NOTES

FROM THE

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN,

EDINBURGH.

VOL. III.

Including Numbers XI.–XV.

1903–1908.



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Part XIV., pp. 209-290 for February, 1905.
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Corrections and Additions.

Page 17, line 19, for Macnab read McNab.

,, 17, ,, 20, ,, Macnab ,, McNab.

,, 18, ,, 18, ,, Macnab ,, McNab.

,, 18, ,, 23, ,, Macnab ,, McNab.

,, 18, ,, 25, ,, Macnab ,, McNab.

,, 19. The Testament Dative and Inventory of the goods and gear of John Williamson in the Commissariot Record of Edinburgh of 28th February, 1781, states that he left one thousand pounds Scots (£83 6s. 8d. sterling) in Stock of the Bank of Scotland, his widow, Margaret Ridley, being sole executor.[1]

,, 20. From Kerr's Life of Wm. Smellie, Printer (2 vols., 8vo., Edin., 1811), page 243 of the second volume, I transcribe the following :—

The ensuing Proposals for publishing a *Flora Edinburgensis* by MALCOLM McCOIG, Gardener to the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh, was written by Mr. SMELLIE, at the desire of the author ; who, though an excellent gardener, and intimately versant in all the plants of the garden he had charge of, and a good memorial botanist, had not the advantage of a liberal education.

Proposals for publishing | FLORA EDINBURGENSIS | OR | A Systematic Arrangement and Description of all the Plants, those of the Cryptogamia Class excepted, which grow wild within fourteen miles round Edinburgh | . *To which will be added*, | Complete Catalogues of the Plants which are found on each of the islands in the Firth of Forth. | By MALCOLM McCOIG, | Gardener to the Royal Botanic | Garden, Edinburgh.

Plan of the Work | At the beginning of every class, the several Orders and Genera will be enumerated, together with the short characters which distinguish one genus from another, after the manner of Linnæus. | Under each Genus, the several species, with their trivial names and specific differences, will be comprehended. References will likewise be made to those authors who have given figures of the different species. To every species, the English name, its duration, time of flowering, its native soil, the particular places in which it is found, and a short English description will be subjoined.

Conditions | The Work will be contained in one volume, 8vo., price Five Shillings in boards, to be paid on delivery of the Book.

2. It will be put to press as soon as a competent number of subscriptions are received."

I am indebted to Mr. A. P. Stevenson of Dundee, who kindly directed my attention to this prospectus. The book was not published. The author, as we have seen, died after a short term of office.

[1] I am indebted to the Rev. Henry Paton, M.A., for searching the records and giving me the transcript from which this and other matter given below has been obtained.

The Testament Dative and Inventory of the goods and gear of Malcolm McCoig is in the Commissariot Record of Edinburgh of 25th March, 1789. His widow, Eleonora Whitehead, was sole executor. The effects were "valued by Ann Gardner, auctioneer in Edinburgh, conform to her signed estimation," which shows that women practised as auctioneers at this date. Amongst the items in the inventory are 159 "copies of the History and Progress of Botany"[1]; 120 "of the Genera Plantarum"[2]; 109 "of the Index Herbarum Medicinalium"[3]; 79 "of the Catalogus Arborum et Fruticum"[4]; 5 "of the Termini Botanici"[5]; 12 "of Sud Gerardi"[6]; 2 "of the Plantarum Officinarum"[7]. These publications were all of the nature of class-books—none of any great bulk. One cannot believe that McCoig had accumulated the publications in the numbers mentioned for his own use, and it seems reasonable to suggest that they indicate a custom of the time—that the Head Gardener acquired them for sale to students at a profit, or they were given to him for sale as one of his perquisites; on the other hand, it may be that the auctioneer, finding them in the gardener's house, included them in the inventory, although they were there only for distribution to students.

Page 49, line 30, for could read would.

,, 55, ,, 7, Alexander Don, father of George Don, removed from Beechhall, Menmuir, in 1772 or 1773 to Little Causeway, Forfar.—*Miss Jane Taylor Ewen, Mill Bank, Forfar, in letter, 23rd February*, 1905.

I do not know what book or pamphlet is here referred to.

"Genera Plantarum ex editione duodecima Systematis Naturæ illustrissimi Carolina Linne. In usus Academicos. Edinburgi: Typis Academicis, MDCCLXXI," pp. 88. This is the first edition of the pamphlet brought out by Dr. Hope—there were subsequent editions—for the use of his students. His name is not on the title page.

[3] Probably "Tirocinum botanicum Edinburgense conscriptum a Carolo Alston. Edinburgi: Typis W. Sands, A. Murray, and J. Cochran, veneunt autem apud G. Hamilton and J. Balfour, MDCCLIII," of which Part III. of 120 pages is entitled "Index plantarum medicinalium præcipue quæ studiosis demonstrantur."

[4] "Catalogus Arborum et Fruticum in Horto Edinensi crescentium anno 1778: Edinburgi apud Balfour et Smellie, MDCCLXXVIII," pp. 1-20. This is the earliest edition which I have seen of this catalogue by Dr. Hope, whose name does not appear.

[5] "Termini Botanici in usum juventutis Academiæ Edinensis. Accedunt Index Rerumque Series. Edinburgi: apud Balfour, Auld, et Smellie, Academiæ Typographos, MDCCLXX," pp. i.-vi.; 7-40. The first edition (I have later ones) of another pamphlet prepared for his students by Dr. Hope, but without his name on title page.

[6] I am unable to suggest an interpretation of this. Had the words been "Cat. Gerardi" they might have referred to John Gerardi's "Catalogus Arborum, fruticum ac plantarum tam indigenarum quam exoticarum in horto *Gerardi* nascentium" published in London in 1596, and we should have had an interesting indication of the scholastic use of Gerarde's Catalogue at the end of the 17th century. But Mr. Paton tells me the writing can be interpreted only as 'Sud' or 'Lud.' Possibly, as he suggests, there is a miswriting and the word should be 'Cat.'

[7] Probably "Index Plantarum Officinarum," pp. 66, which formed the third part of "Index Plantarum præcipue officinalium quae in Horto Medico Edinburgensi a Carolo Alston M. et B. P. Medicinæ studiosis demonstrantur. Edinburgi: apud W. Sands, A. Brymer, A. Murray, and J. Cochran, MDCCCXL." This book was the precursor of the "Tirocinum" of which it may be regarded as the first edition. This third part with separate pagination expanded from 66 pages in 1740 to 120 in 1753. The number of copies of this old edition remaining over in 1789 would naturally be small.

Page 67, line 29, for 1806 read 1807.

,, 67, ,, 31, ,, 1807 ,, 1808.

,, 71. Dr. Neill, in his essay "On Scottish Gardens and Orchards," which, although undated, we know (see pages 100 and 177 of the essay) to have been written in 1812, gives another description of Don's garden. It is on the same lines as those already transcribed on pages 71 and 73 of this volume, but we learn this new fact—"there is a small greenhouse, well stocked, however, containing nearly 1000 different species." The unkempt condition of the Garden seems to have impressed the writer particularly, and he depicts it in these words—"If anyone expect to find at Forfar an elegant botanical arrangement, kept in trim order, with nice gravelled walks, he will be quite disappointed. To neatness the Garden has no pretensions; on the contrary, during the summer months, it would often require a botanical eye to discern the humble rarities of Flora, among the rank attendant weeds." The picture tells of a chaotic condition worse than one would gather from Dr. Neill's earlier descriptions (see page 72 of this volume), and that mistakes in the recognition of particular plants should happen is only what might be expected (see page 142 of this volume). I may add here that Miss Jane Taylor Ewen of Mill Bank, Forfar, has been so kind as to inform me that "Don's Garden at Dovehill is now known as Ward-bank," and that "Laird's Factory and Mr. Laird's house stand on the site of Don's Garden, with grounds laid out all round."

,, 93, at end of footnote insert I.B.B.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN, EDINBURGH.

THE Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, is one of the three Gardens maintained by the State in the United Kingdom, the others being the Royal Gardens at Kew in England, and the Glasnevin Garden at Dublin in Ireland. It occupies an unequally-sided quadrilateral area of 57·648 acres (bounded upon all sides by public roads and dwelling-houses) on the North side of Edinburgh—about a mile from the shore of the Firth of Forth. Its highest point, at Inverleith House—the official residence of the Regius Keeper of the Garden—towards the North-west, is 109 feet above sea-level, and thence the ground falls away on all sides. The lowest point—a depression 48 feet above sea-level, with an east and west trend through the middle of the Garden—is the site of an old bog, and the ground rises again to the south of the depression. The surface soil is generally alluvial sand resting on clay at considerable depth. In the lower part of the area the clay comes to the surface.

There are two entrances—one upon the east side from Inverleith Row into the Garden, the other upon the west side from Arboretum Road into the Arboretum.

The **Garden** is open daily from **9 a.m.** on **Week-days** and from **11 a.m.** on **Sundays** until sunset.

The **Plant-Houses** are open from **1 p.m.** until **5.30 p.m.**, or until sunset if this be earlier.

The **Museum** is open on **Week-days** from **10 a.m.** until **5 p.m.** and on **Sundays** from **1 p.m.** until sunset.

The **Herbarium** and **Library** are open on **Week-days** from **10 a.m.** until **1 p.m.**, and from **2 p.m.** until **5 p.m.**, excepting on **Saturday**, when they are open until **1 p.m.**

[Notes, R.B.G., Edin., No. XV., March, 1908.]

Staff of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, at March, 1908.

Regius Keeper, ...	Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.
Assistant in Museum, . .	Harry Frank Tagg, F.L.S.
Assistant in Herbarium, . . .	John Frederick Jeffrey.
Head Gardener, ...	Robert Lewis Harrow.
Assistant Head Gardener, . . .	Henry Hastings.
Foreman of Glass Department, . .	Laurence Stewart.
Foreman of Herbaceous Department, . .	Charles Dyker.
Foreman of Arboretum, ...	Alexander Johnston.

RULES for the Royal Botanic Garden and Arboretum in connection with the Regulations prescribed by "The Parks Regulation Act, 1872."

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1. No unauthorised Person may ride or drive in this Garden or in the Arboretum, and no Wheelbarrow, Truck, Bath-chair, Perambulator, Cycle, or other Vehicle or Machine, is allowed to enter, except with the written permission of the Keeper. Children under ten years of age are not admitted unless accompanied by a Parent or suitable Guardian.

2. No Horses, Cattle, Sheep, or Pigs are allowed to enter.

3. No Dogs are admitted.

4. No Bags, Baskets, or Parcels, no Flowers, and no implements for games may be brought in ; Artists and Photographers may not bring in their Apparatus without written permission from the Keeper.

NOTE.—*The foregoing Rules shall not apply to persons going to or leaving Inverleith House by the road leading from the Arboretum Road Gate to the House.*

5. Visitors are to enter and leave the Plant Houses by the Doors according to the Notices affixed thereon.

6. Smoking is not allowed in the Plant Houses.

7. No Person shall touch the Plants or Flowers.

8. Pic-nics and luncheon parties are not allowed.

9. No unauthorised Person shall Drill or practise Military Evolutions or use Arms or play any Game or Music, or practise Gymnastics, or sell or let any Commodity.

10. No unauthorised Public Address may be delivered in the Garden or Arboretum. No Performance or Representation either spoken or in dumb show shall be given in any part of the Garden or Arboretum, unless by permission of the Commissioners

of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings. No Person shall use any obscene, indecent, or blasphemous words, expressions, or gestures, or do any act calculated to provoke a breach of the Peace, in the course of, or in connexion with, any speech, address, performance, recitation, or representation. No money shall be solicited or collected in connexion with any performance, recitation, or representation, except by permission of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.

11. Large parties must be broken up to prevent crowding.

12. Climbing the Trees, Railings, or Fences is forbidden.

13. Birds'-nesting, and taking, destroying, or injuring Birds or Animals are forbidden.

14. The distribution of Handbills, Advertisements, and other Papers by the Public is forbidden.

Dated the 28th day of April 1904.

Sealed with the Common Seal of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.

SCHOMBERG K. M'DONNELL,
Secretary.

(Seal)

Historic Notice.

IN the year 1670 a small portion of ground, known as St. Ann's Yards, lying to the south of Holyrood House, and usually let to market gardeners by the Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood House, was occupied by two eminent Edinburgh physicians, **Andrew Balfour** and **Robert Sibbald,** for the making of a Physic Garden, and **James Sutherland** was appointed to the "Care of the Garden." This was the foundation of the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh, which is therefore, after that of Oxford (founded in 1632), the oldest in Great Britain. The Garden was stocked with plants from the private Garden of Dr Andrew Balfour, in which for some years he had been accumulating medicinal plants, and also in great measure from that at Livingston in West Lothian, the laird of which, Patrick Murray, was much interested in the growing of useful plants. Shortly thereafter, but at what precise date has not yet been ascertained, Sutherland became custodian of the Royal Garden, which lay on the north side of the Palace, and it became a Physic Garden for instruction, whilst the original plot in St. Ann's Yards was, apparently, given up.

In 1676 the same physicians acquired from the Town Council of Edinburgh a lease of the Garden of Trinity Hospital and adjacent ground for the purpose of a Physic Garden in addition to the Garden already existing at Holyrood, and they appointed the same James Sutherland (16..-1715) to be "Intendant" of this Garden. The site of this Garden, which for convenience of reference may be called the Town's Botanic Garden, was the ground lying between the base of that portion of the Calton Hill upon which the prison is built and the North Bridge, and it is now occupied by a portion of the Waverley Station of the North British Railway. The name Physic Garden attached to a street in the vicinity is a reminiscence of the existence of the Garden at this spot.

About 1702 another Botanic Garden was established in Edinburgh in the ground immediately adjacent to the College Buildings, apparently on the site of the present South College Street. This was the College Garden, and of it James Sutherland became also custodian.

Thus in the early years of the eighteenth century there were in Edinburgh three distinct Botanic or Physic Gardens—one at Holyrood, the Royal Garden ; one around Trinity Hospital, the Town's Garden ; and one beside the College, the College Garden—all under the care of James Sutherland.

Sutherland from the first made use of the Royal Garden for giving "instruction in Botany to the Lieges," and received a royal warrant appointing him Botanist to the King in Scotland, and empowering him to "set up a Profession of Botany" in this Garden. When the Town's Garden was created the Town Council appointed him to lecture on Botany as Professor in the Town's College, now the University of Edinburgh. In 1683 he published his "Hortus Medicus Edinburgensis, or a Catalogue of the Plants in the Physical Garden at Edinburgh," from which and from other published notices we learn that between two and three thousand plants were in cultivation. There are no data available from which to determine how these plants were distributed between the several Gardens at the date of publication of Sutherland's catalogue.

In 1706 Sutherland resigned the care of the Town's Garden and the College Garden as well as his Professorship in the University, but, remaining King's Botanist, he retained the care of the Royal Garden at Holyrood. Charles Preston was appointed his successor by the Town Council, and there were thus established rival Gardens and rival Professors of Botany in Edinburgh. Charles Preston died in 1712, and was succeeded in his offices by his brother George Preston. Neither of the Prestons had ever the care of the Royal Garden.

Sutherland's appointment as King's Botanist, Keeper of the Royal Garden, and Regius Professor of Botany was held during the pleasure of the Sovereign, and on the death of Queen Anne in 1714 he was not continued in office by George I.

In 1715 **William Arthur** (. . . . -1716) received a commission as successor to Sutherland, but as he was implicated in an

unsuccessful Jacobite plot to seize the Castle, he did not hold the office long.

He was succeeded in 1716 by **Charles Alston** (1683-1760).

In 1724 the College Garden, having fallen into disorder, was turned to other uses; and in 1729, George Preston having retired, the Town Council appointed, as his successor in the charge of the Town's Garden and as Professor of Botany in the University, Charles Alston, who as King's Botanist had already the charge of the Royal Garden and was Regius Professor of Botany. Through him, after separation for a quarter of a century, the Royal Garden and the Town's Garden were again combined under one Keeper, and the Regius Professorship of Botany and the University Professorship were similarly united. They have so continued to the present time.

In 1763, the Royal Garden and the Town's Garden proving too small and otherwise unsatisfactory, **John Hope** (1725-1786), who had succeeded Alston in his offices in 1761, proposed a transference of the two to a more congenial site in which they could be combined. At first it was intended to secure ground to the south of George Watson's Hospital—the area upon which much of the present Royal Infirmary is built—but this not being possible, five acres of ground to the north side of Leith Walk, below the site now occupied by Haddington Place, were chosen. As Hope proposed to transfer the collections in the Royal Garden to the new Garden he was able to secure the support of the Treasury to his scheme, and the selected ground was leased in name of the Barons of Exchequer. At the same time the Town Council agreed to contribute £25 annually to the support of the Garden, this sum being the amount of rent expected from the letting of the old Town's Garden. The plants from both Gardens were transferred to the ground at Leith Walk, and from this date there has been only one Botanic Garden in Edinburgh. The site thus secured for the Garden proved, however, only a temporary one.

Daniel Rutherford (1749-1819), who in 1786 succeeded Hope in his offices, cast about him for a spot in which more ground would be available for the extension of the Garden; and eventually in 1815 nine and a half acres of the land lying to the east of Holyrood Palace, and forming the ground of

Belleville or Clockmill, was fixed upon as a site. This selection gave rise to controversy which was prolonged, and Rutherford died before any arrangements for the transference of the Garden had been made.

Robert Graham (1786-1845), his successor, appointed in 1820, preferred the more open site of the Inverleith property which the Garden now occupies, and fourteen acres of the Field or Park of Inverleith, known as Broompark and Quacaplesink, were purchased by the Barons of Exchequer from Mr James Rocheid, its owner, in 1820,the lease of the Leith Walk Ground being sold. By 1823 all the plants had been transferred to the new Garden.

In 1858, during the Keepership of **John Hutton Balfour** (1808-1884), who succeeded Graham in 1845, a further addition, by purchase from the proprietor of Inverleith, of a narrow belt of two and a half acres was made to the Garden on the west side ; and in 1865 the Caledonian Horticultural Society having resigned to the Crown its lease of the ten acres of adjoining ground which it had occupied since 1824 as an experimental Garden, this ground was also made part of the Botanic Garden. Finally the present area of the Garden was completed in 1876, when the Town Council purchased from the Fettes Trustees twenty-seven and three-quarter acres of Inverleith property on the west side of the Garden and transferred it to the Crown for the purpose of making an Arboretum in connection with the Garden ; the Crown at the same time purchased Inverleith House and two and a half acres of additional ground.

In 1879, **Alexander Dickson** (1836-1887) became Queen's Botanist, Regius Keeper and Professor, and held these appointments until his death in 1887. During his term of office the Arboretum was opened to the public.

Surrounded as it now is on all sides by public roads, no further extension of the Garden upon its present site can be made.

Regius Keepers (R.K.)

from the

Foundation of the Garden.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, . .	Born 1639? R.K. 12th January, 1699?* Retired 1715. Died 24th June, 1719.
WILLIAM ARTHUR, . .	R.K. 10th May, 1715. Died 1716.
CHARLES ALSTON, . .	Born 1683. R.K. 30th June, 1716. Died 22nd November, 1760.
JOHN HOPE . . .	Born 10th May, 1725. R.K. 13th April, 1761 Died 10th November, 1786.
DANIEL RUTHERFORD, .	Born 3rd November, 1749. R.K. 20th December, 1786. Died 15th December, 1819.
ROBERT GRAHAM, . .	Born 7th December, 1786. R.K. 31st January, 1820. Died 7th August, 1845.
JOHN HUTTON BALFOUR, .	Born 15th September, 1808. R.K. 8th November, 1845. Retired 1880. Died 11th February, 1884.
ALEXANDER DICKSON, .	Born 21st February, 1836. R.K. 28th April, 1880. Died 30th December, 1887.
ISAAC BAYLEY BALFOUR, .	Born 31st March, 1853. R.K. 5th April, 1888.

* This is the date of a Royal Warrant from William III., and no earlier one has been found.

Principal Gardeners (P.G.) from the Year 1756.

(The Names of those preceding Williamson are not yet known.)

JOHN WILLIAMSON, . .	P.G. 1756? Died September, 1780.
MALCOLM M'COIG, . .	P.G. 1st January, 1782? Died 25th February, 1789.
ROBERT MENZIES, . .	P.G. 1789? Died 1799?
JOHN MACKAY, . . .	Born 25th December, 1772. P.G. February, 1800. Died 14th April, 1802.
GEORGE DON, . . .	Born October, 1764? P.G. December, 1802? Resigned 1806? Died 15th January, 1814.
THOMAS SOMMERVILLE, .	Born 1783? P.G. 1807? Died 17th March, 1810.
WILLIAM M'NAB, . . .	Born 12th August, 1780. P.G. April, 1810. Died 1st December, 1848.
JAMES M'NAB, . . .	Born 25th April, 1810. P.G. 1st January, 1849. Died 19th November, 1878.
JOHN SADLER, . . .	Born 3rd February, 1837. P.G. 13th January, 1879. Died 9th December, 1882.
ROBERT LINDSAY, . .	Born 7th May, 1846. P.G. 3rd March, 1883. Retired 31st March, 1896.
ADAM DEWAR RICHARDSON,	Born 12th September, 1857. P.G. 1st April, 1896. Resigned 31st May, 1902.
ROBERT LEWIS HARROW, .	Born 26th March, 1867. P.G. 1st June, 1902.

Features of the Garden.

The method through which the Garden was built up by successive additions resulted in an absence of combination between its several parts, in great measure a consequence of want of adequate funds to make the necessary alterations in the grounds. During the past eighteen years, in which the Garden has been wholly under the administration of the Commissioners of H.M. Works, the bringing about of this combination has been in progress. The work is not yet completed, and the Plan of the Garden which is attached to this sketch shows the area of the Garden as it is laid out at this date—October, 1907. Future editions will show further changes as the work of reconstruction proceeds.

From its foundation the Botanic Garden has been devoted to the teaching of Botany, and its usefulness in this respect has determined the laying out of its area.

Herbaceous Garden.—A considerable space is occupied by a collection of herbaceous plants arranged for study in natural orders.

Rock Garden.—There is an extensive rockwork upon which alpine and rarer herbaceous plants are cultivated.

Arboretum.—The whole of the western area of the Garden is in process of arrangement as an Arboretum of trees and shrubs, and the positions of some of the chief genera are indicated on the plan. The Coniferæ are now placed in the ground adjacent to the Rock Garden.

Herbaceous Border.—Along the North Boundary of the Arboretum a mixed Herbaceous Border has been planted.

The **Plant-Houses** are still in process of reconstruction. So far as they have been rearranged at the present time they consist of a long range to the north of the herbaceous collection, composed of a Central Green-house (**C**), from the sides of which two Corridors run east and west. In the Entrance Porch (**D**) to the Central Green-house is a collection of Insectivorous Plants.

From the Eastern Corridor two houses project to the south—one (**A**) occupied by Plants of Dry Regions, the other (**B**) containing Economic Plants of both Tropical and Temperate Regions. The House terminating the Eastern end of this Corridor is one of the old and decayed plant-houses, to which visitors are not admitted pending its reconstruction. To the south side of the Western Corridor are attached two houses—one (**E**) for Orchids and one (**F**) for Plants of Tropical and Warm Regions. The western end of the Corridor opens into a domed house (**G**) for Ferns of Temperate Regions, and attached to it are two houses running southwards, one of which (**H**) is occupied by Tropical Ferns, and the other (**I**) is used as a Heath House. From the northern wing of this domed house opens a house (**J**) devoted to monocotylous Plants of Tropical and Warm Regions, specially Aroids, Scitamineæ, Liliaceæ, and Amaryllidaceæ; Pitcher Plants are also provided for in this house. Out of this opens the house (**K**) for Bromeliads; and in another house (**L**) opening from this is a collection of plants requiring warm temperate environment. Behind the western end of the Front Range there is a Temperate House (**M**) for Palms, Tree-Ferns and Coniferæ, and a Palm-House (**N**).

Adjoining Inverleith Row is a group of buildings including the **Museum** (**O**), the **Laboratories** (**P**), and the **Lecture Hall** (**Q**).

The **Museum** contains a series of exhibits illustrating the form and life-history of plants, and these are arranged so as to facilitate their use in teaching.

Herbarium and Library.—In the southern portion of the Garden is the Herbarium and Library (**R**). It contains a fair representation of the Floras of the world, and the herbarium of plants belonging to the University of Edinburgh is deposited here.

The **Ladies' Cloak-Room** is at (**T**) at the side of the path leading along the eastern boundary. A **Gentlemen's Lavatory** will be found at (**S**).

From the higher ground of the Arboretum—at the point marked (**V**) on the plan—a fine panoramic view of the City of Edinburgh, flanked on the east by Arthur's Seat, and on the west by the Pentland Hills, is obtained.

Teaching in the Garden.

Special instruction in the sciences underlying the practice of Horticulture and Forestry is provided for the Staff of the Garden. The course of instruction is spread over three years, and consists of lectures upon, and practical instruction in, the sciences taught. A Reading-room and Library is also provided for members of the Staff going through the course. Young Gardeners or Foresters desiring admission to the Staff and the course of instruction should make application to the Regius Keeper.

The Regius Keeper from time to time gives lectures which are open to the Public. The Laboratories are open to anyone desirous of undertaking Botanical Research.

For more than a century and a half the offices of Regius Keeper of the Botanic Garden and Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh have been held by the same person, and it has become the custom that the students of the University come to the Garden for instruction in Botany.

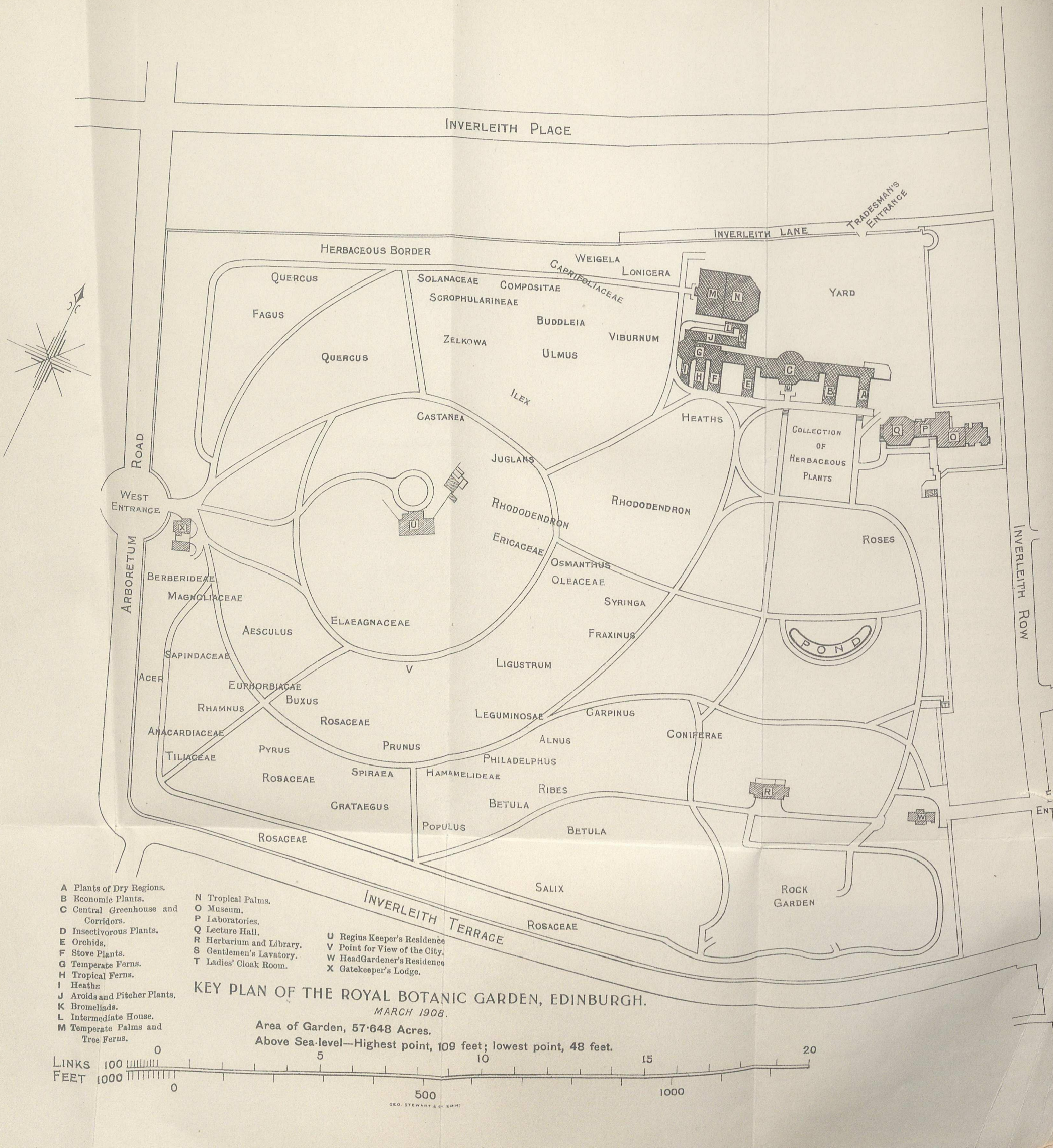
Specimens for private study are supplied, as far as the resources of the Garden will permit, to visitors and students who make written application to the Regius Keeper. Application forms may be obtained at the office of the Garden.

Enumeration of Visitors to the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, during the Years 1889-1907.

ON the 1st of April, 1889, the control of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, was vested in the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, and the Garden became subject to the "Act for the Regulation of the Royal Parks and Gardens, 1872." From the date specified the Garden was opened to the public on Sundays, and was also opened for an extended period on Week-days. The subjoined table shows the number of visitors to the Garden on Sundays and Week-days respectively during the nineteen years which have elapsed since the Garden was transferred to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works:—

Year.	Total in Year.	Total on Sundays.	Largest Number on a Sunday.	Smallest Number on a Sunday.	Total on Week Days.	Largest Number on a Week Day.	Smallest Number on a Week Day.
*1889 ...	368,219	187,457	13,935	129	180,762	3,834	50
1890 ...	446,540	216,345	11,265	91	230,195	4,032	65
1891 ...	454,083	220,543	9,445	340	233,540	3,228	76
1892 ...	437,205	218,233	13,581	149	218,972	2,666	43
1893 ...	531,232	271,893	12,860	45	259,339	3,197	40
1894 ...	526,948	268,793	13,515	68	258,155	3,153	28
1895 ...	516,608	264,497	15,227	127	252,111	5,292	26
1896 ...	516,407	296,576	13,517	527	219,831	3,825	30
1897 ...	475,210	271,730	16,001	74	203,480	3,153	20
1898 ...	443,289	258,499	12,840	123	184,790	3,234	39
1899 ...	461,686	259,424	15,161	105	202,262	2,758	30
1900 ...	561,359	324,856	17,700	268	236,503	3,667	53
1901 ...	586,461	339,229	19,256	258	247,232	4,627	45
1902 ...	522,363	295,892	15,561	165	226,471	5,461	60
1903 ...	606,184	355,310	19,583	135	250,874	4,202	41
1904 ...	639,066	367,290	20,719	374	271,776	3,564	42
1905 ...	584,546	330,995	19,859	100	253,551	2,708	60
1906 ...	699,558	394,030	21,959	84	305,528	3,760	44
1907 ...	674,208	422,899	25,601	708	251,309	3,365	40
Total for Eighteen Years,	10,051,172	5,564,491	...	...	4,486,681	...	...

* Numbers in this year for nine months only.



A Plants of Dry Regions.
B Economic Plants.
C Central Greenhouse and Corridors.
D Insectivorous Plants.
E Orchids.
F Stove Plants.
G Temperate Ferns.
H Tropical Ferns.
I Heaths.
J Aroids and Pitcher Plants.
K Bromeliads.
L Intermediate House.
M Temperate Palms and Tree Ferns.
N Tropical Palms.
O Museum.
P Laboratories.
Q Lecture Hall.
R Herbarium and Library.
S Gentlemen's Lavatory.
T Ladies' Cloak Room.
U Regius Keeper's Residence
V Point for View of the City.
W HeadGardener's Residence
X Gatekeeper's Lodge.

KEY PLAN OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN, EDINBURGH.

MARCH 1908.

Area of Garden, 57·648 Acres.

Above Sea-level—Highest point, 109 feet; lowest point, 48 feet.

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