

YEAR BOOK
OF
THE RHODODENDRON
ASSOCIATION.
1933.

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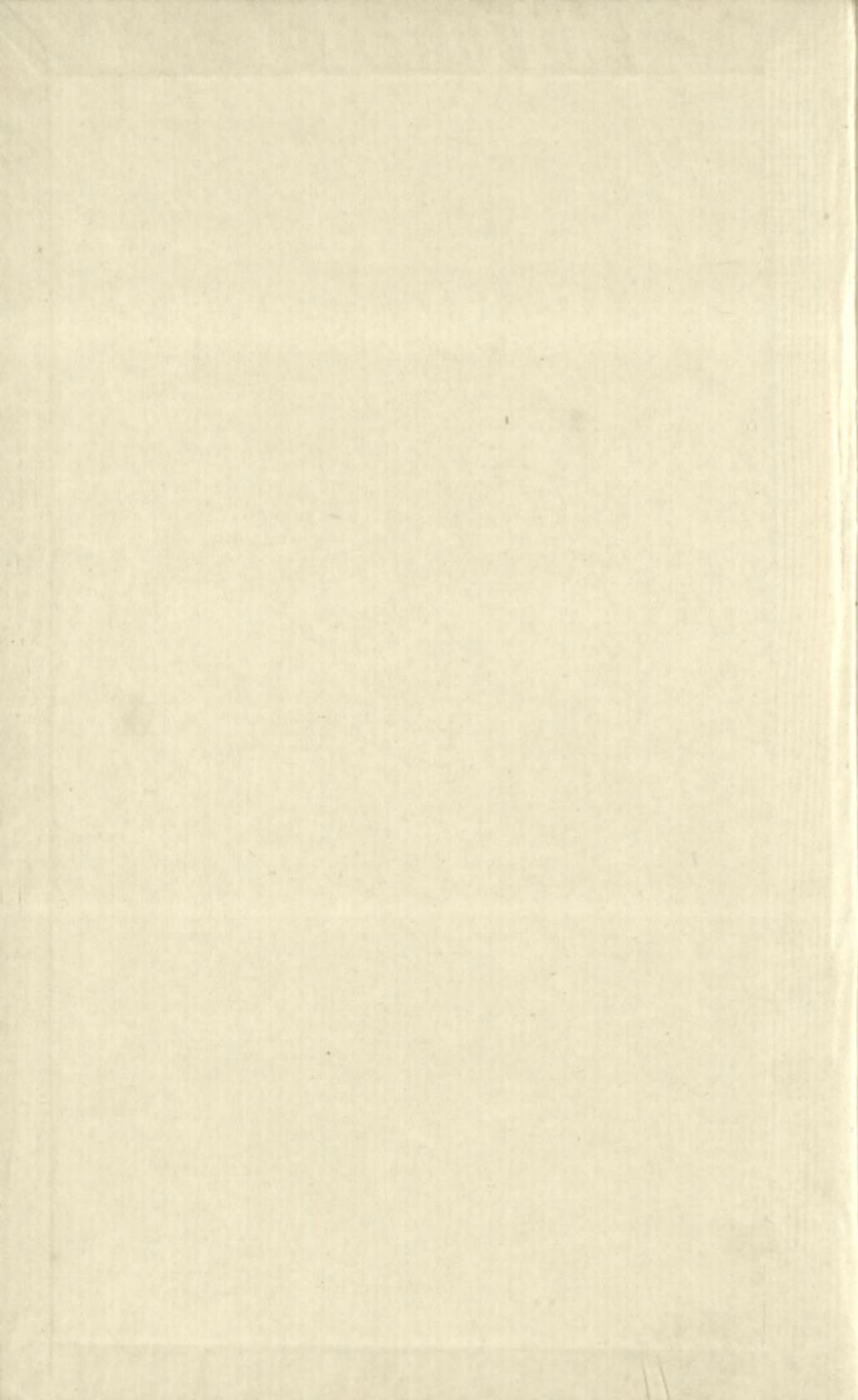
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 Squire, Harold, "Somerset Hill," Holmbury St. Mary,
 nr. Dorking, Surrey.
- Stair, Lieut.-Col. The Earl of, 17, Eaton Square, London, S.W. 1.
- *Stead, Edgar, Ilam, Christchurch, New Zealand.
 Steffen, Alexander, Pillnitz, Dresden, Germany.
- *Stern, Major F. C., Highdown, Goring-by-Sea, Sussex.
- *Stevenson, J. B., Tower Court, Ascot.
- Stewart, A. F. M., c/o Messrs. D. Stewart & Son, Ferndown
 Nurseries, nr. Wimborne, Dorset.
- *Stewart, Edward, Ferndown, near Wimborne, Dorset.
 Stewart, Miss Katherine M., Shambellie, Dumfries.
 Stirling, Hon. Mrs., Keir, Dumblane, Scotland.
- *Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John, Bart., Pollok House, Pollokshaws,
 Glasgow.
- St. Lawrence, T. J. Gaisford, Howth Castle, Co. Dublin.
- Stoker, Fred., The Summit, Golding's Hill, Loughton.
- Strathcona and Mount Royal, Lord, 14, South Audley Street,
 London, W. 1.
- Sudell, Richard, 4, Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1.
- Swaythling, The Lord, 114, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
- Tarouca, Count Ernest Silva, Pruhonice, nr. Prague.
- Taylor, Darcy, The Rocks, Marshfield, Chippenham.

- Taylor, G. C., "Country Life," 20, Tavistock Street, London, W.C. 2.
- *Taylor, George, The Gardens, Bulstrode Park, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.
- Thomas, Donald W., 31, Basset Road, Camborne, Cornwall.
- Traherne, Capt. Onslow, Bryngarw, Aberkenfig, Glamorgan.
- Tremayne, Captain C. H., Carclew, Perran-ar-Worthal, Cornwall.
- Trimble, Miss Augusta W., Trimble Island, nr. Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.
- Trotter, Noel, Frogal, Sunninghill, Berks.
- *Trotter, Richard D., Leith Vale, Ockley, Surrey.
- Tucker, W. G., 1, First Street, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.
- Tweedy, John, Hill Top House, Howth, Co. Dublin.
- *Tylden-Pattenson, Lt.-Col. E. C., Dashmonden, Biddenden, Kent.
- Upcher, Henry E. S., The Gables, Upper Sheringham, Norfolk.
- Vandevere, Dr. Edward G., 135, Edgewood Avenue, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.
- Van Pallant van Eerde, Baron Ph., Eerde, nr. Ommen, Holland.
- *Veitch, Miss A. M., Royal Nurseries, Exeter.
- Venning, Charles E., Boscovean, Heamoor, Cornwall.
- *Vyvyan, Col. Sir Courtenay, Bart., Trelowarren, Mawgan, Helston, Cornwall.
- Wada, K., Hakoneya Nurseries, Numazu-shi, Japan.
- Waley, Alfred J., Broadfield, Crawley, Sussex.
- *Wallace, R. W., The Old Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
- Walter, R. G., c/o Messrs. R. Wallace & Co., The Old Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
- Waring, Denton, Hebers Mount, Ilkley, Yorks.
- *Waterer, F. Gomer, Whitfield Court, Knap Hill, nr. Woking, Surrey.
- Watson, Eustace H., Framewood Manor, Stoke Poges, Bucks.
- Wells, Ben, The Nurseries, Merstham, Surrey.
- *Whitaker, W. I., Pylewell Park, Lymington, Hants.
- *White, Harry, Sunningdale Nurseries, Windlesham, Surrey.
- White, John, Benmore Gardens, by Dunoon, Argyll.
- *Wilding, E. H., Wexham Place, Stoke Poges, Bucks.

- Wilkinson, Arthur B. B., Drumbrae, Bantry, Co. Cork.
 Willcocks, William, The Gardens, Langley Park, Slough.
 Williams, A. M., Werrington Park, Launceston.
 *Williams, E. Trevor, Dromenagh, Iver Heath, Bucks.
 Williams, J. E., Hillside, Llandaff, Cardiff.
 *Williams, Mrs. Charles, Greenway, Churston Ferrers, Devon.
 *Williams, P. D., Lanarth, St. Keverne, R.S.O., Cornwall.
 *Wilson, Edward Kenneth, Cannizaro, Wimbledon, London, S.W. 19.
 Wilson, J. E. B., Downgate, Sandhurst, Kent.
 *Wiseman, Percy, c/o J. Waterer, Sons & Crisp, Ltd., Bagshot, Surrey.
 Wood, Arthur H. E., Glassel, Aberdeenshire.
 Wuyts, Prof. O. F., 63, Avenue Renardeaux, Gand, Belgium.
 *Younger, Harry Geo., Kittoes, Bishopsteignton, South Devon.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES RELATING THERETO

OF

THE RHODODENDRON ASSOCIATION.

Title.

1. The title of this Association is "The Rhododendron Association."

Office.

2. The office of the Association shall be in London at such place as may from time to time be fixed by the Council of the Association.

Objects.

3. The object of the Association is to encourage, improve and extend the study and cultivation of Rhododendrons by means of publications, the holding of Exhibitions and otherwise.

Membership.

4. The Association shall consist of Members paying annual subscriptions of 21s. or, in the case of working gardeners, 10s. 6d., or such other amounts as shall hereafter be determined at a General Meeting of the Association, and the receipt and acceptance of a subscription by the Hon. Treasurer or Secretary shall, subject to election as hereinafter provided, constitute the subscriber thereof a Member of the Association.

All candidates for Membership shall be proposed and seconded by two Members of the Association and such candidature shall come before a meeting of the Council. On demand by any Member of the Council, voting shall be by ballot when one black ball in four shall exclude.

Any person desiring to commute his or her annual subscription for life may do so by making one payment of £15. 15s. in lieu of an annual subscription of one guinea, and

shall thereby become entitled to all the rights and privileges of the corresponding annual subscription.

No person shall be entitled to any of the rights and privileges of Membership until his or her subscription for the current year has been received by the Hon. Treasurer or Secretary.

The rights and privileges of Members of the Association shall be as follows :—

(a) To receive copies of such publications issued by the Association as may be decided by the Council.

(b) To exhibit, subject to the Exhibition Regulations for the time being in force, at the Association's Exhibitions and at Exhibitions held by the Association in conjunction with any other Association.

(c) To receive Members' tickets of admission to the Association's Exhibitions.

(d) To vote at all General Meetings of the Association.

Subscriptions.

5. Subscriptions shall be payable on January 1st in each year. Any Member desirous of relinquishing membership shall give notice thereof in writing to the Hon. Treasurer or Secretary not later than February 1st in any year and in default of such notice such Member shall be liable for the subscription for the current year.

Application of Income and Funds.

6. The income and funds of the Association shall be applied towards the promotion of the objects of the Association.

Executive Council.

7. The management and administration of the affairs of the Association shall, subject to these rules, be vested in a Council consisting—

(a) Of the Officers of the Association as hereinafter defined ;

(b) Of eight other Members of the Association, two of whom shall retire annually and shall not be re-eligible

for election until one year has elapsed ; this rule, as far as affects retirement, shall only become operative three years after the founding of the Association, when the names of those to retire shall be settled by ballot.

The Members of the Council referred to under (b) shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and shall hold office until the next Annual General Meeting.

Any vacancy occurring during the year may be filled by the Council, and such appointments shall hold good until the next Annual General Meeting. Five Members of the Council shall form a quorum.

Appointment and Duties of Officers.

8. The Officers of the Association who shall be elected as hereafter provided and hold office until the next Annual General Meeting, shall be the following :—

(a) A President of the Association who shall take the chair at all Meetings of the Association and of the Council.

(b) A Vice-President who shall, in the absence of the President, preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Council.

(c) An Hon. Treasurer who shall be the Accounting Officer, and shall be responsible for the payment into the Association's banking account of all moneys received by him on behalf of the Association. The Hon. Treasurer shall prepare for the Annual General Meeting a Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts in respect of his year of office, and

(d) A Secretary who shall be responsible for all the Secretarial work of the Association and shall be Editor of the Association's publications. The Secretary shall account to the Hon. Treasurer for all moneys received by him on behalf of the Association.

The President, Vice-President and Hon. Treasurer shall be ex-officio Members of the Council and all Committees thereof.

Any vacancy amongst the Officers occurring during the year, shall be filled by the Council, and such appointments shall hold good until the next Annual General Meeting.

Election of Hon. Life Members.

9. Such persons as the Association may desire to honour may, on the nomination of the Council, be elected as Hon. Life Members of the Association, but they shall not as such be entitled to vote or take any part in the management and administration of the affairs of the Association.

Appointment of Committees.

10. The Council may appoint special Committees for special purposes. Unless otherwise directed by the Council no Committee of the Council shall have any executive powers, and no act or decision of any Committee shall be deemed to be an act or decision of the Council.

Council Meetings.

11. A meeting of the Council, of which not less than seven days' notice in writing, together with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat, shall be sent by the Secretary to each Member thereof, shall be convened so often as the Council may decide, or whenever the Secretary shall think necessary, or on a requisition in writing signed by not less than six Members of the Council stating the purposes for which such meeting is desired.

Financial Provisions.

12. The bankers of the Association shall be such bankers as the Council shall hereafter from time to time appoint. The Association's Banking Account shall be in the name of "The Rhododendron Association," and all cheques drawn on this account must be signed by the Secretary and any one other Hon. Officer of the Association.

The Reserve and Special Funds of the Association shall be invested as the Council may direct in the joint names of not less than three Members of the Association, who shall be nominated by the Council. Such investments shall not be varied or realised except with the authority of the Council

Appointment of Auditor and Duties.

13. The Association shall at the Annual General Meeting appoint as Auditor for the ensuing year a Certified Accountant, who shall hold office for one year, but shall be eligible for re-election. The Auditor shall examine and audit the books and accounts of the Association and the Annual Balance Sheet, and shall ascertain that all payments have been duly authorised by the Council and vouched.

Exhibitions.

14. The Association shall hold at least one Metropolitan Exhibition in each year and Provincial Exhibitions when practicable, and may also hold Exhibitions in conjunction with any other Society or make special awards at any other horticultural exhibition.

The Council shall have power to make regulations for the management and conduct of such exhibitions, and such rules for judging thereat as it may think proper, and such regulations and rules shall be binding on all exhibitors.

Nominations for Election of Hon. Officers and Council.

15. The nominations for election of Hon. Life Members and Officers shall be made by the Council, which may also nominate Members of the Association for election as ordinary Members of the Council. Members of the Association may make nominations for the election of ordinary Members of the Council provided that such nominations shall be signed by not less than two Members of the Association and sent to the Secretary, together with the written consent of the nominee to act, not later than February 1st next preceding the Annual General Meeting.

Method of Election.

16. If the number of candidates for any office or membership of the Council should exceed the vacancies to be filled, the Secretary shall send to each Member of the Association, with the notice convening the Annual General Meeting, a voting paper setting out the names of the candidates in alphabetical order.

Each Member shall be entitled to as many votes as there are vacancies to be filled, but not more than one vote may be given for any candidate.

Every voting paper shall be filled in and signed by the Member voting, and returned, endorsed *voting paper*, so as to reach the Secretary at least five clear days before the Annual General Meeting. The provisions of this rule as to the mode of voting with a note as to the total number of candidates that may be voted for shall be printed on the voting papers, and any voting paper which is out of time or does not conform to this rule shall be void.

The voting papers shall be handed, unopened, to the Scrutineers (not less than two in number) appointed by the President, who shall count the same and report the voting to the Annual General Meeting.

Annual General Meeting.

17. The Annual General Meeting of the Association, of which meeting not less than 14 days' notice in writing, together with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat, shall be sent by the Secretary to each Member of the Association, shall be held at a date to be fixed by the Council in each year, and the order of business shall be as follows :—

(i.) Confirmation of Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting.

(ii.) Reception of Annual Report of the Council and the Hon. Treasurer's Statement of Accounts as audited by the Association's Auditor.

(iii.) Reception of the Report of the Scrutineers appointed by the President.

(iv.) Election of Auditor for ensuing year.

(v.) Other General Business.

Special General Meeting.

18. A Special General Meeting of the Association, of which meeting not less than seven days' notice in writing, together with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat, shall be sent by the Secretary to each Member of the Association, shall be convened by direction of the Council, or on a requisition in writing signed by not less than 25 Members of the Association stating the purpose for which such meeting is desired.

No business other than that for which the meeting has been convened shall be taken at any Special General Meeting.

All voting at General Meetings shall be either by Members of the Association in person, or, if a poll be demanded by not less than twelve Members, then in writing under such conditions as the Council may determine.

Removal of Member's Name from List of Members.

19. For the consideration of any question affecting the conduct of any Member of the Association, or any motion to disqualify a person for membership, a Special General Meeting shall, at the instance of the Council be convened, and such meeting shall have power on a vote taken by ballot by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present and voting, to remove the name of such Member from the list of Members, whereupon such person shall cease to be entitled to any of the rights and privileges of membership of the Association.

Alteration, etc., of Rules.

20. These rules shall not be added to, amended or rescinded except at an Annual General Meeting, or a Special Meeting of the Association, and then only with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting at such meeting.

LIST OF HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.

The following list of hybrid rhododendrons has been compiled from the lists of the principal nursery gardeners. An attempt has been made to give the relative degrees of hardiness by means of letters, but in view of the fact that a great many of the hybrids have not yet been properly tested in this country some errors may have crept in and any criticisms from members of the Rhododendron Association will be very welcome for future guidance. Any new rhododendrons and those of the older ones which are still worth growing are marked with a star, and those rhododendrons which are known to have particular merit have two and even three or four stars against them; some which at present have only one star may well prove to be worth a higher grading. An attempt has been made this year to indicate those rhododendrons which still appear in various lists and which are hardly worth growing in view of the great advance that has been made of recent years in improving the hardy garden hybrid. A trial of the new rhododendrons has been arranged in order to judge of their particular merits and as a result some alterations have been made in the 1933 Year Book.

As a general principle it will be found that the flowers of the following Rhododendrons are seen to much greater advantage when produced in partially shaded situations. Protection from strong wind is also desirable.

- (A) Hardy anywhere in the British Isles and may be planted in full exposure if desired.
- (B) Hardy anywhere in the British Isles, but requires some shade to obtain the best results.
- (C) Hardy along the seaboard and in warm gardens inland.
- (D) Hardy in south and west but requires shelter even in warm gardens inland.
- (E) Requires shelter in most favoured gardens.
- (F) Usually a greenhouse shrub.
- (P) Early flowering.
- (Y) Old fashioned and not up to present-day standard.

- A. B. Mitford (*A*) (*Y*) ... crimson
 Abraham Dixon (*A*) (*Y*) ... mauve, yellow eye
 Abraham Lincoln (*A*) (*Y*)... red
 *A. C. Kendrick (*C*) ... lilac rose with red-purple blotch
 Admiral Piet Hein (*C*) ... lilac
 *Aileen Henderson (*C*) ... yellow to creamy white with
 brown-yellow blotch
 *Ajax (*A*) rose, paling at centre
 Alarm (*B*) (*Y*) white, edged red
 Albescens (*F*) white
 **Albrecht Durer (*C*) ... bright red, fimbriated
 *Album elegans (*A*) ... very pale mauve fading white
 Album grandiflorum (*A*) (*Y*) very pale mauve fading white
 Alexander Adie (*A*) (*Y*) ... deep rose
 Alexander Dancer (*A*) (*Y*) bright rose lighter centre
 **Alice (*C*) deep pink fading to pale rose
 Altaclarensis (*C*) (*Y*) ... red
 Amphion (*A*) (*Y*)... .. . red
 **Amy (*B*) bright rose
 Anica Bricogne (*A*) (*Y*) ... pale mauve
 Ann Willis Fleming (*B*) ... deep pink with dark eye
 P *Arboreum (blood red) × (Ernest Gill)
 Mrs. Butler (*C*) ... bright rose carmine
 P *Arboreum (blood red) ×
 Shilsoni (*C*) bright crimson
 P Arboreum gloxinaeflorum (*C*) white, spotted brown
 ***Armistice Day (*B*) ... blood red
 **Ascot Brilliant (*B*) ... deep crimson
 Atrosanguineum (*A*) (*Y*) ... red
 Aucklandii hybrid red (*C*) light crimson
 P *Auguste van Geert (*B*) ... bright magenta, large truss
 **Aurora (*C*) soft pink
 Bacchus (*A*) (*Y*) crimson
 **Bagshot Ruby (*B*) blood crimson
 *Barbara Wallace (*C*) ... pink with white centre

- Barclayanum (*B*) (*Y*) ... reddish rose
- ***Barclayi (*E*) ... intense crimson
- ****Barclayi var. Helen Fox (*E*) deep crimson scarlet
- ****Barclayi var. Robert Fox (*E*) deep blood red
- Baron Edm. de Rothschild (*A*) light pink
- Baroness Henry Schröder (*A*) white, finely spotted
- Baroness Lionel Rothschild pale crimson centre with deeper
(*B*) (*Y*) margin
- **Baroness von Panwitz ...
- Baron Schröder (*A*) ... plum colour, yellowish centre
- **B. de Bruin (*B*) ... red
- Beauty of Bagshot (*A*) ... mauve turning to white, dark
blotch
- ***Beauty of Littleworth (*C*) white
- *Beauty of Tremough (*D*)... rose pink fading to pale rose
- *Beethoven (*C*) ... lilac red with purple blotch
- Bellona (*B*) (*Y*) ... rosy pink paling at centre
- *Bernard Crisp (*B*)... pale rose pink
- Bernard Gill (*E*) ... carmine pink
- Bertram Woodhouse Currie
(*B*) (*Y*) ... crimson, light centre
- **Betty Wormald (*C*) ... light pink, pale purple blotch
- Bicolor (*A*) (*Y*) ... reddish purple
- **Black Beauty (*B*) ... dark velvet crimson
- P* Blanche Superbe (*C*) ... white
- Blandyanum (*B*) (*Y*) ... rosy crimson
- **Blue Peter (*A*) ... pale lavender blue with deeper
blotch
- *Blushing Beauty (*D*) ... blush pink
- P* **Bodartianum (*B*) ... white with dark eye
- *Borde Hill (*C*) ... dark red
- Boule de Neige (*A*) (*Y*) ... white
- *Brabantia (*C*) ... satiny pink
- Brayanum (*B*) (*Y*)... rosy scarlet
- Brilliant (*B*) ... bright red

- ****Britannia* (*B*) bright crimson red
 ***Broughtonii* (*B*) rosy crimson
 ***Broughtonii aureum* (*B*) ... yellow (*Azaleodendron*)
 ***Bulstrode Park* (*C*) dark red
 ****Butterfly* (*B*) pale lemon with chocolate blotch
 B. W. Elliott (*A*) (*Y*) ... clear rose, dark spots
 Bylsianum (*A*) (*Y*)... .. white, margined cerise
 **Campanulatum Distinction*
 (*A*) pale lavender
 Candidissimum (*A*) (*Y*) ... white
 **Cannizaro* (*C*) pale lilac rose
 Canon Furse (*B*) (*Y*) ... rose, with dark spots
 Caractacus (*A*) (*Y*) ... purplish crimson
 **Carminata Crispiflora* (*D*) carmine pink
 Catawbiense album (*A*) (*Y*) white
 Catawbiense Boursault (*A*)
 (*Y*) reddish purple
 Catawbiense grandiflorum
 (*A*) (*Y*) purple
 Catawbiense Thomsonii
 (*A*) (*Y*) plum crimson
 Catherine Van Tol (*B*) ... rosy crimson
 ****Caucasicum Fisher's Variety*
 Caucasicum Splendidum (*B*)
 (*Y*) light blush
 ***C. B. Van Nes* (*C*) dark scarlet
 Celia (*C*) delicate rose madder
 Charles Dickens (*A*) (*Y*) ... red
 Charles Thorold (*A*) (*Y*)... purple, greenish yellow centre
 Charlie Waterer (*B*) scarlet, light centre
 Chas. Bagley (*A*) (*Y*) cherry red
 Chas. Noble (*A*) (*Y*) deep red, yellow eye
 **Cherry Ripe* (*B*) cerise
P *Chevalier Felix de Sauvage*
 (*B*) red, with dark spots

- *Chintz (*B*) soft pink with ruby spot
- Chionoides (*A*) creamy white
- P* *Christmas Cheer (*B*) blush
- P* **Cilpinense (*C*) pinky white
- P* Cleopatra (*B*) blush
- **Coalition (*C*) bright salmon red, paler in some forms
- *Compactum multiflorum (*B*) blush pink
- *Compton's Brow (*C*) bright rosy pink
- Comte de Gomer (*B*) (*Y*) white and crimson edge
- Concessum (*B*) bright rose, light centre
- Congestum roseum (*B*) (*Y*) light rose, spotted
- **Conical Kate (*A*) clear rosy crimson, yellow blotch
- *Constance Carson (*C*) pale pink, yellow mark
- *Constance Terry (*C*) deep pink, fimbriated
- *Coombe Royal (*C*) delicate pink
- ***Cornish Cross (*C*) dull rose pink
- P****Cornubia (*E*) blood red
- ***Corona (*B*) coral pink
- **Corry Koster (*C*) light pink, spotted crimson, fimbriated
- Cotterill (*C*) deep coral, fimbriated and blotched
- P* Countess (*C*) delicate shell pink
- Countess Fitzwilliam (*B*) carmine rose, dark spots
- *Countess of Athlone (*B*) mauve
- **Countess of Derby (*B*)
 (Pink Pearl × Cynthia) rose pink
- Countess of Donoughmore (*A*) light centre, margined bright pink
- Countess of Haddington (*F*) white flushed rose
- Countess of Normanton
 (*B*) (*Y*) darker margin
- *Countess of Sefton (*F*) white
- Countess of Tankerville (*A*)
 (*Y*) delicate rose
- C. S. Sargent (*A*) red

- Cunningham's Blush (*B*) (*Y*) blush
- **Cunningham's Sulphur (*B*) (probably merely a variety of
Caucasicum)
- Cunningham's White (*B*) (*Y*) white
- **Cynthia (*B*) rosy crimson
- **Dairy Maid (*B*) lemon yellow, flushed pink
- ***Dalhousiae Victorianum (*F*) yellow
- **Daphne Daffarn (*C*) ... salmon rose
- Daphne Millais (*C*) ... deep pink, spotted
- ***Daubuzzi (*C*) ... yellowish rose, fading to pale
(syn. Dickson's Aucklandii) pink
- **Dawn's Delight (*C*) ... brick red changing to soft pink
- Delicatissimum (*A*) (*Y*) ... white, tinted pink
- P* Diana (*B*) white
- *Diphole Pink (*B*) deep rose pink
- *Donald Waterer (*B*) ... pink
- *Doncaster (*B*) scarlet crimson
- Doncaster Improved (*B*) ... red
- Dorothy Fortescue (*A*) (*Y*) dark cherry red
- *Douglas McEwan (*C*) ... rosy red
- Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys (*A*) aniline red
- Dr. H. J. Lovink (*A*) ... aniline red
- Dr. Hogg (*A*) (*Y*) red
- **Dr. S. Endtz (*B*) rosy crimson
- P****Dr. Stocker (*C*) ivory white
- Dr. V. H. Rutgers (*A*) ... aniline red
- **Dr. W. F. Wery (*C*) ... bright red
- Duc de Brabant (*A*) (*Y*) ... creamy, semi-double
- Duchess of Bedford (*A*) (*Y*) deep rose with light marking
- Duchess of Connaught (*B*) white with lemon coloured mark-
ing
- **Duchess of Cornwall (*C*) ... pink
- Duchess of Edinburgh
(*A*) (*Y*) pink
- **Duchess of Portland (*B*) ... white

- Duchess of Teck (*B*) (*Y*) ... pink
- Duchess of York (*B*) ... salmon pink with green spots
- Duke of Connaught (*B*) (*Y*) rosy crimson
- ***Duke of Cornwall (*C*) ... crimson
- *Duke of Portland (*B*) ... bright scarlet lighter edge
- *Duke of York (*B*) ... rosy pink with brown spots
- *Dulcie Daffarn (*C*) ... pink
- ****Earl of Athlone (*C*) ... bright blood red
- Earl of Shannon (*A*) (*Y*)... deep crimson
- P* Early Gem (*C*) ... rosy lilac
- Edinense (*F*) ... white-yellowish base
- Edith Mackworth Praed (*D*) crimson
- P****Edmundii (*C*) ... scarlet
- Edward S. Rand (*A*) (*Y*) ... red
- **Eileen (*A*) ... rose centre with pink edge
- Elfrida (*B*) (*Y*) ... pale rose pink
- Elizabethae (*D*) ... rose pink
- **Elsa Crisp (*B*) ... soft pink with deeper pink margin
- ***Elsae (*E*) ... cream, red blotch at base
- *Elsie Waterer (*B*)... white, dark red blotch
- *Elspeth (*C*) (*Gill*) ... white
- ***Elspeth (*B*) (*Stocock*) ... scarlet bud, fading to apricot
- *Emasculum (*B*) ... purple
- *Emeline Buckley (*C*) ... pink with dark spot
- *Emily Mangles (*C*) ... pink with crimson blotch
- *Enchantress (*C*) ... lilac
- Endsleigh Pink (*B*) ... rosy pink
- P* *Ernest Gill (*C*) (*Arboreum*
blood red × Mrs. Butler) bright rose carmine
- E. S. Rand (*A*) (*Y*) ... red, yellow eye
- *Essex Scarlet (*B*) ... deep crimson scarlet
- *Ethel Stocker (*D*)... buds crimson, flowers deep pink
- P* Euterpe (*B*) ... rose
- Everestianum (*A*)... rosy lilac
- *Exminster (*C*) ... pink over cream

- Exoniense (*F*) creamy white
- Fair Helen (*B*) white with yellow spot
- **Fastuosum flore pleno (*A*) double mauve
- F. Bettex (*A*) scarlet, spotted
- F. D. Godman (*A*) (*Y*) ... dark red
- P* **Fire Ball (*D*) carmine scarlet
- F. L. Ames (*A*) rosy pink light centre
- Florence (*B*) (*Y*) pink
- *Florence Gill (*D*) white with pink margin
- Florence Smith (*A*) pink
- Fosteriana (*F*) white
- ***Fragrantissima (*F*) white tinged pink
- Francis Dickson (*B*) (*Y*) ... bright red
- Francis B. Hayes (*A*) (*Y*)... white, chocolate blotch
- Fred. Waterer (*A*)... .. crimson
- Gaiety (*C*) crimson, rayed
- *Galatea (*A*)... .. soft pink
- Galathea (Thomsonii
 × campylocarpum) (*C*)... yellowish rose
- P* Garibaldii (*B*) salmon red
- **Garnet (*C*) deep salmon rose
- **G. A. Sims (*B*) deep scarlet crimson
- Gauntletti (*C*) white
- G. B. Simpson (*A*) (*Y*) ... purplish blue
- Gem (*B*) (*Y*) rose, deep pink edge
- *Gemmiferum (*B*) bright magenta rose (Azaleo-
 dendron)
- *General Cavendish (*C*) ... dark rosy pink
- General Grant (*B*) (*Y*) ... soft rose
- *Geoffrey Henslow (*C*) ... bright crimson
- **Geoffrey Millais (*C*) ... white
- George Cunningham (*B*) (*Y*) white with black spots
- **George Hardy (*B*) blush fading white
- George Hardy × Thomsonii (*C*)
- Gerard Moser (*B*) pink

	Gibsonii (<i>F</i>)	...	...	white
	*Gillii (<i>D</i>)	...	...	rose
P****	Gill's Crimson (<i>C</i>)	...	...	blood crimson
	**Gill's Gloriosa (<i>D</i>)	...	...	pink
	**Gill's Goliath (<i>D</i>)	...	...	pink
	***Gill's Triumph (<i>D</i>)	...	...	strawberry red fading to pink
	Gloire de Boskoop (<i>B</i>)	...	...	deep crimson
	Gloriosum (<i>A</i>) (<i>Y</i>)	...	...	blush white
	**Glory of Bagshot (<i>B</i>)	...	...	pure white
	**Glory of Leonardslee (<i>C</i>)	...	...	light strawberry red fading
****	Glory of Littleworth (<i>B</i>)	...	...	yellow, dark blotch (Azaleodendron)
***	Glory of Penjerrick (<i>E</i>)	...	...	deep strawberry red fading to pink
	*Goethe (<i>C</i>)	...	...	pale mauve, fimbriated
	*Goldsworth Crimson (<i>B</i>)	...	...	crimson
	*Goldsworth Pink (<i>B</i>)	...	...	pink
	*Goldsworth White (<i>B</i>)	...	...	white
***	Goldsworth Yellow (<i>B</i>)	...	...	apricot
	**Gomer Waterer (<i>A</i>)	...	...	white, slightly blushed, late
	Govenianum (<i>A</i>)	...	...	lavender purple (Azaleodendron)
	*Graf Zeppelin (<i>B</i>)	...	...	soft pink
P	Grand Arab (<i>B</i>) (<i>Y</i>)	...	...	crimson
	Guido (<i>B</i>) (<i>Y</i>)	...	...	crimson
	Gulnare (<i>B</i>)	...	...	bright rose, tipped darker pink
	Guttatum (<i>B</i>)	...	...	creamy white, spotted
	*Gylla MacGregor (<i>C</i>)	...	...	red
	Hammondii (<i>A</i>)	...	...	rosy pink
P	*Handsworth Scarlet (<i>B</i>)	...	...	bright red
P	*Handsworth White (<i>B</i>)	...	...	white
P	Harbinger (<i>C</i>)	...	...	pink
P	Harrisii (<i>C</i>) (<i>Y</i>)	...	...	scarlet
P **	Harrisii Superbum (<i>D</i>)	...	...	deep crimson
	Helen Fox (<i>E</i>)	...	...	see Barclayi
	*Helen Paul (<i>B</i>)	...	...	soft pink margined rose
	Helen Rogers (<i>B</i>) (<i>Y</i>)	...	...	pink madder

- **J. H. Van Nes (*C*) ... soft red
- *J. J. de Vink (*D*) ... scarlet
- J. Marshall Brooks (*A*) (*Y*) scarlet with bronze spot
- *John Bennett Poe (*B*) ... crimson with olive blotch
- *John Henry Agnew (*B*) ... pink, chocolate spots
- John Spencer (*A*) (*Y*) ... rose
- John Walter (*A*) ... crimson
- John Waterer (*A*) (*Y*) ... carmine
- *Joseph Whitworth (*A*) ... dark purple lake, dark spots
- *Jupiter (*A*) ... soft lilac rose
- *Kate Greenaway (*A*) ... soft rose
- Kate Waterer (*B*) ... rosy crimson with yellow centre
- Katherine Van Thol (*C*) ... rosy crimson
- *Kathleen Fielding (*D*) ... red with purple blotch
- *Kathleen Wallace (*C*) ... pale pink
- Katie (*B*) ... deep rose, blotched
- **Keay Slocock (*B*) ... creamy white, slight blotch
- Kettledrum (*A*) (*Y*) ... purplish crimson
- ***Kewense (*C*) ... blush white or pink. (Loderi is
(in its varieties) the best form)
- **Kew Pearl (*D*) ... blush pink, edged rose
- **King George (*D*) ... scarlet
- King of the Purples (*A*) (*Y*) dark purple, spotted
- König Albert (*D*) ... cream
- König Carola (*C*) ... cream
- ***Lady Alice Fitzwilliam (*F*) white
- *Lady Annette de Trafford (*B*) blush, chocolate blotch
- Lady Armstrong (*A*) (*Y*) ... pale rose, dark centre
- *Lady Clementina Walsh (*B*) blush, edged pink
- *Lady Clementine Mitford (*A*) peach pink, deeper margin
- Lady Clermont (*A*) (*Y*) ... rosy scarlet, blotched
- *Lady Decies (*B*) ... blush lilac
- **Lady de Rothschild (*B*) ... blush, spotted
- **Lady Eleanor Cathcart (*B*) clear pink, with chocolate spots
- *Lady Ethel Edgar (*C*) ... cerise red

- *Lady Ethel Hall (C) ... rose pink margins, pale interior
 Lady Falmouth (B) (Y) ... rose, black blotch
 Lady Francis Crossley
 (B) (Y) rosy pink
 *Lady Grey Egerton (A) ... pale lilac
 *Lady Gwendoline Broderick
 (C) pink
 Lady Hillingdon (A) (Y) ... pale mauve with yellow marking
 **Lady Longman (B) ... deep rose with chocolate eye
 Lady Mary Parker (C) ... rose, edged vivid pink
 **Lady Primrose (B) ... lemon yellow
 *Lady Stuart of Wortley (C) pink
 Lady Winifred Herbert (B) (Y) rosy carmine, fimbriated
 *La Fontaine (C) pink with brown blotch, fimbriated
 *Langley Park (B) deep red
 Lee's Dark Purple (A) (Y) purple
 *Lessing (C) rosy crimson
 *Lewis Carroll (C) white, pink edged
 *Lilian (C) red
 Liliani (*see* Cornubia)
 P Limbatum (B) (Y) ... white, margined crimson
 Lisa Stillman (C) rosy pink
 L. L. Liebig (B) (Y) ... carmine
 ****Loderi (C) white or shell pink. Many varieties exist of which probably var. King George is the best, but all are good.
 (a form of Kewense)
 ****Loder's White (C) ... pale pink fading to white
 Lord Eversley (B) (Y) ... dark crimson, black spots
 *Lord Fairhaven (B) ... shrimp pink suffused yellow
 Lord Roberts (A) ... dark red, black spots
 *Lord Swaythling (C) ... dark bright pink
 Louis Pasteur (C) ... pink
 Luciferum (A) (Y) ... white

Luscombeum	}	(C) ...	rose pink
Luscombei			
Luscombei splendens			
***Luscombei (Leonardslee var.)	... ..	...	soft pink
*Luscombe's	}	(C)	scarlet crimson
Sanguineum			
**Luscombe's Scarlet			
P Lyndsleyanum (C)	...	...	crimson lake
*Mable (C) ... ..	...	...	yellowy rose
Maculatum purpureum			
(A) (Y) ... ..	...	...	purple spotted
Madame Carvalho (A) ...	...	...	white, greenish spots
**Madame de Bruin (C) ...	...	...	cerise red
Madame Gaston Chandon (B)	...	...	rose
Madame Jeanne Bois (A) ...	...	...	dark pink
Madame Masson (B) (Y) ...	...	...	white, yellow blotch
Madame Moser (B) (Y) ...	...	...	double red
Madame Pellerin (A) ...	...	...	pink, lighter centre
Madame Pierrette Forestier			
(B) ... ..	...	...	mauve
Madame Wagner (B) (Y) ...	...	...	white, margined rose
Maggie Heywood (A) (Y) ...	...	...	white, edged pink, yellow eye
Manglesii (C) ... ..	...	...	white, spotted pink
Marchioness of Lansdowne			
(B) ... ..	...	...	rose, spotted
Marchioness of Tweeddale			
(B) (Y) ... ..	...	...	rose pink, yellow eye
Margaret (C) ... ..	...	...	pink
**Margaret Bean (B) ...	...	...	yellow, fringed pink
Marie Forte (A) ... ..	...	...	deep crimson
Marie Stuart (A) (Y) ...	...	...	blush, maroon spot
Marie Van Houtte (A) ...	...	...	white, slightly spotted
Marquis of Waterford			
(B) (Y) ... ..	...	...	bright pink, lighter in centre

- ***Mars (B) deep true red
 Martin Hope Sutton (B)... red, blotched
 *Mary Waterer (B)... .. pink
 **Mauve Queen (C) ... lilac, dark blotch
 P Maximum triumphans (B) bright red
 Maxwell T. Masters (A) (Y) rosy crimson
 **May Templar (C) bright crimson
 Meg Merrilies (B) ... creamy white shading to yellow
 P Melpomene (B) dark rose
 Memoir (A) (Y) white
 *Mermaid (C) coral pink
 *Message of Peace (B) ... white tinged mauve
 Meteor (B) (Y) crimson
 Michael Waterer (B) ... bright crimson
 *Midsummer (A) rose pink, late
 Minnie (A) bluish white, orange spot blotch
 Miss H. de Trafford (A) (Y) pink, yellow blotch
 Miss Mary Ames (A) (Y) crimson
 *Miss Noreen Beamish (C) pink
 *Miss Watson (C) blush, spotted pink
 Mistress Mary (B) white
 P Mnemosyne (B) rose
 *Moliere (C) red
 Monsieur Thiers (B) (Y)... red
 *Monstrous (B) rose, paling at centre
 ***Mother of Pearl (B) ... blush, turning snow white
 ***Mount Everest (B) ... white, small red blotch
 **Mrs. A. C. Kendrick (B) rose
 *Mrs. Alistair Macintosh (B) soft rose mauve, fading to white
 Mrs. Anthony Waterer (A) white
 **Mrs. A. R. Bide (D) ... terra cotta red
 Mrs. Arthur Hunnewell
 (A) (Y) pink, primrose centre
 *Mrs. Ashley Slocock (B) ... pale apricot to cream, tinged
 salmon

- **Mrs. A. M. Williams (C) ... red
- ***Mrs. A. T. de la Mare (C) white with green spot
- Mrs. A. Walter (A) (Y) ... rose edge
- Mrs. Butler (B) pale pink (probably only a form of Fortunei)
- *Mrs. Byrne (C) cerise
- Mrs. Cameron (B) ... pink, slightly spotted
- *Mrs. C. B. Van Nes (C) ... dark pink
- Mrs. Charles Butler ... see Mrs. Butler
- **Mrs. Charles Pearson (B) blush mauve spotted burnt sienna
- Mrs. Chas. S. Sargent (A) rosy pink
- Mrs. Charles Thorold (A) (Y) pink, yellow centre
- Mrs. Davies Evans (A) ... mauve
- *Mrs. Dr. Blamey (D) ... blood red
- **Mrs. E. C. Stirling (B) ... blush pink
- *Mrs. Ellice (C) pink
- *Mrs. E. Hillier (C) ... dark pink
- Mrs. F. Hankey (B) (Y)... salmon
- Mrs. F. J. Kirchner (A) (Y) cream, slightly spotted
- *Mrs. Frank Mangles (C) ... red
- **Mrs. George Paul (B) ... blush
- **Mrs. G. W. Leak (C) ... pink with brown-purple blotch
- Mrs. Hamilton (D) ... heliotrope
- *Mrs. Helen Koster (A) ... light mauve with yellow-brown blotch
- **Mrs. Henry Agnew (C) ... white, fringed pink
- Mrs. Henry Shilson (C) ... pink
- *Mrs. H. Stocker (C) ... red
- **Mrs. J. C. Williams (A) ... blush, spotted
- *Mrs. J. H. Van Nes (C) ... pink, spotted
- *Mrs. J. J. Crosfield (C) ... pale rose, crimson blotch
- Mrs. John Clutton (A) ... white
- Mrs. John Kelk (B) ... clear rose, late
- *Mrs. John Millais (A) ... white, yellow eye
- Mrs. J. P. Lade (A) ... French grey

- Mrs. John Penn (*A*) ... salmon pink, crimson edging
 Mrs. John Waterer (*A*) (*Y*) rosy crimson
 *Mrs. Kenneth Wilson (*C*) deep rose
 *Mrs. Kingsmill (*C*) syn.
 Mrs. Randell Davidson... yellow, fading to cream
 **Mrs. L. A. Dunnett (*C*) ... rosy pink, white centre
 **Mrs. Lindsay Smith (*C*) ... white
 **Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild (*B*) white, red spot
 *Mrs. L. M. Hayes Palmer (*C*) red, blotched
 *Mrs. Mary Ashley (*B*) ... salmon pink shaded cream
 Mrs. Mendel (*A*) (*Y*) ... pink rayed white, yellow centre
 Mrs. Milner (*A*) (*Y*) ... crimson
 Mrs. P. den Ouden (*A*) ... crimson
 **Mrs. P. D. Williams (*A*) ... ivory white, brown spot
 *Mrs. Philip Martineau (*B*) deep rose pink
 *Mrs. Randall Davidson (*C*)
 (syn. Mrs. Kingsmill and
 Penjerrick q.e.v.) ... white, creamy yellow or pink
 Mrs. Reuthe (*D*) bright red, fading
 *Mrs. R. Gill (*C*) rose pink
 Mrs. R. G. Shaw (*A*) (*Y*) rosy pink, chocolate eye
 *Mrs. Robert W. Wallace (*C*) pink fading to white, crimson
 blotch
 *Mrs. R. S. Holford (*B*) ... rosy salmon
 Mrs. Russell Sturgess (*A*) (*Y*) white, spotted chocolate
 *Mrs. Samuel Wallrock (*C*) white, heavily spotted red
 Mrs. S. Simpson (*B*) (*Y*)... white finely spotted
 Mrs. Thistleton Dyer (*B*) soft pink
 Mrs. T. H. Lowinsky (*B*) blush red spots (Anthony Waterer)
 Mrs. T. H. Lowinsky (*B*) mauve, dark spots (Wallace)
 Mrs. Tom Agnew (*A*) ... white, with lemon blotch
 Mrs. Tritton (*A*) crimson, light centre
 Mrs. T. Wezelenburg (*B*) (*Y*) pure scarlet
 Mrs. W. Bovill (*B*) (*Y*) ... rosy scarlet
 ***Mrs. W. C. Slocock (*B*) ... apricot pink shaded to yellow

- *Mrs. W. H. Gaze (C) ... wine red
 Mrs. Wm. Agnew (B) ... pale rose, yellow centre
- **Mrs. W. R. Dykes (C) ... pink
 Multimaculatum (A) (Y) ... white, with yellow spots
 Mum (A) white, with lemon eye
- **Nanette (C) blush pink, with dark blotch
 *Nellie (B) white, yellow eye (Azaleodendron)
 *Nelly de Bruin (C) blush, spotted chocolate
 Nero (B) purple lake
 *N. N. Sherwood (B) pink, with gold centre
- P Nobleanum (B) scarlet crimson
- P **Nobleanum album (B) ... white
 P *Nobleanum coccineum (B) bright scarlet
 P **Nobleanum venustum (B) pink
 *Norah (C) blush, margined pale cerise
- **Norman Gill (D) pale heliotrope
 Notabile (A) (Y) bright rose
- **Nuneham Park (C) dark red
 *Ochroleucum (A) sulphur yellow
- **Odoratum (B) pale lilac (Azaleodendron)
 Old Port (A) (Y) plum colour
 *Orion (A) rose pink, red eye
 Otto Foster (B) white
- **Painted Lady
 Parson's gloriosum (A) (Y) rose
 Parson's grandiflorum (A) (Y) purplish rose
 Peggy (B) cerise-pink
 Pelopidas (B) (Y) rosy crimson
 *Penelope (D) rose carmine
- ***Penjerrick (C) white, creamy yellow or pink
 Pentilly Scarlet (C) (Y) ... red
 Perfection (B) (Y) blush white
 Perspicuum (A) (Y) ... white
- **Peter Koster (C) crimson with pink edges
 Philippe de Vilmorin (B) ... red

- **Philip Waterer (*B*) ... soft rose
 Pictum (*A*) (*Y*) ... white with dark spots
 Picturatum (*A*) (*Y*) ... blush white with chocolate blotch
P Pierre Moser (*A*) ... pink
 *Pink Beauty (*C*) ... pink
 **Pink Delight (*D*) ... white, margined pink
 **Pink Pearl (*B*) ... rose pink, fading to flushed
 *Pink Perfection (*D*) ... pink
 Pink Perfection (Ouden) (*A*) pink
 Pirette Forrestier syn.
 Madame Pierrette Forestier
 *Polar Star (*B*) ... red
 *Polly Peachum (*B*) ... salmon to rosy pink with dark red
 blotches
*P**** Praecox (*C*) ... rosy lilac
 Pretty Polly (*B*) ... pink
 *Pride of Kernick (*D*) ... pink
 Prince Arthur (*B*) ... pink, dark spots
 Prince C. de Rohan (*B*) ... rosy pink
 *Prince of Wales (*B*) ... rose pink with lighter centre
 *Princess Alice (*F*) ... white
 Princess Christian (*A*) (*Y*) white with large orange blotch
 and black spots
 *Princess Elizabeth (*B*) ... crimson scarlet
 Princess Ena (*B*) (*Y*) ... mauve
 Princess Hortense (*A*) (*Y*) lilac-rose
 Princess Juliana (*C*) (*Y*) ... pink, fading to white
 Princess Mary of Cambridge
 (*B*) (*Y*) ... mauve, paler centre
 Princess of Orange (*B*) ... yellowish pink
 *Professor Hugo de Vries (*B*) deep pink, *see* Hugo de Vries
 Prometheus (*A*) ... scarlet crimson
 Purity (*A*) (*Y*) ... white with yellow eye
***** Purple Splendour (*B*) ... deep purple, black spot
 Purpureum elegans (*A*) (*Y*) purple

- Purpureum grandiflorum*
 (A) (Y) purple
- ****Pygmalion* (B) crimson scarlet spotted black
- Queen (A) blush white *see* The Queen
- Queen Alexandra (D)
 (niveum × argenteum) cream tinged mauve
- ****Queen Wilhelmina* (C) scarlet fading to rosy pink
- ***Ragged Robin* (B) crimson cerise passing to lighter shade
- ***Rosy Bell* (C) old rose
- **Raoul Millais* (D) salmon pink
- P *Regale* (B) red
- Retreat (C) yellow, tinged pink
- Rev. R. W. Carew Hunt (B) red
- **Richard Gill* (C) pink
- P **Riviera Beauty* (D) carmine pink
- Robert Croux (A) (Y) deep red
- Robert Fox (E) *see* Barclayi
- **Robert W. Wallace* (C) rosy pink
- Rosabel (A) (Y) rose
- Rosamene (B) shell pink
- P ***Rosa Mundi* (A) pale pink
- ***Rosamund Millais* (C) cerise, blotched burnt umber
- **Rose Beauty* (C) rosy pink
- **Rose Mangles* (C) rose pink
- **Rose Perfection* (C) rose pink
- Roseum elegans* (A) (Y) rose
- Roseum superbum* (A) (Y) soft rose
- **Royal Purple* (A) purple, yellowish blotch
- R. S. Field (B) (Y) red
- **Rubens* (B) rich deep red
- P *Russellianum* (C) (Y) red
- **St. George* (C) suffused pink, passing to white
- St. Simon (A) (Y) purplish crimson
- Samuel Morley (B) (Y) rosy-carmine

- *Sappho (*A*) white, heavily spotted
- **Saturn (*B*) cerise shading to pink, white interior
- Schiller (*C*) lilac pink with red purple blotch
- *Sea Shell (*B*) creamy yellow, with chocolate blotch
- Sefton (*A*) (*Y*) dark maroon
- *Sesterianum (*F*) creamy white
- ***Shilsonii (*C*) blood red
- Sidney Herbert (*A*) (*Y*) carmine, dark spots
- Sigismund Rucker (*A*) (*Y*) crimson with black centre
- Sir A. Guinness (*A*) (*Y*) rose
- Sir Harry Veitch (*A*) (*Y*) magenta, dark eye
- Sir Henry Havelock (*B*) (*Y*) scarlet
- Sir Henry Mildmay (*A*) (*Y*) rosy crimson
- *Sir J. Ramsden (*B*) straw yellow suffused pink
- *Sir Richard Garton (*C*) red
- Sir Robert Peel (*A*) (*Y*) crimson
- Sir Thomas Sebright
 (*B*) (*Y*) purple, bronze blotch
- Smithii album syn.
 Bodartianum
- Smithii aureum (*C*) yellow (Azaleodendron)
- Snowflake (*A*) (*Y*) white
- *Sophia Gray (*C*) pink, spotted burnt umber, fimbriated
- P* Southamptonia (*C*) (*Y*)
 syn. Cornish Early Red red
- Souvenir de Dr. S. Endtz (*B*) deep rosy crimson
- *Souvenir de Mde. J. H. Van
 Nes (*D*) scarlet
- ***Souvenir of W. C. Slocock
 (*B*) primrose yellow
- Standard of Flanders (*B*) (*Y*) crimson
- Standishii (*C*) white with red spots

- Stanley Davies (*A*) (*Y*) ... red
- *Starfish (*B*) bright pink
- Stella (*A*) pale rose, spotted
- Stephen Davies (*A*) ... deep crimson
- P* Stoneham Scarlet (*C*) (*Y*)
syn. Cornish early red ...
- Strategist (*B*) fine clear pink
- P* Sun of Austerlitz (*B*) ... brilliant crimson
- *Sunset (*C*) pale yellow, shaded pink
- Sunshine (*A*) bright crimson
- **Sweet Simplicity (*A*) ... white, edged clear pink
- Sylph (*A*) (*Y*) pink
- *Ted Waterer (*B*) blush lilac
- **The Bride (*A*) fine white
- *The Hon. Joyce Montagu
(*C*) scarlet, after few days shows white
stripes
- The King (*D*) crimson
- The Queen (*A*) (*Y*) ... blush, changing to white
- Torlonianum (*C*) purple and yellow (*Azaleodendron*)
- Trebah Gem (*E*) soft pink
- *Trilby (*B*) scarlet crimson
- *Tubantia (*C*) lilac pink with white and yellow
centre
- ***Tyermannii (*F*) cream
- **Unique (*B*) flesh, changing to buff
- **Unknown Warrior (*C*) ... bright red
- Urania (*A*) dark mauve
- Van der Brocke (*A*) ... carmine
- Van der Hoop (*A*) ... Tyrian rose
- **Vanity (*B*) white
- *Van Nes's Glory (*C*) ... red
- *Van Nes Sensation (*C*) ... pale lilac, white centre
- Van Weerden Poelman (*A*) crimson
- Vauban (*A*) (*Y*) mauve, yellow blotch

- **Veitchianum (*F*) white, yellow blotch
 Vervaneana (*B*) (*Y*) mauve
 Vesuvius (*B*) (*Y*) crimson
 **Victorianum (*F*) creamy yellow turning white
 *Viscountess Elveden (*C*)... .. pink
 *Viscount Powerscourt (*B*) red, deeply spotted
 Warrior (*A*) (*Y*) rosy crimson
P Waterer's Caucasicum (*B*) bluish pink
 *Waterer's hybridum (*A*) ... rose pink (ferrugineum ×)
 W. Cowper (*B*) (*Y*) bright red
 **Werei (*C*) rose pink
 *White Pearl (*B*) slightly blush changing to pure
 white
 W. H. Punchard (*A*) (*Y*)... plum colour, yellow centre
 William Austin (*A*) (*Y*) ... dark crimson
 William Ewart Gladstone (*A*) deep rose
 William Godfrey (*A*) bluish white, yellow spot
 *William Watson (*C*) shell pink
 *Williams' Seedling "A" (*C*) white } Broughtonii
 *Williams' Seedling "B" (*C*) white, red spots } × Aucklandii
 Winifred White (*B*) buds crimson, changing to pale
 pink with crimson edge
 *Zeelandia (*C*) flesh coloured pink
 Zeleuka (*B*) shell pink, tipped darker shade

A RHODODENDRON HYBRID LIST.

(The following article has been very kindly contributed by Mr. F. C. Puddle. It should be noted that it represents his views only and not the official ones of the Rhododendron Association. The question, however, is of great interest and the Association enclose a Questionnaire which they would be glad if all members interested in the matter would answer.)

A short time ago our President, through the Gardening Press, asked for expressions of opinion as to the desirability of the Rhododendron Association keeping an official record of hybrid Rhododendrons.

Probably owing to the fact that many enthusiastic rhododendronists felt that they had too little experience in hybridisation to form an opinion in the matter, the appeal (so far as I know) met with little response.

It is, however, much too important a matter to be allowed to drop, for although, at the moment, the constant succession of new species which are being introduced to cultivation are almost as much as the average cultivator can cope with, the time must come when the introduction of a new species will be a comparatively rare occurrence, and then the work of the hybridist will be of much greater importance in sustaining the interest, and satisfying that craving for novelty which is inherent in every enthusiastic cultivator, no matter whether he grows rhododendrons, orchids, or merely culinary vegetables.

Although Rhododendrons of garden origin have been familiar in our gardens for many years, they are chiefly the products of nurserymen who have kept no reliable data of their origin; they may be diverse hybrids, or they may be of common parentage. The hybridist using these for breeding purposes is working in the dark, and he may repeatedly make the same combination without knowing it.

Happily we are quite independent of this questionable material; for the many species which have been introduced

in recent years have furnished us with such an abundance of new possibilities that the hybridisation of Rhododendrons may rightly be said to be in its infancy.

But what of the progeny, are they to be aristocrats of known pedigree or are they to assume common garden status in which, by indiscriminate hybridisation, they are raised by the thousand on the chance of a few improved forms being found amongst them?

The true value of scientific hybridisation and the study of pedigree is not specially apparent at present, for few hybrid Rhododendrons have passed beyond the primary generation. When more is known of the breeding possibilities of the various species, and as the lines extend to more complicated matings, then the true worth of a reliable record of parentage will be more fully realised, for the breeder can call to his aid the results of experiments already complete, and save himself the trouble of going over them again.

From my own experience of hybridisation, which extends over a period of more than twenty-five years, I am personally convinced that indiscriminate matings are of little value, and it is only by a close study of pedigree and a scientific application of that knowledge that we can make real progress step by step towards our ideal.

Even then we are speculating on possibilities, for hybridisation does not necessarily result in an equal mixture of the two parents, but rather a re-grouping of the characters derived from them. We rarely obtain our desires in one mating, so we go on from generation to generation ever seeking that elusive ideal, "Perfection."

Life is too short for any one person to go far in the pursuit, and when we take into consideration that at least from five to seven years culture is necessary to prove each experiment, it is obvious that bad combinations, and repetitions of experiments, are an expensive waste. If the Rhododendron Association can assist breeders by keeping an official record of Rhododendron

hybrids and their parentage, it will earn the gratitude of both present and future hybridists.

It would, of course, be necessary for raisers to publish their hybrids as they flower, either by exhibiting them at the Rhododendron Show, or placing before the joint Rhododendron Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. If neither of these methods were convenient, the flowers might be sent to the editor of the "Gardeners' Chronicle", who would no doubt publish a description of them.

From these three sources the Rhododendron Association could compile an annual list which might be published in the Year Book under the heading, "New Hybrids of the Year." In addition to this a complete list in tabular form might be published every third or fifth year, or at least a supplement to bring the records up to date. A similar record of orchid hybrids has been in existence for many years, and it has proved of inestimable value to orchid hybridists. I feel certain that a list of Rhododendron hybrids with their parentage would prove of equal value and be an important factor in the improvement of hybrid Rhododendrons on a scientific basis.

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RHODODENDRONS FOR MEDIUM-SIZED GARDENS.

Although Rhododendrons grace the largest garden, they will also beautify the smallest. They are an accommodating family. Among the many species can be found some to suit the most varied conditions. There are giants reaching forty to fifty feet in height, others in all sizes downwards, until we have dwarfs of only a few inches, moulded like pin-cushions, their surface thick with flowers, suitable in every way for the smallest rock garden. The great beauty of the genus appeals to you, that is probably why you have joined the Rhododendron Association, and now you wish to grow as many as the limited space and means at your disposal will permit. Hasten slowly! Read all you can about the subject, visit shows, nurseries and gardens where they are well grown, noting varieties and observing the conditions under which the plants succeed best.

Where the subsoil is chalk, limestone, unmitigated clay or the drainage is stagnant, Rhododendrons can still be grown by importing soil and raising the beds above the natural level; but frankly it is not worth while. Although these plants grow naturally in sandy, peaty soils, they succeed quite as well in many loams, even in some rather heavy in character. Their very numerous fine, fibrous roots—more like wool than hair—have the facility of eschewing any subsoil they do not like, making a perfect mat of roots near the surface, so much so, that the roots of a fair sized plant will peel off from the hated soil like a piece of turf. Wherever the ordinary *R. ponticum* will grow, others can be persuaded to if due preparation is made.

The site chosen will depend on what kinds you wish to plant, your climate, and, in the case of the larger-leaved kinds, the amount of shade and shelter from wind. For all growers agree that while most of the dwarf, small-leaved Rhododendrons love sunshine, less is required in proportion to the size of the

leaf. All love plenty of light, nearly all, if not all, are the better for some sunshine, even the shade lovers seem to appreciate an hour or two such as would occur were they growing in a deep ravine or a rift amongst forest trees.

In moderate sized gardens, there is rarely the opportunity to extend the garden into a near-by wood as the late Mr. Millias and others have done, thus obtaining ideal conditions. Usually the limits of the garden are already fixed, but there are often patches of Laurel, ponticum or other inferior Rhododendrons and shrubs which might well make way for better plants. Before cutting, consider any possible purpose they have served as screen or shelter. Often it is wise to allow a good backing to remain, reducing the whole by many yards where it has gained on the lawn, cutting alcoves in what is left for the largest of the new plants. Another way of dealing with shrub and tree borders of considerable depth, is to leave a shell in front and clear out all but the best behind. A good semi-open space is gained, often shaded by a few flowering trees. In a few years the "mask" can be taken away. Thin shelter belts are often less effective than a thick hedge, and it is sometimes possible to economise space in this way.

What of the new garden? Here are also possibilities. Keep a look out for all favourable positions. There may be a wall or fence on the north and east which will act as a wind break. Where no shelter exists you will only be able to grow the hardiest kinds, for others, it is wonderful what can be done by planting hedges or narrow belts, while a few tall standard Cherries, or Crabs, or other flowering and autumn foliage trees will provide shade. Such trees have proved very useful above beds of seedlings.

Rhododendrons can be planted all the year round, but by far the best months are September and October; the roots are then active, the soil is warm, and the plants establish themselves again before winter.

Prepare the ground in August, even if you have to use a pickaxe to it because of its dryness. Drainage must of course be considered; Rhododendrons love moisture, but it must be in transition—stagnant water is an abomination to them. In heavy soils, to dig a single hole is simply to make a basin for the water to lie in; it is much safer to plant single specimens on mounds and groups in raised beds. Pipe drains are rarely effective for long.

Ground should be double-dug rather than trenched; the former method leaves the better soil near the surface where these shallow-rooted plants have an opportunity of using it. It is usually sufficient to dig the ground deeply with a very open trench and break up the subsoil with a mattock or pickaxe; in this way a depth of eighteen inches can be reached. It is possible that many growers may have old garden ground to deal with, ground that has been well manured and cultivated, growing flowers and vegetables to perfection. Rhododendrons will have none of it. It may be that worms, always present in such soil, disturb the roots too much. I have seen plants lifted from it because they have not thriven, and though they had been planted for several years, the roots had never advanced beyond the ball of peat or loam which came with them from the nursery. To such soils add about four inches of fresh, turfy loam and tread or ram firmly when planting, welding the ball and the soil in which it is planted together.

After digging ordinary soil, fork it over in dry weather, breaking up clods, removing sticks, but not the stones; if they are too large break them up or use them on the surface among the plants. In stiff soils, coal ashes or even small coal may be used liberally, to judge by the way small seedling Rhododendrons will root into it when plunged in an ash-bed—it cannot be harmful.* Most soils, unless they contain much

*The use of clinkers for lightening the soil is only to be recommended so long as no wood ash is mixed in them. Wood ash is definitely poison to all Rhododendrons and they will not grow on a piece of ground where a fire has been lit, the potash resulting from it rendering the soil alkaline and therefore unfit for most ericaceous plants.

humus, are benefited by the addition of leaf mould, and if sand can be obtained cheaply, mix the two together in the proportion of one part of sand to three of leaf mould. This can be forked into the ground or if the amount is limited, spread the mixture over the surface for small plants; larger plants necessitate a greater disturbance, and it will be found more economical to throw it over the soil about the hole, after it is dug, it will then come in close contact with the roots.

When the plants arrive from the nursery, unpack, moisten the ball of soil and roots, and plant at once if the weather is favourable; the soil is never too dry as long as the ball on the plant is thoroughly soaked. If there is any delay, stand the plants in a trench, water them and cover with wet litter or soil. Rhododendrons are usually planted too deeply, especially in heavy soils. It is natural for them to form a mat of roots near the surface and feed on decaying leaves or any other material which accumulates. When the surface roots are hidden under three or four inches of poor soil, often subsoil, they are not able to do so for several years. I prefer to plant so high that the roots are almost on the surface, and then cover with some material into which they can root readily. The hole to receive the plant should be saucer shaped, much larger than the ball (smooth sided pits only a few inches larger are an abomination), place the plant on a little loose soil in the centre, slightly above the general level, mix the leaf mould with the loam, fill in carefully, tread firmly, small plants one inch, larger ones two inches below the ground level. Stake if required, and label; a zinc label attached to the plant is simple and inexpensive.

Rhododendrons when planted thickly in the open, with a space of one to two feet between the tips of the leaves, afford some shelter and shade to each other; but the space must be increased before they become crowded. Small plants can be easily lifted with a four-tined digging fork; for those of moderate size, with a ball of two feet across and six to nine inches in

depth, weighing about one and a half to two hundredweight, two chisel-pointed crowbars and eight feet of waggon rope will be found useful. Take out a trench around the plant, undermining and freeing the roots of unnecessary soil, thrust the crowbars underneath, and with them lean the plant over; never use the stem as a lever, especially if it is already loose at the collar, remove from beneath the ball any soil not containing roots. Double the rope, place it beneath, about eight inches apart, and let the bush back upon it. Twist the ends of the rope on either side, so they can be held in one hand, with the other free to steady the plant. Two men can now lift it comfortably into any conveyance, out again, adjust it in the hole, lowering or raising it as required. When properly placed in position there is no need to disturb it, as when a sack or carrying canvas is used, the rope can be withdrawn one end at a time, without causing the slightest movement of the plant. Other methods are used for larger plants; these are well described in "Bean's Trees and Shrubs hardy in the British Isles," and cultivators will always find it possible to modify the instructions to suit their own requirements.

It has been said that the *Rhododendron* feeds to a considerable extent on the leaves and debris which accumulates over its roots. In gardens this is often removed by the wind or the necessity for "clearing up." A good substitute, not easily blown away, is a six-inch layer of bracken, extending to nearly the outside of the branches. It is said to contain the greatest nutriment if cut and applied in July. On the other hand it is most easily obtainable in August and September. Its effect is cumulative, for if regularly used, the humus and active roots in it increase yearly to the great benefit of the plant.

With gravel subsoils, watering may be necessary, but it should never be done in such a manner that the surface roots are washed clean, otherwise they will be destroyed by the next dry wind. Mulch first and water afterwards.

An excellent list of Rhododendrons species and hybrid varieties has been published for the guidance of planters, see pp. 22, 252 in the 1932 Year Book. Letters A to F indicate comparative hardiness and special requirements. From one to four stars denote quality; while the name is followed by a short description.

The beginner is recommended to plant a selection of the more hardy species and varieties, testing others as opportunity occurs. It is surprising how many of the reputedly tender Rhododendrons are now well grown in inland and northern gardens. Configuration of the land has much to do with this. On the coast of Luce Bay the blackthorn is so dwarfed and flattened that a fruiting bush is no larger, and lies on the shore like a bunch of "Alicante" grapes; yet within a few miles, you come to the demesne of Monreith, with Himalayan Rhododendrons in full beauty, set in a sheltered dell. Hill-top gardens, though exposed to wind and requiring shelter hedges, etc., are often free of the frost which disfigures plants in the valley. No one has all the advantages; where growth is rampant, it often matures badly and the flowers are scanty, and poor in quality. Some failures are sure to occur; do not be disheartened, persevere in obtaining a few new kinds each season, and you will gradually build up a collection which will increase in interest every year.

James Comber.

NOTES ON THE SERIES OF RHODODENDRON.

At a meeting held to discuss alterations in the Year Book it was thought that a short description of some of the Series of Rhododendron from the garden point of view, together with some hints as to which were the best plants for general cultivation and their likes or dislikes, might be useful to those members of the Rhododendron Association who are just beginning the cultivation of Rhododendrons. By the trained botanist, therefore, and the gardener who has grown Rhododendrons for years, these few lines had better be skipped unless he wishes to raise a smile or argue about some of the comments that follow.

Taking the series alphabetically, the first one of any importance is the *Anthopogon*, and as the "Species of Rhododendron" states that this small series is very closely allied to and perhaps not quite separable by any one characteristic from the *Cephalanthum* group, it might be convenient to take these two as one, the *Cephalanthums* being perhaps more advanced botanically than their near relatives. Nearly all the Rhododendrons in these series are alpine shrubs with small wiry, evergreen leaves, often aromatic, while the flowers resemble a small *Daphne* and form small, usually tight trusses of tubular flowers at the ends of the shoots in shades of white, pale yellow, pink or even bright rosy red. The flowers themselves are very often fragrant and a bush in good health, covered with flowers, is one of the most attractive smaller Rhododendrons in cultivation; but they seem difficult and, after growing vigorously for some years, will die off for no apparent reason. Perhaps they are naturally short-lived and want continual raising from seed or cuttings. When out of flower they are apt to be a little thin looking, and in winter their leaves have a habit of turning rusty brown, though as they come from high altitudes they should be perfectly hardy

and able to endure any frost that may come to them in our islands. Like all mountain *Rhododendrons* they are probably covered with snow during the winter months, and the warmth that they derive from this protection must mitigate to a large degree the severity of the cold in their native hills. Impatient of waterlogged soil, they like a quick drainage but cannot suffer much drought, and while they like an open situation and seem never happy under drip, a situation facing north, where they get protection from the hot summer sun, seems to suit them best. They are essentially not plants for any garden, but they are essentially plants for any garden lover, and no garden on account of size need be without one as they take up but little space and have a charm of their own and, unlike so many *Rhododendrons* which are prettier in mass effect, they themselves lend distinction to the border. A lime-free soil is probably essential in most cases and clay they will not tolerate: leaf mould they revel in, and where the soil is very gravelly or sandy some of this should certainly be incorporated. They seem to thrive in Cornwall in a disused sand pit which has caught the leaves blown by the winds from an adjacent wood for many years and is deep in humus.

Rhododendron anthopogon itself in its typical form is one of the least attractive of this series: it has perhaps the largest leaves, which can be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 1 inch broad, and has pinkish flowers with a purple tinge, but I have a variety growing at Exbury with clear pink flowers, which the year after it first showed its beauty was hastily moved to a better situation.

Kingdon Ward sent back two outstanding *Anthopogons* from his 1924-1925 expedition (*R. kongboense* and *R. temoense*), which have produced a few flowers in some gardens and which, if they like our climate, will prove very desirable garden plants. *R. kongboense* forms a small sparse shrub with typical flowers of a bright, very attractive shade of rosy red. It is a most vivid colour and a welcome change from the usual mauves and yellows and whites of the alpine *Rhododendrons*.

R. temoense seems slightly dwarfer but more bushy, and has snow-white flowers. They are both worth every care.

The only other member of the Anthopogon Series I will mention is *R. tsarongense*. Its foliage is most aromatic and can be noticed for some twenty yards circumference on a damp afternoon. Its white flowers are quite attractive and it is well worth a place in the garden, though as it grows 3-4 feet high and is rather a sparse shrub its general effect is not so attractive as some of the smaller growing *Cephalanthums* and it is probably better growing in mass.

When we come to the true *Cephalanthum* Series we have a considerably bigger choice but, as has already been stated above, it is quite likely that the two series will eventually be merged into one. From a garden point of view a large number of this series are practically identical, the fact that the flower stalks are glabrous or scaly, that the calyx leaves are fringed with hairs or rounded or lanceolate means nothing except to the botanist and the collector who wants to boast of the number of species he can grow. From the garden point of view, then, what are the differences? There are the forms which grow 3-4 feet high, and of these perhaps *R. ledoides* and *R. sphaeranthum* are the best known. They are charming little shrubs which have been introduced many times and, when covered with their fragrant white or pink *Daphne*-like flowers, must appeal to all. Their narrow, rusty-green leaves are attractive in themselves and in a suitable soil and aspect they will amply repay their place and any attention they may require. They differ botanically mainly in the stamens being glabrous in *R. ledoides* and pubescent towards the base in *R. sphaeranthum*.

Of the dwarf members of the series, *R. crebreflorum* makes a delightful little shrub for the rock garden with its lovely pale pink flowers, typical in size but seemingly absurdly large in comparison with the size of the leaves and the plant itself.

R. Sargentianum, with its ivory or straw-coloured flowers, is another pleasant addition to the rock garden, and *R. cephalanthoides*, which is found in Yunnan on dry ledges and clefts of limestone cliffs, might be tolerant of some of the lesser soluble limestone in our country.

As has been mentioned above, however, from a garden point of view the two series are difficult ones. All the plants come from high mountain altitudes ranging from 10,000-14,000 feet. The larger ones are usually scrub plants along the edges of or on stony alpine meadows, whilst the dwarfs come from rocky ledges or mossy banks. Covered with snow all the winter in their native haunts, they resent the alternate mildness and frost of English winters and, accustomed to the cool air and mist of the mountains, they feel stifled during a dry, hot spell in August. It is only by studying their native surroundings and giving them as near conditions as our gardens will allow, that success can be achieved.

When we come to the next series, that of Arboreum, we find a quite different category of plant, which in most of its forms is more suitable for the woodland and shows to better advantage when it can be planted singly as a specimen plant. The subseries Arboreum may be small in number but in its geographical distribution it ranges throughout the Himalayas, crossing over into India, Tibet and Burma, while in the south it travels as far as Ceylon. Generally speaking, they form a single stem and in many cases a distinct tree, *R. arboreum* itself reaching 40 feet in height in its native habitat and being almost this height in the milder districts of our country. Where it can be grown, the type arboreum in its blood red form is undoubtedly one of the finest Rhododendron species that can be seen, and a tree covered with its blood red trusses in full flower in the early months of the year is a sight never to be forgotten, but, alas, it is Cornwall or Wales, Ireland or the south-west coast of Scotland only which is suitable for growing this magnificent Rhododendron.

The so-called variety, *Kermesinum*, may be a little hardier and will grow in very sheltered gardens in Sussex, but has been badly cut at Exbury, and when used for hybridising is not a success as its progeny invariably produce flowers inferior in colour to those obtained from the best forms of blood red which are growing in the south and west.

The late Lord Falmouth picked some seeds when he was in India of a blood red arboreum, and plants raised from them are now growing at Tregothnan, Falmouth, which are distinctly hardier than the type: the trusses are unfortunately smaller. It is, however, growing well at Exbury from seed picked off the original plants, where it is just beginning to reach flowering size and will grow where *arboreum* var. *Kermesinum* suffers. The white and pink forms of *R. arboreum* seem to have come from a higher altitude and are certainly hardier, thriving well as near London as the garden of Mr. Reuthe, at Keston. In their best forms they are most attractive and make small trees which, to be seen to advantage, should be planted singly.

R. cinnamomeum, which is one of the subspecies of *R. arboreum*, has very deep cinnamon indumentum underneath the leaves, while it has attractive white or pale rose flowers, but is not as robust a grower as the true arboreum. Its variety or (?) hybrid *Sir Charles Lemon* is, however, a very vigorous grower with magnificent foliage and beautiful white flowers and a worthy acquisition.

R. Kingianum in cultivation is very slow growing, but its leaves, which also have a dense indumentum, are much broader and its blood red flowers come very much later. It is therefore useful for hybridising, though it is on the tender side and not to be recommended for cold gardens. It originally came from Manipur. *R. zeylanicum* is often mixed up with this species, but its flowers are rich pink, lighter in colour and distinctly earlier.

The Chinese form of *R. arboreum* is *R. Delavayi*, which in its native quarters forms a distinct tree and Forrest took a

magnificent photograph of one, which must have been some 30 feet in height, standing alone on a hillside with a native leaning against the trunk. Like *R. arboreum*, there are forms with various coloured flowers, but the only one worth growing is the true blood red, which unfortunately is nearly as tender as the true *arboreum*. I have seen it flowering in Cornwall in April when it was a glorious sight, but there it has formed more of a bush than a tree. It has one great advantage, that it flowers at a distinctly earlier age than *R. arboreum*.

Of the true *Arboreum* series only one other need be mentioned from the garden point of view, and that is *R. niveum*. It forms a distinct bole, but never reaches much more than 15 feet or so in height and has the merit of being perfectly hardy at Kew. Its grey-green leaves have a thick feltish tomentum on the under surface, at first white, shading to a yellowish-grey. It has tight trusses of dull plum-colour flowers, which clash horribly with blood red *arboreum* but are attractive by themselves in the woodland. The best form is undoubtedly that growing at Heligan, which has bigger trusses of better colour than the type. It never by any chance wins a prize at the Rhododendron Show, but none the less I am fond of it in my garden at Exbury, where it grows amongst the *Falconeris* and *grandes*, with whose shades of yellow it goes admirably.

The subseries *Argyrophyllum* has a wide range in China from Szechuen right down to Tibet, and spreading out even into Formosa. As a rule, however, its members are bushy shrubs and more suitable for the smaller garden or for planting in beds, though generally speaking they are less showy than their sisters of the *Arboreum* subseries.

R. argyrophyllum makes an attractive shrub, 6-20 feet high, with yellowish-green leaves, pointed and longer than they are broad, with usually a plaster-white indumentum on the back. It is extremely twiggy and makes a dense bush, while its white or pinkish flowers are in small trusses, bell-

shaped, and are frequently hidden by the leaves, though a shrub in full flower is very attractive in a refined way; it is not a showy *Rhododendron* and yet has a charm of its own.

When we come to *R. floribundum* we have a tall shrub or even a small tree up to 15 feet in height with rather tapered leathery leaves, corrugated, and with woolly white indumentum beneath. As a rule the flowers are of a most objectionable shade of magenta, but there is one form in cultivation at Borde Hill with quite an attractive shade of purplish-mauve and apparently larger flowers than the type. If this plant can be procured it is worth growing, but, if not, it is best left alone.

R. Hunnewellianum, another member of the series, a shrub of 6-16 feet high, has quite attractive white or white-tinted pink flowers and narrow leaves, but I only mention it here as in the trade it has got mixed with *R. Thayerianum* and is sometimes sent instead of that plant, which is a far finer species and to which I will refer later. *R. Hunnewellianum* itself I secured in this way and I like it well enough to grow it on in a good place.

R. hypoglaucum may be described as a rather more vigorous growing argyrophyllum. The leaves are broader and it forms a bigger shrub or small tree up to 20 feet high. It is not, however, a common plant in cultivation but, like *R. argyrophyllum*, is a refined rhododendron, attractive in its modest way.

R. insigne forms a rather stiff bush 5-12 feet in height with pointed leathery leaves which have a shining yellow indumentum. It has rather a stiff flower, pink suffused rose, something like a miniature calophytum: to my mind one of the less attractive of the series, but perhaps I am prejudiced in this as I know many are fond of it. I believe it does magnificently at Bodnant, where it is said to be most attractive

in flower. It is quite hardy at Kew but grows very slowly there.

R. Ririei forms a bush 18 feet in height, with green pointed leaves, and in itself is perfectly hardy, but its plum-colour flowers, which often have a magenta tinge, are very early, coming out in February, and this renders a warm garden essential. Some forms are better than others and many may not admire its colour, but it is a welcome change at that time of the year from the scarlets which predominate: it must, however, be kept away from them. Like all the Arboreum series it does not flower at a young stage and one has to have patience to see it covered with flowers; specimens growing at Exbury, now 8 feet high and over twelve years there and presumably four or five years old before, still only produce an odd bud from time to time.

The last of this series that I propose to mention is *R. Thayerianum*, a shrub 9-13 feet high with very narrow, leathery, dark green leaves, extremely hardy. This rhododendron is well worth growing in most gardens as it flowers so late, even being still in flower in July. Freer flowering than most of the Arboreum series, at an early stage its white tinged pink or deeply flushed pink flowers in small trusses make a pretty picture after the glory of most of the species is over.

But I would again repeat in the closing remarks of this article that, attractive as the rhododendrons are in the sub-series *Argyrophyllum*, they do not give anything like the effect that either *R. arboreum* itself or many other species and all the hybrids will produce in the garden—they must be regarded more as the Queen Anne walnut table, which just fits into the drawing room beside the armchair and helps to make the room feel comfortable and homely and sets off the Reynolds and Romneys that grace the walls.

For all Arboreums patience is essential. Unless large plants are procured many years must elapse before their full

beauty can be enjoyed. An odd flower or so may be produced at any age, but it is only when they flower all over that their full beauty is shown. This may take some twenty years or more, but when it comes they rival any hybrid in the mass colour effect and pureness of tone.

Lionel de Rothschild.

[To be continued.]

NOTES ON RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS.

Hybrids of the Fortunei Series, including *Griffithianum* (*Aucklandii*).

The many garden hybrids which flower in May and June are due largely to the original crosses made by Waterer and other nursery gardeners between the American hardy Rhododendrons *maximum* and *catawbiense* and some of the Himalayan Rhododendrons that Hooker introduced into this country, but the nurseries where these crosses were made were in cold districts, and for a long time the use of *Griffithianum* was considered dangerous, besides which tight trusses were more in vogue in Victorian days than the loose bells which *Griffithianum* produces.

It was Mangles who first experimented with *Griffithianum* on a large scale and produced many beautiful hybrids, of which only one cross seems to have got into commerce during his lifetime—some white hardy hybrid crossed with *Griffithianum*, which produced from the same seed pod *George Hardy*, *Anthony Waterer's Aucklandii* hybrid, *White Pearl*, *Manglesii* and *Gauntletti*. Of these *George Hardy* is undoubtedly the best and it seems a pity that the others are perpetuated, though *White Pearl* is distinct. *Loder's White* is undoubtedly another *Griffithianum* hybrid produced by Mangles, and so is *Dawn*, both of which have comparatively recently got into commerce, but the *Beauty of Littleworth*, *Isabella Mangles*, *Dulcie Daffarn* and *Daphne Daffarn* are still rare plants. While still good garden plants, the *Beauty of Littleworth* being one of the best white hardy hybrids of its kind, so many new hybrids have been produced by Van Nes and Koster, and latterly by English nursery gardeners, with *Griffithianum* blood in them, that Mangles' hybrids have almost outlived their day. It seems

a pity that for so many years these plants were only known in the gardens of the few.

At about the same time as Mangles was experimenting, Captain John Tremayne, of Heligan, crossed *blood red arboreum* with *Griffithianum* and produced a variety of beautiful hybrids, of which the best is called after himself. It was afterwards copied in other gardens in Cornwall and one of these later crosses produced the *Glory of Leonardslee*, *Beauty of Tremough*, *Gill's Triumph*, etc., none of them being quite as good as the original *John Tremayne*, which, however, is itself surpassed by a cross made by Williams at Caerhays.

During this period Kew, by using the extremely hardy *Rhododendron Fortunei* and crossing this with *Griffithianum* in a greenhouse, produced *Rhododendron Kewense*, still a very beautiful plant; its variety *Loderi* is, however, infinitely superior, the late Sir Edmund Loder using both a better *Fortunei* and a finer form of *Griffithianum*. This form, however, does not seem quite so hardy as the original cross, it seems to grow rather earlier and in cold gardens is sometimes apt to get its young growth crippled; wherever it can be grown, however, only *Loderi* should be selected.

Penjerrick, which had been experimenting with *Griffithianum* in various directions, crossed it with *campylocarpum* and produced a very beautiful race of hybrids of all shades of pink, yellow and ivory, which have been called after the place itself, though actually Mangles made the same hybrid many years before and called it *Mrs. Randell Davidson*; he, however, used the original Hooker dwarf form of *campylocarpum* whereas Penjerrick made it with the taller growing form which has been latterly introduced. It is interesting to note that crosses made between the two different forms of *campylocarpum* and *discolor* have given very similar results, but I will revert to this when I come to *discolor* hybrids.

About twenty years ago Lowinsky commenced hybridisation of rhododendrons on a very large scale; he had a very

fine form of *Griffithianum* which he bought from Gill and which he called *roseum superbum*: he crossed this with *Doncaster* and produced his famous "Don" cross, of which *The Don* and *Donna Teresa* received awards of merit. Some are more tender than others but on the whole they are hardy at Exbury, whilst one or two have been quite brilliant scarlet. At the same time he crossed *White Pearl* with *Griffithianum* and produced a very constant supply of hybrids, which he called *Mrs. Tom Lowinsky*: having double *Griffithianum* blood in them, they are very tender and only fit for gardens in the south, but they will grow in gardens where *Griffithianum* will not. He also crossed *Corona* with *Griffithianum*; this produced some very fine hybrids, one of which, *Tittenhurst Belle*, received an award of merit. He made numerous other crosses using *Griffithianum* as a parent, many of them beautiful, but unfortunately the greater portion of the records are lost. Many of his best crosses will be available in due course, as various nursery gardeners have received grafts and are propagating them.

I have but briefly touched on the hybrids made by the Williams with *Griffithianum*. One crossed with *zeylanicum* has produced an attractive hybrid which has been called *St. Keverne*: another one made with *Broughtonii* has produced a large number of seedlings of different shades ranging from bright rosy red to white—the deepest colour of all, named *Garnet*, received an award of merit at the Royal Horticultural Society, and two of the pale coloured forms are procurable from Harry White as *Williams No. A and B Hybrids*.

Griffithianum has also been crossed with *orbiculare*, and an attractive shrub is formed by this hybrid, with rather open white flowers, all colour apparently being bleached out.

Mention must also be made of *Cornish Cross*, another *Rhododendron* produced by Penjerrick between *Griffithianum* and *Thomsonii grandiflorum* with its rather dull, rose-red flowers. The same cross made with one of the finer forms of

Thomsonii has produced perhaps slightly smaller flowers but of a clearer and more attractive colour.

Captain Johnstone, of Trewithen, has made some attractive hybrids between *Luscombei* and *Griffithianum* and between *Shilsonii* and *Griffithianum*, one of which gained a prize as being the best hybrid in the 1931 Rhododendron Show, and between *barbatum* and *Griffithianum*, which curiously enough is not as good as either of the two foregoing.

A hybrid between *Aurora* and *Griffithianum*, named *Yvonne*, received an award of merit at the Royal Horticultural Society: the flowers produced are somewhat varied, ranging from a fine rose pink to pure white, but many of them are most attractive and quite fifty per cent. worth growing.

I should have mentioned an old cross made many years ago between *Cunningham's Sulphur* and *Griffithianum*, which has given us that fine ivory-coloured hybrid, Dr. Stocker. It is true that it flowers early and that its trusses are perhaps too heavy for the slender twigs that bear them, but recrossed with *campylocarpum* it has given one of the finest hybrid yellow Rhododendrons which have so far been exhibited at the Rhododendron Show, and crossed with *Thomsonii* it has been most attractive in Harry White's nursery at Sunningdale. The same cross has been made at Exbury with similar results.

Then when we come to nurserymen crosses there are many secondary hybrids with *Griffithianum* in them, such as *Pink Pearl* and numerous Rhododendrons like it, and a great many of the varieties sent out latterly from Holland, such as *Godesberg*, which is possibly a primary cross and of which *Geoffrey Millais* is a secondary outcome.

And now after all this history of the progeny of *Griffithianum*, what lesson has been learnt? Is its use at an end or can hybrids still be produced from it of novel aspect? Will its use with the newer Chinese species provide us with fresh glories for our gardens? I think the answer is undoubtedly

yes. Crossed with *discolor* it has produced at Sheffield Park trusses as fine as any Loderi and with individual flowers as large across, flowering later and therefore more suitable for colder gardens, while similar crosses made at Exbury have also been successful, and will undoubtedly prove a most useful and ornamental shrub.

It is really, however, from the secondary hybrids of *Griffithianum* that the large majority of gardens in this country will derive the greatest pleasure; some of its tenderer offspring recrossed with hardy *Rhododendrons* will give size, colour and form which can be grown everywhere, and it can rightly be said that no *Rhododendron* has had more influence on the beauty of modern hybrids than this grand species, which, alas, is only seen at its best in the very mildest parts of our country.

When we come to the *Fortunei* hybrids, those made with *R. Fortunei* itself are not quite so numerous or as attractive as the *Griffithianum* hybrids, though as they are later they are more fitted for general use. Paul used *R. Fortunei* many years ago in the production of a race of hardy hybrids, which are still of decorative value though they are rapidly being superseded.

Luscombeanum (*Fortunei* x *Thomsonii*) is an attractive plant: the Leonardslee form made by Sir Edmund Loder with the same *Fortunei* as he used for producing his *Loderi* and a particularly fine form of *Thomsonii*, is a long way better than the old type which most nurserymen sell.

Crossed with *blood red arboreum* it produces a fine sturdy hybrid, which looks like growing into almost a small tree. At night as a room decoration it is magnificent, as all the blueness seems to vanish in the electric light, but in the garden it needs to be kept by itself as it clashes terribly with the purer colours. The original cross was made at Caerhays, but Gill, who made a similar cross, sends it out under the name of *Ernest Gill*. The true Caerhays cross is obtainable from Veitch, of Exeter, and possibly other nursery gardeners.

Kewense and *Loderi* have already been dealt with under the Griffithianum hybrids, but mention may here be made of a cross made by Gill between *Kewense* and *Thomsonii* named *Aurora*, which was recrossed at Exbury with *Fortunei* and has produced the *Naomi* hybrids, which are very attractive. Lowinsky used *Fortunei* on Helen Schiffner and produced a hardy Rhododendron of all shades of pale mauve and white with, however, rather small trusses.

But it is when crosses are made with other members of the *Fortunei* series that modern interest begins. *R. discolor*, which does not flower till the first week in June, perhaps the finest member of the *Fortunei* series, has been used widely of recent years in the production of numerous hybrids, many of which are just beginning to reach flowering size. Nursery gardeners have crossed it largely with garden hybrids—with these it produces many pleasing hybrids, but most of them with a slight bluish tinge. Crossed at Exbury with *B. de Bruin* it has produced *Norman Shaw*, which received an award of merit, and a good proportion of the batch of seedlings raised from this cross are worth growing in the rough woodland and have been retained. Crossed with *Diphole Pink* only five per cent. of the plants are deep enough in colour to warrant retention, and these all have a bluish tinge. Crossed with *Essex Scarlet* it has produced similar results to *B. de Bruin*, while crossed with *Corona* there have been many varying attractive shades. All these plants would be hardy anywhere, and here again is a cross which anyone wishing to raise Rhododendron seedlings can make. These crosses will all certainly give something to look at as long as the maker has patience to wait, for all the *discolor* hybrids take eight or ten years before they flower.

But it is when *discolor* is crossed with a species or finer hybrids that more attractive seedlings are produced, and secondary crosses from these may well give a new attractive strain, though for this purpose *discolor* must be forced into

flower, which it stands fairly easily. Its cross with Griffithianum I have already mentioned—Williams, of Caerhays, who was the first to make it, has called it *Cornish Loderi*. It has been crossed with *blood red arboreum* at Exbury, and although the plants are ten years old there have been only a few odd flowers—those made with pollen taken from the finest Heligan form *blood red arboreum* have produced a good truss somewhat similar to the Fortunei x *blood red arboreum*, but of a distinctly better colour. Crossed with *arboreum Kermesinum blood red* they have produced equally vigorous plants but with a flower of inferior colour even to the Fortunei hybrid. They also look like making trees. Crossed with *campylocarpum* tall variety at Exbury it has produced the *Lady Bessborough* hybrid, of which there are many variations of colour running, like Penjerrick, from pale yellow through ivory white to an attractive shell pink. Crossed with the dwarf form of *campylocarpum* they are all constant—a pale ivory yellow. Crossed with *Thomsonii* they have produced a similar flower to *Luscombei*, but as these are a fortnight later they carry on the period of flowering. It is curious to note that in all cases where late flowering species have been crossed with earlier flowering species, the flowering period of the hybrid is invariably nearer the earlier date than the later date. Crossed with *R. Fortunei* itself, it has produced a vigorous plant flowering nearly mid-way between the two and as attractive as *R. discolor* itself. Crossed with *Loderi* it has given some of the largest flowered hybrids so far produced at Exbury, some of the flowers being just as large as *Loderi* with more flowers to the truss. This, in my opinion, has been the most successful of the *discolor* crosses that have been made at Exbury. Crossed with *R. Griersonianum* and with *R. eriogynum* it has not yet flowered at Exbury, though the *eriogynum* x will flower this summer. Crossed with *R. auriculatum* it certainly has produced a late flowering race of hybrids, as these generally are not out until the 15th July. Although made in 1919 the first general

flowering on any individual plant took place last July, though many plants have had sporadic flowers; when fully out it was an attractive plant with white flowers. *Gill's Triumph* crossed with *discolor* has given a fine strain of May flowering hybrids of pure colours ranging from pink to pale blush with large trusses, but though ten years old still shy flowering.

R. decorum, a very near ally of *discolor*, has been crossed by Messel with *Griffithianum* and, previously to that, by Chenault in France; the cross has also been made by me at Exbury. In all cases a fine race of large flowered hybrids has been produced, but rather more tender than the *Fortunei* crosses.

Mention should also be made of *diaprepes* x *auriculatum*, by Stevenson, which produced one of the most vigorous growers of any hybrid yet raised with magnificent foliage; the flowers are quite attractive, of large size and white.

When it comes to the *Davidii* subseries but few hybrids have yet flowered; *sutchuenense* x *calophytum* produced a magnificent foliage plant with pink flowers. I rather fancy that all the *calophytum* which Chenault has sent out which he raised himself from seed that are mentioned in Millais' book are natural hybrids between *calophytum* and *sutchuenense*, both plants having been in flower close to one another and the seed most obviously has been cross-pollinated.

R. sutchuenense and *white arboreum* make a very attractive hybrid with large white or pale pink trusses, early flowering. *R. sutchuenense* and *Cornubia* have been crossed, I believe, by Magor with attractive results of a fine rose colour. None of the Exbury *calophytum* and *sutchuenense* hybrids have yet flowered, though crosses have been made between these and *arboreum* (white and pink), between *lacteam* and both of these, and between *Griffithianum*. With all these crosses patience is required.

To any amateur with a big garden who wishes to start hybridising I might perhaps quote my own experience. I was

visiting Caerhays for the first time and the owner asked me what crosses I had made; when I told him, to my intense surprise, he told me to burn the lot. Needless to say, I did not follow his advice but, needless to say also, I have done it since. They were made between hybrids of the old Waterer Rhododendrons and naturally in nearly every case reverted to the *ponticum*, the mauve colour of which is undoubtedly dominant. He also advised me to study the Mendelian theory and to follow the system that the orchid growers have used with such success. He then pointed to some plants growing near and told me that if I picked seeds of those and raised them I should do better, even haphazard, than any that I had made. They were primary crosses and I did pick some of the seeds and, while the others are burnt, they are still growing at Exbury.

Anyone starting a Rhododendron garden who wants some big plants for the woodland could do much worse than to procure a fine flower of Griffithianum or discolor and make some crosses himself, according to his fancy. He may have to wait some years for results, but the results will repay him. He will get a batch of Rhododendron seedlings, many of which may be better than others, some of which may be superlatively good, but all of which can be grown with pleasure and will be better than many of the older hybrids.

And now that I have recommended members of the Association to make their own hybrids, I cannot refrain from calling their attention to the very interesting experiment conducted by Wilding and published by him some years back in the Rhododendron Society's Notes, which proved that if the corolla is cut away completely from the flower it is wished to pollenate, taking off naturally also all the anthers and any flowers on the truss that it is not intended to use, there is practically no danger of chance fertilisation by some insect, as they treat the flower as over and never go to it to seek for honey. Any adjoining trusses are also better removed. Often

the stigma is not ready to receive the pollen when the flower first opens—this especially refers to maximum crosses—but with this method the corolla can be cut away in the *bud* stage, the anthers removed and the pistil left till it is seen to be slightly glutinous. A real good dusting of the desired pollen, preferably on a sunny morning, should then ensure good seed provided the two species are not very far apart in characteristics. Should rain occur within six hours it will be necessary to remake the cross, or at any rate to give a dusting with fresh pollen, as the wetting will burst the starch grains before they have had time to develop their pollen tubes.

Lionel de Rothschild.

[*To be continued.*]

RHODODENDRONS ON LIME SOIL.

(Major Stern has very kindly contributed the following article on Rhododendrons on lime soil. Further experiments in this direction are very desirable. The question of the alkalidity of the soil at Major Stern's garden at Highdown has never been tested as most of these Rhododendrons are growing in a bed to which a considerable amount of humus has been added. The fact that *Delavayi* is flowering at the height of 2 feet seems to show that it is not perfectly happy as, like all *Arboreums*, this has to reach a considerable size before it flowers. Any reader whose garden is on lime soil, who has experience of any of these Rhododendrons growing other than in beds which have been specially prepared by removing all the lime soil and who would send particulars of them to the Association, would be helping largely in elucidating whether any of these new Chinese Rhododendrons are really fitted for general cultivation in calcareous ground.)

In the Rhododendron Society's Year Book for 1929 a short account was given of the different species of Rhododendrons which were being tried in the chalky soil of my garden at Highdown. The experiments have now been carried on for eight years, so that the results may be of interest to others who live on lime soils.

The late Mr. George Forrest was most emphatic that he had found Rhododendrons growing on lime soils; Captain Kingdon Ward confirms this, and among the Rhododendron numbers of Rock there are several mentioned as growing on limestone. In the "Gardeners' Chronicle" of November 26th, 1927, there is a photograph of *R. chartophyllum* var. *praecox*, taken by Mr. Forrest, showing the plant growing on pure limestone formation on the Lichiang Range; the plant depicted there is not nearly such a fine specimen as one of its children growing in this garden, which is to-day 6 feet 8 inches in height and is covered with flower each spring. It was planted as quite a small plant in the spring of 1924; in the autumn of 1929 it was 3 feet 10 inches high and is now 6 feet 8 inches, so in three years it has grown nearly 3 feet. I think that one can now say definitely that this plant not only tolerates lime, but actually enjoys it. *R. oleifolium* is another

plant that has grown happily, also planted quite small in 1924; in 1929 it was 1 foot 8 inches high by 3 feet wide, and is to-day 2 feet high by 4 feet wide. This garden is hardly a fair test for *Rhododendrons*; it lies on a south slope of the South Downs with very little shade and the rainfall averages about 28 inches. The only really shady place is on the north side of some evergreen oaks, and here the *Rhododendrons* are planted in the natural chalky loam soil; they have been watered with rain water in dry seasons and are mulched with leaf mould from a beech wood, also on chalk, each autumn.

Of the original *Rhododendrons* put out in 1924 the following can be safely said to tolerate lime: *R. cuneatum*, *R. rubiginosum*, *R. oleifolium*, *R. chartophyllum* var. *praecox*, and *R. Fargesii*. *R. oreotrephes* has died: *R. Traillianum*, which at first did badly, has now begun to grow. *R. Clementinae* has grown slowly to 2 feet high, but does not seem to go ahead as some of the others.

Besides those mentioned above the following are doing well: *R. sutchuenense*, *rhanthum*, *Delavayi*, *adenogynum*, *cephalanthoides*, *ambiguum*, *lutescens*, *Davidsonianum*, *polylepis*, *ravum*, and *Augustinii*. *R. Delavayi* was put in as a small seedling and is now nearly 2 feet high and has flower buds ready to flower next year.

These experiments are more interesting because they confirm former experiments carried out by Mr. A. Grove in the calcareous soil of his garden on the hills of East Berkshire from 1914 to 1921. There is a full account by Mr. Grove of these experiments in the "Gardeners' Chronicle" of November 26th, 1927. The plants which came through his trials successfully were *R. Augustinii*, *R. ambiguum*, *R. campylogynum*, *R. chartophyllum*, *R. Davidsonianum*, *R. decorum*, *R. haematodes*, *R. Hanceanum*, *R. insigne*, *R. longistylum*, *R. micranthum*, *R. oleifolium*, *R. oreodoxa* and *R. rubiginosum*. It is really astonishing how many of the same plants have come through both experiments successfully.

It is worth quoting from a letter of Sir Isaac Bailey Balfour to Mr. Grove :

“ I note with interest that of those *Rhododendrons* which have so far come through successfully, many are forms belonging to the same series—thus : *Augustinii*, *Davidsonianum*, *Hanceanum*, *lutescens*, *polylepis*, *rubiginosum*, and their doing on lime does not surprise me. Of the others, your *Balfourianum* is probably not the species, as none of the plants we raised under that name here has so far proved to be correct : it is probably *neriiflorum*, and that is a species I should not have expected to be lime-loving ; I should say the same of *ciliatum* and *decorum*. *Haematodes* I could quite well believe would not mind lime, and I say the same of *micranthum* and of *sino-virgatum*, which, by the way, I now know to be the real *oleifolium*. *Oreodoxa*, *pachytrichum* and *longesquamatum* I should not expect to be lime-loving.

“ Of the others, the only one that surprises me in its growth is *cephalanthum*, for I should have thought it likely to be quite ready to live in lime soil. You will probably find that *ambiguum* will not object to lime, and the death of *villosum* surprises me, seeing that its near allies of the *Augustinii* series are so flourishing.

“ I do not know why *irroratum* is so unhappy, for it has all the looks of a plant that would not mind lime.

“ I do not yet get a clue from your experiment, although the results are suggestive, and I shall have to digest them more completely. Meanwhile, you have certainly broken the ground and must continue. As you have been testing the soil you should also test the plants—incinerate a leaf of each and see whether they all show a like boiling up on the addition of acid.

“ A three years’ guarantee of life in a lime soil will hardly tempt a grower in a lime district to invest

largely in Rhododendrons, but if you could establish one for say seven years, I think it would induce many people to make a trial of Rhododendrons who have hitherto been shy of them on account of their lime soil Much turns on the kind of limestone, and I hope soon to be able to determine definitely what Forrest's limestone is. If it be magnesian the problem takes a very different line."

These experiments will give confidence to anyone gardening on lime or chalk soil to start growing Rhododendrons. It has been our experience that plants should be put in small ; when large plants or plants with a ball of non-calcareous soil attached are put in a calcareous soil, the roots do not grow out into the surrounding soil, but stagnate and just exist on the original ball of soil till it is exhausted. It has been suggested that it might be possible to wash all the old soil off the roots before planting. This is well worth a trial.

It might be useful to add the Rhododendrons which Mr. Forrest and Captain Kingdon Ward have told me that they found growing in lime soil :

Mr. Forrest's list.

brachyanthum	ledoides
blandulum	lepidotum
campylogynum	microphyton
cephalanthum	oleifolium
Clementinae	sphaeranthum
fictolacteum	taliense
globigerum	Traillianum
lacteum	vernicosum

Captain Kingdon Ward's list.

4160	4207	4341	4458
4170	4211	4486	4509
4177	4265	4410	4583
4185	4268	4456	4995

17th November, 1932.

F. C. Stern.

RHODODENDRON SHOW.

List of Prize Winners.

Class 1. Best group of Rhododendron plants shown by a trade exhibitor, not to exceed 300 feet super.

Knap Hill Nursery Ltd., first.

G. Reuthe Ltd., second.

R. Veitch & Son Ltd., third.

Class 2. Best group of hardy Rhododendron plants in flower shown by a trade exhibitor, not to exceed 300 feet super.

W. C. Slocock Ltd., first.

J. Waterer, Sons & Crisp, Ltd., second.

R. Wallace & Co., Ltd., third.

Class 3. Best group of Rhododendron plants and/or cut flowers shown by a trade exhibitor, not to exceed 60 feet super.

Hillier & Sons, first.

Class 4. Best group of Azalea plants shown by a trade exhibitor, not to exceed 250 feet super.

Hillier & Sons, first.

Class 5. Best group of cut Rhododendrons shown by an amateur, not to exceed 180 feet super.

Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., first.

Class 6. Best group of cut Rhododendrons shown by an amateur, not to exceed 60 feet super.

J. C. Williams, Esq., first.

Col. Stephenson R. Clarke, second.

Admiral A. W. Heneage-Vivian, third.

Class 7. Twelve species, distinct, single truss of each.

A. M. Williams, Esq., first, with a collection containing saluenense, eclecteum, lacteum, of great merit, neriiflorum, Morii Martinianum, mesopolium, a very pleasing flower shown for the first time, chaetomallum, dichroanthum, Bayleyi, Schlippenbachii and sanguineum.

Lady Aberconway and the Hon. H. D. McLaren, second.

Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., third.

Class 8. Twelve hybrids.

Lady Aberconway and the Hon. H. W. McLaren, first. This collection comprised Fortunei × arboreum, Penjerrick, Thomsonii × orbiculare, Aucklandii hybrid, Fortunei × Thomsonii, Thomsonii hybrid, Beauty of Tremough, Cornish Cross, King George, Pink Seedling, Tregedna, Barclayi var. Robert Fox. The last-named the best bloom shown.

Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., second.

Admiral Heneage-Vivian, third.

Class 9. Four hybrids.

Lady Aberconway and the Hon. H. D. McLaren, first, with four excellent blooms of Thomsonii \times orbiculare, neriiflorum \times Griersonianum, haematodes \times arboreum var. Kermesinum, Wardii \times Williamsianum. The neriiflorum \times Griersonianum was an outstanding flower. It received an Award of Merit from the Floral Committee, and will doubtless receive a F.C.C. when next shown. A worthy exhibit for the Crosfield Cup.

Class 10. Three species.

Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., first, with Thomsonii, campanulatum best blue form and caloxanthum.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair, second, with arboreum, decorum, neriiflorum.

Class 11. Three hybrids.

P. D. Williams, Esq., first, with an arboreum hybrid, campanulatum \times Fortunei, Aucklandii \times arboreum. The campanulatum \times Fortunei was a very beautiful flower. This truss should have been shown in Class 13, when it would have been the winner of the Loder Challenge Cup.

Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., second.

Class 12. Best species, one truss.

G. H. Johnstone, Esq., first, with a huge truss of sinogrande.

E. J. P. Magor, Esq., second.

Mrs. Carrick Buchanan, third.

Class 13. Best hybrid.

G. W. E. Loder, Esq., first, with Glory of Penjerrick \times blood red arboreum.

J. B. Stevenson, Esq., second, with Penjerrick. Not at its best.

Lady Aberconway and the Hon. H. D. McLaren, third, with Fortunei \times Thomsonii.

The three best hybrid blooms in the Show, namely, haematodes \times Griersonianum, neriiflorum \times Griersonianum, and campanulatum \times Fortunei were, unfortunately, not shown in this class. A great pity, as if all three had been shown, the judges might have had a more difficult task.

Class 14. One truss of Arboreum or its subseries.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair, first and second, a fine white form of arboreum taking first.

Class 15. One truss of any other of the Arboreum series.

G. H. Johnstone, Esq., first, with a good truss of Delavayi. Admiral Heneage-Vivian, second.

Class 16. One truss of the Barbatum series.

J. J. Crosfield, Esq., first, with habrotrichum.

Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., second, with barbatum var. carneum.

Class 17. One truss of Boothii series.

Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., first, with sulphureum.

No second prize awarded.

Class 18. One truss of the Campanulatum series.

Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., first, with campanulatum. Best blue form.

E. J. P. Magor, Esq., second, with lanatum, a fine truss, which had been slightly damaged.

- Class 19.** One truss of Falconeri.
Mrs. Carrick Buchanan, first.
Col. Stephenson R. Clarke, second.
- Class 20.** One truss of fictolacteam.
There was no entry in this class.
- Class 21.** One truss of any other of the Falconeri series.
Col. Stephenson Clarke, first, with eximum.
Col. J. M. Rogers, second.
- Class 22.** One truss of Griffithianum.
No entry.
Owing to the season these last four classes were poorly represented.
- Class 23.** One truss of any other of the Fortunei series.
P. D. Williams, Esq., first, with a pure white decorum.
G. W. Loder, Esq., second, with Fargesii.
- Class 24.** One truss of Fulvum series.
Lord Swaything, first.
No second prize awarded.
- Class 25.** One truss of Grande series.
G. H. Johnstone, Esq., first, with a splendid truss of sino-grande.
No second.
- Class 26.** One truss of Irroratum series.
G. W. Loder, Esq., first, with a type flower.
E. J. P. Magor, Esq., second.
- Class 27.** One truss of the Lacteam series.
A. M. Williams, Esq., first.
J. B. Stevenson, Esq., second.
- Class 28.** One truss of the Megacalyx subseries.
Right Hon. the Earl of Stair, first, with Taggianum, a lovely pure white flower and if hardy a great addition to our gardens.
Admiral Heneage-Vivian, second, with Lindleyi.
- Class 29.** One truss of any other species of the Maddenii series.
Dame Alice Godman, first, with ciliicalyx.
Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., second, with carneum.
- Class 30.** One truss of Haematodes subseries.
Col. Stephenson Clarke, first, with haematodes.
Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., second, with chaetomallum, neither first class.
- Class 31.** One truss of the Neriiflorum subseries.
J. J. Crosfield, Esq., first, with neriiflorum, having an exceptionally well built up truss.
Col. Stephenson Clark, second, with euchaites. Both good exhibits.
- Class 32.** One truss of the Sanguineum subseries.
A. M. Williams, Esq., first, with dichroanthum.
Col. Stephenson Clarke, second, with eudoxum. Both good exhibits.

- Class 33.** One truss of the Taliense series.
Lady Aberconway and the Hon. H. D. McLaren, first, with Wasonii, a neat and clear yellow flower.
E. J. P. Magor, Esq., second, with detonsum.
- Class 34.** One truss of the Campylocarpum series.
Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., first, with caloxanthum. Although this truss was of poor form, its richness of colour and variety scored marks. A rather variable species, but in its best forms a very valuable introduction.
W. Ingham Whitaker, Esq., second, with campylocarpum.
- Class 35.** One truss of the Martinianum or Selse series.
A. M. Williams, Esq., first, with Martinianum.
E. H. Wilding, Esq., second, with selse. Poor lot.
- Class 36.** One truss of the Souliei subseries.
Col. Stephenson Clarke, first, with Williamsianum.
No second prize.
- Class 37.** One truss of the Thomsonii subseries.
Captain Talbot Fletcher, first.
Admiral Heneage-Vivian, second.
- Class 38.** One spray of any deciduous species of the Azalea series.
E. H. Wilding, Esq., first, with quinquefolium. A plant which is not seen often enough.
Col. Stephenson Clark, second, with Schlippenbachii.
- Class 39.** One spray of any evergreen species of the Azalea series.
Admiral Heneage-Vivian, both first and second, with nice sprays of Hinodigeri and obtusum.
- Class 40.** One spray of the Edgeworthii series.
Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., first, with an outstanding bullatum.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair, second, also showing bullatum.
- Class 41.** One spray of the Anthopogon series.
Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., first with tsarongense.
Lady Aberconway and the Hon. H. D. McLaren, second, with Kingdon Ward's brick red anthopogon. An interesting exhibit.
- Class 42.** One spray of the Cephalanthum series.
E. J. P. Magor, Esq., first.
Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., second.
- Class 43.** One spray of the Cinnabarinum series.
No first prize.
C. E. Heath, Esq., second, with an unopened spray.
- Class 44.** One spray of the Glaucum series.
Captain Talbot Fletcher, first, with glaucum.
Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., second, with charitopes.

- Class 45.** One spray of the *Heliopsis* series.
Col. J. M. Rogers, first, with *desquamatum*.
Lady Aberconway and Hon. H. D. McLaren, second, with *rubiginosum*. The *desquamatum* was an easy first in a strong class.
- Class 46.** One spray of the *Lapponicum* series.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair, first, with *cantabile*.
A. M. Williams, Esq., second, with *muliense*, both of good quality.
- Class 47.** One spray of the *Augustinii* subseries.
E. J. P. Magor, Esq., first.
Dame Alice Godman, second.
- Class 48.** One spray of the *Polylepis* subseries.
Lady Aberconway and the Hon. H. D. McLaren, first, with *concinnum*, a very bright flower.
E. J. P. Magor, Esq., second, with *Amesiae*.
- Class 49.** One spray of the *Oreotrephes* subseries.
No entry.
- Class 50.** One spray of the *Yunnanense* subseries.
Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., first, *siderophyllum*.
Col. J. M. Rogers, second, with *yunnanense*.
This class was not up to standard.
- Class 51.** One spray of the *Triflorum* subseries.
Col. Stephenson Clarke, first.
E. J. P. Magor, Esq., second.
Both showed *ambiguum*, and neither of which any good.
- Class 52.** One spray of the *Trichocladum* series.
A. M. Williams, Esq., first, with *semilunatum*, a very rich yellow.
E. H. Wilding, Esq., second, with *trichocladum*.
- Class 53.** One truss or spray of any *Rhododendron* species in any series not included in the schedule.
A strong class with nine entries.
Lady Aberconway and Hon. H. D. McLaren, first, with a wonderful spray of *racemosum*, and second with a good *adenopodum*, and third with *virgatum*.
- Class 54.** A plant of the *Lepidotum* series.
No entry.
- Class 55.** A plant of the *Saluenense* series.
Col. Stephenson Clarke, first, with *calciphyllum*.
- Class 56.** A plant of the *Campylogynum* series.
No entry.
- Class 57.** A plant of the *Forrestii* subseries.
No entry.

- Class 58.** One truss of any Kewense (syn. Loderi).
Usually a very strong class, but owing to the season it was poorly represented.
Admiral Heneage-Vivian, first, with Loderi Pink Diamond.
E. J. P. Magor, Esq., second, with Kewense.
- Class 59.** One truss of any hybrid obtained by crossing Griffithianum (Aucklandii) with any other species, or the reverse.
P. D. Williams, Esq., first, with Mrs. Greet, an Aucklandii \times arboreum hybrid.
E. J. P. Magor, Esq., second, with Gilian.
- Class 60.** One truss of any hybrid obtained by crossing Griffithianum (Aucklandii) with any hybrid, or the reverse.
Lady Aberconway and Hon. H. D. McLaren, first, with Luscombeanum \times Aucklandii.
Admiral Heneage-Vivian, second, with Griffithianum \times Coombe Royal.
- Class 61.** One truss of any hybrid of Neriiflorum series.
Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., first, with Prometheus \times neriiflorum.
E. J. P. Magor, Esq., second, with neriiflorum \times haematodes.
- Class 62.** One truss of Mrs. Randall Davidson (syn. Mrs. Kingsmill and Penjerrick).
J. B. Stevenson, Esq., first, although the bloom was not as good as his plant can give.
E. J. P. Magor, Esq., second, showing the pink form.
- Class 63.** One truss of any other yellow hybrid of the Campylocarpum or Souliei sub-series.
Lord Swaythling, first, with campylocarpum \times decorum.
P. D. Williams, Esq., second, with campylocarpum \times arboreum.
- Class 64.** One truss of any Thomsonii hybrid.
A good strong class, much so, considering the season.
Admiral Heneage Vivian, first, with Thomsonii \times Fortunei.
Dame Alice Godman, with Cornish Cross.
- Class 65.** One truss of any other hybrid between two species.
P. D. Williams, Esq., first, with campanulatum \times Fortunei.
This extraordinarily good flower has been commented on before.
G. W. Loder, Esq., second, with Aucklandii \times arboreum.
- Class 66.** One truss of any hybrid raised by the exhibitor and not previously awarded a prize by the Association when shown singly.
A. M. Williams, Esq., first, with the excellent haematodes-Griersonianum cross.
Lady Aberconway and Hon. H. D. McLaren, second, with neriiflorum \times Griersonianum.
- Class 67.** One truss of any Azaleodendron.
No entry.
- Class 68.** One plant of a Javanese rhododendron.
Lionel de Rothschild, Esq., first.

Class 69. One spray of any hybrid of a member of the Cinnabarinum series, or of the Triflorum series.

E. H. Wilding, Esq., first, with oreotrepes \times cinnabarinum.
Lady Aberconway and the Hon. H. D. McLaren, second, with Augustinii \times concinnum.

The spray of oreotrepes \times cinnabarinum was excellent. The flowers were a good clear pink. Unfortunately the magnificent results obtained by crossing cinnabarinum with Maddenii and crassum have overshadowed the results obtained from the humbler marriages of cinnabarinum and the Triflorum series. There are many gardens whose climate precludes the growing of the cinnabarinum Maddenii crosses, but in which, plants of the cinnabarinum Triflorum crosses will give the most satisfactory results.

The attention of hybridists may well be called to these crosses. The plants are hardy, will withstand 32 degrees of frost without harm. The flowers, although small, have great quality and the plants are exceedingly floriferous.

The cross was made by E. J. P. Magor, Esq.

Class 70. One spray of any hybrid of an Alpine species.

A. M. Williams, Esq., first, with a beautiful cross, fastigiatum \times Augustinii.

Col. Stephenson Clarke, second, fastigiatum \times hippophaeoides.

Class 71. One plant of any Rhododendron in flower, not exceeding 24 inches from the soil.

Lady Aberconway and Hon. H. D. McLaren, first, with an excellent plant of russatum.

Class 72. Six distinct trusses of "Hardy Hybrids" raised by nurserymen.

Messrs. Wallace & Co., first, with six good blooms, comprising Lord Swaythling, Mrs. A. T. de la Mare, Sensation, Britannia, Unknown Warrior and Noreen Beamish.

Lord Swaythling, second.

Messrs. John Waterer & Sons, third.

Class 73. Leaves of 12 distinct Rhododendrons shown in duplicate.

Miss Betty McLaren and Messrs. Charles and John McLaren, first, with an exhibit of such good quality that it was sent to the Herbarium at Kew.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair, second.

Class 74. Three trusses or sprays of Rhododendrons, species and/or hybrids.

Capt. Talbot Fletcher, first, with three good trusses of Queen Wilhelmina, caloxanthum and Augustinii.

No second award.

Class 75. Three vases of Rhododendrons grown in the garden of an exhibitor who does not regularly employ more than one gardener.

No entry.

THE RHODODENDRON

BALANCE SHEET,

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions paid in advance	17	11	1
Sundry Creditors	47	18	0
Life Members' Fund as at 1st January, 1932	173	5	0
<i>Add</i> : One life subscription received during 1932	15	15	0
Accumulated Fund—			189 0 0
Balance at 1st January, 1932	130	10	9
<i>Add</i> : Excess of Income over expen- diture during the year ended 31st December, 1932	15	14	6
	146	5	3
<i>Deduct</i> : Loss on Show Account to 31st December, 1931	14	1	0
			132 4 3
			<u>£386 13 4</u>

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and accompanying Association and certify that they are correct. I have ascertained that names of the Trustees.

Dr. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.
To Secretarial Expenses	89	15	0
„ Printing and Binding 1932 Year Book	215	0	0
„ Rhododendron Society for “The Species of Rhodo- dendrons”	22	0	0
„ General Expenses—			
Stationery and General Printing	2	18	0
Postages, Carriage and Sundries	12	0	8
Audit Fee	3	3	0
Royal Horticultural Society Affiliation Fee	1	1	0
Despatch of Year Book to Members	7	16	7
			26 19 3
„ Show Account—Loss on 1932 Show	31	11	2
„ Accumulated Fund—			
Excess of Income over Expenditure during the year	15	14	6
			<u>£400 19 11</u>

SHOW ACCOUNT,

	£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS.			
Donations to Prize Fund	31	11	0
Gate Money, Royal Horticultural Society	16	19	6
Loss (see Income and Expenditure Account)	31	11	2
			<u>£80 1 8</u>

ASSOCIATION.

31st December, 1932.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash—						
At Bank	210	13	1			
In Hand	2	15	3			
	<hr/>			213	8	4
Investment (Life Members' Fund)—						
Funding Stock 4 per cent., 1960/90, £192. 17s. 5d., at cost				173	5	0
(Market value on 31st December, 1932, £209.)						

£386 13 4

Income and Expenditure Account with the books and vouchers of the the Investment shown above is inscribed at the Bank of England in the
 E. P. RICHARDSON, *Chartered Accountant*,
 3, Broad Street Buildings,
 3rd February, 1933. Liverpool Street, E.C. 2.

for the year ended 31st December, 1932. Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By Members' Subscriptions	347	17	1
„ Dividends (<i>less</i> tax) on Investment representing Life Members' Fund	5	15	8
„ Sales of Year Books, "The Species of Rhododendrons" and Notes	47	7	2

£400 19 11

1932.

	£	s.	d.
PAYMENTS.			
Prizes	49	17	0
Medals	8	9	6
Advertising	4	2	0
Printing and General Expenses	17	13	2
	<hr/>		
	£80	1	8

