebifera*, the handsome Queensland *Flindersia Oxygyna*, with long, glossy, pinnate foliage, etc. *Cordyline Doucetti*, a handsome plant four feet high, clothed to the ground, is very striking. *Erythrinas* are good and well represented, *E. Humana* and *E. Blakei* being now in flower. *Musa Ensete* bears fruit, and *Lagunaria Petersonii* attains a height of thirty feet.

The Director's house, over the walls of which creep *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*, is prettily situated. From the study window one looks down on several *Alsophila australis*, their fronds spreading from twenty to thirty feet; to the right stands a *Pinus insignis*, eighty feet high; a *Seaforthia robusta*, twenty feet, and a *Cocos plumosus* close on forty feet; a fruiting *Pittosporum undulatum*, eighteen feet in diameter, occupies a prominent position on the lawn within a few feet of an old *Robinia Pseud-acacia*. The walk leading to the gate is arched in by two *Agonis plumosa* from Western Australia, a particularly graceful tree, whilst the gate itself is shaded by a perfect specimen of *Quercus lasitanica*. The nursery is of no great extent; in one of the two glass-houses Orchids are largely and well represented, and in flower at that time I noted *Coleogyne speciosa*, *Lelia pumila Dayana*, *Angraecum sesquipedale*, *Calanthe crotchfordii*, *Cypripedium Dominianum*, *Pholidota imbricata* and *Dendrobium macrophyllum Veitchianum*.

The Museum of Economic Botany, founded by Baron von Mueller, is of exceptional interest; the Carpological Collection consists of over two thousand specimens, and in the various cases are collections of gums, Eucalyptus oils, dyes, tobaccos, fibres, perfumes, medicinal products, cocoa, coffee, teas, sago, etc., accompanied by dried specimens of the plants from which they are obtained, and labels explaining their uses, etc. Woods are well and largely represented, in many instances by fine bread slabs. The section of a stem of *Acromyria Bidwilli* is four feet seven inches in diameter, the bark alone being five inches deep all round. On the walls are massive planks of "Blackwood," *Acacia melanoxylon*, *Podocarpus dactyloides*, *P. spicata* and *Dacrydium cupressinum*, the more general collection being arranged in groups around the sides. As usual, the Japanese Government have sent a collection. Papers and veneers occupy several cases.

The annual three days' Chrysanthemum show of the Victorian Horticultural Improvement Society was opened on April 26th. Some of the Japanese blooms were equal in quality and general substance to those grown in England. Incurved varieties and specimens admit of room for improvement, and in several instances a good effect was spoiled by indifferent staging.

SYDNEY.

May, 1893.—The Bulli Pass, one of the prettiest spots near Sydney, lies due south, and but a few hundred yards from the open ocean on the Kiama line. *En route*, eighteen miles from Sydney, the National Park, an immense area of forty thousand acres, is traversed. To a great extent it is in a state of Nature, but the vegetation apparently is not luxuriant, doubtless owing to the poorness of the soil. Near Bulli, in sandy soil interspersed freely with irregularly shaped boulders, often of great size, *Doryanthes excelsa* is thoroughly at home and multiplies freely.