AMERICAN CAMELLIA *Quarterly*

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CAMELLIA JAPONICA • COLLETTI

American Camellia Quarterly, Volume 5 - Number 4, October 1950

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American Camellia Quarterly

VOLUME 5 — NUMBER 4 OCTOBER, 1950

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A membership in the American Camellia Society will bring you a bound Yearbook that contains the latest information on culture, pest control, varietal nomenclature, history, descriptions and sources of new varieties, and exact scientific information on various subjects concerning camellias. Fifty cents of your dues is a subscription to the American Camellia Quarterly which replaces the News-Letter.

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MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN FOR 1951

Chairman M. J. Whitman of the Membership Committee says the campaign for new members should begin now. More than 4,000 new members have been enrolled for 1950. This is a high goal to equal or surpass, but it can be done. No one can estimate the number of people who are camellia enthusiasts. Certainly there are thousands who are still not members and who are good prospects for membership—"the best buy in the camellia market."

After a conference with President Solomon and the Secretary, Chairman Whitman has outlined the strategy for the year. First, let every member appoint himself as a membership worker. Get busy; invite and sign up your friends. Collect $6.00 if the new member wishes the 1950 Yearbook and 4 issues of the 1950 Quarterly. Collect $3.00 for 1951 only. Mail checks or invitation instructions to the Secretary.

State Membership Chairmen have been appointed. They have work to do **now.** Local Chairmen and workers must be selected in our towns and cities. If you are called on for this extra job, accept the honor and responsibility and work with a will. Each State Chairman is asked to secure and submit lists of prospects to the Secretary. Letters of invitation and sales material will be mailed to all names supplied. Commercial members will be glad to cooperate by supplying mailing lists of customers to be checked against the membership roster for new names.

Show Chairmen are urged to arrange for an American Camellia Society booth or special table at all Camellia Shows. Have some sample Yearbooks and Quarterlies on hand. Place some good salesmen and enthusiastic members in charge and watch the results. Membership application blanks and instructions will be supplied on request.

For the best workers, there will be prizes. Each State Director will award to the member in his state securing the largest number of new members a fine camellia plant. Our President will award a plant of rare variety to the national winner. There will be no prizes awarded for securing 15 members or multiples thereof. The real satisfaction for anybody doing membership work is the knowledge that he has done a favor to a friend or camellia lover by introducing him to our Society.

The Secretary's office will keep a record of names and the number of new members sent in by each worker. Be sure to keep your own records, too. Memberships obtained at shows should not be credited to individuals. The campaign will close April 1, 1951.

P. S.

FLASH FOR MEMBERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Morrie L. Sharp, Vice-President for the Pacific Coast, has added an extra fillip for his area. Here it is in his own words: "I would be glad to offer a copy of the revised second edition of 'Camellias Illustrated' to the first ten present Pacific Coast members that get five or more of their friends to join."

Thank you, Morrie Sharp, for this generous offer. Pacific Coasters, get busy, "There is gold in them thar hills."

UNIT I NOMINATES

NOMINATIONS FOR DIRECTORS FROM ALABAMA, GEORGIA, NORTH CAROLINA AND TEXAS ARE IN ORDER

Let this be official notice to all members in the states named above that nominations are in order for a State Director from each of these four states. The term of office is for three years. Your present Directors whose terms will expire at the Annual Meeting February 9-10, 1951, are: H. W. Lee, for Alabama; W. G. Lee, for Georgia; Mrs. R. L. McMillan, for North Carolina, and C. L. Babcock, for Texas.

In addition to nominations from each state for a State Director, members of these four states must nomi-

nate two Directors at Large to represent them for a term of three years. Your present Directors at Large, whose terms will expire at the Annual Meeting are Messrs. D. C. Strother, Ft. Valley, Georgia and A. W. Solomon, Savannah, Ga.

Any or every member from these four states may make nominations —one for State Director and two for Directors at Large. Let us have your nominations before November 25. The committee will prepare a ballot in accordance with your nominations and the American Camellia Society By-Laws. These ballots will be mailed to you one month before the Annual Meeting and returns will be counted five days before the meeting.

Members in Arizona, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Tennessee are attached to Unit I, and are entitled to vote in this election. Again we say, let us have your nominations.

PROPOSED CAMELLIA SHOW DATES FOR THE SEASON OF 1950-1951

Fall Shows

Hattiesburg, Miss. ..... Nov. 9
Columbia, S. C. ..... Nov. 25
Pearl River, La. ..... Dec. 9-10

January

Albany, Ga. 6- 7
McComb, Miss. 6- 7
Tyler, Texas 7
Dothan, Ala. 11
Beaumont, Texas 13-14
Hattiesburg, Miss. 13-14
Cordele, Ga. 13-14
Lafayette, La. 13-14
Orlando, Fla. 13-14
Summerville, S. C. 13-14
Panama City, Fla. 14
St. Simons Island, Ga. 17
Valdosta, Ga. 18
Pensacola, Fla. 20-21
Thomasville, Ga. 20-21
Moncks Corner, S. C. 20-21
Wilmington, N. C. 20-21
Waycross, Ga. 20-21
Birmingham, Ala. 20-21
Americus, Ga. 20-21
Georgetown, S. C. 20-21
Lake Charles, La. 21-22
Biloxi, Miss. 24
Charleston, S. C. 27-28
Jacksonville, Fla. 27-28
Moultrie, Ga. 27-28
Springfield, Ga. 27-28
Columbus, Ga. 27-28
Beaufort, S. C. 31
Manning, S. C. 31

February

Augusta, Ga. 3- 4
Hawkinsville, Ga. 3- 4
Perry, Ga. 3- 4
Cheraw, S. C. 9-10
Shreveport, La. 10
Savannah, Ga. 10-11
Conway, S. C. 10-11
Atlanta, Ga. 13
Columbia, S. C. 14-15
Macon, Ga. 17-18
Jackson, Miss. 17-18
Marshallville, Ga. 21
Dillon, S. C. 22
San Diego, Calif. 23-24
Shreveport, La. 24-25

March

Greenville, S. C. 2- 3
Temple City, Calif. 3- 4
San Jose, Calif. 4
Sacramento, Calif. 10-11
Suffolk, Va. 10-11
Norfolk, Va. 17-18

APPROVED JUDGES

This list of judges as approved by the A. C. S. is presented to enable a judicious selection by Show Chairmen of judging personnel for prospective camellia shows. All Show Chairmen should send a list of their proposed judges to Mr. Wm. T. Wood, Chairman, Exhibitions and Awards Committee, 240 Second St., Macon, Georgia, at least two weeks before their show is to be held.

In shows planning to include a seedling exhibition section under competition for the Award of Merit, the Chairmen must have their proposed judges for this section passed on beforehand by Mr. Wood. Adherence to the approved judges list

and notification of selections will allow co-sponsorship of the A. C. S. and the use of official awards of the Society.

ALABAMA

Birmingham
Brooks, M. Thomas
Fisher, Dr. G. E.
Hamilton, Elbert
Magruder, Dr. Thomas V.
Poe, W. Lee

Dothan
Carter, S. B.
Latioalis, Dr. S. G.
Lee, Alto V.
Mazyck, Dr. Arthur
Poyner, Pat, Jr.
Turner, Dr. W. H.

Fairhope
Bradford, J. T.
Moyers, R. R.

Greensboro
Perry, Mrs. Orion S.

Greenville
Beeland, Mrs. Robert, Jr.
McFerrin, Mrs. Irene
Stanley, Glenn
Steindoff, Henry
Talbert, Erastus

Loxley
Windbigler, H. L.

Mobile
Lee, Hoyt W.
Sawada, K.
Smith, Gregory L.

Montgomery
Stokes, W. Cleve

Semmes
Blackwell, R. O., Jr.
Stephens, C. R.

CALIFORNIA

Altadena
Nuccio, Julius

Berkeley
Essig, Prof. E. O.

Beverly Hills
Williams, Frank D.

Chico
Peterson, George F.

Concord
Stoeckle, W. L.

Del Mar
Boyle, Larry H.

El Cajon
Miller, Stanley W.

E. Palo Alto
Edwards, John E.

Flintridge
Jones, Charles S.

Glendale
Huested, William
Thompson, Roy T.

Hayward
Domoto, Toichi

La Canada
Asper, Howard

Lodi
Rageth, Chris

Los Angeles
Peer, Ralph

Millbrae
Edwards, John

Oakland
Hopfer, O. E.
Paige, Harold L.

Ontario
Armstrong, J. A.
(Armstrong Nursery)

Pasadena
Casamajor, Robert
Galli, Mrs. Carlo
McCaskill, V. O.
Shepp, Paul E.
Wylam, William E.

Piedmont
Wells, Dr. W. M.

Ramona
Cothran, C. A.
Short, Harvey F.

Roseville
Lewis, Mrs. Bess Steere

Ross
Smyth, Mrs. Kreena
Smyth, W. B.

Sacramento
Hall, Dr. George G.
Morrison, A. E.
Newman, Raymond W.
Olrich, Jerry

San Diego
Carlton, A. P.

San Gabriel
Marshall, Leslie

San Jose
Moniz, T. J.

San Marino
Hertrich, William
Johnson, Clifton W.
McLean, Dr. David

Sherman Oaks
Woodroof, William E.

St. Helena
Aske, Mrs. L. L.

FLORIDA

Chattahoochee
Gholson, Angus

Fernandina
May, Ralph E.

Gainesville
Borland, Mrs. Fred
Brown, Arthur C.
Griffiths, A., Jr.
Harn, Sam P.
Hume, Dr. H. H.
Parrish, Mrs. M. M.
Watkins, Prof. John V.
Wolfe, Dr. H. S.

Jacksonville
Carter, C. G.
Churchwell, Mrs. John H.
Cohen, Mrs. Halle
Foote, A. M.
Harrell, Hodges
Martin, Mrs. W. D.
Masters, Mrs. C. J.
McArthur, Mrs. W. E.
Myrick, S. E.
Peck, Norman
Sandusky, Dr. C. M.
Sewell, J. N.

Lakeland
King, Mrs. A. G.
O'Neal, Mrs. Pat
Seymour, Frank
Vaughn, Dr. J. W.

Macclenny
Fraser, J. E.

Marianna
Harrison, William H.

Monticello
Finlayson, Mrs. D. A.

Orlando
Anderson, Martin
Gurney, Mrs. J. T.
Hasty, N. L., Jr.
Lafon, Mrs. F. L.

Panama City
Coker, Dr. Philip

Pensacola
Champlin, H. G.
Dawson, M. B.
Edwards, John K.
Herrin, Thomas E., Sr.
Lee, Roland
Taylor, Charles
Yaste, Mrs. Guy

Seffner
Davis, D. W.

Tallahassee
Gamble, Breckenridge
Rosa, J. R.
Truett, Lawrence A.

Winter Haven
Pope, Mrs. Richard D.
Stabler, David K.
Swann, Tom B.

GEORGIA

Albany
Martin, Mrs. W. D.
Shackelford, Hugh

Athens
Owens, Hubert

Atlanta
Shutze, Philip T.
Wilby, R. B.

Augusta
Bailie, J. G.
Helm, Lester C.
Jones, William B.
Mealing, Mrs. H. G.
Mealing, Dr. H. G.
Wilson, Walter

Bainbridge
Pettyjohn, Sam

Bloomingdale
Johnson, Mrs. Karl M.

Cairo
Wight, John B.

Columbus
Dykes, Mrs. A. N.
Illges, J. P.
Knight, Mrs. James Bartow
Minnix, A. R.

Cordele
Chappell, Mrs. C. C.
Downs, Mrs. J. B.
Fletcher, Mrs. T. E.
Fletcher, T. E.

Perry, Mrs. Lula Mae
Decatur
Crown, Mrs. T. R.
Fort Gaines
Coleman, S. D.
Fort Valley
Murray, M. R.
Strother, D. C.
Jenkinsburg
Childs, Frank W.
Macon
Barnes, A. E., Jr.
Conner, H. T.
Lee, Mrs. W. G.
Lee, Dr. W. G.
Meaders, Mrs. Grover A.
Meaders, Grover A.
Roberson, C. M.
Stewart, Mrs. T. J.
Thompson, Dr. O. R.
Wheeler, R. L.
Whitman, M. J.
Wood, Mrs. W. T.
Wood, W. T.
Marshallville
Rice, Miss Willie E.
Wade, John D.
McRae
Smith, Mrs. T. J.
Smith, T. J.
Savannah
Backus, H. L., Jr.
Backus, Mrs. L. E.
Bell, Malcolm
Clark, George S., Sr.
Cope, John L.
Exley, Frank M.
Forbes, Stewart C.
Lee, Mrs. Lawrence
Mayer, Mrs. L. T.
Nitzschke, A. J.
Roberts, Gus
Robertson, William H.
Rollinson, H. G.
Solomon, A. W.
Stanton, H. B.
Silvertown
Matthews, A. T.
St. Simons
Fendig, Albert
Thomasville
Hjort, Paul
Valdosta
Whitehead, R. B.

LOUISIANA

Abbeville
Godchaux, Frank A.
McMillan, W. B.
Abita Springs
Casadaban, Rene
Alexandria
Culpepper, A. L.
Rand, Dr. King
Baton Rouge
Hanchey, R. H.
McKnight, Mrs. T. K.
McKnight, T. K.
Stafford, Dr. G. M. G.
Thompson, Roger B.
Tucker, Mrs. H. W.
Bogalusa
Magnitsky, I. A.
Batliff, F. C.
Bunkie
Haas, Mrs. W. D.
Covington
Israel, Mrs. Mayer
Katz, Mrs. S. J.
Katz, S. J.
Smith, Warren
Hammond
Robertson, Mrs. Ouida
Jennings
Huber, F.
Stafford, M. N.
Lacombe
Leche, Richard W.
Judice, Ernest A.
Lafayette
Dugal, Gordon
Feusse, Mrs. E. G.
Nelson, Ira S.
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Bradley, Miss Camilla
Cordill, Mrs. J. P.
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MASSACHUSETTS

Boston
Clark, Dr. George O.

MISSISSIPPI

Bay St. Louis
Mogabgab, Mrs. Eugene
Columbia
White, Mrs. H. L.
Ellisville
Taylor, Mrs. J. T.
Hattiesburg
Burkett, Mrs. E. E.
Chiles, C. L.
Clark, Mrs. R. H.
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Johnson, Al E.
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Richards, Joe
Newberg
Gainer, Russel
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Doty, Paul E.
Harms, H. H.
Robinson, David
Sharp, Morrie L.

SOUTH CAROLINA

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Phelps, Mrs. Sheffield
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Rast, G. M.
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Higdon, Mrs. Margaret F.
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Clemson
Thode, F. W.
Columbia
Arant, William
Bowdoin, Ted A.
Edens, H. H.
Mikell, Dr. Jenkins
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Roper, M. W.
Seibels, Calder W.
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Napier, J. M.
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Suffolk
Pinner, Henry McR.

WASHINGTON

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Thorgrimson, Mrs. O. B.

NOTICE: The 1950 edition of the American Camellia Yearbook is well on its way to completion. These Yearbooks will be available for distribution to members sometime within late November!

VARIETY REGISTRATION

Before listing the newest additions to our varietal registry, it might be well to discuss in some detail the points of contention that most frequently arise in the selection of a proper name for a new camellia variety. A very high percentage of applications for registration pertain to varieties for which the proposed names being submitted are not in conformity with the rules for naming horticultural plants as established by the International Horticultural Congresses.

This code of nomenclature carries with it a ruling against the use of extraneous prefixes to a varietal name. Therefore, such terms as Miss, Mr., Mrs., Dr., Gen., and other titulary prefixes are not to be applied and must be avoided to preclude possible sources of future confusion. Further, a varietal name must be restricted to **three** words, and preferably less—the more concise, the less opportunity for later confusion. Where named for some person, that person's "full" name is to be used for the variety; that is, avoid the use of initials and overlong names, viz. Joe Doakes, or Joseph Doakes rather than J. Q. Doakes or Joseph Quincy Doakes. In most, if not all cases the honor intended is significant and distinct enough to indicate the proper recipient without question.

It will be noted, however, that some varieties in the following list do not agree with these rulings. Such a seeming contradiction of policy is made necessary in that the varieties were recorded under these names in the literature prior to their submission for registration with the Society. Since these names, even if improper, had appeared in the trade and had become established and known among camellia growers, a correction at this time was not possible.

The above confliction should indicate to everyone concerned with the production of new camellia varieties and their naming the need for precautionary measures. All newly proposed varietal names should be submitted to the secretarial office for approval prior to any trade publication listing. In this way, the names could be checked as to proper form and availability for use and any changes required for conformity to the rules of varietal nomenclature would be determined before their application. All this would result in a more standardized nomenclature and expedite the registration procedure.

NEW REGISTRATIONS

No. 46. MOTHER OF PEARL: A Japanese import of 1937 which flowered in 1940. Plant has average, compact growth. Flowers complete double, incomplete imbricated, are creamy white with a pink throat or with pink lines at base of the petals. Size 3½-4½ inches in diameter. The blooming period is midseason to

late. Originally propagated and registered by Camellia Hall, Sacramento, California.

No. 47. GEM-C: A 10-year-old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in 1948; grown by H. G. Whigam, Spring Hill, Ala. The plant is of average, compact growth. The buds are large and spherical in shape. The flowers are incomplete double with mixed petaloids, dark rose pink (3-J-4 M&P) shading to purple, 4-5 inches in diameter with 20 or more petals. It blooms from the last of September through December.

No. 48. LADY KAY: A sport of Ville de Nantes found by Al Cordoza of Palo Alto, California in 1946. It has all the characteristics of Ville de Nantes except that it is a full incomplete double with 25 to 30 petals and large petaloids. It is being propagated and registered by James Rare Plant Nursery, Campbell, California.

No. 49. MARGARET NOONAN: An 8-year-old seedling of unknown parentage; grown by W. S. Duncan of Pensacola, Fla. The plant is of vigorous, open, upright growth. The leaves are a glossy dark green, lanceolate, almost cuspidate in form. The buds are round. The early to midseason flowers are incomplete double with a light rose pink (2-E-4) ground striped and splashed with darker rose (2-J-5 M&P), 3½ inches in diameter, with 18 or more petals.

No. 50. OLIVE BARRETT: A 10-year-old seedling that first flowered in 1946-47; grown by T. S. Clower of Gulfport, Miss. This and the next 3 varieties were all developed from seed produced by hand pollinations, one with the other, of Jarvis Red, Elegans, Tanner Williams Red, Gloire de Nantes, Herme, Nobilissima, false Rev. John Bennett, and an unnamed seedling. No records were made nor were the seeds segregated as to parentage.

The new growth is upright but becoming pendulous, almost vine-like with age and growth is generally slow. The leaves are blunt, with an acuminate point and shallow serrations. The buds are round - blunt pointed, light green in color. Flowers incomplete double with large petaloids, and unusually globular in shape for such a flower form. The 3½-4½-inch flowers are a camellia rose in color (22/1 RHS), with approximately 34 petals. Early.

No. 51. T. S. CLOWER, JR.: A 10-year-old seedling that first flowered in 1944-45; grown by T. S. Clower of Gulfport, Miss. The original plant is of open, slow growth but grafts are rapid and upright. The leaves are very small, unusually narrow and long with a cuspidate apex. Flower buds are round, off white or light gray. The early, 3½-4½-inch flowers are complete double, imbricated, white with narrow magenta stripes. They have approximately 86 petals.

No. 52. OLIVE ELIZABETH: A 12-year-old seedling that first flowered in 1943-44; grown by T. S. Clower of Gulfport, Miss. The plant is of rapid, compact growth and very massive for its age. The flower buds are light green, long and pointed. The flowers are incomplete double with large petaloids, carmine (21/1 RHS), 4-5 inches in diameter, early to midseason.

No. 53. GULFPORT PURPLE: A 7-year-old seedling that first flowered in 1948-49; grown by T. S. Clower of Gulfport, Miss. The plant is upright, rapid and compact in growth. The leaves are unusually large, dark green, with a cuspidate point. The flower buds are round with a blunt point, dark green and gray. The flowers are complete double, irregular, crimson madder with purple flecks, 4-5 inches in diameter, early.

No. 54. HOOPER CONNELL: A complete double, irregular, sport of Alba Plena that appeared 3 years ago on a plant belonging to H. P. Connell of Baton Rouge, La. With the exception of its distinctive flower form, this sport agrees in all other respects with its parent.

No. 55. PINK SNOW: A 7-year-old **C. Sasanqua** seedling that first flowered in 1948; grown by Paul E. Hines of Beaumont, Texas. The plant

is rather low, spreading and of rapid growth. The flowers are 2½ - 3½ inches in diameter with 10-12 petals and 12-15 petaloids. They are a clear light pink that shows a lavender tone under artificial light. Blooms December and January.

No. 56. GRACE BUNTON: An 8-year-old seedling of unkown parentage that first flowered in 1946; propagated by Wm. J. Robinson and C. J. Hayes of Norfolk, Va. The plant is of rapid, compact, upright growth. The leaves are 2½ times as long as broad, shiny, dark green above, serrate, with a pointed apex. Flower buds oval, green, slightly brownish edges turning bright rosy pink before opening. The flower petals, 17 to 20, display a deep rose pink edging that fades to a creamy white at base of petals. The underside is slightly deeper in color. The semi-double flowers are 3½-4½ inches in diameter and open from mid-February through the rest of season.

No. 57. BETTY GRANDY: A 6- to 8-year-old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in 1950; grown by Mrs. Charles R. Grandy of Norfolk, Va. The plant is of average, compact growth with broadly ovate, bright green foliage. The white flowers have a slight blush and are complete double, incomplete imbricated. They are 4 to 5 inches in diameter with 38 or more petals. This year, its first season, it bloomed from the middle of February until the first week in April.

No. 58. DR. FRANK CATO: A 9-year-old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in 1946; grown by S. J. Katz, Covington, La. The plant is of bushy, rapid compact growth. The flowers are incomplete double with small petaloids and 9-10 petals, salmon or shrimp pink in color, 4-4½ inches in diameter, midseason.

No. 59. DR. NEWSOM: A 9-year-old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in 1945; grown by S. J. Katz of Covington, La. The plant is moderately rapid in growth and pendulous. The leaves are dark green, serrate, and twisted. The flowers are semi-double with an occasional petaloid, deep clear red, occasionally variegated, 4-4¾ inches in diameter, with 15 petals. Midseason.

No. 60. ROSALEE BELL: An 8-year-old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in 1946; grown by S. J. Katz of Covington, La. The plant is of rapid, compact, upright growth. The leaves are rounded, serrated, deep green. The flower buds are round. The flowers are complete double, imbricated, soft pink, 3-3½ inches in diameter with 96-100 petals. Midseason.

No. 61. FRANK ROBINSON: A 14-year-old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in 1946; grown by Mrs. Frank Robinson of Anderson, S. C. The plant is of compact, upright growth. The leaves are lanceolate and very dark green. The flower buds are oval and green in color. The flowers are semi-double, red (3-L-6 M&P), 3½-4½ inches in diameter, with 20 petals, blooming midseason to late.

No. 62. RENA TRAVIS: A 4-year-old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in 1948-49; grown by Mrs. Robert J. Travis of Savannah, Ga. The plant is of rapid, open, upright growth. The three-inch flowers are red (5x6 Fishers), complete double, incomplete imbricated. Blooms in January and February.

No. 63. LADY BIRD: A 5-year-old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in 1949; grown by Homer C. and Birdie A. Wilson of Fresno, California. The plant is of average, bushy, compact growth. The leaves are broad, light green and of good texture, similar to those of Debutante. The flower buds are large, round and light green. The flowers are complete double, irregular, with 17 outer petals and 87 petaloids, 3-4 inches in diameter, white, splashed and streaked bright rose red. They open perfectly under all weather conditions, are long lasting and do not become discolored in bad weather. Midseason.

No. 64. DONNA CLARA: An 8-year-old seedling of unknown par-

entage that first flowered in 1948; grown by R. H. Roberts of Biloxi, Miss. The plant is of rapid, pendulous growth with heavy, dark green foliage. The flower buds are oval and pointed. The flower is incomplete double with a ring of large petaloids surmounting a lower row of stamens and encircling a stamen group above. The camellia rose (22/1 RHS) flowers open in midseason.

No. 65. SHARON ROSE: A 5-year-old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in 1950; grown by Cecil R. Allen, Milton, Florida. The plant is of open, slow growth. The flower buds are round. The 4-inch flower is incomplete double with large petaloids and it resembles Mathotiana at first glance. There are 3 rows of very large, almost square petals, 2½ inches wide and 2 inches long. There follows a row of curled petals and small fascicles of stamens. This is followed by a couple of rows of large imbricated petals, succeeded by smaller petals until a small bud in the center opens to show a few short stamens. The color is red (3-U-6 M&P), and it blooms in midseason.

No. 66. PETER PAN: An 8-year-old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in 1947; grown by Wm. J. Robinson and C. J. Hayes of Norfolk, Va. The plant is of average, compact growth with oval, bright green flower buds. The flowers vary from incomplete double with large petaloids to incomplete double with mixed petaloids to complete double, irregular. The color is creamy white at base of the petals, shading thru blush pink to cerise pink at the edges with a definite orchid overtone. They are 3½-4½ inches in diameter. Blooms late midseason to late.

No. 67. MARIE WOOD: A 14-year-old seedling that first flowered in 1944; grown from imported Japanese seed by W. T. Wood, Macon, Ga. The plant is of rapid, compact growth with strong, large, dark green foliage. Flower buds are large, round and dark green. The semi-double white flowers are 4-5 inches in diameter with 30-40 petals, blooming November to January.

No. 68. HUBERT OSTEEN: A 19-year-old seedling that first flowered in 1936 or 1937; grown by H. G. Osteen, Sumter, S. C. The parentage is reported as a "large deep pink single" x Mathotiana. The plant is of rapid, upright growth with long, narrow, olive green foliage that becomes pendulous. It has long pointed flower buds. The flowers are incomplete double with large and small petaloids, red (3-L-6 M&P), 4-5½ inches in diameter, with 13 petals, blooming December-February.

No. 69. CLAIRE THOMPSON: An 8-year-old chance seedling that first flowered in 1949; grown by Dr. O. R. Thompson, Macon, Ga. The plant is of rapid, compact growth with dull green, serrated, oblong leaves. The flower buds are long-pointed, light green, and open very slowly. The flowers are incomplete double with large or small petaloids. The color is white, slightly blush with an occasional blotch of deep pink. They are 3½-4½ inches in diameter and 2-2¼ inches in depth with 50-60 petals and 20-30 petaloids. The substance is excellent and the flowers will keep 12-15 days.

No. 70. SIMONS LUCAS: A 12-year-old seedling that first flowered in 1947. This originated in the garden of Dr. Simons R. Lucas and was grown by D. S. McCarthy, Florence, S. C. The plant is of rapid, upright growth with medium, dark green foliage. The flower buds are oval and green to brown in color. The flowers are usually incomplete double with mixed petaloids. They are 3½-4½ inches in diameter, deep rose red, with 22 petals and 69 petaloids, blooming very early.

No. 71. YVONNE TYSON: An 8-year-old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in 1947; grown by W. V. Tyson, Savannah, Ga., and being registered by Mrs. W. V. Tyson. The plant is of rapid, compact growth with heavy, twisted, dark green foliage. The flower buds are oblong. The flowers are in-

complete double with small petaloids, phlox pink with a salmon undertone, 5-6 inches in diameter. Midseason.

No. 72. ANN MILLER: A 10-year-old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in 1946; grown by Paul E. Shepp, Pasadena, Calif. The plant is of rapid, compact growth. The flower buds are oval and show color for a long time. The flowers open slowly and are long lasting. They are incomplete double, some with large petaloids and some with mixed petaloids, 4-4½ inches in diameter, bright, light salmon pink, opening from January to April.

No. 73. CATHERINE McCOWN: A sport of Eleanor McCown that appeared in 1945; grown by Paul E. Shepp, Pasadena, Calif. The plant is of rapid, compact but pendulous growth. The flower buds are many, oval, green and all open perfectly. The 4½-5½-inch flowers vary from semi-double to incomplete double with small petaloids. They are light pink in color and open from December to April.

No. 74. MAX GOODLEY: An 8-year-old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in 1949; grown by J. P. Illges, Columbus, Ga. The plant is of rapid, open, upright growth with large, heavily textured, dark green leaves. The flower buds are round and pink. The 4- to 5-inch flowers are incomplete double with large petaloids and 10-12 petals, pink (much like Sweeti Vera), blooming February through March.

No. 75. CARNIVAL: A 6-year-old seedling of unknown parentage that first flowered in the 1948-49 season; grown by Richard Brown of Sacramento, Calif. The plant is of rapid, compact, upright growth. The flower buds are oval and the flowers are incomplete double with both large and small petaloids with stamens interspersed. The 3½-4-inch flowers have 27-30 petals of pink ground with red stripes. The flowers are about as deep as they are broad. The flowers hold up well due to their heavy texture. Midseason.

No. 76. FRANK BAKER: Grown from the same lot of Japanese seed, imported in 1939, that produced Emmett Barnes and Lena Jackson; grown by Frank F. Baker, Jr., Macon, Ga. The plant is of open, slow growth with dark, glossy green foliage, slightly serrated, three times as long as wide. The flower is white, incomplete double with large petaloids, 4¾ to 5⅞ inches in diameter. There are 14 outer, orbicular, thin, fluted petals with 14 inner, thin, fluted and erect oblong petaloids. The stamen ring is at the base but breaks into five fascicles of stamens. Blooms in November-February.

No. 77. MORNING GLOW: A 22-year-old seedling that first flowered in 1943; grown by J. S. Bradford, Ocean Springs, Miss. The plant is of rapid, compact, upright growth with very dark green, shiny, serrate foliage. The flower buds, borne singly, are round, light green. The complete double, imbricated, flowers are self white, 3-4 inches in diameter, 98-102 petals, blooming November through February.

No. 78. MRS. BALDWIN WOOD: A 21-year-old seedling that first flowered in 1939; grown by J. S. Bradford, Ocean Springs, Miss. The plant is of average, compact, upright growth with large, thick, oval, crenate, shiny, deep green foliage. The flower buds are oval, light green. The flowers are incomplete double and vary with small petaloids or those of mixed sizes. The ground is white with phlox pink (RHS) pencil stripes. They are 3½-4½ inches in diameter with 53-60 petals, blooming December through February.

No. 79. THELMA DALE: A sport of Mrs. Baldwin Wood that appeared in 1944; selected and propagated by J. S. Bradford, Ocean Springs, Miss. Plant and flower like Mrs. Baldwin Wood except that the foliage is darker green and flowers are self phlox pink (RHS).

No. 80. WHITE BUTTERFLY: A 20-year-old seedling (Duchess of Sutherland x Leucantha) that first flowered in 1939; grown by J. S. Bradford, Ocean Springs, Miss. The plant is of pyramidal, compact, slow

growth with small, serrated, dull green foliage. The flower buds are round, light green and open slowly. The flowers are self white, 3-3½ inches in diameter, incomplete double with small petaloids, 35-50 petals, blooming November through February.

No. 81. NELLIE BLY: A sport of Lady Clare that appeared in 1945, and was fixed by grafting in 1947. Propagated by R. C. Rolt, Thomasville, Ga. The flower is the same color but the stamens have developed into petaloids (incomplete double with small petaloids) until the flower resembles an Elegans (Chandler). The flowers hold on the plant longer than Lady Clare.

No. 82. PINK DIDDY: A sport of Diddy Mealing that appeared in March 1950; propagated by Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Mealing, North Augusta, S. C. The flower is exactly the same as the parent except that it has a ground color of dawn pink (532/1 RHS), thulite pink (50-H-1 M&P), with veins and margin a darker pink (532 RHS), (50-J-1 M&P). The darker shade appears as stitching along the margin.

SHOW REPORTS: This is notice to all concerned to send in reports of their camellia shows promptly. The best time to report your show to the Secretary's office is immediately after its completion. Do not put this off, lest you forget and lest your show be left out of the Report of Shows in the next Yearbook.

Be sure to include these items of information: (1) Sponsors; (2) Number of years show has operated (such as "Fifth Annual"); (3) Attendance, actual or approximate; (4) Awards, such as Gold Certificate, Silver Certificate, Award of Merit for Seedling, any major special awards, Best Flower in Show with name of variety; (5) Remarks of special interest on the show, its theme, special features, etc.; (6) Name of Show Chairman.

1951 ANNUAL MEETING: This next year's meeting will be held on February 9 and 10 in Savannah, Georgia, at the DeSoto Hotel in conjunction with the Camellia Show, which is sponsored annually by the Men's Garden Club and the Garden Club Council of Chatham County. A program of interest to all members is being planned.

It is strongly recommended that all members who contemplate attending this meeting make their reservations directly with the DeSoto Hotel. An unusually large attendance is anticipated and it would be advisable to make reservations early.

BE AN EARLY BIRD: This is good advice to those who plan to buy camellias this season. And who does not so plan? Make up your "must list" of varieties you want and add a margin for some extra plants that you will see and must have. Then visit your favorite nurseries early and select your plants.

You will avoid the midseason rush and enjoy the more personal attention that will be accorded you when the boss and salesmen are relaxed and not so busy. You will get the "pick of the patch" instead of those left over by the early buyers. And, finally, you will get best results when you transplant early and allow your new plants to get well settled and ready to grow off next spring.

EARLY FLOWERS: A few notices of early flowers have been reported. Mr. R. R. Berry of Macon, Georgia, writes that his Yohei-haku (September Morn) first flowered on July 23 and two days later two more blooms appeared. Mr. F. T. Coleman of Albany, Georgia, also reports a flower of Yohei-haku open on July 23. This bloom appeared on a two-year-old grafted plant. Hobeika's Gardens had a Daikagura in flower on August 3, thus antedating by three weeks their earliest flowers of past seasons.

SHOW WINNING VARIETIES

J. J. Whitfield, Hawkinsville, Ga.

The following is a list of those varieties winning top award at thirty of the camellia shows of this past season. Newspaper and other accounts of these shows usually note the growers of the winning varieties but so infrequently include the name of the variety itself that it was thought that such an enumeration may be of interest to fellow camellia lovers. This list, in itself, is highly indicative of the more favored and striking varieties. It is of interest to note that many of these winners are among our older varieties.

The number in parentheses following the varietal name refers to the number of shows in which that particular variety was given the highest award.

Victor Emmanuel (6)
Rosea Superba (4)
Elegans (2)
Haku-rakuten (2)
Mathotiana (2)
Rev. John Bennett (2)
Ville de Nantes (2)
White Queen (2)
Adolphe Andusson (1)
Donckelarii (1)
Frizzle White (1)
Gigantea (1)
Iwane (Iwane-shibori) (1)
K. Sawada (1)
Lallarook (1)
Magnoliaeflora (1)
Martha Brice (1)
Mrs. Charles Cobb (1)
Woodville Red (1)

NURSERYMEN: If you have not done so, please send a copy of your catalog and/or price list to this office! The annual receipt of these trade publications is of utmost importance in keeping the Society's list of current varieties up to date. Furthermore, information from your catalogs, when recorded, enables us to determine varietal name priorities and prevent the use of names already applied. These catalogs form an integral and very valuable part of the background for work on camellia varietal nomenclature.

CAMELLIA HONORED WHEN COMMUNITY CHANGES ITS NAME*

CAMELLIA, Ala.—Here's a dateline that became news within itself Wednesday. For until then, there had been no Camellia, Ala., honoring the flower for which Mobile County is famous.

The community on Highway 42 between Semmes and Wilmer has been known as Fairview. On Tuesday night the community's civic club completed the final step in a long pending program to change the name to Camellia. This change in name from Fairview to Camellia gives Alabama its only community bearing that beautiful name.

Records at the Mobile County Courthouse now recognize the community by its new name.

According to members of the civic club, strenuous efforts will be made to get a post office. Already there are a few stores and filling stations and more people are building here.

There are other Fairviews, but Mobile County now has the one and only Camellia, Ala. Aside from honoring the lovely flower found in abundance in Mobile County, the name change effects a practical improvement.

With other places in Alabama named Fairview, the people of Fairview, Mobile County, were inconvenienced by mail confusion. Now there can be no doubt about it. Camellia, Ala., is in Mobile County, already famous for its camellias.

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* Reprinted from the Mobile Press Register, Sept. 14, 1950.

DIRECTORS' MEETING: President Solomon has called a meeting of the Board of Directors for October 18 at Point Clear, Alabama. A number of matters will be considered by the Board and an extended session is contemplated.

The Annual Meeting Program will be discussed and also the activities for the ensuing year. A report of the Board's action will appear in the January Quarterly.

PLANTING CAMELLIAS*

In the next few months thousands of camellias will be sold and planted in gardens throughout the camellia belt. If careful attention is given to the planting fundamentals, the gallon can plants and balled specimens set out now will outlive most of us and develop into gorgeous trees which increase in loveliness and monetary value each year.

Morrie Sharp, editor of the widely praised book "Camellias Illustrated and How to Grow Them," advises special pains be taken to provide the right soil. It is, after all, the basis for the plant's entire future growing success.

He says that an excellent soil mixture for planting camellias consists of 1/2 good acid-type soil, 1/4 humus which may be in the form of leaf mold, peat moss, redwood bark mulch, or decomposed sawdust, plus 1/4 sharp sand. A liberal quantity of well-rotted barnyard fertilizer may be mixed with this soil or from one to three or four handfuls of cottonseed meal or commercial fertilizer (the amount depending on the size of the plant).

When fast-acting commercial fertilizers are used it is advisable to mix the soil preparation well in advance of planting or see that the fertilizer does not come in direct contact with the roots.

The main essential to remember when actually planting a camellia is that they are "surface feeders" and must not be planted deep. The crown of the root ball should never be below the level of the surrounding soil.

Most growers recommend that enough soil be firmly tamped in the bottom of the hole to allow the top of the root ball to be about 2 inches above the level of the adjacent ground at the time of planting. This is an added drainage precaution and should also assure the ball remaining at or slightly above ground level in case of future settling where the soil was not firmly packed.

Growers in some sections of the South recommend filling the hole to a depth that will allow most of the root ball to rest above ground level and then adding soil adjacent to the ball and to the level of the top of the crown. The outer edge of this mound is raised to a slightly higher level forming a "cup" for easier watering.

Regardless of the planting level recommended by growers in your area the crown of the ball should not be covered with soil and all soil below and at the sides should be firmly packed to prevent air pockets. The plant should be thoroughly soaked at the time of planting and many growers, particularly those in warmer climates, suggest adding a layer of mulch to help hold moisture.

Plant these camellias properly and take good care of them for they can reward you with flowers and beauty for many years to come.

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* A release of the Better Gardens Institute.

PICTURING FLOWERS*

Despite the technical mumbo-jumbo that some photographers would have you believe is involved, it's easy to make good pictures of flowering plants and decorative shrubs, such as camellias. A few simple shots taken from the most attractive viewpoints will catch the general scene, while a few close-ups of various sections of the garden—or individual plants or blooms — will highlight the pages and add extra interest to your snapshot album.

If you want extra fine snaps of your garden, don't rush in like the proverbial bull in a china shop. Remember, it's the thinking and the care that go into picture taking which actually govern the quality of results, and you'll get the best pictures if you plan for them just as carefully as you planned your garden in the first place.

You should, for example, take your pictures when the light is "right." And that doesn't mean that

the light's best at high noon when the flowers are practically panting for breath. Noon light gives a flat top lighting and flat top lighting results in an uninteresting effect from a picture-wise viewpoint. So do your picture taking in the morning or afternoon when shadows are longer, and when from a pictorial standpoint the contrast between highlight and shade will be more interesting. Study your garden for a few days and you'll soon discover whether it's at its best for picture taking in the morning or afternoon.

Then, too, use a little care in selecting film when you picture your garden. Any good snapshot film, for that matter, can be used successfully, but some films give better tone values. The type of film which is best for picturing a colorful garden is panchromatic film.

And don't forget, full-color films for natural color pictures are today available to fit every camera. If you use color film for your garden pictures, you can—in the miniature camera size—get color transparencies which may be projected on a screen in your home. And no matter what size camera you own it's now possible to get full-color prints suitable for framing or mounting in the snapshot album. Your photographic dealer can tell you which type of film to buy for your camera.

But, regardless of what kind of film you use, don't let poor exposure lead to poor results. A good snapshot exposure for garden pictures taken on any bright sunny morning on "chrome" type film, is 1/50 of a second at f/11. With extra-fast panchromatic film, 1/50 of a second at f/16 is needed. Simple, inexpensive exposure guides, available for both black-and-white and full-color films, will be a big help in all shots.

When you actually get down to picture taking, take the time to check camera focus. You can't take a good picture of a group of plants which are six feet distant if your camera is set for picture taking at 25 feet. So always carefully estimate or measure the distance between your camera and your subject, and focus the lens exactly for that distance.

Then when you're ready to press the shutter release, be sure to hold the camera still. You can't make good pictures if your camera is quivering like an aspen leaf.

Now about that matter of close-ups. Making good pictures of flowers is the most difficult part of garden photography, but it can be tremendously simplified if you'll do two things. First, get in really close to your subject, and, second, use an artificial background for your pictures if the natural background is confusing or distracting.

If your camera won't focus for true close-ups you can "get in there and pitch" in one of two ways. Either you can slip a close-up portrait attachment over your lens—which will permit picture taking from very short distances—or you can take your pictures from as close as your camera permits and then have the important area of your negative enlarged.

As far as artificial backgrounds for close-ups are concerned, try using a piece of black cloth, or a dark colored sheet of cardboard, to give pleasing background contrast to pictures of light colored flowers—and a sheet of gray or light colored board or cloth to provide a satisfactory background for the darker blooms. Such artificial backgrounds can be easily slipped into place behind a plant without damage to the plant—and by proceeding that way you'll find yourself in the position of the man who had his cake and ate it too. Because in this case you will have your garden pictures—and you'll still have your garden as well.

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* A release of the Eastman Kodak Company.

BINDERS FOR THE QUARTERLY: Notice is again called to the fact that these binders are now available to the membership. Only half of the original 200 ordered remain and it would be well for those in-

terested to obtain their binders without delay.

One of these binders will easily accommodate all past issues of the Quarterly with allowance remaining for those future issues through 1952. By employing this means for filing the publications are readily kept at hand, easily accessible and beyond mutilation. These binders sell for $1.50, postpaid.

CAMELLIAS AND PECAN TREES

W. L. Roberts, Valdosta, Ga.

The question, "Will camellias grow under pecan trees?" is often asked and is usually answered in the negative. Naturally, the camellia prefers the tall pine and pine straw, but it has been my experience that camellias will not only grow under pecan trees, but thrive. This is also true of camellias planted under camphor, oak, cedar and laurel trees.

Camellias may be planted as close as ten feet from the tree trunk. After digging a large hole, fill with a mixture of stable fertilizer or sheep manure, leaf mold, peat, camellia fertilizer and good soil. Keep the soil acid and water often. Inasmuch as rain will not penetrate peat, mulch with oak leaves, peanut hulls or pine straw. This treatment will counteract any harmful effects pecan leaves might have. Plant dependable varieties and enjoy both your camellias and pecans.

Doubting Thomases are invited to see my camellias growing under pecan trees in Valdosta, Georgia.

CORRECTION: On page 10 of the January 1950 Quarterly there appeared a notice on the location of a set of camellia prints suitable for framing. These were indicated as being available at retail and individually or in sets from David Cohn, c/o Camilla Lucas, 36 W. 47th St., New York 19.

Mr. Cohn has since notified this office that he sells these at wholesale rates and in sets of 8 pieces only. Therefore, interested parties should restrict their order to the 8 piece sets. Apparently, single plates may be obtained only thru first having a local wholesale buyer stock these.

NOTES ON GEORGIA CAMELLIAS

James Stokes

(Part 4—continued from April, 1950)

. . . . Mr. Illges states that it is somewhat similar to Frizzle White and is about as large, but the most outstanding feature is its fragrance, and that it has more fragrance than any camellia that he has seen. He also failed to mention that Magnolia Gardens has named a very large excellent single red variety in his honor. The John Illges variety is a seedling of Magnolia King. Mr. Illges also failed to mention the excellent and extensive collection of camellias in his gardens. He has some six hundred outdoor plants and about one hundred indoor plants. Also no mention was made of the distinctive Illges Medal. An account of this generous gesture may be found in the **American Camellia Yearbook,** 1948. This distinguished gentleman has a deep interest in camellias and this State can boast of no more genial host.

Mr. Ben Kirby of Newnan is the originator of a fine seedling which he named Louise-Onetta in honor of one of his former teachers. Mr. Kirby writes as follows: "Louise-Onetta is a white seedling from a Chandleri. It is about the size of Lady Clare. Some flowers resemble Lady Clare and others have many petaloids in the center and are very irregular. It is one of my own seedlings—I have many and this one first bloomed in 1937. It is always white, has large green leaves, and is a very vigorous grower. Mr. Dave Strother has two large plants in his gardens which came from materials that I gave him about 1940 or 1941."

Mrs. Edward W. Hagler of Augusta is the originator of a fine new

variety that has been named George B. Barrett. Mrs. Hagler was given one seed, of unknown parentage, by Mrs. W. B. White and the Barrett variety resulted. Mr. Kenneth Sprunt describes the variety as follows: "The flower is a large self-white and although the formation shows slight variation—there are numerous long fluted petaloids and petals interspersed with numerous stamens. The choicest flowers reach the size of 5" in diameter and often stand as much as 2½ to 3" from the calyx to the tips of the central petaloids. A primary quality other than being a lovely white is that it has a very early blooming season, roughly October 1st until Christmas. It seems to show little injury from frost, with the exception, of course, of open flowers and swollen buds. This is an important factor particularly for those who live in the colder extremes of the camellia belt." This variety will be introduced by the Orton Nursery, Winnabow, N. C., and is registered with the American Camellia Society.

About 1928 Mr. S. D. Coleman of Fort Gaines received a plant from the Hogansville Nurseries which was thought by Mr. John Wilkinson to be a part of a shipment from France from which the labels had been lost. bore beautiful flowers which were an admixture of pink and white. This introduction has been named Doris Madalia by Mrs. Walter King of Cuthbert, in honor of Mr. Coleman's daughter, and has been recognized by Mr. Coleman as a sport of the popular Herme.

Mrs. Roberson of Clayton, Alabama, from a batch of seed thought to have been imported from France by way of Berckmans at Augusta, developed a chance seedling which came to the attention of Mr. Coleman about 1933. Mr. Coleman recognized the superior characteristics of this fine plant and in return for scion rights he gave Mrs. Roberson plants other than camellias. This supposed new seedling was named Winnie Davis by Mr. Coleman in honor of his wife, and introduced to the trade. The flowers of Winnie Davis are essentially those of the famous Donckelari. It is very doubtful that this variety is a seedling at all. There is likely some confusion in the history of this plant and it seems appropriate that this variety should be listed as Donckelari (Coleman Strain). A typical flower is reported to have one petal self-colored and the remainder white with pink markings. The original plant has been moved and is now dead.

Donckelari is one of the few camellias that is recognizable from early descriptions and paintings, and we know that it came to this country in the early period of importations. It is a highly variable variety but its variants are rather weak, and upon being grafted often revert to the well known Georgia form. It would be desirable that the variety Donckelari remain as such and that all weak variants be labeled as strains.

Mr. Coleman developed a seedling fro mthe lovely Lady Vansittart which he expects to introduce to the trade under the name Eleanor Vancleve. The first flowers produced by this seedling were similar to Professor Sargent, but the plant now forms flowers that are very loose and more similar to its parent. This variety will be introduced by the S. D. Coleman Nurseries.

The late Mr. Charles S. Tait of Brunswick was a very productive worker in the field of bulb hybridization. He is especially well known for his work with the paper white narcissus, gladiolus, coleus, and amaryllis. The public is now becoming aware of Mr. Tait's work with camellias. Miss Miriam G. Dent of Hofwyl Plantation, Brunswick, states: "Mr. Tait planted very long rows of camellia seedlings as a hobby and then did not have time to make notes or care for them. It was during the time that camellias suffered an eclipse and Mr. Tait was very busy making a name for himself with quite magnificent amaryllis." Many of Mr. Tait's seedlings

have been sold by the Tait Floral Company in the Brunswick area and it is likely that some worthwhile varieties may come from these. The first of Mr. Tait's named varieties was Caprice. Mr. R. J. Wilmot states: "All I know about Caprice is that it is a good semi-double white that they had at Glen Saint Mary Nurseries, that E. L. Steele, now dead, told me that Mr. Tait had brought it, and that it was Mr. Tait's seedling. There is, by the way, another Caprice current in California."

Miss Miriam G. Dent of Brunswick has one of the Tait seedlings which produces white cup-shaped flowers and she considers this one very pretty. It is unnamed and has not been introduced to the trade. Miss Dent has some seedlings of her own under observation.

Mrs. A. N. Shelander of St. Simon's Island is the proud possessor of one of Mr. Tait's masterpieces. She writes as follows: "My seedling, which was originated by Mr. Tait, has won the 'Award of Merit' at the recent camellia show at St. Simon's Island and it also was awarded the red ribbon, second place at the recent Savannah Show, for seedlings.

"Mr. Radcliffe of the Tait Floral Company thinks that my plant is about twenty years old. I purchased it from him five years ago. It has been named Selma Shelander. The flowers are very large, with a flush pink shade. It is a semi-double with twenty petals and about forty-five stamens. The leaf is narrow, serrated, and quite long. This camellia resembles the Yobiki-dori but is larger and pinker and has many more stamens."

Mr. Albert Fendig of St. Simon's Island has a number of Mr. Tait's seedlings which are reported to be quite lovely and unusual. A full report on these seedlings has not been received.

Mr. Pat Brown of Baconton, formerly manager of the Ingleside Nurseries at Macon, has some excellent seedlings that will be introduced next season. Mr. Brown reports as follows: "You ask about my new camellias Lena Jackson and Emmett Barnes. Both of the above camellias are seedlings, the seed having been bought through a broker by Mr. Frank Baker of Macon directly from Japan. They were planted in 1937 and both flowered for the first time in 1944. I purchased the plants from Mr. Baker in the fall of 1943 due to the fact that he had never been able to make them bloom. They were bought for grafting understock along with a block of other seedlings from the same source. All of these plants flowered the next year after moving, but the Lena Jackson and Emmett Barnes were the only ones that were saved.

"Lena Jackson is a light pink camellia just a shade darker than Magnoliaeflora. It opens with a large rose-bud center but after two weeks the bud opens on up and displays beautiful yellow stamens. The flower will remain on the bush from three to four weeks in excellent condition. They are extremely hardy and we have never found a brown center in the bloom from any cause. The rows of petals will vary from five to seven and have a velvety finish. The plant is an upright grower but not a fast grower on its own root. Its leaves are about three inches long by one inch wide and very dark green and shiny. The plant is very bushy and compact. It always blooms heavily from February through March. It was named for my wife's mother who is a great camellia lover and grower of Baconton.

"The camellia Emmett Barnes was named for my good friend of this name in Macon. It is an extra large brilliant white measuring five to six inches with yellow stamens mixed with the petals. It is an early bloomer, beginning in October and continuing through December, therefore rarely ever getting hurt by frost or cold. The flower petals are ruffled and twisted, resembling Victor Emmanuel. The plant is a very vigorous grower with the most beautiful foliage we have ever seen on a camellia. (To be continued)

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