

spare, and may be sent. Of shrubs, rosemary, lavender, lavender cotton, box, woodbine, and many others should be planted.

The trustees, in their circular, refer to several early gardening books which give accounts of the plants in cultivation in the latter part of the sixteenth century, but they omit to mention the excellent book by the late Canon Ellacombe, a keen student of Shakespeare, whose "Plant-lore and Garden Craft of Shakespeare" is a mine of useful information on the plants in cultivation in Shakespeare's day. The list of plants grown in the garden at Bitton vicarage in 1831, reprinted in the recently published memoir of Canon Ellacombe, might also well represent what would have been found in a garden three hundred years ago, and should be referred to by those anxious to assist in the good work.

Fortunately, there are still collections of the old roses from which it may be possible to supply plants for the "Great Garden." Anyone having any of the old-fashioned plants suitable for the garden should send them to Mr. Frederick C. Wellstood, secretary to the trust, Shakespeare's Great Garden, New Place, Stratford-on-Avon, by whom they will be gratefully acknowledged. The names of the donors will be preserved at Nash's House, adjoining New Place, which was once the property of Thomas Nash, the husband of Shakespeare's granddaughter Elizabeth.

There are probably many people who would wish to take part in this interesting tribute to Shakespeare's memory, but have no flowers to send; contributions in money from such will be equally acceptable, and should be sent to the secretary to the trust.

A RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR NEW ZEALAND.

UNDER the will of the late Thomas Cawthorn, of Nelson, New Zealand, the sum of 240,000l. was left for the founding of a technical institute. The trustees were unanimous in desiring that the Cawthorn Institute should be a research institution, and appointed a private commission of scientific men to advise as to the best method of procedure. The commission consisted of Sir J. C. Wilson, President of the N.Z. Board of Agriculture, Profs. Benham, Easterfield, Marshall, and Worley, and Dr. Leonard Cockayne. At the request of the trustees, the commissioners have consented to become an honorary advisory board. The main recommendations of the commission have been adopted by the trustees. The chief work of the institute is to be "instruction in and performance of scientific research; such research to be definitely related to the industries of Nelson and of the Dominion."

A beautiful, well-wooded site overlooking Tasman Bay has been secured, the area being approximately 20 acres and the distance from Nelson about three miles. It is expected that the buildings will be commenced at an early date. At the last meeting of the trustees it was decided, with

NO. 2618, VOL. 104]

the approval of the advisory board, to offer the position of director to Prof. T. H. Easterfield, professor of chemistry at Victoria College (University of New Zealand), Wellington, who has accepted the position. Mr. T. Rigg, of the Cambridge School of Agriculture, a New Zealand 1851 Exhibitioner, has been appointed agricultural chemist; other staff appointments will be made shortly.

A liberal scheme of scholarships and fellowships is arranged, so that university graduates may be attracted to carry out investigations under the guidance of members of the staff.

An annual "Cawthorn Lecture" has been established. The 1917 lecture was delivered by Prof. Easterfield on "The Aims and Ideals of the Cawthorn Institute"; the next lecturer was Prof. Benham, and the lecturer in 1919 was Dr. L. Cockayne.

Questions having been raised as to the legal right of the trustees to establish a research institute, an originating summons was taken out under the Declaratory Judgments Act. The decision of Mr. Justice Chapman was to the effect that the scheme set out in the report of the commissioners falls, in its main features, within the terms of the testator's intentions. It is proposed to introduce a Bill embodying the chief points of the judgment in the New Zealand Parliament next session.

Though it is intended that the work of the institute is to have a distinct economic bearing, it has been made clear that the trustees recognise that no sharp line can be drawn between technical and scientific research, and that the term "technical" will be understood in a broad and liberal sense.

DR. CYRIL G. HOPKINS.

STUDENTS of agricultural science in all countries will learn with regret of the death on October 6 of Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, the distinguished head of the department of agronomy in the University of Illinois. Dr. Hopkins had for the past twelve months been studying the exhausted soils of Greece under the auspices of the American Red Cross. He had written his report, seen it translated into Greek, and received a decoration from the King of the Hellenes. He was on his way home, but when three days out from Gibraltar was suddenly struck down with congestion of the brain, with malarial complications.

Dr. Hopkins's chief service to agriculture was his urgent and persistent advocacy of the need for the honest and adequate use of fertilisers. His region of operations was the State of Illinois, of which he had a very extensive knowledge. It was the present writer's privilege to accompany him on an agricultural tour through this State in 1912, and to learn at first hand some of his interesting agricultural deductions and conclusions. Dr. Hopkins's critical scientific outlook was manifested in his lectures and writings. Besides being popular with his students, he had a great faculty for getting on well with farmers, and was obviously a welcome guest in their homes. English agri-