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In Memoriam:
MISS I. KELLAM-SMITH

It is with very great regret that we have to record the death on Easter Sunday, 1968, of Miss I. Kellam-Smith, the Assistant Secretary.

Miss Kellam-Smith was one of our Foundation members, volunteering to serve on the Committee which was set up at the Inaugural Meeting in February, 1963. Very soon she offered to undertake the duties of minuting secretary and extended her work to include the duplicating of our notices. In December, 1964, she suffered a serious heart attack and from then on she was unable to attend committee meetings. Her work at home continued however, and she remained a staunch and most valuable counsellor in whatever difficulties the young Society encountered. In her companion and friend Miss Ella Filmore she found inestimable help and comfort. We like to remember that she was thus able to attend most of our country visits to Wisley and Windsor and the garden parties given by our members.

Her other great interest during these years of retirement from her position as Headmistress of Wateringbury School, Kent, was as Secretary of the Channel Swimmers’ Association. She had been told that she must give up this work and the thought was heart-breaking to her. The decision did not have to be taken: she died peacefully while on a short visit to the Isle of Wight.

We extend our deepest sympathy to Miss Filmore and remain grateful in the memory of all that Miss Kellam-Smith did for the Heather Society and in the realisation of the happiness she derived from it.
At the Annual General Meeting held on April 3rd, 1968, in a Committee Room at the Royal Horticultural Society's New Hall, the proposal was made by the President, Mr. F. J. Chappie, that we should show our appreciation of the work of certain of our members by asking them to become Vice-Presidents of the Society: We therefore approached two prominent members in England and two in the U.S.A. Mr. J. P. Ardron of Sheffield, Mr. David McClintock of Kent, Mrs. Dorothy Metheny of Seattle, Washington and Mr. Harold Copeland of Chatham, Massachusetts. It was gratifying to us that all four accepted the honour.

Mr. Ardron needs no introduction. He has been the moving spirit in the Harlow Car project and thanks to him and to other keen workers in our Northern Group the extended heather garden envisaged there is taking shape. Mr. McClintock is well-known both as author and broadcaster with wide ranging interests embracing many aspects of both plant life and wild life. Mrs. Metheny whom we had the pleasure of meeting at Wisley in 1965 expects to be in the United Kingdom again in 1969. Her beautiful sketches illustrated the very fine monograph on Ericaceous plants dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Page Ballard and she is in very close contact with the Arboretum of the University of Washington. Mr. Copeland has kept up an unflagging correspondence with both Mr. Chappie and Mr. Patrick, and his garden on Cape Cod can claim to have the most extensive collection of heathers in the U.S.A. He too works in co-operation with an arboretum, the Arnold Arboretum. We are pleased to know that our former Editor, Mrs. P. Harper, now living in Connecticut has visited Mr. Copeland and other members in the vicinity.

The Bulletins which began modestly with two issues of four pages in 1967 have been extended and in 1968 we produced three, double the size. As Secretary I have been able to comment on our activities as they have occurred, thus obviating the need for an overlong Annual Report now.
New members have been listed in the three Supplements and it remains for me to state that the membership at the time of writing has reached 654.

From The Editor

To the regret of all in the Heather Society who knew her, Mrs. Harper moved to America early last year, where her husband had earlier taken up a business appointment. This was a great blow for the Society to which her talents and interests had been given so freely and charmingly and we shall miss her, no one more so than the writer of this column. Our loss is certainly gain for America's heather growers, amateur and professional, and we hope to have an increase in the membership of this Society as a result of the "missionary" journeys she expects to make! We wish for Mr. and Mrs. Harper, and young Niki, all they would ever wish for themselves.

In the preparation of this, the sixth "Year Book" I have been more than ever conscious of the number of people to whom the Editor (any editor I suppose) is indebted, and it would be most ungracious of me if I failed to put my thanks into print. Without exception the contributors of the articles willingly accepted my invitation to write for us, and what a wide variety of interesting subjects they cover. To them I send my most grateful thanks. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of her duties as Secretary/Treasurer, keeping in touch with a membership of over 650, editing three "Bulletins" a year, etc., Mrs. MacLeod somehow finds time to help the Editor in a variety of ways, and always ready to do more for all of which he is most grateful. My thanks too to Mr. B. G. London who undertook to be Advertising Manager and has done it so very well. And thanks to our printers, Messrs. Butchers of Ascot, who a year ago coped so well with names and phrases with which they were not well acquainted, and did it all with so little fuss. And last but not least, our thanks to our advertisers, to whom please give your support.
1. IN APRIL

ON LEAVES

There are, unfortunately, several large beech trees both in and near to my garden as well as some Spanish Chestnuts. The result is that from November onwards trying to keep my heathers reasonably free of leaves is an endless job. We are now at the end of the winter; the dead leaves are dry and no more are appearing. But I have learned one lesson this winter, and that is that much as I like Daboecia it is, when a few years old, the worst possible trap for leaves. I am so tired of picking them from the wiry maze of stems that I have decided to do away with most of my plants of Daboecia.

I have now two wire compounds for dead leaves, one for those of 1966/67 and another for the 1967/68 crop. I propose to use the first lot in the autumn to mulch the Azalea and heather beds.

ON Erica vagans

I have a growing feeling that whether one is particularly fond of this species or not, they are the most reliable doers of any sort. They grow into a nice light mass, and I do not remember ever having a vagans plant that failed. They also appeal to me as a type.

ON Erica cinerea

In contrast to what I have written above, I find the cinereas not always dependable. To my mind a well grown plant of 'Cevennes' is as beautiful a show of heather as any I know, but how dreadfully unreliable it is. Mrs. Letts, I believe it is, who has advanced the theory that 'Cevennes' tends to flower itself to death, but I have found my losses are no means confined to those plants with the most bloom. Much as I admire it I am afraid I am going to have to clear the bed and replant with another cultivar.
On Erica carnea

'Springwood White' is, I realise, the first in most people's choice and a wonderful plant it is, but I have a high opinion of 'Heathwood' and fancy this cultivar is not sufficiently well known. I can strongly recommend it as a sturdy, free flowering, compact shaped plant. I first saw it one September in the Trial Grounds at Wisley, and on the strength of its appearance, out of season, ordered a dozen and am well pleased with my judgement. It is now nearly No.1 carnea in my view.

'Springwood Pink' seems to me to lag a long way behind its white namesake, and I doubt if it would be so widely grown if it were not called 'Springwood.' 'King George' in my garden is a most satisfactory plant.

ON THE SIZE OF PLANTS

I wonder whether the Society could fix a minimum size for plants coming from the trade. I do not expect every grower to send fine well grown specimens which some dealers give us, but last autumn I received some which were so minute that I am always in danger of pulling them up when cultivating round them as they are nearly invisible. It would be a great pity for someone new to heather growing to receive such plants as their first experience.

2. IN AUGUST

IN PRAISE OF CALLUNAS

We all think highly of the carneas when they make such a brave show at a time when there is little else, but I fancy that all would agree that for quality the best of the Callunas must come first. 'H. E. Beale' must have been supreme for many years but some of Mr. Sparkes' more recent cultivars, such as 'Elsie' and 'Ralph Purnell' make an even more striking display. How well vases of these cultivars, and some of the foliage plants, many raised by J. W. Sparkes, would have looked in the R.H.S. Hall in September. We are pleased to note that the R.H.S. have put the "autumn" competitions into September in 1969.
'County Wicklow' though not so upstanding as those I have mentioned, is a lovely shade of pink and a special favourite of mine.

**On Plague Spots**

I am still bothered by certain patches in otherwise suitable beds, in which no heather will grow. I have tried planting 'King George,' the sturdy *carnea*, where Callunas have regularly failed (in case the cause of failure was lime) but to no avail. I am coming to regard these places as plague spots and give them up on growing heathers.

(Sir John Charrington is not the only one bothered by "plague spots," and it would be interesting, and valuable, to know what other sufferers have done to improve such places. Ed.).

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**Progress at Harlow Car**

The Bulletins have reported brief details of the three meetings of combined Groups 3, 4 and 5 in 1968. In the September issue of "The Northern Gardener" the journal of the Northern Horticultural Society, an advertisement was accompanied by an account of the Heather Garden project. As a result we can now welcome to our membership several Fellows of the N.H.S.; a friendly *quid pro quo* for the many Heather Society members who are Fellows of the N.H.S.

But also arising from this, it is with great pleasure that we enlist in our ranks four volunteers who are to undertake the recording and growth history of the Heathers being planted. Interviews with them have established that, being resident locally, they will be able to fill this important role.

As a result of the list issued with the last Year Book, donations have provided 40 more varieties and we have commenced purchasing others. The tally now exceeds 300 varieties.

A deal of correspondence and interviews has kept the project moving and the support of many members has
been very constructive. Mr. D. McClintock has put his fund of knowledge at our disposal without stint, for which we are most grateful.

We now look forward to the 1969 programme, details of which will be advised by circulars to be issued with the Bulletins.

J.P.A.

Visit to Western Ireland
J. E. Finch, Twyford, Berks.

In Bulletin No.4 issued in the summer of 1968, Mrs. MacLeod gave her impressions of the Society's visit to Western Ireland in April and a full account in the Year Book was promised. While a literal interpretation of the word "full" might prove interesting to those 20 or so who took part, the other 600 readers of the Year Book are hardly likely to take the same view. This account is designed rather to show how a group of members, most of them without botanical knowledge, were able to learn a good deal about heather and other flowers in Western Ireland while thoroughly enjoying its scenic delights.

Let it be said at once that without the botanical knowledge and kindly leadership of David McClintock most of us would have had unseeing eyes. As it was, we soon learned not to expect very often such stretches of *municipia* as that on the east side of Bellacragher Bay, but to look for low and solitary bushes with perhaps a few flowers only of a dull pink. We probably overlooked a good many of these, but we like to think that what we did see helped materially to fill in the heather 'map' for addition to earlier records. Mr. McClintock summarised our finds in a paper which is to be published in the Irish Naturalists' Journal.

The heather varied widely in its distribution, quality and quantity, but when it was good, which it frequently was, it was superb. The colours ranged from very pale to deep pinkish-mauve, i.e. 'Brightness' colour, but only a few seemed distinct enough to make cuttings worth
while. We did not find the single albino bush at Bellacragher Bay which Mrs. O'Hare, wife of the Officer-in-Charge of the Peatland Experimental Station found in 1953 (although it is still there), nor the pure pink bushes seen by Mr. McClintock near L. Carrowmore in 1966. The latter have, however, already been collected and propagated.

We did not manage to visit the area where the heather grows perhaps almost as abundantly as it does near Mulrany, that is, on the southern and south western slopes of Mweelrea in southern Co. Mayo. This is indeed remote and requires quite a walk, but from all accounts would be well worth the effort. Nor did we cover, other than sketchily, the coast from Achill Sound northward to Belmullet. There were other smaller areas which we were unable to see. An indication of these is given in Mr. McClintock's paper (Irish Naturalists' Journal).

Most of one day was spent at the Peatland Experimental Station at Glenamoy, Co. Mayo. Here Mr. P. J. O'Hare was kindness itself, showing us the modern meteorological equipment, the fascinating work of making the most of the deep peatlands—including the growing of bamboo and some vegetable crops—and the shelter belts of larches, pines and the like, on the windward side of which *Phormium tenax* (New Zealand flax) is being grown as a possible commercial crop. These shelter belts are very necessary in this part of Mayo, where the wind can reach 100 m.p.h. in winter. Mr. O'Hare also showed us the Grouse Research Unit, the object of which is to recolonise Red grouse, whose natural and essential food is heather.

Mr. O'Hare had made a special search for the heather in his part of Mayo, and we are delighted to be able to reproduce a photograph of one of two colonies he found north of L. Conn, the most north easterly place in which it occurs. He was also kind enough to accompany us to a colony unexpectedly growing by salt marshes near Barnatra and to a mile or so of it along the shore line of L. Carrowmore, the level of which has dropped in recent years. Later, Miss A. Folan, the Nature Conservation Officer for the Republic, took us to a very wet bog
near Bellacorrick peat-fuelled power station to see a
group of North American pitcher plants, *Sarracenia
purpurea*, which had been planted there a year or so
earlier in an attempt to establish them.

The Salmon Research Station near L. Furnace was of
great interest, not only on account of its work but
because of a large area of *mediterranea* round some, but
by no means all, of its shores.

A boat trip to Clare Island eventually materialised
after postponements because of a rough sea. The island
is often cut off during the winter and life must be hard
for the 350 inhabitants. For us, it was a chance to look
for heather in the hills and bogs, but careless map-read-
ing led to the party splitting and it was a minority group
of two, Mr. McClintock and Nigella Hillgarth, which
alone succeeded in finding what is probably its only
colony, a mile north of the harbour.

Apart from the heather-hunting, which by no means
occupied all our time, the scenery was superb, the roads
blissfully empty and the weather kind, and we were all
able to get to know or re-visit the magnificent mountains,
loughs and coastline of Co. Mayo and Co. Galway and
indeed other parts of Ireland, depending on whether the
way home led through Shannon, Cork, Belfast or Dublin.

The Irish hospitality also contributed to the success of
the visit and we must pay tribute to the personal
interest of Commander and Mrs. Stoney, the owners of
Rosturk Castle, near Mulrany, Co. Mayo, where most of
us stayed. We would also like to thank those owners of
local houses, in which some of us were able to accept
invitations to tea. We have in mind Prof. and Mrs.
Nicholson, of Enniscoe House on L. Conn; Mr. and Mrs.
Lennox-Conyngham, near Clifden; Sir Charles and Lady
Harman, at Tully, Louisburgh, and Lady Bevir, at West-
port.

It is surprising, to us at least, that we managed to see
as much heather as we did in six days. All those who
took part would, we feel sure wish to recommend their
friends to make such a visit themselves. We owe a debt
to the Society for having made the April, 1968, visit so
memorable.
A LETTER FROM AMERICA

MRS. ELIZABETH C. NEWTON, READING, VERMONT, U.S.A.

“I never saw a moor,
I never saw the sea;
Yet I know how the heather looks,
And what a wave must be.”

(Emily Dickinson).

True I have never seen the heathers of England nor been across the sea, yet I know all of the beauty of heathers and the fascination of growing them. It is amazing that so many of the Callunas, Ericas and allied plants should be so completely at home on this high plateau in Central Vermont, but winter comes early to this area and with it the protective snow.

When the Canada geese are winging their way southward I gather quantities of pine needles for a thick winter mulch, then a covering of evergreen boughs are added later. This is October and the foliage plants have just reached their full beauty. The pink tips of ‘Mrs. Pat,’ the gold of ‘Ruth Sparkes,’ the ‘Aureas’ and the rich colouring of ‘Blazeaway’ are all so lovely. It is a temptation to wait a little longer before tucking them under, but time is not on the side of the gardener in this north country so the work should be well under way.

By April the snows are parting and brown patches of earth are widening with each sunny day. The carneas, which have been waiting for so long are hanging full of gay pink and white bells. As each spring arrives I am grateful that these enchanting plants have come to my garden and I am ever finding new settings and making interesting compositions. Even in the shade of the primrose garden ‘Springwood White’ blooms quite well and is lovely with a pale yellow Hose-in-hose primrose, miniature daffodils and white Trillium.

At present my heather plantings are confined to large beds, but hopefully spring will see the start of a heather garden. Cuttings are coming from England in great
numbers so that we shall have a wide variety of cultivars to work with, and sufficient time has passed since my first feathery seedlings of twenty years ago assured us that heathers will thrive here.

D. Fyfe Maxwell in that charming little book “The Low Road” said that the inspiration for the construction of a heather garden should be drawn from the purple mountains. And here in my garden Mt. Ascutney and the distant mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire will be the backdrop for the garden.

We are blessed with a fine, slightly acid loam and plenty of rich leaf-mould from near-by woods is available. There is a wealth of grey sandstone, often covered with mosses and lichens that may not only be used artistically but hold moisture and protect the plants. Plants of Erica vagans ‘Mrs. D. F. Maxwell,’ ‘St. Keverne’ and ‘Alba’ snuggle happily at the base of these rocks and never fail to put on a splendid show.

Cuttings are taken at various times but mostly in the fall for over-winter rooting. This year hundreds of cuttings were taken and set in bulb pans and large wooden flats. My rooting medium is sandy soil taken from a deposit near a brook. I do not sterilize the soil and any grey mould that may occur is taken care of by ‘Pano-drench.’ I am not particular about the size of the cuttings; some are three inches long and well branched. After they have been dipped in a mild hormone they are inserted in the medium, then a wire frame is put in place and thin plastic wrapped overall. I get an excellent strike of ninety per cent. or better.

It is snowing as I am writing this (November, 1968) and my heathers are already well covered. Winter on our hill is a period of contentment, a time of reflection, of reading and of planning for the spring that is soon to come. The quarterlies of the plant societies and bundles of ‘Gardener’s Chronicle’ which are sent on to me by a garden and heather friend have been collecting. The Year Books of the Heather Society will be read, and re-read, this winter and now I have the splendid new heather book which I was so delighted to receive.
For the Smaller Garden

J. P. ARDRON, SHEFFIELD.

At the Ness meeting on July 7th, 1968, a plea was expressed that our Year Book and Bulletins would be very helpful to many new members if the more elementary details of Heather Gardening could be dealt with from time to time. It was emphasised that many of us had gardens measured in mere yards rather than in broad acres. Clearly, a little plot calls for a different approach to spacing, control and selection if a wide variety of heathers is to be enjoyed.

Let it not be thought that a small heather garden will be insignificant. On the contrary it can display a collection of gems related in size and habit to the scale of the areas available. To create a virtue out of this necessity and, recognising that probably most of our members have relatively small areas of land, I suggest a few basic guide lines. They might well form the basis for correspondence and comment from which can be kept alive a flow of information and ideas useful to the restricted enthusiasts, and also to new members who may be in the early stages of developing a heather section of their garden.

Maybe the first job is to test the pH of the soil (any lime present would create difficulty in growing Calluna, cinerea, ciliaris, and Tetralix). The next step may surprise you; it is, to make a scale plan on graph paper—marking the areas to be planted and with which varieties. This will be time well spent to ensure that the result creates a living picture with the flowering times related to your viewpoints. For instance, be able to view some carneas from your window when the Winter daunts other plants and, when even the gardener prefers to stay indoors. A group such as this need not exclude other Heathers which bloom later in the year.

Which brings us to A MOSAIC OF HEATHERS: a form of planting which I thought was unique until a visitor whose heather lore vastly exceeded mine said "That’s the way to grow Heathers—leastways that’s how I grow mine."
It is a simple system, merely planting three or even one of a kind, cheek by jowl in infinite variety and in utter disregard of the precept usually offered that we should always plant in large groups of one kind. Such a restriction in a small garden would sadly curtail our choice of varieties.

The effect is a tapestry of varied green at all seasons, enlivened through the year with jewels of colour; consider the polychromy of stained glass compared with a pane of but one colour! Large drifts of colour are required in a parkland setting but yours is an intimate garden, to be enjoyed more closely.

So far as is possible select the site in full sun and secure adequate drainage. Design an informal shape, keeping the pathways as meandering as the sheep create in the moorlands—no rectangular beds! If you can contrive some hills and hollows, so much the better. A South-sloping bank is ideal and there is no shade on the moors.

Your colour preferences may well decide you to keep the purple separate from the pink tones, by interplanting with white or pale colours or with foliage varieties. But it is your garden and to your taste. To avoid monotony, especially on the flat, small conifers add interest but, if the garden is very small, these features are liable to grow out of scale. However, by selecting some upright forms of Calluna and pruning their side-shoots, vertical growth can be maintained. C. v. ‘Serlei’ and ‘Serlei Aurea’ are very attractive for this purpose, they simulate the fastigiate Chamaecyparis and at two feet or so, are never too tall as to be out of proportion.

Beware of and allow for the “carpenters;” for instance, give ‘Springwood White’ a modest space and it will presently take a yard or more. Carnea ‘Cecilia M. Beale’ is less invasive and the aristocrat of all the white carneas is ‘Snow Queen,’ dwarf, compact and pure white for a long season.

E. Tetralix and its hybrids are rather deceptive by spreading slowly but insistently until they cover quite a large area. E. x ‘Gwen’ is probably the daintiest in
size. *Cinerea* dwarfs are compact, especially 'Mrs. Dill.' And 'Romiley' is another concession to the scale of your plot for inclusion because, amongst others you can seek out, it has a long season of glorious colour. The Callunas have many tinies which might be lost in a big garden—'Alba Rigida,' 'Tenuis,' 'Foxii Nana,' 'Foxii Floribunda,' 'Sister Anne' ('Hirsuta Compacta') and 'Mrs. Ronald Gray' all of which must be planted away from robust competitors.

These little gems arouse much comment and are ideal for the Rock Garden. As to "rocks," by judicious placing, these can suggest a moorland environment even on flat ground especially if they create different levels. Reserve any wetter areas for *Tetralix* and its hybrids, whilst the Cinereas thrive in the well drained spots.

It cannot be stressed too often, **DO PLANT DEEPLY.** Plant with generous helpings of moist peat (never use it dry) mixed with the soil and add coarse grit sand if the soil is on the heavy side. As to the vexed question of distance apart, there are two schools of practice. Early freedom from weeding is secured by closer planting, which calls for hard cutting back immediately after flowering. The alternative method is of more generous spacing and treating the plants as individuals to observe their natural grace. Perhaps you will opt for a happy medium based upon your immediate experience of the rate of growth you get. Whilst printed descriptions usually give ultimate heights, the spread is kept a close secret; probably because it varies very greatly according to your soil and climate.

When you have got them planted it is imperative that they are not permitted to dry out. More young plants are lost from drought than from any other reason. The first season is critical but in any dry period, all heathers respond to overhead spraying. Observe the morning mists on the high moors and you have the key to their requirements.

Maintenance calls for hand weeding in the early stages; this can be minimised by covering the soil liberally with a peat/sand mixture. But this adds materially to the cost and in wet situations, encourages
the growth of moss. As to fertilizers; this is a subject under investigation but seaweed fertilizer has earned much favour and composted spent hops are excellent if you have a hungry soil.

No staking is required except for tree heathers which do need to be well staked against snow breakage of their brittle stems. Try a few of these towards the back, giving what protection you can. They are magnificent and fill the floral gap before the Cinereas deck the early Summer.

Labels are prone to become illegible or lost. The remedy is to mark on your scale plan the final position of each variety planted. On squared graph paper it is easy to index stations by marking squares A, B, C, etc., along the top margin; and 1, 2, 3 . . . along side margins; do you follow? Like a map reference.

More information is of course available from reading again the literature you have already read! “The Heather Garden” by Fred. J. Chapple and “The English Heather Garden” by D. F. Maxwell and P. S. Patrick and also past issues of our Society’s Year Books are all valuable sources of instruction and inspiration. For new members, we hope to have available, on loan, all previous Year Books but, the early ones are hard to find. The 1966 issue and Bulletin No. 1 deals very fully with propagation, an interesting ploy however small your garden.

In connection with the Harlow Car project, Mr. K. V. Cooper started a reference folio aimed at finding where every variety of Heather could be bought; we are still adding to it. Therefore, if you really fail to find where any particular variety can be obtained, send a franked envelope and we will probably be able to indicate which Nurseries can supply.

Perhaps the best aid to Heather gardening is to get in touch with other enthusiasts. To this end, make contact with other members within visiting distance and you will find them willing and anxious to exchange experiences (and cuttings) to your mutual advantage.
Heathers in Britain’s Coldest County

Donald Crabbie, Edinburgh, Scotland.

How hardy are heathers? What factors affect the hardiness and garden worthiness of different species? Heathers are amongst the first plants to be considered for exposed cold situations, so it would be useful to be able to answer these questions. I am certainly not qualified to do so, but perhaps these notes may help others more knowledgeable than I.

Reports from the U.S.A., Canada and Britain in previous Year Books at first sight conflict with my experience in Scotland, and have forced me to look closely at the reasons for my failures.

My week-end cottage garden is situated on the edge of moors at 900-ft. in Peebleshire, said to be the coldest and highest (on average) county in Britain. Although only 18 miles south of Edinburgh the climate is very different. The site is exposed to the prevailing S.W. wind, and also the icy drying east wind which blows on and off from March to June. But the winds are not, I think, the chief cause of difficulty—it is the late spring and summer frosts which cause most trouble. We have had frost every month of the year, and 20° in April, 10° in May, and 6—7° in June is quite usual. On the other hand the thermometer in mid-winter seldom goes lower than 10°F.

The beautiful young growth of the winter hybrids is nipped year after year in May and June, with the result that Erica x darleyensis, ‘Silberschmelze,’ ‘Arthur Johnson,’ etc., flower very patchily, and are hardly worth growing. The summer hybrids ‘Gwen’ and Williamsii (‘Gwavas’?) seem to be damaged in winter and early spring. The perimeter of each plant is killed while the centre is undamaged, but new growth soon hides dead branches and they flower satisfactorily. (‘Dawn’ in Edinburgh Botanical Gardens is disfigured in the same way. One of the gardeners there blames
mice, but I’m not sure he is being fair to the mice.) *E. vagans* ‘Lyonesse’ and ‘Mrs. D. F. Maxwell’ are very badly damaged, probably in April, and are hardly worth growing; whole branches are killed resulting in untidy half-dead plants. *E. mediterranea* ‘W. T. Rackliff’ is damaged in a similar way, though less badly; it does not however flower well.

Until last winter I considered *E. Tetralix* ‘Alba Mollis’ perfectly hardy, but a batch of 15—20 plants are looking very miserable this summer (1968) and some may not recover. I cannot account for this sudden failure.

I have sadly neglected the cultivars of *E. cinerea*, but the species has never shown any sign of damage. It flowers very late, and this year in mid-September it was in full bloom with hardly a faded flower to be seen. To my mind few of the cultivars are more beautiful plants.

*Calluna* cultivars have been successful, but the species is liable to have the flowers and foliage spoilt by even mild frost at the wrong time, as was clearly seen on the moor last summer. A distinct horizontal line was visible above the stream where frost in late June, or in July, browned the foliage and prevented flowering of the lower lying plants. Incidentally, is it the wind that causes the browning of *Calluna* species on some moors of Scotland in winter and spring? The heather on our moor in Peeblesshire looks very sorry for itself every year until late May. I have seen large areas in Skye almost at sea level, where frost and snow must be unusual, in a similar state. Yet in Perthshire not a plant is affected, although the winter temperature must be much lower than in Skye. C.v. ‘H. E. Beale’ is the only cultivar I grow in the garden affected in this way.

The lower branches of C.v. ‘Serei Aurea’ die back and do not recover, making older plants worthless as only the tips of branches remain alive. I have not seen this trouble mentioned and I have no idea of the cause. Is it a failing of foliage cultivars? Copper tipped and yellow leaved Callunas on the moors are not uncommon, but usually seem to be weak plants. ‘Ruth Sparkes’ in
Edinburgh Botanical Gardens is similarly affected. Was Mrs. Harper in the 1965 Year Book referring to this trouble when she stated that older plants of 'Robert Chapman' looked blowsy? No description could be less apt of my young plants of this cultivar, though one or two older plants are less effective. C.v. 'Cupraea' is almost as colourful and very easily increased by cuttings or layering, and so far shows no sign of die back. C.v. 'Hirsuta Typica' is a magnificent grey foliage plant in Edinburgh, yet to be proved in Peebles. Its soft grey velvety foliage is greatly superior to plants of 'Silver Queen' that I have seen.

*Daboecia cantabrica* in its white and purple forms is seldom damaged in Peebles, and in fact seems to suffer more in my Edinburgh garden. I have a feeling this species is touchy as to its exact position. Slight protection from a wall or another shrub may make all the difference between success and failure.

Three plants of *Daboecia azorica x polifolia* Seedling No. 1 bought in April have still at the time of writing (late November) a few beautiful glowing deep red bell flowers despite 16° frost a fortnight ago. The older plants of Calluna v. 'Robert Chapman' are I regret to say, steadily growing less attractive but it is too early to comment on other newer Callunas with coloured foliage.

Finally, the carneas. Are there any shrubs of any sort to match these wonderful little plants? 'Vivelli' is my favourite but of course, the Springwoods in their way, are very good. 'Springwood White' flowers better in Peebles than in Edinburgh, and also seems to be tidier there. I have never seen the young growth, far less the mature growth, of the carneas damaged in any way. It is all the more curious and disappointing that the winter hybrids so closely related to *carnea* are so easily damaged.

I have not tried any tree heaths in Peebles. Perhaps *Erica arborea* 'Alpina' would survive, but I have been very disappointed in Edinburgh with this highly lauded plant. The rather greyish white flowers are overpowered by the fresh green shoots which top them.
E. australis is a far better plant in Edinburgh Botanical Gardens.

Our autumn (!) frosts start most years in Peebles during August. These cause much damage to the new growth of many shrubs usually considered hardy, but I have never seen any heather damaged at this time of the year.

New plantings of heather are well mulched with peat to prevent weed seeds germinating. In this it is very successful but the peat seems to provide midges with ideal living and breeding quarters. I wonder if others have found this disadvantage, a very irritating one (in both senses of the word) on still summer evenings, especially if one disturbs the peat.

In 1967 a good strike of cuttings enabled me to start a major extension to the garden, and I am planting the top of a 30-ft. bank to the west of the present garden. This will be more exposed to the wind, but the summer frost liability may be less because frost drainage should be better. It will be interesting to see how the various heathers re-act under these slightly different conditions.

MRS. PAT

Our thoughts and sympathy go out to Mr. P. S. Patrick, our Editor, whose wife died on January 21st, 1969.

Brought up in Ditchling, Sussex, in the shadow of the South Downs, Mrs. Pat (the name by which she was usually known after her marriage) was well known to many there and in the other places where her husband’s work took them, for she spent much of her life serving others, and is remembered with affection.

Though few of our members knew her personally, many of us have loved and tried to grow the delicate little Calluna which bears her name, the finding of which is so charmingly described in the 1964 Year Book by Mr. Patrick. It would have been hard to find a prettier heather or one more appropriate to remember her by. . . . Mrs. Pat.
Over most of Britain the summer of 1967 was very pleasant, but in the Lake District wet stormy weather persisted. When I had the chance of a holiday in October I pointed the car south, with the simple scheme of burning up the miles, until I could bask in the sun. So from Southampton to Le Havre, not hesitating in the flat northern plain of France, and on to the Pyrenees.

The massive range was like a stage back-drop when I arrived in Lourdes one very hot afternoon. Loud speakers blared pop music and advertising from every lamp post; quite obviously it was not for me. A few miles south I found a quiet inn lying back from the road, near Argeles Gazost; this is an ideal centre for the High Pyrenees.

After a few days exploring the mountains and soaking up the sun, I moved on to Ax-les-Thermes to have a look at the Eastern Pyrenees. Ax is a pleasant little town when you get used to the smell of the hot sulphur springs, used medicinally from Roman times. When I arrived I was ready for lunch and decided that my £50 and car allowance was working out quite well, and that I could afford to let myself go.

During a leisurely reconnaissance of the restaurants, I noticed a Menu fixed to a little foot bridge over a stream which tempted me across to the old world hotel on the other side. In the entrance hall, I just stood and stared for it was lavishly decorated with the most beautiful Calluna I had ever seen. The flowering sprays were some 18 inches long, with flowers packed along the laterals. My French is rather weak, but I said to the receptionist “What pretty flowers.” She replied “Yes, it’s heather, one finds a lot in the mountains.” Somewhat deflated, I went into the dining-room. The lunch was so excellent that I returned to the reception desk and booked a room for the rest of my stay.

I have wandered on the moors of Lakeland, Derbyshire, Devon, the Black Forest, and parts of the Alps
and I had never seen heather like that; the more I thought about it the more convinced I became that it was some quite ordinary cultivar that I had never before seen.

On my return home I searched all the books I could find and concluded it was *Calluna vulgaris* 'Elegantissima,' previously found in Portugal, with long sprays of pale lilac flowers in October. Even at that point I did not realise how rare *C.v.* ‘Elegantissima’ is, and that I was on to something most interesting.

All that was last year. In May this year I attended the meeting at Harlow Car, and had a chat with Mr. David McClintock. He doubted my indentification; this plant was very rare indeed, and Portugal (its known habitat) was a long way from the Pyrenees. Was I prepared to lead a party to collect some? At the time the whole idea seemed preposterous; I am self-employed and it is always difficult for me to get away, but the more I thought about it the more I felt I had to do it. And so it happened, arrangements were made for me to get away in October, though not easily, as I should probably have to be away for three weeks. Then to find a heather expert to go with me, to run his eye over any finds we made, and bring them back alive. Not surprisingly, such a man was not easy to find, but eventually I was lucky enough to persuade Mr. J. P. Ardron, a member I met at Harlow Car, to join me.

Up to now all my wanderings had been alone, and the fact that we were both unashamed individualists, with only a love of heather in common, made me a little uneasy. He would have to suffer my company for over 3,000 miles of hard motoring, but he took it well; even when we exceeded 90 m.p.h. there was no comment! In fact we found many interests in common, not least being the love of wild places.

Books that might help were borrowed, but so few authors are interested in heathers. Many of them had only an odd page of interest (one stated the mean February temperature of the Pyrenees to be similar to Lakeland) but the most valuable find was three volumes, in French, of 'Floræ de la France' by the Abbé Coste,
published in 1901, which arrived two days before we set off. It enabled us, quite easily, to identify any plant that we found.

A really industrious heather seeker can be confidently recommended to work in the Western Pyrenees where practically every type from Daboecia to Erica arborea may be found, but being lazy we did not go where they were too common; we used my old bases at Argeles Gazost and Ax-les-Thermes,

Landing at Le Havre at 7 a.m. we reached Argeles Gazost at 6 p.m. on the following day, in perfect weather, rather too warm for scrambling up mountains. Unlike the Alps, which remind me of the decorative but improbable peaks the gods have made with a gigantic icing set, the Pyrenees are a solid wall, broken into peaks of up to 10,000 feet, but with few passes over them. Granite pushes through the limestone, especially to the east. Heathers are common, though not on the tops, and the best displays we found were of E. vagans. The almost complete absence of a terminal tuft of leaves made us think they were E. multiflora, but a careful examination of the sepals, which are longer in multiflora, showed them to be vagans. One bank by the roadside up the Col de Soulor I had noted the year before; it was a lesson in garden planning. There were great banks of E. vagans, varying in colour and form, with sprays of Calluna, and colour contrast given by dwarf gorse in flower, and dot plants of Juniper.

We visited two of the “Cirques” novel features of the Pyrenees. Their origin is obscure, but from the north face of the main ridge huge circles have been gouged out, a mile or more across, and almost completely surrounded by near vertical cliffs, up to 2,000 feet high. The first was Troumouse, which this year had had a rough road completed up to it. There we had a picnic with a French family, on the bank of a stream; a French picnic has to be on the bank of a stream to cool the bottle of wine. We found no heather there, but big clumps of Aconitum napellus, in full bloom, looked a little out of place. There were also Gentians in flower, and Daphne mezereum, with berries to show how well they had performed.
We visited the Cirque de Gavarnie the following day, not so extensive but more enclosed and quite awe inspiring. The waterfall has a sheer drop of over 1,500 feet, and under the north wall is the remains of a glacier. The “floor” is composed of huge boulders scoured by water from the melting snows, but on one rock, high enough to avoid trouble, were Gentian, Oxalis, Sedum and Saxifrage. As we walked up the valley were drifts of Colchicums, and both the blue Aconitum napellus and the yellow A. anthora. The Alpine Rose, Rhododendron ferrugineum, was almost as common as the Colchicums. Masses of coral red berries in sprays were on an Elder, Sambucus racemosus. On the way down the mountain we were caught by a thunderstorm, and I found that large hailstones dropped from a great height on to a bald head are painful indeed.

We had been told that E. Tetralix could be found near the Pont d’Espagne. That it should be found 4,000 feet up in the mountains seemed somewhat improbable. The route up from Cauterets was magnificent, wooded and flanked by a mountain torrent, over a succession of waterfalls, but Pont d’Espagne was wreathed in thick cloud and rain. But we persevered, and found Tetralix in flower beneath the pine trees, in its usual bed of sphagnum. On the granite rocks Calluna was quite happy. I know that heather is seldom happy under trees in this country, but it seems that in the stronger sun of the south, they appreciate a bit of shade. The learned Abbé in his books includes woods among the sites where one may find ciliaris, carnea, multiflora, vagans, cinerea, arborea, and Calluna, though not Tetralix. A Dianthus was also flowering there in a bank of sphagnum; it was probably D. Requienii.

Another clue to the happy state of E. Tetralix lay in the great grey beards of lichen that hung from several of the trees, so reminiscent of the woods in the S.W. of Ireland, telling of an atmosphere frequently laden with moisture. Vaccinium uliginosum and V. Vitis-Idaea also flourished there.

In the valley below Cauterets we found a bank where E. arborea grew in profusion, some with stems as thick
as my wrist; they too were shaded by trees. We took a seedling plant and some cuttings direct into a small plastic propagating case we carried.

The fascinating habit of Ericas to throw variations was shown on a bank of vagans above the St. Marie de Campan; we took cuttings from a very vigorous plant. For no particular reason we took a side turning below Bareges to Sers; this in half a mile took us into a farm-yard with barely enough room to turn. Perhaps to persuade the natives that it was all intended we pulled up against a face of rotten rock exposed when the road was built. No heather in sight, but on examining the rock we found a Calluna similar to 'Cuprea' in colouring. By picking away the rock we got it out fairly cleanly, and though it was old I trust it will survive. The colour of others looked unusual, and eventually I found a seedling, no bigger than a pin, with pure yellow foliage. Of this too I have hopes.

It was time to move on to Ax-les-Thermes, collect the elegant prize, have a few days of leisure and return. We went by the most mountainous route we could find on a perfect day.

The good lady of 1967 made us very welcome, and put us in an excellent room, but she did not want to "talk heather"; to my disappointment the only vase of it to be seen was of rather ordinary heather. She remembered the lovely spikes of the year before, and on being pressed, said that we might find some like it on the Col de Chioule. All the next day we worked up and down the Col in the blazing sun, combing the steep banks and rocky hillsides, but found nothing like it. In my feeble French I questioned the roadman, the postman, a school teacher and sundry strangers, but they were sorry (probably about our mental health), and could not help.

It was dark when we returned, tired and dispirited, to the hotel. We were ministering to our plant collection with a syringe, when lo! lying beside it was a bunch of no ordinary Calluna, scrounged for us by the hotel management. When in 1967 I first saw this heather I made two mistakes. The lighting was by fluorescent tubes, giving the shoots a lilac shade. I knew quite well
that heather, when picked, will remain fresh for a very
long time, and I knew I had seen lovely long sprays of
soft lilac heather flowering in October; that should have
meant "Elegantissima" ... but it didn’t.

The sprays now secured for us were of extraordinary
length, and the flowers were quite faded. It had been a
very hot day; the plants had been torn out of the ground
with practically no roots, and looked dried out. Mr.
Ardron elected to try twenty or thirty cuttings; I cut
off everything to the first green shoot, and put the base
in wet peat. They are now planted out and, if they live,
we shall know whether we have made a find, or whether
the flourishing growth was induced by exceptionally
favourable conditions.

Why did we not examine the site? The only place
where that heather was found had been taken over by
property developers, and no strangers were allowed.
Bull-dozers and concrete will make quite, quite sure that
no heather will grow there again.

HEATHER . . .
a cure for many ills

Fred J. Chapple, Port Erin, Isle of Man.

It was through a Cumberland newspaper that Heather
Bell became known to me. Her father and the late
Donald Campbell’s father were cousins. She possesses
an old gypsy heather recipe for the cure of baldness,
sends it to many parts of the world, to many famous
people, and receives thousands of testimonials. It is all
in aid of a good cause, the raising of funds for Multiple
Sclerosis. An American organisation has made Heather
Bell an offer of a trip to the U.S.A., all expenses covered,
but at present she does not feel tempted to accept the
invitation.

“Heather has played a big part in my life” she says
“and brought me from being a victim of a wheelchair
to what I am to-day." Her home is in the heart of the country, at Longtown in Cumberland. A lover of wild life, she has reared foxes and made them lovable pets; birds feed from her hand, and for companionship there are six cats and a poodle.

According to Heather Bell nature has equipped bees with radar when they make for the hives and she uses this radar to find the heather required for the gypsy's recipe; she also uses a hazel twig.

Training in botany was given by her gypsy Godmother who was known as the "Heather Wizard." Through the Wizard's knowledge of heather's curative properties Heather Bell has cured many cases of alopecia, dandruff and baldness. King Edward and Queen Mary were among the users of her heather cream for rejuvenating the complexion.

From heather's tender shoots (staple, palatable and nutritious diet for grouse) the formulas are made. Hair ones come from the reed, and to get this heather is harvested and thrashed when dried out; processing is done through a solution. A heather pack can be made from the flowers with yeast, brown sugar and honey; the recipe for colds is heather honey, olive oil and brandy, and for tired feet a handful of green ling shoots with a tablespoonful of Epsom Salts in a basin of hot water.

Vanda, the gypsy's horse, which pulled the caravan on the road and over the hills, had his full share of heather; even his scrub brush was made from it. The Heather Wizard's soft "pillow of sleep" (as she called it) was filled with heather flowers and hops. So ends this little piece of "Lavengro" and Ling.

In the Daily Telegraph of December 27th, 1967, Jessie Palmer wrote of "Scent, with the tang of Heather." It refers to a Mr. Amblaibh MacAindries, who had produced Heather Bloom scent from Scottish heather and flowers at Lochgilphead, Argyllshire.

What next shall we have? There may be lots of ways yet in which heather can help the human race.
The word mycorrhiza is derived from two Greek words which when translated literally, mean “fungus root.” In modern biology the term is used to cover an association of the root of a plant with a fungus. But in many cases such an association could lead to a wilt or a root rot if the fungus attacked the higher plant, so the term mycorrhiza has been adjusted to cover the association of a fungus with the root of a higher plant where benefit seemingly accrues to the higher plant.

Even now we are not sure of the extent to which the mycorrhizal condition is widespread in the plant kingdom. It is very difficult to dissociate the casual coexistence of a higher plant with a fungus (which by chance occurs in the soil) from a constant and maybe necessary association of the two organisms.

We do know of the almost ubiquitous nature of mycorrhizal associations in trees, especially conifers. There is also overwhelming evidence in such an association in ericas, rhododendrons and Ericaceae generally. The orchids too are widely mycorrhizal, and it is simple to show the presence of a fungus in the roots of healthy leeks and onions, strawberries, apples, many grasses and so forth.

Usually mycorrhiza takes one of two forms, an external mantle covering the roots—an ectotrophic mycorrhiza—or alternatively an endotrophic state where the mycorrhiza is largely inside the cells of the root.

The ectotrophic mycorrhiza is common on tree roots, while the best example of the endotrophic mycorrhiza is the orchid family. Most scientific work has been done on ectotrophic mycorrhizas of trees because of their very great importance in the world’s forests. The frequency with which fungi are associated with trees is obvious to anyone who walks through the woods in autumn when the ground is liberally dotted with toadstools of varied shapes and shades. Not all of these fleshy fungi form associations with roots, for many of them live on the
fallen and decaying leaves and twigs, but many fungi do form mycorrhiza and they include such types as *amanita, boletus, lactarius*, truffles and so forth.

If the roots of a tree with mycorrhiza are examined it can be seen that they are not normal typical roots with many root hairs acting as absorptive organs. On the contrary, mycorrhiza roots are short and stubby, they tend to be frequently branched, and have no root hairs or root cap. They are given the name "coralloid" roots because of their supposed resemblance to branching corals such as are found in the South Seas.

Without root hairs it might be thought that trees would very soon wilt and die. This is not the case, for the ectotrophic mycorrhiza is capable of acting in the place of root hairs and absorbing water and food materials, especially minerals, from the soil and passing them to the tree.

It might be suggested that this transfer is done by the mycorrhizal root and not by the fungus, but Harley in Oxford (1956) showed that mycorrhizal roots absorbed more minerals per unit weight of root than non-mycorrhizal roots of the same species. This absorptive function of the mycorrhiza must be very efficient, for in a number of cases the association of fungus and root is almost essential for the well-being of the higher plant. For example, in one set of experiments seedlings of *Pinus strobus* were grown in soil from a forestless area. Half the seedlings were inoculated with mycorrhizal fungus and the other half left alone. The uninoculated seedlings grew weakly and were pale yellow, while the seedlings with the fungus grew well and were dark green. Chemical analysis showed that the treated seedlings had twice as much nitrogen, two and a half times as much phosphorus and nearly twice as much potassium. This kind of result is the justification for foresters making their tree nurseries in woodland areas or else of transporting some soil from a forest to the nursery in order to act as a source of the correct fungus. (This applies also to heather growers, private and professional, to introduce some soil in which heathers have been growing into the compost when sowing seeds, inserting cuttings, or potting young stock . . . Ed.)
There is a gradually growing body of evidence that the fungus may also contribute vitamins and auxins to the plant, especially in the seed or seedling stage. This is evident in orchids where the seeds are minute and the foodstore therefore very small indeed. Such seeds will only germinate satisfactorily if they are inoculated with a mycorrhizal fungus or are supplied with an external source of vitamin. It is interesting to speculate about the nature of this relationship and an important piece of information is that if the tree is starved or otherwise reduced in vigour, the mycorrhizal fungus may become more invasive and act as a parasite.

It is also well established that most trees contain anti-fungal compounds which limit the growth of the fungus. Thus a mycorrhiza can be looked on as a kind of equilibrium state in which the fungus attacks the roots but is restricted to the surface of the outer layers by the anti-fungal substances. The fungus must nevertheless find the surface of the root more congenial than the soil, probably owing to the presence of growth stimulating substances, such as Vitamin B, being produced by the root and used by the fungus.

(Mr. J. P. Ardron, of Sheffield, has sent me the following footnote to this article, together with an excellent slide illustrating it, for both of which I am grateful. The photograph is by Dr. J. Webster. Ed.)

The Mycorrhiza associated with Heathers is of the endotrophic type which actually enters into the cells of the roots. All heathers have contracted this marriage of mutual convenience, the fungal partner receiving the benefits of the heather's photosynthesis and, in return the fungal hyphae may digest raw humus to feed its green companion. It is a symbiotic union similar to that of fungus and alga in the lichens.

Mycorrhiza is not visible to the naked eye but the illustration facing page 33 shows a highly magnified Calluna seedling root in course of forming this partnership.

“The Biology of Mycorrhiza” by J. L. Harley (1959) is recommended for your reading, obtainable through the County Library system. A revised edition is about to be published.
THE STORY OF ERICA CINEREA
'GOLDEN DROP'

When Douglas Maxwell and I were going through the proofs of "THE ENGLISH HEATHER GARDEN" together we were reading Chapter 11, the one on Erica cinerea, in the Section dealing with the coloured foliage ones, when he said "Now we come to that one with the ridiculous name 'Golden Drop'!" It had been found after my time with the firm, and as he must have had some say in naming it, I asked why give it a name he so disliked? And this is what he told me.

Years before, Charlie Eason (C. D. Eason) went to work for Maxwell and Beale, and later became Propagator. He is an Australian and came to England with the Australian Forces in the First World War; he fell in love with a Broadstone girl, married her and settled in the village. Like all the staff he spent a lot of time, when the heather was in bloom, on the moors, looking for "breaks." One day he found this very good golden one, took cuttings to the nursery from which a stock was raised, and as he had found it Eason was told to name it.

In his Australian home his favourite jam was made from the Plum, Golden Drop, and the foliage of this heath reminded him of the jam! So the firm accepted the name.

P.S.P.

"Supposing an individual had the penance imposed on him of being forbidden to cultivate more than one genus of ornamental plants, is there a genus he could make a choice of at all to be compared with the Ericas . . . perpetually green, perpetually in flower, of all colours and many shapes."

Wm. McNab. "TREATISE ON CAPE HEATHS." 1832.

... there is this about these heathers, never at any season need their blooming be a half-hearted affair. At no time do their blossoms suggest by feebleness of effort that they have a difficulty in maintaining the reputation they have won. Whether it be the darkest hours of mid-winter, under the trials of a blazing August sun, or at any other moment of the year, one or other of the heaths will be giving colour in bountiful profusion.

A. T. JOHNSON.
ERICA MEDITERRANEA growing wild in Co. Mayo. (Photo. by Mr. P. J. O’Hare). See page 10.
'Heather' Lobster Pot at Portulin, Co. Mayo, Ireland. (French pot at right). A frame of osiers is interlaced with heather. Rope for lowering pot, stone to keep it in place and entrance for the lobsters can be seen. O'Hare). See page 10.
MYCORRHIZA... see page 29. This excellent illustration shows a highly magnified Calluna root forming an association with the fungus. (Photo by Dr. J. Webster, Sheffield University).
I wrote in the last Year Book that heathers other than Ericas and Daboecia fell outwith (not without!) the Society's scope. Apparently I was misinformed. Consequently these further notes will deal with other heather-like plants to be found wild in our islands (one of them of a different family) which may be, or have been, grown in our gardens.

Andromeda polifolia

Linnaeus' genus Andromeda has been so splintered that it is now practically reduced to our native Bog Rosemary, which is anyway the type of the genus. I write "practically" because it is really a matter of opinion where forms of this end and those of its N.W. American counterpart, A. glaucophylla begin, which has its leaves more white-felted beneath: the other characters attributed to it can be matched in the range of A. polifolia. The two species are said to be distinct, but they merge or interbreed at the edges of their range. To my mind this single marginal character is not enough to separate a species; therefore the right way to treat this N. American taxon is as A. polifolia var. glaucophylla, as indeed has been done in various works. After all, this is one of those fascinating circumpolar plants, and it would be odd if just that small wedge in its range right across the N. hemisphere were really distinct and not a part of the general variation. In the more southerly parts of Japan, Mr. K. Wada tells me, the colonies of this plant are on well-separated mountains at up to 8,000 feet, plants on each mountain varying. This is the source of the relatively distinctive Japanese cultivars we now have.

The specific name does not mean "with many leaves" as too many manuals say, but "with leaves like the Mediterranean labiate shrublet Teucrium Polium," a name going back to J. C. Buxbaum in 1728. "English" names abound for it in books, but who ever used Marsh
Cistus, Marsh Holy Rose, Moor Wort, Poly Mountain, Moon-Wort, Wild Rosemary, Mountain Rosemary, Rosemary-leaved Heathweed, let alone Polium-leaved Marsh Andromeda? Even Bog Rosemary is rarely to be heard—for the plant is one of those affectionally known by its Latin name.

How many varieties are there of it? I have notes of no less than 56 names which have been used including those for N. American forms. But I doubt if there is really scope for a fifth of that number at all distinct—many are certainly synonyms, and even fewer will be of garden value. About fifteen refer to leaf shapes, while the attributes of others, such as 'Scotica' are anybody's guess. Apart from white-flowered variants, only three names claim differing colours—'Coccinea,' 'Rosea' and 'Rubra,' all old and hardly promising much difference.

Plants with white flowers are evidently extremely rare in the wild. I know no botanical work which even refers to them. There are six cultivar names of plants apparently with white flowers, at least three of which come from Japan, where the form has indeed been found in the wild. The earliest mention of any I have come across is in 1934, when a white-flowered "Congesta" from Japan received the A.G.S. Certificate of Merit.

That this shrub was popular, heatherily speaking, in quite early days appears from the regular references to it and its varieties in the XVIII and early XIX centuries. 'Rosmarinifolia' was listed by 1736, 'Angustifolia' by 1768, 'Minör' by 1778, 'Revoluta' and 'Subulata' by 1783 and 'Minima' by 1790. But this last cannot be the same as our present variety, which is of Japanese origin, another example of cultivar names shifting from one plant to another. By 1826, the total had risen to 26, and even by 1860 one firm alone stocked twelve varieties. American forms were introduced early in the last century, but Japanese ones seem only to have arrived in the 1930's.

Even if the real range of variation is small, does this lily need gilding? Could any marked change in its form add to its quiet and decorative charm? Would it were
stocked more, especially as it gets ever scarcer in Britain with the drainage of its bogs.

*Phyllodoce caerulea*

This is a real rarity wild in Britain. It was first recorded in 1812 by an unprincipled nurseryman with the honourable name of Robert Brown from “Aviemore.” I always used to suspect this of being a cover name. But recently I was in the herbarium in the Botanic Garden at Edinburgh, and saw specimens which compelled me to modify my earlier opinion.

There is one from Brown labelled “From root from Western Highlands near Fort William 1815”—which could also be a cover name. But there is another, dated 1835, from the conscientious professor at Edinburgh Prof. Graham from “near Aviemore”; and at Kew is one labelled “Heath near Aviemore, Strathspey”—and the Sow of Atholl is certainly not in Strathspey. Finally, there are two specimens, curiously both dated the 25th April, 1842 (with the plants in full flower), one labelled “Aviemoor” and the other “Dalnacardeel,” which, according to another specimen at Kew, is near Atholl Sow.

Equally, until recently I thought this plant was lost between Robert Brown’s original discovery and its discovery on the Sow of Atholl about nearly half a century later, but I know now that I was wrong. (The Sow of Atholl is that imposing hill to the west shortly before reaching the summit of the Drumochter Pass from the south). At Edinburgh are specimens collected there in 1833, 1835 and 1839, although admittedly there was then a gap until 1864 during which perhaps the secret of its precise locality was lost. But its strip can still be seen as a reward to those who wade the Garry and climb 2,400 feet and can tell it from the surrounding Bell Heather. Those who go early, in May or June—or even April—will have the easier task, for then its flowers are at their best; later on there is only the odd, usually darker, bell. But it is not for collecting, not only because it is rare, but because it is one of several of our native plants which miff in our gardens, southern ones anyway,
whereas their N. American counterparts fare better—others are *Linnaea, Diapensia* and *Trientalis*, all maddeningly desirable, all maddeningly impermanent. I should add that in 1967, two plants were found at 2,800 feet on a hill north of Ben Alder, across the county boundary to the N.W. Since then it has been found there are, in fact, two good colonies there. Perhaps it has been overlooked elsewhere?

Scotland is hardly the place to look for varieties—why, even the type, which was given an Award of Merit in 1938, came from Norway. But here is another circumpolar plant, which has been grown for a long time from other lands. Edinburgh Botanic Garden received it in 1814 and 1838, at least on the latter occasion ultimately from the continent. Variation was on record even before then. Both a white and a pink form were recorded in 1805 and 1811 although a good plantsman wrote in 1939 that a white one was yet to be found; to be refound would have been truer. In E. Asia, notably in Kamtchatka, it is fully interfertile with the yellow flowered *P. aleutica*, which results in some strange colour mixtures.

Other varieties have since been noted. R. B. Cooke in 1938 wrote of one with deep purple flowers from Japan and of a paler one from Norway, but he can tell me nothing of them now; there are at least two others from Japan with botanical differences but, you may note, never a blue one. The misnomer in the specific name started with Linnaeus, who called it *Andromeda caerulea*. I assume this was because the flowers may tend to go bluish when dried, although not so markedly as those of Bell Heather. Just because this was misleading, the name *arctica* was proposed early in the last century, but the Laws of Priority douse any such logic.

Our plant is the type species of its small genus. In the past it has been in *Andromeda, Bryanthus* and *Menziesia*. *M. taxifolia* is its name in Bentham and Hooker. Muddlingly, all the more as it was often grouped with *Daboecia* in *Menziesia*, it has twice borne the specific name of *Daboecii*, but happily this is now of no
account. All these names have been translated into "English," and others invented, but if an English name is wanted, plain Menziesia is probably best.

_Pernettya mucronata_

Yet another Award of Merit shrub, the so-called Prickly Heath came from the Straits of Magellan in 1838. It is now to be seen, presumably bird-sown, in various wild places in Scotland and Ireland, as well as in our gardens. But its flowers are usually functionally unisexual, so it can spread only by suckers, unless by chance the birds have sown seeds which gave rise to different-sexed plants within bee range. Personally I have not seen this; it has always been the one bush or single patch. This dioeciousness must have limited its dispersal.

Variations certainly exist, including at least three dwarf forms, but are mainly in the colour of the fruit, thus differing radically from the attractions of any of our true heaths. I know of no variation in leaf colour, and the flowers are always white. The showiest have come from selection, most notably Mr. L. T. Davis of Hillsborough's hybrids of 1878 to 1882. These being human selections, unfixed genetically, can be perpetuated only by cuttings. Seedlings will not come true. "Bells Seedling" of 1928 is the same.

_Empetrum_

The Crowberry, with its heath-like leaves and habit, was, not surprisingly, once called _Erica baccifera_, the berry-bearing heath. This name was being used by 1565 and lasted until the end of the XVIIth century. There is in fact still much discussion what this plant is related to, but at least one school puts it next to the Heaths.

All our British plants were, in effect, called _Empetrum nigrum_ until 1927, when the bushy alpine variety with always perfect flowers, i.e. male and female not on separate plants, was given specific rank as _E. hermaphroditum_. Hilliers stock it, and those interested could do worse than get a plant of it and _E. nigrum_ for comparison. Earlier, certainly by 1829 and for over a
century thereafter, there had been forms listed, such as 'Typicum,' 'Tomentosum' and 'Scoticum.' When there are comments on these varieties, they do not always tally, e.g. 'Tomentosum' is said in one place to have purple berries and in another to have downy young shoots. Bean lists 'Purpureum' with deep purple fruits, but not 'Leucocarpum' with white ones. Both these occur in N. America, and the latter in the E. Balkans too, and might be worth cultivating. 'Scoticum' was said just to have been strong growing. Sir W. J. Hooker used this name specifically in 1840 as E. scoticum, but on a herbarium specimen of this clone from the Lawsons in 1881 from Kew is firmly, and rightly, written "is E. nigrum." There are other varietal names too, e.g. for E. Asiatic plants. This is yet another circumpolar shrub, also contrasting with our heaths by its fruits, and useful for ground cover on banks, etc. Its counterpart, from the southern hemisphere, now E. rubrum, was once var. rubrum; and is indeed very similar, except for its red fruits.

Crowberry is an old name taken apparently from the German Krähenbeere, a name used there at least in the XVIth century. Crakeberry had a certain vogue, in books at any rate, where also is to be seen Blackberried Heath. But who connects (Corn) crakes with the moors where this plant grows? The clue is to be found in John Ray in 1677 "Crake signifies a Crow in the Northern dialect." Geoffrey Grigson in his Englishman's Flora lists 17 other names including She-heather.

The value of the garden is that you are always looking ahead. What is planted this spring must be nourished throughout the year. Plans must always require a stretching of activity and of the mind into the future—next year, the year after—and whatever its form, surely the purpose of leisure time is to offer not only enjoyment but also interior satisfaction of accomplishment and self-expression . . . something that lasts. I am reminded of a Chinese saying: "If you wish to be happy for a day, kill a pig; if you wish to be happy for a year, take a wife; if you wish to be happy all your life, cultivate a garden."
Erica Ciliaris ‘David McClintock’

This variety was found, inextricably mixed with a dwarf gorse bush, in Brittany in August, 1962. It was first exhibited by Aldenham Heather Nurseries at the R.H.S. Show on August 6th, 1968.

There is much Erica ciliaris in south Brittany, but this was the only one then seen which seemed worth collecting. It was a large plant, perhaps 18 inches across, and, naturally, noticeable from a distance. It was however painfully prickly to disentangle. No doubt the bush is still to be seen, on the moors well to the north of Carnac.

This variety flowers over a long period, from July to nearly the end of the year. The flowers open white with rich pink tips; later they may become pink all over, thus adding a varied colour effect to an already graceful plant. It is unlike any other cultivar. Perhaps it resembles most ‘Stapehill.’ It is a strong grower and cuttings root readily.

From a German correspondent... 

“Heath, this is peace of mind, that is what we need in this time! I like the heath.”

Her man was a daydreamer. He belonged to nature, he thrived on it. The sight of the scarlet rowans in the glen, or the heather thick and purple on the hill, would nourish him better than many a pot of her wholesome broth. Aye, she thought to herself, sighing a little, if it weren’t for the tasks for ever to be minded she’d be a wee bitty jealous of nature, when the wind was whispering through the barley, the bees droning in the clovers rich and heavy in the fields. When every crofter on the island would be already at the harvest, she’d away out with a scone and a mug of tea for Sandy and he’d be nowhere for the searching. He would be away again, aye, and for hours if you please, and when she felt her temper rising until it matched the fiery glint in her hair, he would come home in the golden evening, his arms full of heather and sweet-smelling bog myrtle, a trail of fragrant honey-suckle in his hand. She would hold her tongue, her eyes would soften and she would take the flowers from him with her heart full of love and her fingers full of thorns from the thisties she’d been cutting.

Decima Morrison, from ‘Across a Crowded Room.’
SOME RECENT PAPERS CONNECTED WITH HEATHERS


AWARDS GIVEN TO HARDY HEATHERS BY THE R.H.S.

The first trial of hardy heathers to be conducted by the Royal Horticultural Society, was that of cultivars of Calluna vulgaris, which was planted in 1959. This was subsequently followed by trials of Erica carnea (planted 1961), Erica cinerea and Erica vagans (planted 1964) and Erica x darleyensis (planted 1965) and Daboecia (planted 1966). The purpose of all these trials is to allow awards to be made to the most meritorious plants and to resolve problems of identification and nomenclature. Each stock consists of twelve plants, and are grown for two or three years before being judged.

Prior to 1959 single plants were submitted for awards to the appropriate Committee meeting at a fortnightly show of the Society.

We have been asked to publish a complete list, with dates, of all the awards given, and are pleased to do so. The Editor is grateful to the Librarian, Mr. P. F. M. Stageman, for his assistance in making the Records available.

Abbreviations used are F.C.C. . . First Class Certificate; A.M. . . Award of Merit; A.G.M. . . Award of Garden Merit, given to a cultivar considered eminently suitable for garden cultivation.

✓ 1873. Calluna vulgaris 'Cuprea.' F.C.C.
✓ 1905. Erica cinerea 'Boothii.' A.M.
✓ E. x darleyensis. A.M.
✓ E. x Veitchii, A.M.
✓ 1908. E. cinerea 'Pygmea.' A.M.
✓ 1914. E. vagans 'St. Keverne.' A.M.
✓ 1915. E. cinerea 'Atrorubens.' A.M.
✓ 1922. E. carnea 'King George.' A.M.
✓ 1924. A.G.M.
✓ E. x darleyensis. A.G.M.
✓ 1925. E. vagans 'Mrs. D. F. Maxwell.' A.M.
✓ 1926. E. umbellata, A.M
✓ 1927. E. Tetralix 'Mollis.' A.M.
✓ E. vagans 'St. Keverne.' A.G.M.
✓ 1928. E. cinerea 'Rosea.' A.G.M.
✓ E. vagans 'Lyonesse.' A.M.
✓ 1929. E. australis 'Mr. Robert.' A.M.
✓ Calluna 'Flora Pleno.' A.M.
✓ 1930. E. carnea 'Springwood White.' A.M.
✓ 1932. "King George," A.G.M.
THE HEATHER SOCIETY

1933.  E. cinerea 'Eden Valley.' A.M.
1935.  E. arborea 'Alpina.' A.G.M.
1936.  E. australis 'Mount Stewart.' A.M.
1937.  E. canaliculata 'Boscawen's Variety.' A.M.
1938.  Calluna 'Alba Plena.' A.M.
1940.  E. carnea 'Springwood White.' A.G.M.
1942.  Calluna 'H. E. Beale.' A.G.M.
1943.  'H. E. Beale.' F.C.C.
1945.  E. australis 'Mr. Robert.' A.G.M.
1946.  E. australis 'Riverslea.' A.M.
1947.  Calluna 'Alportii.' A.G.M.
1952.  E. x darleyensis 'Arthur Johnson.' A.M.
1956.  E. carnea 'Eileen Porter.' A.M.
1957.  Calluna 'Joan Sparkes.' A.M.
1958.  Calluna 'Peter Sparkes.' A.M.
1960.  'Alba Jae.' A.M.
1961.  'Alba Plena.' A.M.
1962.  'August Beauty.' A.M.
1963.  'Barnett Anley.' A.M.
1964.  'County Wicklow.' A.M.
1965.  'J. H. Hamilton.' A.M.
1966.  'Tib.' A.M.
1967.  'Underwoodii.' A.M.
1968.  'Aurea.' A.M.
1969.  'County Wicklow.' F.C.C.
1970.  'C. W. Nix.' A.M.
1971.  'Drum-Ra.' A.M.
1972.  'Fred J. Chapple.' A.M.
1973.  'Gold Haze.' A.M. for its flowers.
1974.  'J. H. Hamilton.' F.C.C.
1975.  'Mair's Variety.' A.M.
1976.  'Multicolor.' A.M.
1977.  'Rosalind.' A.M.
1978.  'Serlei.' A.M.
1979.  'Serlei Aurea.' A.M.
1980.  'Barnett Anley.' F.C.C.
1981.  'Hirsuta Typica.' A.M.
1982.  'Peter Sparkes.' F.C.C.
1983.  'Pygmea.' A.M.
1984.  'Rigida.' A.M.
1985.  'Robert Chapman.' A.M.
1986.  'Serlei.' F.C.C.
1987.  'Tib.' F.C.C.
1988.  E. arborea 'Alpina.' A.M.
1989.  E. australis. F.C.C.
1990.  Calluna 'Elsie Purnell, A.M.'
1992.  'Mair's Variety.' F.C.C.
1993.  'Mullion.' A.M.
1964. E. carnea ‘Springwood Pink.’ A.M.
    , ‘Springwood White.’ F.C.C.
    , ‘Vivellii.’ A.M.
    Calluna ‘Hirsuta Typica.’ F.C.C. as a grey foliage plant.
    , ‘Rigida.’ A.M.
1965. E. carnea ‘Alan Coates.’ A.M.
    , ‘Vivellii.’ F.C.C.
    Calluna ‘Golden Feather.’ A.M.
1966. E. carnea ‘December Red.’ A.M.
    , ‘Praecox Rubra.’ A.M.
E. vagans ‘Holden Pink.’ A.M.
E. cinerea ‘C. D. Eason.’ F.C.C.
    , ‘Knap Hill Pink.’ A.M.
    , ‘Rosea.’ A.M.
    , ‘Eden Valley.’ The A.M. made to this cultivar in 1933 was confirmed.
    , ‘Sunset.’ A.M.
E. carnea ‘Ruby Glow.’ A.M.
E. cinerea ‘Knap Hill Pink.’ F.C.C.
    , ‘Alba Minor.’ A.M.
    , ‘P. S. Patrick.’ A.M.
    , ‘Tilford.’ A.M.
E. vagans ‘Diana Hornibrook.’ A.M.
E. carnea ‘Pirbright Rose.’ A.M. (This cultivar may also have been distributed under the name ‘Pirbright Pink.’) 7-8 inches high, spreading and compact, vigorous; dark bluish-green foliage tinged red. Flower stems 3-7 inches long, flowers red-purple, sepals tipped paler colour. Flowering from December 12th, 1967.
E. cinerea ‘Vivienne Patricia.’ A.M. 10-11 inches high, erect and spreading, vigorous. Summer foliage very dark green, tips tinged dark red. Flower stems 6-7 inches long; flowers blue-mauve, flowering from mid-June.
E. cinerea ‘Cevennes.’ A.M. 9 inches. Compact upright growth, very free flowering from July to October. Flowers of an attractive lavender-rose.
E. cinerea 'Pentreath.' A.M. 9 inches. Compact bushy habit with dark green foliage; flowers rich purple, borne in profusion from July to September.

E. cinerea 'Pink Ice.' A.M. 6 inches high fairly compact, foliage very dark green. Flower stems 4-6 inches, flowers red-purple, flowering from mid-June.

E. vagans 'Cream.' A.M. 24 to 26 inches high with spread of 24-30 inches, vigorous; foliage dark dull green. Flower stems 10-14 inches long. Buds faint pink at tips, flowers white, with rich reddish brown anthers. Flowering from end of July.

Calluna vulgaris 'Oxshott Common.' A.M. Plant 28-30 inches high, 24-30 inches spread, very vigorous. Foliage dull greyish-green. Flower stems 8-10 inches long, flowers white, with rich reddish brown anthers.

Calluna vulgaris 'Beoley Gold' A.M. as a summer foliage and flowering plant. 20-22 inches high, 24 inches spread, very vigorous, summer foliage light green flushed gold and pale cream. Flower stems 10-12 inches long; flowers white with light brown anthers.

Calluna vulgaris 'Sunset.' F.C.C. as a winter foliage plant. 1 foot. Unique formation of various shades of yellow, gold and orange flecked over the foliage. Flowers pink, flowering August-September.

Erica x darleyensis 'Silberschmelze' ('Molten Silver.') A.M. Although seven entries of white-flowered stocks with various names were received for the trial, all were apparently identical with 'Silberschmelze' (Molten Silver). Plant 10 inches high, 16 inches spread, erect, fairly vigorous. Winter foliage dark green. Flower stems 4½-6½ inches long; flowers white, very slightly tipped pale pink, stamens light chocolate brown. Flowering from end October.

Erica x darleyensis 'Furzey.' A.M. Plant 11-12 inches high, 12-14 inches spread, erect, vigorous. Winter foliage very dark green, tinged and lightly tipped red. Flower stems 9-10 inches, flowers rosy-pink, stamens dark chocolate brown. Flowering from end October.

Daboecia 'David Moss.' A.M. Plant 13 inches high, 18 inches spread, compact, erect, vigorous, foliage dark glossy green. Flower stems 7-12 inches long, flowers white.

Daboecia 'William Buchanan.' A.M. Plant 10 inches high, with 16-18 inches spread, erect, vigorous. Foliage dark glossy green. Dark red flower stems, 7-9 inches long, flowers red-purple. Both flowering from June 20th.
List of Members—December, 1968

* Indicates members willing to show their gardens by appointment.
† Indicates Nurserymen.

Group 1. Scotland

ABERCROMBIE, J. G., Chapelhall, Toward, Dunoon, Argyll.
BARR, Miss K. H., 3 Balgair Road, Balfon by Glasgow.
BRAY, J., Bonnie Banks White Heather, Ardess, Rowardennan, Drymen, W. Stirlingshire.
BROWN, R. A., Hillcrest, Dunbar Street, Lossiemouth, Morayshire.
BURNET, F. R., Enterkin, Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire.
CAMERON, Miss E. K., Caldermill Hill, near Strathaven, Lanarkshire.
CARMICHAEL, Sir JOHN, K.B.E., Magicwell, Balmullo, Leuchars, Fife.
CATHRO, J., 27 Cresswell Hill, Dumfries, Scotland.
† CHRISTIE, T & W., The Nurseries, Forres, Scotland.
COLLINS, MRS. M., Inverchapel, Dunoon, Argyll.
CRADDIE, D., 82 Inveralloch Place, Edinburgh 3.
† DOBSON, Wm. S., 20 Barnshot Road, Colinton, Edinburgh 13.
DOBSON, Wm. S. (JUN.), The Hill, Broomicknowe, Lasswade, Midlothian.
† FOULIS, D. A., Cuil, Easter Belmont Road, Edinburgh 12.
FRAME, J. F., Braeside, 614 Queensferry Road, Barnton, Edinburgh 4.
GILBERT, Miss E. E., Hollinhurst, Elm Avenue, Linzie, near Glasgow.
GRAY, J. M., c/o The Royal Bank of Scotland, 17 Bank Street, Dumfries.
HALKETT, A. C., Kevoock Lea, Kevoock Road, Lasswade, Midlothian.
HUMBLE, B. H., Rose Cottage, Arrochar, Dunbartonshire.
HUNTER, MRS. E. N., Sheldagh Cottage, Gairloch, Ross-shire.
ILLINGWORTH, Miss C. E., Polbain, Achiltibuie, Garve, Ross-shire.
IMRIE, I., 40 Stamperland Hill, Clarkston, Renfrewshire.
† KELLY, L.T.-COL. H. A., Oliver & Hunter, Moniaive, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.
† LEIPER, MRS. I. M., Douchlage, Balfon Station, by Glasgow.
† LYNE, R., Garden Meres & Lyon, Grange Nursery, Alloa, Clackmannanshire.
McCRINDLE, K. D., 1 Drummond Ris., Dunblane, Perthshire.
McNAB, MRS. N., 1 St. Teilings, Lanark, Lanarkshire.
MACROBERT, MRS. H., Durisdeer, Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire.
MARKS, B. MCK., 17 Banchory Avenue, Inchinnan, Renfrewshire.
MERRY, MRS. E., Phoinicas, Beauly, Inverness-shire.
† MORLEY, D. A., White Heather Farm, Kames, Tignabruaich, Argyll.
MOUNSEY, E. R., Rough Knowe, Barrhill Road, Dalbeattie.
PATTENDEN, H., Kirkbank, Glenlochar, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire.
SCOTT, T. M., Clonburn, Resaurie, Inverness.
SHAND, W. A., St. Edmunds, Milngavie, Dunbartonshire.
SHEPHERD, MISS M., The Dales, Braidwood by Carluke, Lanarkshire.
THOMPSON, I., 21 Pantonville Road, West Kilbide, Avyrshire.
TRAILL, J. M., 27 Campbell Street, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire.
WALTER, REAR ADMIRAL K., McN., CAMPBELL, 19a Princes Gate Mews, S.W.7. (Winter), Clachan Beag, Aihnasaul, by Oban, Argyll (Summer).
WHITSON, MRS. E. M., Wood End, Falls of Leny, Callander, Perthshire.

Group 2. Ireland

ANDERSON, J. D., 51 Wallasey Park, Belfast BT14 6PN, N. Ireland.
CARSON, T. A., Ulisze Ban, Bally, Co. Dublin.
COLVILL, MRS. M. B., Cloghereen, Bally, Co. Dublin.
† DAISY HILL NURSERIES LTD., Newry, Co. Down.
DOUGLAS, J. B., 3 Bel-Air Avenue, Ballybarnes, Co. Down.
ElliOTT, MISS C. J., Killowen, Co. Down.
GAHAN, Lt.-COL. H. M., Nestor Lodge, Kilmullin, Newtownmountkennedy, Co. Wicklow.
GARRATT, MAJOR R., Rialto, Holywood, Co. Down.
† GRAHAM, N. C., Stiles, Antrim.
HARTY, Miss M., Ballinamona, Dunarvan, Co. Waterford.
HERDMAN, Mrs. B. M., The Brae, Sion Mills, Co. Tyrone, N. Ireland.
Eire.
KANE BROS., MESSRS., Drumree, Castlewellan, Co. Down.
LAMBERT, Col. W. P. Clareville, Oughterard, Co. Galway, Eire.
LATCHFORD, F. H., Luggala, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
LOVE, P. A., Marlay House, Rathfarnham, Dublin 14, Eire.
McCARTER, W. S., Heatherdene, Culmore, Londonderry.
PREECE, MRS. N., Kells House, Kells, Co. Kerry.
REEVES, MRS. E. A., Greenways, Lucan, Co. Dublin.
STEVENS, MISS P. F., Honeybrook, Delgany, Co. Wicklow, Eire.
THOMPSON, MISS B., 18 Fairway Avenue, Upper Malone Road, Belfast 9.
WALKER, Miss N., Lisnoe, Orwell Park, Dublin 6.

Group 3. Northern

ANTIES, MRS. P. C., Bryn Afon, Shutton Lane, Bemford, Sheffield.
* ARDRO, J. P., Fulwood Heights, Harrison Lane, Sheffield 10.
ASTLEY, P., 33 Royley Avenue, Carleton, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancs.
† BENSON, CLIVE, The Nurseries, 281 Croston Road, Farlington, Preston, Lancs.
BICKERSTAFF, C. E., Dyrffryn, 20c Norfolk Hill, Gronesisde, Sheffield.
BLAKE, J., Denercroft, Oxton, Rakes, Barlow, near Sheffield.
BOYD, MRS. E. D., Mooridge, Warren Lane, Eldwick, Bingley, Yorks.
BREEZE, R. O., Summerfields, Beach Road, Port St. Mary, I.O.M.
BROOMHEAD, R. H., The Hollies, Ashover, Chesterfield.
BROWN, P. J., 136 Padfield Main Road, Hadfield, via Hyde, Cheshire.
CAMPBELL, MRS. F., Rothley Lake House, Morpeth, Northumberland.
CASWELL, MRS. H., The Gables, Horncastle Road, Woodhall Spa, Lincs.
* CHAPPLE, F. J., Mafeking, Bradsa West Road, Port Erin, I.O.M.
COLLICK, K., 80 Dove Avenue, North Hykeham, Lincoln.
COOPE, DR. M., 66 Grimshaw Lane, Bollington, Cheshire.
COOPER, MRS. V. C. V., Hills, Buxton Road, Disley, near Stockport, Cheshire.
CRESSWELL, MRS. K. BAKER-, Preston Tower, Chathill, Northumberland.
DARBYSHIRE, J. K., 45 Wilford Avenue, Brooklands, Cheshire.
DAVEY, N. S., 3 Green Walk, Timperley, Cheshire.
ELLARD, MRS. M., Rose Garth, Threadway, Halipas, Cheshire.
ELLIS, G. EY., Eldon, Pedley Lane, Congleton, Cheshire.
FAIRS, MRS. J. D., 33 Clough Drive, Fenay Bridge, Huddersfield HD 8 OJ.
FLEET, C. B., 90 Steaford Road, Boston, Lincs.
FLETCHER, MRS. W. A., More Bank, 81 Birchwood Avenue, Lincoln.
FORSYTH, DR. T. S., Lindisfarne, Haworth, Keighley, Yorks.
GOULD, C. W. L., 43 Silverdale Road, Gatley, Chesh.
GREEN, R., 94 Moseley Wood Gardens, Cookridge, Leeds 12.
GRIFFIN, D. P., 3 Marlborough Court, Churchill Park, Washingtonborough, Lincoln.
GROVES, W. J. B., 83 Church Road, Lower Bebington, Wirral, Cheshire.
HALL, MRS. M., 6 St. David’s Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Cheshire.
† HAMER, G. M., Sunnymount Nurseries, Glossop Road, Chisworth via Broadbottom, Hyde, Cheshire.
HAMPSON, E. G., White Thorn, Dumban Lane, West Bollington, Macclesfield, Cheshire.
HARDMAN, J. S., 19 Kendal Road, Holcombe Brook, near Bury, Lanes
HARGREAVES, BRIG. K., Castle Garth, Wetherby, Yorks.
HENRY, S., 50 Harrowden Road, Doncaster, Yorks.
HILL, M. A., 20 Green Walk, Timperley, Cheshire.
HOBBS, K. W., Glenthorne, Lode Pit Lane, Eldwick, Bingley, Yorks.
HORSFALL, M., One Acre, 361 Halifax Road, Liversedge, Yorks.
HOWELL, MRS. M., 7 Alphin Park Lane, Greenfield, nr. Oldham, Lancashire.
HULME, J. K., Director, Univ. Liverpool Botanic Gardens, Ness Neston, Wirral, Cheshire.
IRESON, T., Editor, Garden News, High Street, Stamford, Lincs.
JACK, G., Rossmoyne, 33 Manor Road, Bramhall, Cheshire.
JAKeways, DR. R. J., 7 Wordsworth Avenue, Penistone, near Sheffield.
JONES, Mrs. M., HOWARD-, 1 Carrs Crescent West, Formby, Liverpool.

KELLY, H., Ballaquenecey Lodge, Ballaquale Road, Douglas, I.o.M.

KERR, J. W., 31 Wentworth Drive, Sale, Ches.

KERSHAW, Mrs. B. M., Orleans House, 323 Fleetwood Road, Fleetwood, Lanes.

LASCELLES, R. G., Birchwood, 358 Park Lane, Macclesfield, Ches.

LESLIE, W., 403 Durdar Road, Carlisle, Cumberland.

LITTER, G., 259 Tottington Road, Harwood, Bolton, Lanes.

LITTLEWOOD, Mrs. M. K., Manor House Farm, Scotton, Gainsborough, Lincs.

LIVESEY, D. D., Craieicheil, St. Georges Road, Hightown, near Liverpool.

LORD, J. D., Raikes Close, Skipton, Yorks.

MACINTYRE, Mrs. C. M., The Cottage, Fontainebleau, Cranage, Holmes Chapel, Ches.

MACKLEY, Mrs. M., 21 Linden Way, Boston, Lincs.

MARTIN, J. E., Elder Tree Lane, Ashley, near Market Drayton, Shropshire.

MARTIN, W., 8 Sandringham Drive, Poynton, near Stockport, Ches.

METCALF, Dr. J. A. S., 21 Church Lane, Acklam, Middlesbrough, Yorks.

MORRIS, R., 2 Benchill Crescent, Wythenshawe, Manchester 22.

NADEN, Mrs. A. M., 14 Ryles Park Road, Macclesfield, Ches.

NEWSHAM, Miss V. M., 43 Carfield Avenue, Meersbrook, Sheffield 8.

NEW, B. B., 5 Lady’s Close, Parklands Way, Poynton, Stockport, Ches.

NEWTON, R., 43 Kinley Avenue, North Shields, Northumberland.

PARRY, Mrs. R. L., Long Ridge, Delamere, Northwich, Ches.

PARTINGTON, B., 3 South Drive, Gatley, Ches.

PATTERSON, J. B., Holly Court, Millhouses Lane, Sheffield 11.

PEARCE, Mrs. J. V., 17 Park Drive, Harrogate, Yorks.

PERKIN, J. M., Roseacres, Barrow Lane, Hale, Ches.

PREW, H. C., 229 Chester Road, Hartford, Northwich, Ches.

PRYDE, Mrs. M., 1 Oldfield Close, Heswell, Wirral, Ches.

RAVENSWAY HORTICULTURAL Centre (W. R. Lovesey, Hort. Organiser), Alnwick, Northumberland.

*RICHARDS, D. A., Rydal Mount, Eskdale, Holmrook, Cums.

ROBSON, Mrs. B., 68 Beatty Avenue, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne 2, Northumberland.

RUSS, V. J. A., 44 Rutland Close, Harrogate, Yorks.


SCOTT-RUSSELL, Prof. C., 6 Cavendish Road, Sheffield 11.

SENDER, M. B., 12 Hodgson Cres.,, Leeds 17.

SHERWIN, Miss D. E., 6 Clifton Lane, Handsworth, Sheffield 9.

SMALL, Dr. W. A. W., 51 High Street, Middlesbrough, Yorks.

SMITH, G. D., Superintendent, Harlow Car Gardens, Harrogate, Yorks.

*SMITH, GERVASE & SONS, Nurserymen, Hackney Road, Matlock, Derbs.

SMITH, Miss P., Nellacre, Birstwith, Harrogate, Yorks.

SMITH, Rev. S., 15 Wyedale, Whitby, Ellesmere Port, Ches.

SMICKLINGTON, J., Winger, 12 Watford Road, New Mills, Stockport, Ches.

TAMMEN, Mrs. K., Aiskew Villa, Aiskew, Bedale, Yorks.

TOMPSON, M. A., 62 Housley Park, Chapeltown, Sheffield 530 4UE.

*TOOTHILL, A. P., Springfield, 431 Whirlowdale Road, Sheffield 11.

TUCK, Mrs. D. M., Boarshurst, Greenfield, nr. Oldham, Lanes.

TUDOR, Mrs. J., Moss Cottage, Moss Lane, Styal, Wilmslow, Ches.

TURNER, G., 27 Hartwood Green, Hartwood Park, Chorley, Lancs.

TYSON, J. R., High Cross, Hawkshead, near Ambleside, Westmorland.

WALKER, Dr. J. K., Green Riggs, Riding Mill, Northumberland.

WARD, DEREK, Wards Nurseries, Eckington Road, Coal Aston, nr. Sheffield.

WILLIAMS, I., Lymn-, c/o The Midland Bank, Gosforth, Seascale, Cums.

WILLS, A. W., Manor Cottage, Front Street, Whickham, Co. Durham.

WINFIELD, J., 50 Carsick Hill Crescent, Sheffield 10.

WRIGHT, Rev. J., 7 Mayfield Road, Timperley, Altrincham, Ches.

WRIGHT, K. E., 37 Batsworth Drive, Sheffield 5.


Group 4. Wales

ARMSDEN, Dr. A., Glencerrig, Llanfaglan, Caernarvon.

BIRD, D. S., Crud-yr-Awel, Trefylyn, Aberdare, Glam.

CALVERT, G. W., Plas Owain, Harlech, Merioneth.

CHATTAWAY, J. F., Drws-y-Coed, Llanbedrog, Pwllheli, Caern.

CHESTER, H. H., Firdene, Three Crosses, Swansea.

EDWARDS, H. J., Cae-Wat, Kiln Lane, Hope, nr. Wrexham, Denbighshire.

EVANS, T., 382 Clydach Road, Ynysogran, Morriston, Swansea.

FARMER, G. G., Bryn Du, Mynytho, Pwllheli, Caern.

GARRATT, D. M., Sarnia, Druid Road, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
Haight, Mrs. M., Coed Berw, Pentre Berw, Gaerwen, Anglesey.
Heddon, S., 74 Cedar Way, Penarth, Glam.
Hughes, T., Trelech, Llanfawog, Ruthin, Denbighshire.
Isaac, T. J., Melrose, Prescely Park, Fishguard Road, Havertonwest, Pemb.
Knight, L. A., Eynhallow, Park Corner, Havertonwest, Pemb.
Lloyd, R. J. H., Ffynnnon Dello, Pendoylan, near Cowbridge, Glam.
Lomax, Miss K. L., The Old Forge, Nash, Presteigne, Radnorshire.
†Moss, Wm. Nurseryman, Maes Yr Esgob House, Afonwen, Mold, Flintshire.
Parris, Mrs. A. A., Spring Cottage, Penycaeawyr, Usk, Mon. NP 5 1LU.
Paul, Mrs. J., Plas Nant, Aber, near Llanfairfechan, Caerns.
Puddele, C., Boddan Gardens, Tal-y-cafn, Colwyn Bay.
Rees, J. G., Gwelfro, Pennant, Llanon, Cardiganshire.
Williams, G., Bryn Eithin, Porthelyn Road, Holyhead, Anglesey.
Wilson, G. H., Rallt, Ceunant, Caerns.

Group 5. Midlands

†Annabel, A., Springwood, Church Drive, Ravenshead, Linby, Nottingham.
Ash, F., Folly Nook Lane, Ranskill, Retford, Notts.
Bailey, H., Brackenlea, 396 Sandon Road, Meir Heath, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.
Bailey, J. H., Alpina, 4 The Crescent, Sweetpool Lane, West Hagley, Worcs.
Ball, G. V., Heathways, 14 Manor Road, Streetly, Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks.
Ball, W. R., 97 Lambley Lane, Burton Joyce, Nottingham.
Bardele, Mrs. M., Parlours Bank, 39 Hergest Road, Kington, Herefordshire.
Beer, J., 87 Sansome Road, Solihull, Warwicks.
Bodenham, H. R., 101 Mount Pleasant, Kingswinford, Brierley Hill, Staffs.
Castellam, Mrs. C., The Spinney, Bower Lane, Etching Hill, Rugeley, Staffs.
Challoner, T. A., New Leys, High Ash Farm, Meriden, near Coventry.
Cooper, J. G., Corrie, Dinting Road, Gossop, Derbys.
Cooper, K. V., Abbeywood House, Newstead Abbey Park, Linby, Nottingham.
Coughlin, Mrs. R., 17 Alvechurch Highway, Lydiate Ash, Bromsgrove, Worcs.
†Cox, D. C., 125 Central Avenue, Syston, Leics. (Nursery: Goscote Nurseries, Ragdale, Melton Mowbray).
Davies, J. Gwyn-, Midland Wallboards Ltd., 120 Beakes Road, Smithwick, Warley, Warks.
Edwards, Mrs. M., Ashlands, Stoneleigh Road, Gibbet Hill, Coventry.
Ellis, Miss F. M., Little Acre, 74 West Malvern Road, Malvern, Worcs.
Fletcher, D. B., 88 Pastures Hill, Littleover, Derby.
Hanson, F. D., Crossways, 43 Wellington Road, Bromsgrove, Worcs.
Hardy, G. A., Girvan, Holywell, Shrewley, Warwicks.
Harris, M., Little Watchbury, Barford, Warks.
Hay, R. N., 7 High View Avenue, Keyworth, Nottingham.
Headley, W. H., 43 Craighill Road, Knighton, Leicester.
Heagus, A. R., 163 Coalway Road, Wolverhampton, Staffs.
Hilton, Sir Derek, Eaves, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire.
Horsley, N., 12 Perlethorpe Avenue, Mansfield, Notts.
Jones, H. R. W., 11 Scott Road, Walsall, Staffs.
Jones, Miss P. M., Fair Acre, Green End, Oswestry, Shropshire.
Kendall, P. J., 45 Halesowen Road, Halesowen, Worcs.
Key, Mrs. H., Wycombe Lodge, Durcott Road, Evesham, Worcs.
Laughter, Miss F. H., 4 Parkway, Stone, Staffs.
*Law, R., Meadows, Draycote, near Rugby, Warwick.
Lead, W. L., 22 Imperial Avenue, Gedling, Notts.
Lidgate, Miss M. B. S., The Nutshell, Richards Castle, Ludlow, Shropshire.
Lovegrove, Mrs. K. A., Tanglewood, Llanishen, nr. Chepstow, Mon.
McLelland, Mrs. J., 238 Chester Road, Streetly, nr. Sutton Coldfield, Warks.
Martin, J. E., Elder Tree Lane, Ashley, nr. Market Drayton, Shropshire.
Medlam, A. J., 18 Moxhull Drive, Walsley, Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks.
Newby, 58 Cole Bank Road, Hall Green, Birmingham 26.
Pepper, Mrs. L. M., Frencham Lodge, 15 Grove Hill, Ravenshead, Nottingham.
Pringle, Wm. H., 56 Little Heath Lane, Lichfield End, Bromsgrove, Worcs.
Pritchard, Miss E., 62 Sheriffo Lane, Four Oaks, Warwicks.
†Proctor, The Clifford Proctor Nurseries Ltd., Brookside, Chesterfield, Derbs.
Quale, S. K., Loen, Bewdley, Worcs.
Radley, A. D., Lingfield, Yieldingtree, Clent, Stourbridge, Worcs.
Richards, Mrs. C., Dryhill, Ragdon, Church Stretton, Salop.
† ROBERTS, MRS. E. S., Glenhurst, 121 Hadley Park Road, Leegomery, Wellington, Shropshire.


ROUND, MRS. D. M., Kenelm, How Caple, Hereford.

SEGIE, T. P., 98 Cannon Park Road, Coventry.

SHACKLOCK, MRS. P., Applegarth, Paddock Close, Quorn, Leics.


SMITH, MRS. M. E., 16 Hillside, Findern, Derby DE 6 6AZ.

† SPARKES, J. W., Beechwood Nurseries, Gorcott Hill, Redditch, Worcs.

STANLEY, P. J., 20 Corbridge Road, Sutton Coldfield, Warwick.

STREET, H., Hill House, 38 Wyvern Road, Sutton Coldfield, Warwick.

TRUMAN, MRS. E., 22 Queen's Road, Walsall, Staffs.

TUNNICLIFFE, L. F., 28 Leshurst Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 6JG.

TURNER, A. J., 17 Cole Valley Road, Birmingham 28.

TURNER, J. E., 2 Newport Road, Hinckley, Market Drayton, Salop.

VALE, T. C., 15 Bankfield Drive, Spondon, Derby.

WALL, MRS. J., 319 Highfield Road, Hall Green, Birmingham.

WARMER, R., Fairlands, Jack Haye Lane, Lightoaks, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.

WHALLEY, T. W., Highfields, Newstead Abbey Park, Linby, Nottingham.

WILLIAMS, J. I., 9 Pedmore Court Road, Pedmore, Stourbridge, Worcs.

WILLIAMS, T. VAUGHAN, The Priory, Pillerton Priors, Warwick.

WOOD, MRS. S. E., 73 Cheltondale Road, Solihull, Warks.

* YATES, G., Crall House, Newstead Abbey Park, Linby, Nottingham.

Group 6. Eastern and other North of Thames

AUSTIN, A. J., St. Coronati, Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, Essex.

BAILEY, MRS. H. M., 32 Cassiobury Drive, Watford, Herts.

BAKER, J. W., Frensham, Blue Mills Hill, Witham, Essex.

BARTER, A. T., Ludgrove, Wokingham, Berks.

BARRASS, J. B., 37a Beancroft Road, Marston Moretayne, Beds.

BIRCH, MRS. M. C., 11 Warren Heath Avenue, Ipswich, Suffolk.

† BLOOM, ADRIAN J. R., Foggy Bottom, Diss, Norfolk.

BOWEN, A. E., Old Heath House, Heath Lane, Aspley Heath, via Bletchley, Bucks.


BROWN, E. C., 52 Gatehill Road, Northwood, Middx.

BROWNE, MRS. H. R. H., Gordonbush House, Egypt Lane, Farnham Common, Bucks.

† BRUMMAGE, NEIL H., Heathwood Nursery, Fakenham Road, Taverham, Norwich, Nor 53X.

CANDLIN, MRS. E. M., 22 Clevelanders, Abingdon, Berks.

CARTER, R. F., Janton Cottage, 3 Green Lane, Amersham-on-the-Hill, Bucks.

CHEASON, D. M., 4 Primrose Lane, Waterbeach, Cambs.

CLAYTON, B. V., Avocet, 102 Vicarage Lane, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, Essex.

CONSTABLE, J. L., Mallard Ducks Hill Road, Northwood, Middx.


COWIE, A. T., 5 Meden Erlegh Drive, Earley, Reading, Berks.

CRANE, MRS. & MRS. H. H., Highmead, Cheney Street, Eastcote, Pinner, Middx.

CRAWFORD, MRS. B., 19 Greenways, Abbots Langley, Herts.

DODGSON, MRS. F. W., Kailoura, 127 Heath Park Road, Gidea Park, Essex.

DOE, B. A., 2 Horsenden Farm, Horsenden Lane, Perivale, Greenford, Middx.

DORN, A. J., Roughwood, Red Copse Lane, Boars Hill, Oxford.

DUNCAN, A. McK., Windy Ridge, 32 Parsons Heath, Colchester, Essex.

FEATHERSTONE, MRS. E. C., 12 Scott Close, Beaconsfield Road, Farnham Common, Slough.

FERGUSON, H. MCIL., Pine Cottage, Mackrel Hill, Royston, Herts.

FINCH, J. E., The Barn, Wargrave Road, Twyford, Berks.

FINDLAY, T. H., The Director, The Gardens, Windsor Great Park, Berks.


GILMOUR, J., The University Botanic Garden, Cambridge.

GOLLER, A. E., 2 Palmers Road, Borehamwood, Herts.

GREEN, MRS. B., 143 Auckland Road, Ilford, Essex.


HAWES, MISS M. M., 14 Rivermead, Yarmouth Road, Stalham, Norwich, Norfolk.

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Group 7. London & S.E.

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ANDERSON, D. E. L., Little Court, Carron Lane, Midhurst, Sussex.
ATKINS, C. H., Ridge View, 65a Saunders Lane, Mayford, Woking, Surrey.
AUSTIN, W. G. L., Trewithiel, Russells Crescent, Horley, Surrey.
BEAMAN, Mrs. C. G., 43 Hall Lane, London, N.W.4.
BENN, THE HON. LADY, High Field, Pastens Road, Limpsfield, Oxted, Surrey.
BESSENT, P., Felbrigg, Glnesek Road, Eltham, S.E.9.
† BICKNELL, D. E., Pinks Hill Nurseries, Pinks Hill, Wood Street, Guildford, Sy.
BOLT, H. W., Kyreina Cottage, 36 Sheephouse, Farnham, Surrey.
BONNEY, Mrs. H., 12 Oak Avenue, Chipstead, Coulsdon, CR33 PG.
* BOWERMAN, Mr. & MRS. A. H., Champs Hill, Coldwaltham, Pulborough, Sussex.
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BRISTOWE, MRS. E., Old Field, Sea Road, Little Common, Sussex.
BROWN, MRS. C. R., Penn Cottage, 1 Downs Road, Seaford, Sussex.
BUCKLEY, R. M., Woodlands, Greenhill Road, Offord, Kent.
BURKE, Dr. S. A., Orchard Cottage, Manor House Lane, Effingham, Leatherhead, Surrey.
BURRELL, MRS. G., Cobbles, Oldlands Avenue, Balcombe, Sussex.
CAMERON, R., Great Comp, Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent.
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CHARRINGTON, MRS. N. D., Dye House, Thursley, Godalming, Surrey.
CHURCHILL, P. J., 24 Huntingdon Gardens, Worcester Park, Surrey.
CLAYTON, I., Dunedin, 70 Keymer Road, Hassocks, Sussex.
CLAYTON, O. J., 8 Chittenden Cottages, Wisley, Ripley, Woking, Surrey.
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COPAS, B. A., 13 Pinewood Close, Shirley, Croydon, Surrey.
† DAVIS, P. G., Nurseryman, Timber Tops, Marley Common, Haslemere, Surrey.
DAY, Mrs. M., Littlefield, Maresfield Park, Uckfield, Sussex.
DELL, R. S., 24 Bodenham Road, Folkestone, Kent.
DELVES, H. C., Enmore Cottage, Vicarage Road, East Sheen, S.W.14.
DENSTON, Mrs. R., Heathfield Lodge, Carron Lane, Midhurst, Sussex.
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DOCKEY, K., 1 Tower Grove, Oatlands Drive, Weybridge, Surrey.
† DOLLEY, F. H. SANDERSON, Dolleys Hill Nurseries, Normandy, Guildford, Surrey.
DOWLING, R., 41 Northwood Avenue, Purley, Sussex.
DUGUID, Mrs. J., Flat 6, Holbrook Park, Horsham, Sussex.
EDMONDS, C. F., Phoenix Lodge, Collendene Lane, Norwood Hill, Horley, Surrey.
EVANS, W., 35 Vale Drive, Horsham, Sussex.
FALCONER, B. J., Merristwood, 409 Woodham Lane, Woodham, Weybridge, Surrey.
FILMORE, Miss E., Coolmoyn, 5 Copsewood Way, Bearsted, Maidstone, Kent.
FREEMAN, G. W., Lavender Walk, Moat Lane, Sedlescombe, Sussex.
FORTY, Mrs. J., Wyke Cottage, Clandon Road, West Clandon, near Guildford, Surrey.
FRYER, Miss B. FIELD, Collington Lodge, Collington Grove, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
GAMBLE, Dr. D. R., Sylva, Fairoak Lane, Oxshott, Surrey.
GODBOLT, Mrs. E., Altadena, Southview Road, Crowborough, Sussex.
GOFF, COL. R. E. C., Heath Cottage, Piltdown, Uckfield, Sussex.
GORDON-LENNON, REAR-ADMIRAL A., Fishers Hill, Midhurst, Sussex.
* GRAY, Mrs. RONALD, Southcote, Hindhead, Surrey.
† HALE, H., ASHGARTH, Hill Road, Haslemere, Surrey.
HALL, Mrs. P., Orchard Cottage, Copthorne Road, Felbridge, East Grinstead, Sussex.
† HARDWICK, R. E., The Nurseries, Newick, Sussex.
HARDY, Gen. Sir CAMPELL, C.B.E., Bunch Lane House, Haslemere, Surrey.
HICKS, Dr. A. R. H., 106 Balcombe Road, Horley, Surrey.
HILL, Mrs. E. M., 41 Upper Shirley Road, Croydon, Surrey.
HOLMES, Miss J., Iron Latch, The Great Quarry, Guildford, Surrey.
HUME, Mrs. V., Hawthorn, Priors Field Road, Godalming, Surrey.
† ISAAC, J. R., Manor Farmhouse Nursery, East Lane, West Horsley, Leatherhead, Surrey.
JENKINS, G., Windrush, Hickmans Close, Lindfield, Sussex.
KAYE, Mrs. H. W., St. Peters Convent, Maybury Hill, Woking, Surrey.
KERRICH, G. J., Heath Crest, Westcott, Dorking, Surrey.
KIMEER, Mrs. P., Sandways, Upper Bourne Lane, Boundstone, Farnham, Surrey.
KING, Mrs. E., Spindleshook, Giebe Lane, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.
KLEINWORT, Mrs. E. G., Heaslands, Haywards Heath, Sussex.
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MACLEOD, Mrs. V., 12 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1.
MANSFIELD, D., Homeland, Pine Grove, Witley, Surrey.
MARVIN, C. F., Woodpeckers, Hillecrest, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
MAY, Mrs. J., Fallow Corner, South Ridge, St. Georges Hill, Weybridge, Surrey.
MEDLYCOTT, B. R., 102 Copse Avenue, West Wickham, Kent.
MELLORS, W. T., 54 Bramley Avenue, Coulsdon, Surrey.
MILLS, F. L., Craven Cottage, 9 Tadorene Road, Tadworth, Surrey.
MILNE, M., Stuan, Vosdem Lane, Bosham, Chichester, Sussex.
MILSUM, Mrs. J. N., Grays, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.
MICHETTL, T., Poundgate Cottages, Uckfield, Sussex.
MOON, Miss F. M., The Red House, Coppice Lane, Reigate, Surrey.
MORGANROTH, Mrs. W. J., Greensands, Primrose Way, Bramley, Guildford, Surrey.
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OBSORN, J. C., Wisdom House, Delmonden Lane, Hawkhurst, Kent.
PASCALL, D., 8 Church Hill, Purley, Surrey.
PENNELL, C. E., 13 Church Meadow, Keymer, Hassocks, Sussex.
PENRITH, T. J., 104 Tonbridge Road, Maidstone, Kent.
PHILIBERT, L., 36 Palace Green, Addington, Surrey CR0 9AG.
POPE, A. L., 9 Laurel Avenue, Englefield Green, Surrey.
POPE, H. D., Windon Birches, Old Woking Road, Pyrford, Woking, Surrey.
PRIMAVESI, Mrs. A. M., 5 Denfield, Tower Hill, Dorking, Surrey.
QUAIFE, A. D., 14 Cheriton Avenue, Hayesford Park, Bromley, Kent.
RANFALL, Mrs. H. C. F., Trees, 4 Park Avenue, Farnborough, Kent.
† RAWINSKY, G. B., Primrose Hill Nursery, Haslemere, Surrey.
RAYNER, J. N., Fairbourne, 28 The Rise, Sevenoaks, Kent.
REES, Mrs. I., 225 Lyndhurst Road, Wood Green, N.22.
ROLLAND, A. D., Broadok Coppice, Little Common Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
* RYAN, Miss I. M. N., The Lithe, Sandy Lane, Reigate Heath, Reigate, Surrey.
SHARLAND, W. M., Longacres, Munstead, Godalming, Surrey.
SIMPSON, Mrs. L., La Lodola, Scale Hill, Reigate, Surrey.
SIMPSON, L. I., Leyswood House, Groombridge, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
SMALL, D. J., 7 Cornfield Way, Tonbridge, Kent.
* SMITH, Brig. C. H. R., Greenoak, Furze Hill, Scale, Farnham, Surrey.
SPEEDY, B., 45 Farncombe Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
SPURLING, R. L., 2 Princess Avenue, Peters Wood, Kent.
STERLING-MANSON, CHRISTOPHER, La Lodola, Scale Hill, Reigate, Surrey.
STREETON, R. D., Little Harp, The Waldrons, Oxted, Surrey.
STROVER, Mrs. E. D., High Way, Lodge Hill Road, Farnham, Surrey.
STYLES, H., Arran, Windermere Road, Lightwater, Surrey.
SWIFT, F. B., 35 Kitchen Hatch Lane, Sevenoaks, Kent.
TIENS, E. L., Carlisle, 19 Tilgate Common, Betchingley, near Redhill, Surrey.
TICKLE, A. C., 32 Withyham Road, Cooden, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
TOD, Mrs. J., Lavender Lodge, Old Schools Lane, Ewell, Surrey.
TOPP, Mrs. R., 56 Link Lane, Wallington, Surrey.
TOUT, H., Little Greeting, West Hoathly, East Grinstead, Sussex.
TOWSEND, D. W. H., 6 Manor Road, East Grinstead, Sussex.
TREEN, S. J., August Field, Farley Green, near Albury, Surrey.
TREW, B. A. U., 9 Sylvester Avenue, Chislethurst, Kent.
TURNER, P. B., 22 Rushlake Road, Brighton 6.
WALKER, Mrs. E. E., Birchwood, Tilford, near Farnham, Surrey.
WEIGALL, Brig. E. T., Cottage Hill, Rotherfield, Crowborough, Sussex.
WESTALL, B. G., de la Rue House, 84/86 Regent Street, W.1.
WHICHER, L. S., 10 Chanctonbury Chase, Redhill, Surrey.
WHITE, A., Hopland, Crookham Hill, Edenbridge, Kent.
WILLIAMS, G., Crookham House, Westerham, Kent.
WITCHER, C. R., C.B.E., Camos Court, Barcombe, Sussex.
WOOLING, Miss I., 58 Canonbie Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.
YEARROW, Mrs. D. C., 1 Oakwood Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.
YOULL, Mrs. J., 58 Grand Drive, Raynes Park, S.W.20.
YOUNG, Mrs. K., Silverdale, 70 Craven Road, Chelsfield, Kent.

Group 8. South West

ADDITION, C. F. H., Earncroft, Foxbury Road, Grange Estate, St. Leonards, Ringwood, Hants.
ALGER, Miss V., Inney Ward, St. Lawrence's Hospital, Bodmin, Cornwall.
ALLAN, J. R., Courtill Rozel, Mount Durand, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, C.I.
†ANDERSON, J. N., Broadhurst, Grampound, Truro, Cornwall.
BISSET, Miss J. M., Summerfield, Bowerchalke, Salisbury, Wilts.
BOBE, K. H., 3 Strode Gardens, Sandy Lane, St. Ives, Ringwood, Hants.
† BOND, S. W., Land of Nod Nurseries, Thuya Cottage, Petersfield Road, Whitehill, Bordon, Hants.


BRYANT, B. J., 19 Heath Ridge, Highlands, Long Ashton, Bristol.

BURFITT, Miss J., Aldersyde Cottages, Middle Road, Lytchett Matravers, Poole.

CHIMBLEIGH & DIST. GARDEN LOVERS SOCIETY, c/o The Secretary, Miss E. L. Chappell, Birds Close, Chawleigh, Chumleigh, N. Devon.

CLARK, R. S., 45 Downside Avenue, Bitterne, Southampton.

CORRAN, A., 34 Cooper Dean Drive, Queens Park, Bournemouth.

COURT, W. F., 7 Frome More Terrace, Kingsbridge, Devon.

CRAWFORD, Miss D. V., Allett Cottage, Allett, Kenwyn, Truro, Cornwall.

CROAD, Miss Z., Greencroft Cottage, Hartley Mauditt, near Alton, Hants.

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