

A GUIDE TO THE BOTANIC GARDENS
SINGAPORE.

T.F.C.

~~GUIDE~~

Draft Guide by T.F. Chipp 1921

(never published)

GUIDE TO THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Many ^einquiries are received from visitors to the Botanic Gardens for a guide to enable them to see the chief items of interest in the short time at their disposal in Singapore. No handbook of this kind has been attempted since that written by *Mr Fox* in 1889 and it is felt that an up to date booklet illustrated with typical views of the Gardens will supply a long felt want to visitors and be of interest also to the many residents who have recently arrived in this country.

For the convenience of visitors who have only a few hours at their disposal a plan of the Gardens is included and a route marked by a dotted line is suggested which will enable anyone to find the principal trees and plants of interest without difficulty. This route does not include the

Garden, and visitors desiring to visit it are recommended to make an appointment at the Garden's office for a guide.

The suggested tour is marked out in the Gardens by sign boards painted with a number and ~~the~~ ^{an arrow.} ~~road~~. These numbers are inserted on the map and will help the visitors to fix the locality.

A catalogue of the species of plants grown in the Gardens is published separately ~~and~~ ^{and} also ~~is~~ a list of plants which from time to time become surplus to the requirements of the Gardens and are available for sale to the public.

A bulletin known as "The Garden's Bulletin" is published quarterly, giving accounts of recent work and observations carried out in the gardens, and a summary of articles published in other journals that are likely to be of local interest. This bulletin was founded by Mr. Ridley in 1891 and first published under the title of

The Agricultural Bulletin of the Malay Peninsula

subsequently changing

to Agricultural Bulletin of the Straits and Federated Malay ^{States} in 1901.

On the establishment of an Agricultural Departmental Bulletin

~~in~~ ^{in 1913} the title was again changed to its present

name of "The Garden's Bulletin, Straits Settlements".

The Botanic Gardens. History of the Gardens.

The first Botanic Gardens in Singapore were founded by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1822 and ^{comprised about 48 acres} were situated around the old Government House on the north east side of Fort Canning hill. These Gardens were abolished in 1829 and it was not until 1859 when a number of residents

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of Singapore established a Floricultural and Horticultural Society, under the title of The Singapore Agri-Horticultural Society, and obtained a grant from Government of about 45 acres of abandoned land between Napier, Cluny, and ~~the~~ Garden Road *that the present Botanic Gardens came into existence, for their garden. ~~By this Society the present Botanic Gardens owe their origin, and they have been developed around the site originally granted.~~*

Through hoping to benefit Agriculture, the Society's first object was to create a pleasure garden as an alternative to the Esplanade and a place where a band could play, and in 1861 if not in 1860 a regimental band is recorded as having played on the site of the present bandstand. Except during the period of the war, the Regiments stationed in Singapore have very kindly continued this courtesy, and the *large numbers* the ~~crowds~~ that are present in the Gardens on the occasion of band performances testify to *their* ~~its~~ popularity.

Almost from the very beginning the Society had obtained the part time services of Mr. Lawrence Niven as Superintendent and it is to his energies that the early development of the Gardens is due, and the general features that he planned have ~~not~~ not been changed since. In the year 1874, the Agril-Horticultural Society, feeling that their financial position was not such as would enable them to develop the Gardens in the way they intended, requested the Government to take over the charge, that ~~they~~ ^{the Gardens} might be placed on a proper scientific footing. This proposal was accepted and Mr. James Murton, was sent out by the Director of the *Royal Botanic* ~~Kew~~ ^{Kew,} Gardens as Superintendent.

Mr. Murton during the five years he was in charge, chiefly devoted his attention to the introduction of new plants from other parts of the world, and in a very short time he more than doubled the number of species in

cultivation.

In 1880 he resigned his appointment and was succeeded by Mr. Cantley who was transferred from Mauritius. Under Mr. Cantley's direction, the Gardens sphere of influence was extended to include forestry, and it was from this beginning that the present Forestry Department of the country originated. The Gardens were extended so as to include the Military Reserve, now known as the Economic Garden, and that part was chiefly devoted to forest nurseries and the introduction of forest trees from other countries.

In 1888 Mr. Cantley died and was succeeded by Mr. Ridley, who held the post of Director till his retirement in 1912. During his term of office the excellent Herbarium of higher plants and ferns of the Malay Peninsula was built up; the planting and development of the Para Rubber industry took place; and the publication of the results of the work done by the Gardens ^{staff} took the form of a bulletin.

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Many separate papers, and the "Materials for a Flora of the Malay Peninsula."

On Mr. Ridley's retirement in 1912

he was succeeded by Mr. Burkill, the present Director.

THE ZOO.

In 1875 the Government decided to maintain a collection of animals in the Gardens, representative of the local fauna. Large numbers of gifts of large and small animals rapidly accumulated and considerable expense was ~~entailed~~ ^{entailed} in fitting up the necessary accommodation. A house with enclosure and a wallow for the Rhinoceros ~~was~~ ^{were} made at the foot of the Lake; ~~the~~ Deer were accommodated between the Lake and Garden Road; the Kangaroos and Emus were by the present.

office; the carnivora were housed on the north east side
of the Bandstand Hill; the monkeys near the present Herbarium. 8

The expense of the buildings and maintenance of
the animals however, proved too much for the Government grants,
and when in 1876 some evilly disposed person killed in one night
a Bear, the Emu and ~~the~~ ^{a Carowary}, and when shortly afterwards
several of the larger animals died, it was decided to limit the
collection to small animals only. By 1879, only the deer and
a few small animals and birds remained, and shortly afterwards
the idea of the Zoo was definitely abandoned and the
collection dispersed.

~~The~~

The Gardens.

The Botanic Gardens, are situated in the Tanglin district of Singapore and are about three miles from the town. They consist of the original Botanic Gardens of about 80 acres, and the Economic Gardens of about 100 acres. The site is undulating the highest point being about 200 ft. above sea level. The climate is hot and moist, the temperature is equable the mean only varying between 78° and 82° F throughout the year. Rain is frequent, in 1919 the longest spell without rain was five days, whilst in the wettest period, at the end of December, it often rains for two or three days consecutively. In 1919 the greatest amount of rain in 24 hours was 6.07 inches. This latter fact fully accounts for the ^{scarcity} ~~poverty~~ of flowers, for the sharp heavy showers effectually ~~spoil~~ ^{spoil} ~~ruin~~ any — exposed flower

ROUTE.

Shortly after leaving the cross roads at Tanglin the visitor ~~can~~ sees the principal entrance to the Gardens marked out by four white pillars, the two taller ones surmounted by glass globes. These pillars were erected in 1885 and the globes placed in position in 1886.

On entering the gardens one sees the main road which leads to the Bandstand lying straight ahead, ~~is~~ bordered by flower beds illustrating the best varieties of *Cannas*, which form bright splashes of colour against the green of the lawn.

To the right lawn A stretches to the Gardens' Office and is bounded to the north by the Herbarium Ring Road. The collection of trees and shrubs here exhibited is well worth a few minutes inspection. Immediately on the right of the main entrance is

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a fine specimen of the Giant Orchid, *Grammatoplyllum*¹¹,
speciosum, whose long stems hang in graceful curves from
its foothold in the fork of a Rain Tree, *Pithecolobium*
Samaan. ~~Many~~ Behind it, a little further from the
entrance is a large tree of the Nutmeg family, of
considerable botanical interest, for it is believed to be
the only specimen of its kind in existence, *Myristica*
pendulina. As it has unisexual ~~the~~ female flowers it
cannot produce seed and ~~its reproduction is~~ ^{the species} ~~it~~ will
cease to exist with the death of this specimen unless
other means of reproduction prove successful.

Several Coniferae may be seen dotted about.
They have chiefly been introduced from Australia, New
Caledonia and Norfolk Island, and are quite unusual at
such a low elevation in Malaya.

A group of trees ~~presenting~~ ^{resembling} very much in
appearance ~~to~~ Pine trees are *Casuarina semina*

a pretty and graceful tree, and very different from ^{12.}
the ordinary *Casuarina equisetifolia* which can also be seen
near by.

Two bold clumps of the yellow stem bamboo,
Schizostachyum brachycladum, form a pleasing contrast
to the general green of the surrounding trees.

Close to the road is a heavy mass of the climber
Bignonia magnifica whose delicate mauve flowers
splashed with crimson and primrose, provide a pleasing
~~effect~~ ^{effect}. It has clambered over a specimen of the Ceylon
Iron Wood, *Messua ferrea*, whose flowers are used in
India for scenting clothes.

Other specimens which may be noted in passing
are the graceful fan palm with drooping leaf points
Livistona inermis, and at the back of the lawn
small specimens of the South American *Passiflora* tree

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Hura crepitans, whose fruits explode with a rifle-like detonation; ~~and~~ the Sausage Tree of the tropical African savannah, *Kigelia pinnata*; and two specimens of *Hevea confusa*, very like the Para Rubber Tree, *Hevea brasiliensis*, but with a very poor quality latex and with a dangerous ability to deteriorate the Para Rubber Tree by cross fertilisation. Care is taken to prevent these trees from flowering so as to avoid any risks to 'rubber' in this country.

On the left of the main entrance lawn L extends as far as the lake. The most interesting plants here are the specimens of *Elaeis guineensis*, the West African Oil Palm; a tree of Para Rubber, *Hevea brasiliensis*, to which Malaya owes so much; and the Travellers' Palm, *Ravenala speciosa*, from the leaf bases of which a quantity of pure fresh water

can be obtained.

The chief feature of this lawn, however, is the two large clumps of the Sago Palm, *Metroxylon* *lance* from which the Sago of commerce is obtained.

.It is a native of New Guinea and is largely cultivated for the valuable flour obtained from the stems. The prepared flour is commercially known as sago and forms a valuable article of export from this Colony. The stem when fully developed, is cut down and divided into pieces from three to four feet in length. The outer bark having been removed, the soft pith is scraped out by means of various scrapers and pounded in water, removing the starchy matter from the fibres of the stem and holding the former in suspension. This mixture is allowed to percolate through the interstices of a very fine mesh - usually a piece of cloth. The starchy matter on hardening, is known as sago meal. By various methods of treatment, flake and pearl sago are obtained from this meal or flour. It may be noted that the Sago Palm yields the largest amount of nourishment per area of any

known plant, one stem often yielding 266 lbs. of flour, while a good plant may have three or four stems mature at the same time.

Close to the second clump of Sago Palm is a small water lily pond, at present occupied chiefly by *Ninnoantheum cristatum*, whose white star-like flowers make a pretty show in the early morning. The small fish to be seen in the pond are considered to be of use in destroying the larvae of the Anopheles mosquito. Before reaching the lake there is another small pond fed through three giant clam shells. This was originally a wallow for the Rhinoceros. At present it contains specimens of the Paper Reed of Syria and Tropical Africa, *Cyperus papyrus*, and the blue flowered water hyacinth, *Eichornia crassipes*, locally grown by the Chinese as a pig food. It comes from Tropical

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America, and is closely related to the "Water Soldier" which causes so much damage by choking streams.

Between this pond and the lake is a good specimen of *Ficus Benyamina* whose aerial roots hang down in dense tufts to the water's edge. In its branches can be seen many specimens of mistletoe whose yellow green leaves stand out conspicuously against the dark green of the fig tree itself. One must also here notice the fine example of *Podocarpus cupressina*, a native of the higher altitudes of Malaya.

The lake itself is about 2 acres in extent and from three to nine feet deep. In the early morning the water lilies, white, pink, red, and deep blue are a lovely sight, whilst on the far side overhanging trees of *Jacaranda mimosaefolia* shed masses of

mauve blue flowers on the lake and paths around. ¹⁶

On the island are fine specimens of the Screw Pine, *Pandanus*, and the local Hibong Palm, *Oncosperma horrida*.

Striking off to the right round a finely spreading specimen of the Waringin, *Ficus Benjamina*, and taking the small path under the bamboo clumps between lawns A and B one crosses the Herbarium Ring Road, to the top of the knoll where once stood the aviaries. To the left are beautifully grown specimens of the native Tembusu tree, *Cyrtophyllum fragrans*, perhaps the most graceful and shapely of our indigenous trees, and well suited for planting in open park like stretches or in avenues.

Along the Ring Road may be seen specimens of

Wallichia disticha, a ~~plant~~ palm with its leaves arranged in two rows ^{in one plane} on opposite sides the stem. Above one is *Albizia moluccana*, whose flat crown and whitish stem make it one of our most conspicuous jungle trees. When in flower their trees are a mass of white and the drone of the insect visitors is heard at a considerable distance.

The small path we now follow is bordered by the graceful feather-leaved palm *Rhopaloblaste besandera* from the Moluccas, and at the top of the path is a remarkably fine mass of *Bougainvillea glabra*, climbing to a height of 20 feet and in its season covered with deep mauve "flowers".

Continuing our walk we pass the Office, ~~and~~ Herbarium and Laboratory on the right. On the left is a small bush of *Myristica fragrans*, the nutmeg of commerce, whilst each

side the path is a large specimen of the Bornean palm ¹⁸
Corypha Bobanga. Here also will be seen specimens of *Arancaria*
from Norfolk Island, all that now remain of an
avenue that once bordered a road connecting the main
Entrance to the office. These "pines" are very subject to the
attacks of white ants and only three of the original avenue
are now standing.

On lawn on our right is one of the earliest
and most representative collections of palms in the Gardens.
~~Their variety~~ of the variety in their manner of growth and
shape of leaf is admirably contrasted.

In crossing the Herbarium Ring Road again one
must pause to notice another bold clump of the yellow-
stem Bamboo, *Schizostachyum brachycladum*, and some
specimens of the brilliant flowering shrubs *Amherstia nobilis*,

Saraca thaipingensis, and *Brownea grandiceps*. The spotted '9
pale yellowish clusters of drooping young leaves of the latter
contrast strangely with the horizontal dark green older leaves.

The pillar placed in the middle of our path was to prevent carriages driving up to the aviary, and ~~is~~ forms ^{one of the few} ~~another~~

remaining links with the times of the Zoo.

Facing us on the point of lawn B is a specimen tree of the Funeral Cypress, *Cupressus funebris*, in its general aspect not unlike the Yew of northern climes.

One now takes the path ^{opposite} bordered each side with fine clumps of the Red Seeding Wax Palm *Cyrtostylis lakka*, known to the Malays as the *Pinang Rajah* or King of Palms. These palms are very slow growing

but are well worth their place for the brilliant scarlet.

On the left a little way down the main road is a large spreading specimen of the Angerona tree, *Pterocarpus indicus*, for many years the favourite roadside tree in Malayan towns, when shedding its flowers it paved the roads with a carpet of royal yellows and provides a most delightful sight.

Unfortunately it is very subject to forest ailments and is now distributed.

colouring of the leaf base sheaths.

On lawn B are to be seen speciesⁿ of the Serpⁿ tree,
Cassia fistula which at flowering time in a
 mass of golden yellow reminding one of the Laburnum in an
 English spring. ^f Here also is a small bush of *Eugenia*
Caryophyllata, the Clove Tree, once a common tree in
 cultivation in Singapore but abandoned since the
 ravishing fungus attacked in 1860.

On the left is a terrace formerly devoted to roses. The climate of Singapore is not propitious to this Queen of Flowers, and of late years masses of Carnas have appeared here instead. The roots of the surrounding trees, however, have extended and so seriously interfered with the flower beds that several have had to be ~~ground~~ ^{grasses} over. One of the chief offenders in this respect is a tall specimen of the Flame of the Forest, *Poinciana regia*, whose dense covering of brilliant scarlet flowers makes it well worthy of its name.

Ascending the steps one is on the lower terrace which nearly encircles the bandstand, ~~and here is:~~

On the right is a tall yellowish leaved shrub of *Cyrtocarpus* coca, from the scarlet berries of which cocaine is obtained.

Turning to the left we proceed along the terrace which is devoted to flower beds and shrubs of brilliant foliage or striking and ornamental flowers.

an attempt at a tropical flower garden with beds of brilliantly coloured flowers and foliage. If one turns to the left and walks round part of the circle, one can see a few of these beds and one must also notice the dense masses of ferns which are unbidden guests in the branches of the trees and which after a time defeat their own object, by their very weight breaking down their patient hosts.

In passing one should notice the fine specimens of *Poclocarpus neglectus* and the Ru Bokit *Dacrydium* *elatum*, both natives of the higher mountains and two specimens of the African Oil Palm, *Elaeis* *guineensis*. On the left down towards the lake can be seen the crowns of an avenue of the Cabbage Palm, *Sabal palmetto*. One also has opportunities of seeing the

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Below the path on the left is a small bed with
the climbing Aristolochia whose bizarre shaped flowers are
probably as curious as any and have earned for it the
fanciful name of the Dutchman's Pipe.

On arriving at the steps whence one obtains a glimpse
of the Sultan of Johore's Palace of Dyersall, uninhabited
since the fire of , one turns to the right and is
on the top of the Bandstand Hill, the oldest part of
the Gardens. Here one cannot fail to be struck with
the beauty and grace of the tall sentinel like palms,
which provide such a delightful setting to the Bandstand
itself. The floor of the Bandstand is of white sand, and
here between 5 and 6 pm, when there is no band playing,
is a happy play ground for the children who come
with their spades and buckets until the evening shadows
begin to fall.

Whilst a fine specimen of the Royal Palm, *Roystonea regia*, can be seen on the right, rising to a good height above the roof.

with their spades and buckets until the evening shadows begin to fall.

on leaving the Bandstand one should pass down the Office Gate Road for a short distance and then turn to the left and down the flight of steps to the Exhibition house.

These steps are always bordered with ~~seed plants~~ ^{p-t plants} grouped so as to present a blaze of colour, ~~clinging with the plants~~ displayed for the ~~thing~~ ^{whilst} being.

The path running along the front of the house is bordered with an ever flowering display of the local purple and white Malayan Orchid *Spathoglottis plicata*

Clambering on
whose straw coloured ~~flowers~~ ^{flowers} ~~are so~~ ^{are so} beautifully scented *Dipladenia* ~~is~~ ^{is}

The Exhibition House was erected in 1884 at a cost of \$6000 primarily for the purpose of local Flower Shows for which it is admirably adapted. The last of these shows held was in ~~1911~~ since when the local shows held in different parts of the country have rather supplanted

ted the original central shows at Singapore.

a/ *Chonemorpha Reedii*

which is covered by the ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~central~~ ^{central} ~~house~~ ^{house} 10 (20)
Grouped around the centre piece of the house is a

constantly changing collection of flowering pot plants. The
walks on either side are bordered by dense masses of brightly
coloured foliage plants, ~~palms, aroids,~~ of which the *Antiarium* is to be seen
in all its varieties.

At the back of the house one finds a
collection of ferns and ~~and~~ ^{fern and} like plants/whilst one side walk
is devoted to an exhibition of desert plants rarely seen in this
tropical climate. It is estimated that there are at least 3000
plants in this house.

Passing from this house by the northern exit one
enters the Begonia House where ~~On~~ ^{On} the central stage is a
very representative collection of the infinite variety of
colour and shape displayed by tropical *Begonias* and *Colatium*.
On the stage next to the Exhibition House are shown the more
rare kinds of orchids as they come into flower. One should

and leaving the collection of
Scitamineae, the Ginger Plant, on the right-

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also notice the fine specimen of *Coigea ~~lanceolata~~*, covering
the trees at the back of this house with a wall of ~~brick-red~~^{scarlet}
blossoms.

On leaving the house one sees a pergola covered
by *Carioversis maxima* whose large white flowers are
beautifully scented in their season, and *Piper* between tubs
of species of *Hedyotis*, the sweet scent of whose flowers
fills the air around, one crosses the road and returns up

the incline to the lower Bandstand River Road. Turning
to the right one passes a fine specimen of *Mauritius Hemp*,
Furcraea sellosa, thus an opportunity of ascertaining how
well the giant Hibiscus palm of Malaya meets the name
of *Quercus laevis*.

A little further on, at the bottom of the steps on the right, is
a young specimen of the Upas Tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*, from the
fruits of which a virulent poison is obtained and used for poisoning
arrows and darts.

Arrived at the top of Macaula Avenue, so called from the
name of Macaula.

After leaving the Basquin house, one proceeds
along the path leading to the propagating pits for a short while
and then turns sharply to the left on the steps and back
on to the lower Bandstand Ring Road, then turning to the right
one arrives at the head of Macaula Avenue. On one's right
hand side is a fine specimen of the local jungle tree
Merrillia sarkyottiana carrying on
it a splendid example of a jungle liane whose snake-like

could give one a vivid idea of the struggle for life that goes ²⁹
on in wild nature. Facing one but slightly to the left is a ^{some time}
beautiful ^{Malayan} tree ^{Acacia mangium} whilst down Meranti Avenue itself one catches a
glimpse of the magnificent collection of palms in the Palm
Valley. At one's feet one generally finds the ground covered
with ^{the} scarlet gold rimmed tulip-like flowers of *Spathodea*
Campanulata, a native of tropical Africa, whose flowered
covered crowns often bid fair to rival the Flame of the Forest.

If one here has time before inspecting the Palm
Valley it is well worth while turning to the right down Leare
Road to walk through the part of the gardens still kept under
one of the few original pieces of jungle in Singapore

On the right of Leare Road is the Fern Rockery
built in 1884 when labour was well paid at the sum of \$4⁰⁰ per month
monthly. It contains a good collection of our indigenous
ferns conspicuous amongst them being the large *Angiopteris*
eyelet, the *Pakis gadjah*, or elephant fern of the Malays, and specimens
of *Ptychocarpus singaporensis*.

At the bottom of Liama Road one enters the jungle by a footpath on the left. The first part of one's walk is rather open for here during the past few years, a fungus pest has played havoc with the vegetation, all except the biggest trees having been killed right off, ~~and~~ growths of ferns springing up in the opened spaces. After the path leads westwards, however, one sees the untouched jungle and can there visualize the excellent opportunities one has of getting lost ~~one~~ off the beaten track, and the difficulty of cutting one's way through the mass of creepers and undergrowth.

On emerging from the jungle path one finds oneself at the bottom of Maranta Avenue,

and then ^{was} to the right to inspect

the Palm Valley. The first thing to notice as one goes along
the Palm Valley road is the collection of Retans (Malacca
canes) which are seen growing on the left, and pulling their

snake-like coils up to the tops of the trees by the admirably adapted whip-like strands plentifully furnished with sharp hooked spines.

Following down the road one passes ~~to~~ the outside of the jungle on ~~the~~ right and can notice the high banks

the Resam of the Malays

of the bracket like fern *Gleichenia dichotoma* ~~is~~ *the* intrusion into the forest area in a recently cleared area in the Resam

the Resam of the Malays is a fern which is common in the forest area in a recently cleared area in the Resam of the Malays. It is a fern which is common in the forest area in a recently cleared area in the Resam of the Malays.

obtaining a field.

At the end of the Palm Valley road one sees the white pillars marking the Clary Road entrance to the Gardens and at this point one must begin to retrace one's steps by cutting across the grass to the left and down on to the road in the bottom of the Palm Valley. Thence turning northwards one passes the nursery on the right and following the path up the Palm Valley, ~~one~~ has an opportunity of retarding the infinite

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(1) Observed in the forest on the right side of the road, - the same
 as the one seen at the station. It has a thick, woody stem
 and a, whose stems are about 1/2 inch in diameter. -
 I have seen above ^{them} a few specimens of
 the same species, *Hypericum costatum*, from which
 the name *Hypericum* is derived.

A little further, but on the right is a large leaved tree
 Hibiscus with yellow ~~flowers~~ dark colored flowers, very unlike
 the Hibiscus shrubs so common in the gardens and hedges.

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variety to be found in tropical and subtropical palms.

Arrived at the head of the Palm Valley one
more one passes the island clumps of the Red Sealing Wax
Palm and strikes a small path running to the right of
Mangrove Avenue, and bordered with beautiful specimens of the
palm

Away on the right is the Tjersfall cave Entrance the road to
it being bordered with young palms, *Arenga saccharifera* ^{from the juice of which} the true
gula or sugar one appreciates so much in the "Gula Malacca" pudd-
ings *is obtained*. On the slopes ^{beyond} ~~across~~ the ^{palms} *Arenga* one sees some
very graceful specimens of the small leaved fig tree *Ficus*
beniamina and the Tambusu tree, *Eugenia cyrtophyllum*, and a young
specimen at the corner, of the *Columba* but palm of Brazil, *Attalea Columba*.

The path now follows along the top of the dell to
the lake. ^{OP} If one has time it is well worth while going
down the steps on the right and wandering between the

rockeries of coral amongst the masses of ferns and vegetation.

On reaching the lake the path skirts the eastern edge until it joins the Main Gate Road, down which we retrace our steps to the ^{main} ~~principal~~ entrance, ~~with our long walk, but truly grateful for the beautiful sights which nature has provided.~~

Thanks are due to Mr J. Anderson for permission to use some of the accompanying photographs. The remaining photographs were taken by Mr _____ of the _____ to whom I am greatly indebted.

T. F. C.

notices for inside the front cover.

The following publications have been obtained from the Botanic Gardens, Singapore.

The Gardens' Bulletin, published as material becomes available, approximately quarterly. Contains the results of work carried out in the Botanic Gardens, and notes of interest abstracted from current scientific botanical periodicals. Price \$5 a volume of 12 numbers, or 50 cts a copy.

A Guide to the Botanic Gardens, Singapore. An illustrated guide ^{and map} to the Gardens, with a brief note on ~~the~~ ^{his} ~~territory~~ ^{territory}. Price \$1.

Index of Plants. A systematically arranged list of the plants in cultivation in the Botanic Gardens, Singapore. Price \$1.

Lists of Plants. A list of plants, with their prices, which may be obtained from the Botanic Gardens Singapore and the Waterfall Gardens, Penang. Free.

A Host Index of Fungi of the Malay Peninsula. A ~~list~~ list of all known fungi found on Malayan Plants. Reprinted from papers published in the Gardens' Bulletin. Price 50 cts a copy.