Linnean Society and formerly editor of the *Chemical Gazette*. In 1840, the *Annals* merged with the *Magazine of Natural History*, begun in 1828, and survived. But most naturalist periodicals did not. The *Entomological Magazine*, which lasted from 1833 to 1838, and the *Entomologist* from 1840 to 1842, are cases in point. Despite the risks, attempts did not end, and general enthusiasm for the idea remained alive. This was particularly true among young biologists seeking some sort of corporate identity.

By 1850 many [illegible] scientists like Huxley and [illegible] Darwin [illegible] for [illegible] to "follow science," but the [illegible] few scientific appointments which existed in [illegible]

biology, even the British Association had paid little attention to the claims of naturalists. Apart from a few government posts, naturalists as a group lacked status and position in society. The classic social remedy in Victorian Britain lay in association.

Isolation at Kew weighed on the young Joseph Hooker, who complained to Huxley that naturalists never met "except by pure accident and seldom then as naturalists and if we want to introduce a mutual friend it is only by [illegible] Without some recognized place or resort the

[illegible]

© 1969 Nature Publishing Group