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American Camellia Quarterly, Volume 8 - Number 2, April 1953

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American Camellia Quarterly

VOLUME 8—NO. 2 APRIL, 1953

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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 and a subscription to the American Camellia Quarterly.

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THE 1953 ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society for 1953, held in Mobile, Alabama, on January 29-31, was an unqualified success. Some four hundred members from all parts of the country were in attendance. The hosts, members of the Men's Camellia Club of Mobile, spearheaded by Hoyt W. Lee, Vice-President of the Society, and H. E. Quarles, President of the Mobile club, went all out to make the meeting interesting, instructive and entertaining.

Activities started at 4:00 P.M. Thursday with a meeting of the Board of Directors. At 6:00 P.M. members proceeded to get acquainted, or to renew old friendships, at a fellowship gathering.

Early Friday morning Mr. Quarles began the difficult task of persuading members to enter the busses so there would be no delay in beginning the trip to a number of large nurseries for which the Mobile area is famous. Back to the hotel in time for a hurried lunch and rush to the assembly room to hear the address of welcome by the Mayor of Mobile, Mr. E. M. Megginson. Mr. Calder W. Seibels, in his capacity as President of the Society, made the response. Then followed an interesting discussion on camellia nomenclature by Austin Griffiths, Jr., Assistant Horticulturist, University of Florida, and all-round authority on camellias.

Dr. A. G. Plakidas, Associate Plant Pathologist, Louisiana State University, followed Mr. Griffiths and talked about two matters of great importance to camellia growers: (1) dieback, and (2) the transmission of leaf variegation and color break in camellia flowers. The program that night was devoted almost entirely to the Panel Discussion which has become a feature of the Annual Meeting.

Friday morning Mr. Quarles, with infinite tact and patience, succeeded in getting the busses loaded for the trip to the famed Bellingrath Gardens, located twenty miles south of Mobile. Mr. Bellingrath, ever the genial host, welcomed visitors at the gates of the Gardens and made them feel at home. These Gardens, conceived by the love of beauty shared equally by Mr. Bellingrath and his wife Bessie Morse Bellingrath, embrace more than one hundred acres, of which some sixty acres have been landscaped and developed into "The Charm Spot of the Deep South."

In the afternoon members attended the 13th Annual Camellia Show and exhibit staged by the Men's Camellia Club of Mobile. Members of that club are to be congratulated on the large number and fine quality of the camellia flowers displayed in the large exhibition room. A magnificent bloom of Thelma Dale entered by the Men's Camellia Club of Pensacola, Florida, was judged to be the best flower in the show. A seedling bloom of No. 31, propagated and exhibited by Filo Turner, Pensacola, Florida, won the Highly Commended Seedling award.

The meeting came to a close Saturday night. Participation in a second fellowship hour whetted appetites for the annual banquet that followed. The featured speaker, Clayton Rand, Gulfport, Mississippi, publisher, keen student of national and international affairs and *raconteur par excellence,* selected as the subject of his talk "Problems Perennial—The Yellow Camellia." The fact that no mention of a yellow camellia was made until almost the end of this talk in no way weakened the force and effectiveness of his discussion.

While the majority of the members who attended the Annual Meeting were free at all times to enjoy the festivities, members of the Board of Directors were required to devote several hours on the 29th and again on the 30th to the consideration of problems and business matters pertaining to the Society. It is the duty of the Board of Directors to formulate policies and direct the activities of the Society. As it has been several years since printed notice has been made of the By-laws of the Society, it might be well to make mention of the manner in which the Directors are selected.

The Board of Directors of the A.C.S. is composed of twelve State Directors, six Directors-at-Large, a President, three Vice-Presidents (one from the Pacific Coast States, one from the Gulf Coast States, and one from the Atlantic Coast States), a Treasurer and a Secretary. Directors and Directors-at-Large are elected for terms of three years. These terms are staggered so that one third of the directorate will be elected each year.

Directors and Directors-at-Large representing each area are voted upon only by members residing in that area. Not less than ninety days before each Annual Meeting, it is the duty of the Secretary to send to such members a list of the directorates to be filled, together with the names of the Directors whose terms are about to expire. Two months before the Annual Meeting, the Board of Directors appoints three members to serve as a Nominating Committee. Any member may submit to the Secretary not less than sixty days before the Annual Meeting nominations for the positions of Director of his state and for vacancies for Directors-at-Large. These names are in turn submitted to the Nominating Committee, the members of which select the candidates. The names of the individuals who receive the highest number of nominating votes for each directorate are, together with such additional names as the members of the Nominating Committee may select, included on the final ballot. It is the duty of the members of the Nominating Committee to obtain written consent from all nominees before their names are placed on the final ballot.

Directors are elected by mail ballots which are sent by the Secretary to all members residing in the affected areas one month before the Annual Meeting.

The first business usually transacted at the Annual Meeting is the meeting of the Directors. At this meeting the Directors take care of unfinished business and announce the names of the new Directors. The new Board of Directors then convenes, elects a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, an Editor and an Associate Editor, and proceeds to take over the direction of the Society's affairs for the next year. Brief mention is made in the following paragraphs of the most important business transacted.

MEET YOUR OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR 1953:

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Austin Griffiths, Jr., Gainesville, Fla.

CHARLESTON IN 1954

Directors voted to accept the invitation extended by the members of the Men's Camellia Club of Charleston County, South Carolina, to hold the 1954 Annual Meeting of the Society at Charleston on January 30-31, 1954, in conjunction with the camellia show to be held by that Club.

COMMERCIAL DUES ABOLISHED, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1954

Perhaps the most important action taken by the Board was the decision to abolish, effective January 1, 1954, the special dues rate of $10.00 annually for nurserymen and others engaged in industries closely associated with the propagation and culture of camellias—manufacturers and distributors of fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides, control machinery and greenhouses.

The commercial dues rate was adopted at the organization meeting in 1945 upon the recommendation of nurserymen present. It was the thought of those individuals that the organization of a camellia society with members throughout the South and West would stimulate interest in camellia culture to a degree wherein nurserymen would be greatly benefited. This belief was well founded. There can be no question of the fact that the nurseries and allied commercial interests have benefited greatly by such things provided by the Society as a greatly increased interest in camellias, the printed roster of members which is used as a mailing list in many instances, the registration of new varieties and the sponsorship of flower shows. In spite of these demonstrated benefits, only about twenty percent of the potential commercial members take out commercial memberships. The balance take out annual memberships in their own names at the $5.00 dues rate, and thus enjoy all the privileges of the Society at the minimum cost. Consequently, the Society for years has discriminated against loyal supporters who pay at the higher rate in favor of their competitors who take out annual memberships. Board members appreciated the unfairness of an arrangement of this nature, and decided that abolishment of the commercial dues rate was the proper solution of the problem. Commercial members may continue to emphasize their special interest in the Society, as well as their appreciation for the benefits that accrue from the Society's activities, by following the example set by a number of individuals who take out sustaining memberships. The dues rate for this class of members is $10.00.

As stated previously, abolishment of commercial memberships will not be effective until January 1, 1954.

SHOW OPERATIONS AND FLOWER PLACEMENTS

Another item of interest was the adoption of certain recommendations that pertain to camellia shows. Members will agree that there is need for the elimination of much of the discussion, argument and confusion that centers around flower classification and varietal displays. The Board approved of the procedure wherein blooms are displayed alphabetically according to varieties and without regard to classification by form or color. This system has been followed in a number of shows, both large and small, and in every instance show managers and visitors were quite pleased with the results. The big advantage of the alphabetical arrangement is the elimination of confusion and work for show operators. Another advantage is the avoidance of monotony that accompanies the display of large numbers of flowers of the same color and form in a single section of the exhibit room, and still another advantage—possibly the most important—is that visitors are presented with an orderly varietal display which simplifies their survey of varieties exhibited.

As one result of the discussion on flower placement and shows, several Board members consented to write or provide articles for the 1953 Yearbook which will discuss these and closely related matters such as the qualification of judges and helpful suggestions and ideas dealing with the staging of camellia shows.

WILLIAM E. WOODROOF HONORED

Board members voted unanimously to elect William E. Woodroof, Sherman Oaks, California, to a Fellowship in the American Camellia Society in recognition of his invaluable contributions to the nomenclature of camellias.

Election to the status of Fellow is provided for by the By-laws and is one of the highest honors within the authority of the Society to bestow. The fact that the Direc-

tors are not prone to make this award indiscriminately is evidenced by the fact that to date only six individuals have been so honored.

Mr. Woodroof has devoted many years of study and research to the complex task of determining the origin and priority for the correct name of any single variety of camellia. He is Chairman of the Nomenclature Committee of the Southern California Camellia Society. The excellence and wide acceptance of that Society's comprehensive book on nomenclature is due in no small measure to information developed by Mr. Woodroof.

The certification as Fellow, suitable for framing, has been sent to Mr. Woodroof.

CAMELLIA TRAIL

The Board authorized Frederic Heutte, State Director, Norfolk, Virginia, to continue his work and cooperation with members of the Highway-17 Association in their efforts to publicize a Camellia Trail which will feature the many camellia plantings, private and otherwise, accessible from Highway 17. (This road, in its southern stretch, runs through Norfolk, Virginia, Wilmington, North Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina, Savannah, Georgia, and Jacksonville, Florida.) It is the hope of the Highway Association to furnish tourists with a rather complete guide to the many famous cities and gardens that feature camellia plantings located on or close to this highway. This appears to be a worth-while project and one that could be adopted by other organizations and extended to include well-known camellia gardens located in other parts of the South.

ILLGES AWARD

W. T. Wood, Chairman, Exhibitions and Awards Committee, announced that the Illges Medal for 1952 was awarded to the beautiful seedling, R. L. Wheeler, originated by R. L. Wheeler, Macon, Georgia. This is the third seedling that has received this award. The first one was won, in 1949, by Beau Harp, originated by G. H. Wilkinson, Pensacola, Florida, and the second award, in 1950, was won by Joseph Pfingstl, originated by Emmett J. Pfingstl, Montgomery, Alabama.

ACROSS THE SECRETARY'S DESK

Since our last report to you nothing has gone *across* the Secretary's desk except routine mail. Everything else is still stacked *on top* of the desk. You see, your Secretary has just returned from a visit to the Pacific Coast and intermediate points. This was truly an extended trip—extended my circle of friends, extended time, extended credit—and it was worth it all.

It is gratifying to come back and find the office running as smoothly as if I had been there every day. The faithful, efficient office force generously did double duty and took on extra work and responsibilities. I am humbled; I no longer consider myself indispensable!

Membership renewals? We have been swamped! New memberships? They have piled in too. The books are still open and memberships are still accepted, both renewals and new. To delinquent members, this April Quarterly will have to be your last issue for we are forced to assume you are not "just forgetful," after four reminders.

It is quite evident that there were more camellia shows this year than ever before in history. It might also be said that they were generally very successful events. Seventy-six shows were held with the co-sponsorship of the American Camellia Society. That is also a record. The good work of American Camellia Society membership committees is reflected in the renewals and new memberships that arrived following these shows. We have thanked you personally and we hereby thank you publicly.

It was planned for this column to contain my memoirs of the trip, but I see in the papers that some memoirs are selling for $600,000. Maybe it would be good to

wait until I become an Ex-Secretary. I would accept half that much with high glee—I would take one tenth as much with low glee.

Here are just a few notes on travelling west. (All camellia items are saved for later use.) We always stopped at an El Rancho Motel. You can leave as early as you please in the morning and travel as far as you like all day, but in the evening you will find El Rancho waiting for you on the edge of town—same furniture and same sleeping-Mexican decor. You can get gas from Bill's or Joe's Service Station. Bill is on the right and Joe on the left. Minnie has the small lunch room monopoly if you have to eat your noon snack out in the middle of nowhere.

More creeks are named in honor of the bear than any other animal. You will cross Bear Creek two or three times each day. Once in a while you will cross a stream honoring the Big Bear or even the Little Bear; but I have yet to see one honoring the Middle-sized Bear. Now just what is the significance of that?

My wife and I took turns driving the car. The non-driver would keep the driver awake with lively conversation. We had one subject which was never exhausted. I refer to the poor driving ability of the person behind the wheel. For some two hundred miles my wife would harangue me with uncalled-for remarks and predictions that I was going to smash other cars and have piles of bodies strewn on the roadside. She sometimes hinted that I was actually trying to get in an accident just for excitement. Then for two hundred miles I would admonish and give timely and constructive suggestions to her in order to help her improve her driving proficiency. No conclusions of any value have been reached and so there is nothing to report. We expect to continue the discussion on our next trip.

Believe me, the Pacific tour was a wonderful experience. We took time on the way out to visit the renowned Jungle Gardens at Avery Island, Louisiana. The present owner and manager, Mrs. Polly McIlhenny Simmons, is both busy and capable as she conducts the extensive operations of her late father, E. A. McIlhenny.

Another exciting stopover was at Orange, Texas, for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Lutcher Stark and their famous gardens. This story is worth the full treatment in an article which may see the light of day in another issue.

We covered a lot of camellia territory in the Los Angeles area, saw the show at Glendale and met many people who were our friends only through correspondence before this trip. Our visit to the Bay Area was something of a disappointment as your Secretary was hospitalized there for almost two weeks. We did make the Berkeley show and had a short visit with a number of friends there. The stop at Sacramento had to be given up and that was a big disappointment. The only consolation I have is that my hospital stay has perhaps helped stop a troublesome nerve ailment.

When all the notes and jottings are collected from all my coat pockets you may get a camellia story yet.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

In the October, 1953, issue of the Quarterly the following questions were asked:

1. What early varieties of camellias that bloom prior to November 15 produce seed?

2. Has anyone taken cuttings from young seedlings, rooted them, and produced blooms in three years or less?

According to information furnished by several members, the following early flowering varieties have produced seed. Yohei-haku (September Morn), Prof. C. S. Sargent, Arejishi, Daikagura, White Empress, Lindsay Neill, and Snowdrift.

In reply to the question about using cuttings from seedlings to induce flowering

on young plants, Mr. J. S. Bradford, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, states, "In answer to question No. 2. . . . I wish to state that I have tried this method over a period of several years. First, I selected the young plants that seemed to look promising and grafted them. The others we reduced to cuttings. The rooted cuttings were placed under lath the following spring and grew off in fine shape. The second year they were removed to the field. Out of hundreds we have had only four or five to bloom in three or more than four years. All of these were singles and of no value. This (experience) has led me to believe that nothing is to be gained. In the grafting of one year seedlings, flowers can almost always be expected the second year, although this has its drawbacks due to the fact that mutations might happen and the TRUE flower never be known."

Other members would like to know:

1. If many buds growing in a cluster are a sign of a diseased plant.
2. Why buds fall off camellia plants.
3. Where to obtain camellia seed that has been stored and otherwise handled in a manner calculated to keep them in a viable condition.
4. If others have had experiences that would lead them to form the opinion that camellias like a lower soil pH than is commonly recommended.
5. Where a plant of the variety "Rusty" may be obtained.

SHOW DATES, 1953-1954

Chairmen of camellia shows are reminded of the need for informing the Secretary of the dates on which their shows will be held as promptly as possible after the first of each year. It is desirable that this information be in our hands in time for publication in the April Quarterly. Early publication provides a check-list that is helpful to chairmen of other shows in their attempts to avoid conflict in dates, as well as to many members who each year plan tours that will enable them to take in a number of shows.

Show dates received so far this year are listed below:

1953

Florence, S. C. (Men's Garden Club of the Pee Dee)	Nov. 7-8
Columbia, S. C. (South Carolina Camellia Society)	Nov. 21-22

1954

Summerville, S. C. (Summerville Camellia Society)	Jan. 9-10
Lafayette, La. (Camellia Pageant of the Southwestern Louisiana Institute)	Jan. 15
Lafayette, La. (Louisiana Camellia Society)	Jan. 16-17
Orlando, Fla. (Central Florida Camellia Society)	Jan. 16-17
Beaumont, Tex. (Men's Garden Club of Greater Beaumont)	Jan. 16-17
Savannah, Ga. (Men's Garden Club of Savannah)	Jan. 23-24
Slidell, La. (Ozone Camellia Club)	Jan. 23-24
Montgomery, Ala. (Montgomery Camellia Society)	Jan. 30-31
*Charleston, S. C. (Men's Camellia Club of Charleston County)	Jan. 30-31
Columbia, S. C. (Columbia Garden Club)	Feb. 13-14
Shreveport, La. (Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport)	Feb. 27-28
Temple City, Calif. (Temple City Camellia Society)	Feb. 27-28

*Members should bear in mind the fact that the Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, January 30-31, 1954, in conjunction with the camellia show sponsored by the Men's Camellia Club of Charleston County.

VARIETY REGISTRATIONS

A number of new varieties of camellias have been admitted to the American Camellia Society registry since April, 1952. These new introductions are listed herewith:

No. 131. FRAGRANCE: A 10-year-old seedling of Elegans and unknown male parent. Originated by Mrs. H. Curtis Murphy, Moultrie, Georgia, and propagated by the Thomasville Nurseries, Thomasville, Georgia. It was introduced in the fall of 1952. Plant growth—average, compact. Leaves—large, wide and darker in color than Debutante. Flower buds—rounded, rose color. Flower—incomplete double, similar to Nobilissima. Flower color—light rose. Flower size—3 to 3½ inches.

No. 132. GULF PARK: A 12-year-old seedling of Gloire de Nantes × Herme. Originated by Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, and propagated by Metcalf Nurseries, Semmes, Alabama. This unpatented variety bloomed for the first time during the 1944-45 season and was introduced in 1951. Plant growth—slow, open and spreading. The original plant, growing in almost full shade under a live-oak tree, is thrifty and produces perfect flowers. Leaves— light green, thin, straight, glossy, with hair-like serrations. They are uniformly about three inches long and 1½ inches wide. Flower buds—light green, long and slender. Flower—incomplete double, similar to Gloire de Nantes. Color of flower—white, splashed with spirea red. Size of flower—three to four inches. Flowering season—early to midseason.

No. 133. CLOWER RED: This 14-year-old Jarvis Red × Rev. John Bennett seedling, originated by Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, and propagated by Brodie's Biloxi Nursery, Biloxi, Mississippi, bloomed for the first time during the 1943-44 season. Unpatented, it was introduced in 1946. Plant growth—slow, upright and compact. The flowers growing on the ends of branches have a tendency to turn down. Leaves—dark green, round, stiff and turn downwards. Flower buds—round, brownish green. Flowers—complete double, irregular, similar to Prof. C. S. Sargent, four inches to five inches in size. Color of flower—China rose, No. 024-1 (Horticultural Color Chart). Flowering season—midseason.

No. 134. TRUDY: [1]A seedling of unknown parentage, eleven years old. Bloomed for the first time in 1945. Originated by Frank F. Baker, Jr., Macon, Georgia. Plant growth—slow, upright. Leaves—about 3½ inches long and 1½ inches wide, glossy, medium green, slightly serrated, apices cuspidate, bases tapering. Flower—small, single, bright red in color, about 1½ inches in diameter. Five petals coherent at their base and adnate to the stamens. Anthers replaced by red-spotted "flags." Stamens red. Flowering season—late February.

No. 135. FLORA ELLEN: This 9-year-old seedling of unknown parentage bloomed for the first time in 1951. Originator and propagator—Alison J. Parsons, Norfolk, Virginia. Plant growth—open, pendulous, medium rapid. Leaves—average 3½ to 5 inches long—1¾ to 2½ inches wide, finely serrated, elongated pointed apex. Flower buds—large, elongated. Flowers—simple, semi-double, similar to Donckelarii, four to five inches in size, and with a formal petal formation similar to Magnoliæflora. Petals—eighteen. Color of flower—pure white. Flowering season—early to midseason.

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[1] *The seed from which Trudy germinated was found on a road by Mr. Baker. Its species is not yet determined—it may not be C. japonica.—Eds.*

No. 136. SAM BARRANCO: An 11-year-old seedling of unknown parentage that bloomed first in 1949. Originator—Sam Barranco, Beaumont, Texas. Plant growth —average, slow. Leaves—dark green, oval, tapering at base, average serrations. Flower buds—small, round, light green, and open shortly after color shows. Flowers—complete double, imbricated with at least sixty-five petals. Color of flower—white dashed with clear pink. Mature flowers have a faint pink cast and are long lasting. Flowering season—December 1 to January 15.

No. 137. NAN CROWELL: A 10-year-old seedling of unknown parentage originated by Elizabeth C. Councilman, El Monte, California, and propagated by the Councilman Camellia Acres. It bloomed for the first time in February, 1949. Plant growth —open, upright, compact. Leaves—large, thick, elliptical, serrated, deep green in color. Flower buds—plump, pale green. Flowers—complete double, incomplete imbricated, similar to Mathotiana. Petals—thirty-eight. Color of flower—clear chromatic pink. Size of flower—4 to 4½ inches. Flowering season—February through April.

No. 138. DRAGON LADY: A seedling of unknown parentage originated and propagated by the Councilmans, of El Monte, California. This 8-year-old seedling of unknown parentage first bloomed in March, 1949. Plant growth—pendulous, compact, similar to Elegans. Leaves—average in size and color, oval, with crenate edge. Flower buds—plump, crinkled at end, green with pink tip. Buds show color for some time before opening. Flower—incomplete double, with large petaloids, similar to Gloire de Nantes. Petals—twelve. Size of flower—4 to 4½ inches. Color of flower—bright clear pink, with variegated pink and white petaloids. Flowering season—January to April.

No. 139. MISS BETTY: Another seedling originated and propagated by the Councilmans of Councilman Camellia Acres, El Monte, California. This 8-year-old seedling of unknown parentage first bloomed in 1950. (This plant has produced two sports—a blush pink one and a crimson one.) Plant growth—pendulous, compact. Leaves—deep green, holly-like foliage, lanceolate, with serrated edges. Flower buds—large, plump, almost white in color. Very prolific. Flower—incomplete double, with small petaloids, similar to Elegans. Petals—twenty-eight. Color of flower—white, variegated with crimson and blush pink. Size of flower—3½ to 4½ inches. Flowering season—January through March.

No. 140. QUEEN OF THE ACRES: An 11-year-old sport of Rose Queen, originated and propagated by the Councilmans of Councilman Camellia Acres, El Monte, California. Bloomed for the first time in 1943. Introduced in February, 1951. Plant growth—pendulous, compact. Leaves—dark green, large, serrated, oval with abrupt base and cuspidate tip. Flower buds—plump, round, bright green. Flower—complete double, incomplete imbricated, similar to Mathotiana. Petals—fifty-six. Color—white with pale pink to rose-red streaks. Size of flower—2½ to 3 inches. Flowering season—late January through March.

No. 141. UNDAUNTED: A 14-year-old seedling originated and propagated by the Councilmans of Councilman Camellia Acres, El Monte, California, that first flowered in 1948. Introduced during the 1951-52 season. Plant growth—average, upright, compact. Leaves—deep green. Flower buds—plump, light green, show color a long

time before opening. Flower—incomplete double, mixed petaloids similar to Nobilissima, with twenty petals. Flower color—clear, deep pink. Flower size—3½ to 4½ inches. Flowering season—February 15 to April.

No. 142. LOUISIANA PURCHASE: An 8-year-old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Clower, Gulfport, Mississippi, and propagated by Judice Nursery, Lacombe, Louisiana. First bloomed in 1951. Introduced at the Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society at Mobile, Alabama, January 31, 1953. Name trademarked. Plant growth—rapid and compact. Leaves—dark green, 4 to 4½ inches long and 2½ to 3 inches wide, somewhat serrated, lightly veined. Flower—incomplete double in form, between that of Mrs. Charles Cobb and Daikagura. Magenta red in color (Horticulture Color Chart). Petals—three rows of outer guard petals, twenty-eight to thirty-two petals curling upwards with five individual groups of yellow stamens, 1¼ inches long. Size of flower—4½ to 5 inches. Flowering season—December through January.

No. 143. SUSAN STONE: An 8-year-old seedling of Martha Wright and an unknown male parent, originated by Mrs. W. T. Roughton, Thomasville, Georgia, and propagated by the Thomasville Nurseries, Thomasville, Georgia. First bloomed in January, 1952. Plant growth—average, compact. Leaves—pointed, somewhat slender. Flower buds resemble those of Elizabeth in shape, pink in color. Flower—complete double imbricated, similar to Alba Plena, with sixty petals. Color of flower—pink, closely resembling that of Lady Hume's Blush. Size of flower—3½ to 4 inches. Flowering season—midseason.

No. 144. GOVERNOR KENNON: A 9-year-old seedling of unknown parentage. First bloomed in 1950. Originated by Filo Turner, Pensacola, Florida. Propagated by Stowe's Nursery, Pensacola, Florida, and Judice Nursery, Lacombe, Louisiana. Introduced in 1950. Plant growth—rapid and compact. Leaves—olive green, long, evenly serrated, pointed tip. Flower buds—oval, rose-pink. Flower—incomplete double with mixed petaloids, similar to Nobilissima. Form—a double row of guard petals, notched and firm in texture, with a crown of stamens interspersed with petaloids and petals. Color of flower—rose-pink. Size of flower—4½ inches. Flowering season—early midseason.

No. 145. TOMORROW: An 8-year-old seedling of unknown parentage, originated and propagated by Tick Tock Camellia Nursery, Thomasville, Georgia. First bloomed in 1950. Introduced in 1953. Plant growth—rapid, open, slightly pendulous. Leaves—medium green, oval, coarsely serrate. Flower buds—large, round, brown; show color a long time before blooming. Flower—incomplete double with large petaloids similar to Gloire de Nantes. Petals—twenty to twenty-two. Color of flower—slightly lighter than Woodville Red. Size of flower—5¼ to 6 inches. Flowering season—late November through February.

No. 146. DOCTOR BOB: This plant, over fifty years old, owned by Dr. E. J. Petitjean, Opelousas, Louisiana, is believed to be a seedling as it has not been identified. It has bloomed for many years. Parents and originators are not known. Propagated by Mrs. E. G. Feusse and Robert Mouton, both of Lafayette, Louisiana. Introduced in February, 1952. Plant growth—upright, compact, slow. Flower buds—small, round, light green until color shows. Flower—complete double, imbricated, similar to Alba Plena. Petals forty-five to fifty-three, growing in whorls. Color of flower—rose. Size of flower—2½ inches. Flowering season—midseason.

No. 147. WILDWOOD: A 9-year-old seedling of unknown parentage, originated and propagated by W. R. Marvin, Wildwood Nurseries, Walterboro, South Carolina. First bloomed in 1947. Introduced in January, 1953. Plant growth—average, medium slow, hardy. Leaves—light green and oval. Flower buds—ovate, pink just before blooming. Has bloomed true to size, color and form since 1947. Flowers—incomplete double, with large petaloids, similar to Gloire de Nantes, loose construction, ruffled. Petals—twenty-four. Color of flower—pure light pink. Size of flower—five to six inches. Flowering season—midseason.

No. 148. RHODA GONZALEZ: A seedling of Semi-double Blush and an unknown male parent, first flowered in 1951. Originated by Mrs. Charles F. Gonzalez Pensacola, Florida. Plant growth—open and rapid. Leaves—dark green, oval, acuminate and serrated. The flower buds are pointed. Flowers—incomplete double resembling Nobilissima in form. Petals—eleven to twelve, arranged in three rows with six to ten petaloids interspersed with yellow stamens. Flower color—self white. Flower size—3½ to 4½ inches. Flowering season—early.

No. 149. ROX COWLEY: A 14-year-old seedling of unknown parentage. First flowered in 1946. Originated and propagated by G. H. Wilkinson, Pensacola, Florida. Plant growth—average and rapid. Leaves—dark green, heavily veined, deeply serrated, oval with abrupt base and acute tip. Flower buds—round. Flower—complete double, irregular, similar to Prof. C. S. Sargent. Petals—eighteen to twenty-four guard petals arranged in three or four rows with seventy-five to one hundred petaloids intermixed with five or six groups of inconspicuous yellow stamens. Color of flower—white to cream, suffused with pink specks or small blotches. Size of flower—3¼ to 4½ inches. Flowering season—midseason.

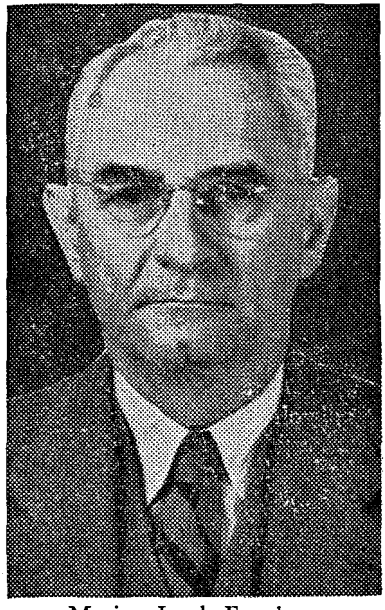
No. 150. B. C. GOODMAN: A 9-year-old chance seedling. First flowered in 1950. Originated by B. C. Goodman, Pensacola, Florida. Plant growth—open and rapid. Leaves—dark green, slightly serrated, slightly cupped, smooth, elliptical, acute. Flower buds—round. Flower—incomplete double, mixed petaloids, similar to Nobilissima. Petals—twelve to fifteen guard petals arranged in three rows, fifteen to twenty petaloids intermixed with six or seven fascicles of yellow stamens. Color of flower—almost white at outer edges of petals to medium pink at center, streaked with narrow and wide rose-red stripes. Size of flower—three to four inches in circumference and two to three inches deep. Flowering season—early.

No. 151. JANE HARRELL: A 7-year-old chance seedling, first flowered in 1951. Originated by E. H. Harrell of Thomasville, Georgia. Propagated by Thomasville Nurseries, Thomasville, Georgia. Plant growth—open and compact. Leaves—larger and wider than most incomplete double white camellias. Flower buds—large, pointed, pure white in color. Flowers—incomplete double similar to Nobilissima. Color of flower—pure white. Petals—twenty. Size—4½ inches to 5½ inches. Flowering season—midseason.

No. 152. DUCHESS OF COVINGTON: This sport of Duchess of Sutherland was originated and somewhat generally distributed by Mrs. Sigmund J. Katz, Covington, Louisiana. The first graft from this sport was made in 1947 and it bloomed in 1949. Subsequently it was regrafted in 1949, 1950 and 1951. The flowers from these grafts have been true to the original sport, and the variety is now "set." This sport is identical to its parent in all characteristics except that of flower coloration. The flower of Duchess of Covington has a white background, flecked and moired with pink. This color pattern is the reverse of that in Thelma Sanford (Ruth Royer).

NECROLOGY

Growers of camellias, not only in Alabama, but throughout the country, suffered a distinct loss by reason of the death of Marion Jacob Funchess, Dean Emeritus of the College of Agriculture and retired Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and State Director of the American Camellia Society during the years 1951 and 1952. Dean Funchess died quietly in his sleep early on the morning of February 19, 1953.



Marion Jacob Funchess

Dean Funchess' truly wonderful spirit was a constant inspiration to all who knew him. His insistence on the development of information relative to matters pertaining to scientific investigations and research was as impressive as his deep humility in his constant search for truth. Known to his many friends and his associates as "Facts Funchess" he constantly endeavored to live up to the motto "Theories are great, but facts are better."

Although fully cognizant of the fact that he faced imminent death by reason of a serious heart ailment, the Dean worked steadily to the end. He attended the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society held at Point Clear, Alabama, on November 1, 1952. Previous to that time he had informed the members of the Society who reside in Alabama that he could not accept another term as Director. He attended and took an active part in the meeting of the Directors held in Mobile, Alabama, January 29-31. Less than two weeks before his death the Dean grafted some fifty-odd camellia plants. Upon completion of this task he turned to a friend and said, "I may never live to see the blooms, but someone will enjoy them."

A few days later he and Mrs. Funchess drove to Ft. Valley, Georgia, where he made a careful study of the magnificent collection of camellias growing on the estate of D. C. Strother. The day before he died was one of the coldest and rawest days of the year, yet he insisted on grafting a number of camellia plants for his friend and successor at the Institute, Dean E. S. Smith.

Hundreds of people from all walks of life paid tribute to Dean Funchess at the funeral services held on February 21. Symbolically, the casket was covered with a blanket of camellias which carried the design of a white cross outlined by blossoms of red.

The memory of Dean Funchess will live long in the hearts of his friends, and the camellia world will benefit, through his interest and activities, for years to come.

Frank Parsons, II,
Vicar, Emmanuel Episcopal Church,
Opelika, Alabama.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

The fact that the members of the South Carolina Camellia Society are kept up to date about happenings in the camellia world is evidenced by the following quoted excerpt from the March, 1953, Bulletin issued by that Society:

We have seen a great many flowers since our last bulletin—many of the new ones for the first time. We will attempt to describe those we liked best. First, however, here are the camellia Best-in-Show winners upon which we have received information to date: Charleston Men's Club December Show, Tinky Lee; Summerville Show, Princess Nagaskie (and more about that later); Sumter Show, Mathotiana (grown under glass); Savannah Show, R. L. Wheeler; Charleston January Show, Jessie Katz; Georgetown, Donckelarii; Beaufort, K. Sawada; Cheraw, Ville de Nantes; Moncks Corner, Thelma Dale; Manning, R. L. Wheeler; Augusta, Georgia, Jessie Katz; Mobile, Alabama, Thelma Dale; Florence, Eddie G. Wheeler; Dillon, Ville de Nantes; Macon, Mathotiana Supreme; Marshallville, Edwin H. Folk; Greenwood, Ville de Nantes.

We don't want to quarrel with anyone about terminology and you may call your camellia "Willy Nilly" if you care to do so. However, those who may wish to purchase a "Willy Nilly" after seeing one so named in a show should have some protection. This protection should be the result of having winning blooms properly named so that a purchaser will be assured that he has obtained the flower he anticipated getting. The old, old controversy between "Princess Nagaskie" and "Nagasakie" is well known to your committee, but, since we lack the voice of authority that many of you may quite justly require, we asked an outstanding authority on nomenclature to write us briefly as to the true status of this camellia. This is what this authority says:

I have purchased the Nagasaki under at least seven different names. These include Marguerita, Lady Audrey Buller, Mikenjaku, Killarney King, Candida Elegantissima, Princess Nagaskie, Tennin-kwan and, of course, Nagasaki. There is much confusion over the name Princess Nagaskie under which name Mr. Coe imported a plant from the Isle of Guernsey in 1916. To my mind and to the minds of many experts, this is a true and very fine strain of Nagasaki. I understand that a chromosome count made on the Pacific Coast bears out this contention. The name Princess Nagaskie has become attached to Chiyoda-nishiki which is also known as Mallot Variegated and Princess Bacahachie. This is a plant of willowy growth and while the flowers are quite pretty, because of the fact that they are carried upside down, they seldom hold for more than twenty-four hours. The true Nagasaki is a plant of much sturdier growth with rather heavy dark green ovate foliage while that of the so-called Princess Nagaskie (Chiyoda-nishiki) is quite twisted, long and pointed, quite often showing a great deal of yellow mottling. Once two plants are seen there could be no mistake even if they were not in bloom.

We learned something about camellia R. L. Wheeler when we saw a large collection of them displayed on a single table. They are even more variable than Elegans. Some were rose-pink and some were deep red; some were semi-double with golden stamens and no petaloids; while still others showed no stamens but had a cabbage-head center of raised and fluted petaloids—all truly magnificent flowers!

If you like camellia Mrs. Clarke you will like camellia Helen K. If we had room for only one more plant we would prefer Mrs. Clarke, but we know many who saw both with a reversed preference. We would certainly like the thoughts of our readers who have seen Mrs. Clarke, Helen K., and Nina Avery as to their differences and similarities.

Camellia Ethel Davis won the Best-in-Show at Slidell, Louisiana, where we are

told that more than 7,500 blooms were displayed. It is a semi-double to peony flowered pink. We thought it very good, although the blooms displayed appeared to be somewhat "tired." People who really know camellias told us that it is a "knockout" when it is right. Mrs. Ralph May, wife of the owner of Gerbing's Nursery at Fernandina, Florida, saw it in Orlando and proclaimed it the most exciting camellia she has seen in years.[1]

Prince of Orange and Crusader were seen in many formations but for some reason it is said that the orange cast on the former did not show up this year. They are both very large, vivid reds.[2] We saw them both as semi-peony, double, and at least one Prince of Orange where the stamens had given way completely to a huge pom-pom of petaloids. They are handsome flowers. The Gov. Wm. Bradford is the variegated form of Crusader and is a striking bloom.

The best new seedling we have seen (not counting those we had seen before) was Mr. Filo Turner's No. 31. It is a large, semi-double, blush pink, with crinkly petals, some of which "rabbit eared" forming an unusual and beautiful flower. A friend of ours was wearing a particularly beautiful bloom: loose peony to semi-double form, quite large, flecked pink which we could not identify. Upon inquiry we were told that this was another of Mr. Turner's seedlings—not yet exhibited. This is not his No. 8 which we hear is also excellent.

We believe the highest standard for any one flower at the Mobile Show and seen elsewhere along the Gulf was Simeon. Many blooms were seen and almost without exception they were all good. This does not necessarily mean that it will bloom the same in South Carolina. Perhaps we can tell you later as there are several budded plants of this variety nearby. (Since writing the above we have had several blooms of Simeon. We do not believe these to be as good as those we saw in Mobile but, once again, this does not mean that these are representative blooms for South Carolina. Only time will tell that story.)

Mathotiana Supreme was excellent, better and larger than the Mathotianas that we saw growing in the same gardens. The Supremes that we have seen so far in South Carolina have been larger and we believe as good as or better than the flowers on their parent plants. We have one blooming at the time of this writing that is equally as large as an R. L. Wheeler and to some extent resembles it when Wheeler blooms with stamens and not petaloids. Both flowers are wonderful additions to anyone's collection.

While listening to Mr. Hoyt Lee discuss flowers in general and camellias in particular with Mr. Hunt, superintendent of Bellingrath Gardens, we heard the following story of the origin of camellia Dr. Tinsley. It seems that a store in Lafayette, Louisiana, had obtained seed from Avery Island and propagated them in tin cans. These young seedlings were sold to the public at 10 cents each. Mrs. Tinsley bought one of these bargains and in due course it bloomed and was named for her husband, Dr. Tinsley. That's the easiest way to obtain a fine new seedling of any of the ways that we have heard to date.

One of the many remarkable things which we saw at Bellingrath Gardens was a Pink Perfection, a veritable tree, upon one side of which the blooms were semi-double! They showed bright golden stamens and reminded us somewhat of Marjorie Magnificent. One was picked (by Mr. Hunt) and given to one of our experts for identi-

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[1] *It is thought that Mrs. May had in mind the new sensational variety Mrs. D. W. Davis exhibited at the Orlando show.—Eds.*

[2] *These varieties have now been reported as being synonymous, with the name Prince of Orange possessing priority.—Eds.*

fication. Needless to say, she failed to identify it and would not believe it until the tree was shown to her.

If you are thinking of building a greenhouse (and who isn't at least thinking about the possibility) don't overlook Transite for your base. Mr. Hunt showed us one he had just erected, 90 x 32 feet and told us that the base had been installed in less than two days. Transite is an insulated roofing material and will save much labor costs as compared to brick or concrete block sidings. It will probably also save material costs.

Have you heard of camellia Hooper Connell? If not, you will soon because it is a peony-flowered sport of Alba Plena, resembling Joshua E. Youtz, and is an early bloomer. We think it is going to be a great flower.

IT'S TIME TO SPRAY

ARTHUR C. BROWN, Gainesville, Florida

There is probably no single activity pertaining to the care of camellias that costs so much in terms of materials, time and labor, and accomplishes as little as the application of materials for the control of insect pests. The reasons for this condition are legion, and include such factors as lack of information concerning the life histories of insects to be controlled and their habits of feeding, use of wrong materials, time and method of application and insufficient pressure.

Some knowledge of these factors is essential if the operator expects to do an effective job. There is usually some period during the life history of an insect when it is more vulnerable to attack than at any other time. Many scale insects are known as armored scales because they are protected at maturity with a hard shell-like covering. The adult female scale lives, feeds, lays her eggs and dies within this shelter. After the eggs hatch, the young scales, called crawlers, move about for a while until they find a suitable feeding place. There they settle down, begin feeding, develop a protective covering, and remain fixed in one place. Chemical sprays, properly applied, will kill most of the adults and immature stages but are not so effective on the eggs that are protected by the hard cover. It is necessary, therefore, to make a second application within a week or ten days in order to eliminate the crawlers that emerge from these viable eggs.

For control purposes, insects may be divided, roughly, into two groups: (1) chewing insects, that feed actually by biting and swallowing parts of the host plants, and (2) sucking insects that live upon plant juices extracted through tiny tubes inserted into the tissues of the plants. Grasshoppers, katydids, caterpillars (larvae of moths and butterflies), and beetles are examples of chewing insects. Scale insects, aphids and mites fall within the category of sucking insects. Mites are not true insects; they are relatives of the spiders. They can be controlled by sprays effective against scale insects and aphids.

Having determined the vulnerable stages of the insect to be controlled, as well as the nature of its feeding habits, the operator should then give some thought to the kind of spray material to be used. Chemicals that are effective against one group of insects may, or may not, be effective in the control of the other group. For instance, lead arsenate, toxaphene or chlordane will kill grasshoppers, caterpillars or beetles, but none of these materials are useful in the control of scale insects. Nicotine sulphate (Black Leaf 40) will control aphids but has no effect on red mites (red spiders).

For years, oil in one form or another was the specific used most frequently for the control of scale insects. Old timers will recall their efforts to make a scalicide out of the evil-smelling whale oil soap, or even kerosene. Some may remember how they

used to pilfer a cake of Octagon soap from the laundry and chop it up in water to take care of a hurry-up job. Refined light oil emulsions of the mayonnaise type (summer oils), prepared by many insecticide manufacturers, are now used almost exclusively for control of scales.

In recent years, several organic phosphatic materials have been placed on the market and have demonstrated their value for the control of many of our ornamental insect pests and offer a satisfactory replacement for oil emulsions. One of these materials, parathion, is not only effective against scale insects and spider mites, but is excellent for the control of mealy bugs and cottony cushion scale. Thus, for the first time, adequate measures for the control of these latter two pests are assured. Malathon is another organic phosphatic insecticide that is effective in controlling numerous insect pests and mites on ornamentals. It is much less toxic to warm-blooded animals than parathion and, if used at much higher concentrations, is effective against the same range of insects—the armored and soft scales, aphids, whiteflies and spider mites. It is not injurious to a wide range of plants.

Practically all chemicals used for insect control are poisonous to warm-blooded animals as well as to insects, and the operator should exercise the greatest care when using them. This is particularly true with respect to parathion—so much so, in fact, that many growers are reluctant to use it. In view of these apprehensions it might be well to discuss briefly some of the results of investigations of parathion carried on by specialists attached to the Florida Citrus Experiment Station, Lake Alfred, Florida, and to present some of their recommendations for precautions that should be taken when using parathion.[1]

Parathion destroys a material in the body of insects known as cholinesterase, an enzyme which has to do with the normal functioning of the nervous system. When cholinesterase is destroyed the nervous system can no longer function properly, symptoms occur and, if extreme, death ultimately may result. Cholinesterase is not only present in insects but also in all warm-blooded animals. Human beings or animals may be poisoned by parathion as the result of a very large dose of the insecticide. However, the investigators express the opinion that in most cases under field conditions poisoning is the end product of prolonged exposures to small amounts of parathion.

A study made during the 1950 citrus spray season in Florida, when over 1,000 tons of parathion were used, indicated that parathion may be used with a minimum of hazard to the operator. Brief exposures to this material are not particularly dangerous. The greater the exposure, the greater the danger. Records were obtained on a number of cases of supposed parathion poisoning. Of the forty-eight cases reported to the investigators, eleven were not parathion poisoning, twelve were doubtful and twenty-five could be considered as relatively definite cases. Most cases occurred among men who were using hand spray guns. This study indicates that parathion, if handled properly, can be used with a minimum hazard to the spray operator. Skin absorption is probably a major route of entry for parathion into the body. Because of this fact, the precautions which have to do with lessening skin contact with either wettable powder or spray drift should be carefully observed. The investigators recommend a number of precautionary measures for the guidance of operators who use parathion. For the purpose of this article, mention is made only to those applicable to the operator of small, hand-pressure sprayers who have only a comparatively few plants to treat. Operators of power sprayers for groves, orchards and large plantings are advised to

[1] *See Bulletin 479, Toxicology of Parathion and other Phosphatic Insecticides and Precautions for Their Use on Citrus, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville.*

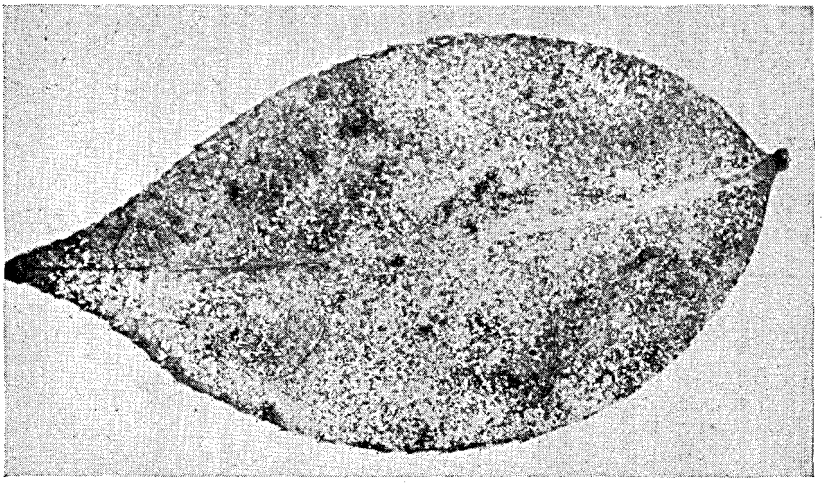

Fig. 1. Tea scale on camellia leaf, about natural size.

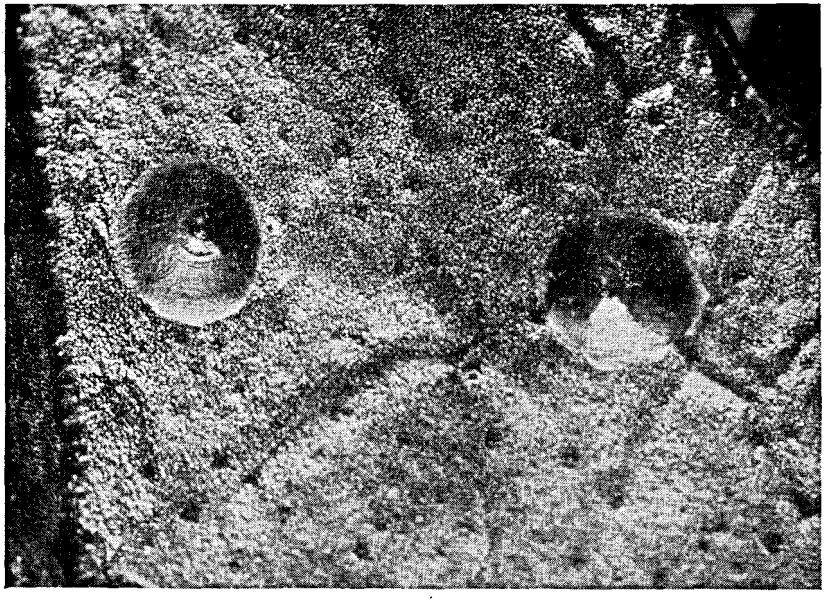

Fig. 2. Florida red scale on camellia leaf. Enlarged ten times.

obtain a copy of Bulletin 479 and observe all the precautions suggested by the investigators.

Some type of respirator should be worn whenever an individual is exposed to parathion. (Two approved types of general use in Florida are the Willson Agrisol Chemical Cartridge Respirator and the Mine Safety Appliance Chemical Cartridge Respirator.) Containers should be opened with care and otherwise handled to prevent contact of the material with the body. When opening containers and applying the spray, stand so that the wind will blow the dust or spray away from the body. Use a mask and gloves while mixing and applying the spray. Wash the hands before eating or smoking. Wash sprayer equipment after use, as an accumulation of parathion in the sprayer offers a hazard to the operator. A thorough bath should be taken as soon as the day's work is finished. Because of the intimate contact with plants sprayed with parathion, do not prune for fourteen days after application of spray.

It is hoped that a study of the preceding summary of the work on parathion performed by scientific workers at Lake Alfred, Florida, will allay some of the apprehensions regarding the use of this material. Parathion, like that can of gasoline on the back porch, or that loaded revolver in the bureau drawer, is dangerous to those who handle it carelessly. At the same time, its effectiveness as an insecticide recommends its use by the careful operator. It is excellent for the control of Florida red scales, cottony cushion scales and mealy bugs, insects that at times are difficult to keep within bounds. It is equally effective against mites, including red spiders, aphids, thrips, grasshoppers and beetles. Furthermore, it may be applied at any time during the year without fear of injury to the plants, although its effectiveness is reduced somewhat when used during cold weather. It is desirable to use a "sticker" as is frequently recommended for oil sprays. Tests have indicated that the fungicides Flordo and C-O-C-S (copper oxychloride sulphate) are compatible with parathion; but over extended periods, these materials tend to lower the efficacy of parathion when used in combination.

Fortunately, there are not many insects that attack camellias. Even so, space does not permit the discussion of all of them. Mention is made of a few that are really troublesome. Most of the scale insects that feed on these plants are for the most part armored. Tea scale (Fig. 1) is probably the most important pest. Although it infests only the leaves, dense populations on the undersides may bring about defoliation. Infested plants may be identified by the appearance of yellowish blotches on the upper surface of the leaves and a dense cottony mass on the undersides. In most cases populations may become severe before infestation is noted. The female scale covering is brown, somewhat boat-shaped, and about 1/20-inch long. Adult females deposit from ten to sixteen eggs, yellow in color, under the protective shell. The crawlers hatch in seven to ten days and move out over the plant. As growth progresses, they molt several times and develop a shell. Cold weather slows down activity, but hatching may occur during warm periods in the winter.

Florida red scale (Fig. 2) prefers warm, humid weather and is not likely to become important on camellias in areas where winter temperatures fall to 15 degrees F. This scale for the most part infests the foliage. The adult females are reddish brown in color, almost circular and about 1/12-inch in diameter. The body of the female, eggs and crawlers are yellow in color.

Camellia scale (Fig. 3), which infests the leaves only, is a serious pest of camellias. Dense populations may seriously injure cuttings and young plants. The shell of the adult female varies in color from light to dark brown. It resembles a tiny oyster shell, and is about 1/10-inch long. The shell covers the white to purplish sac-like body of the female and her eggs. Females deposit from 25 to 55 eggs which hatch in eleven

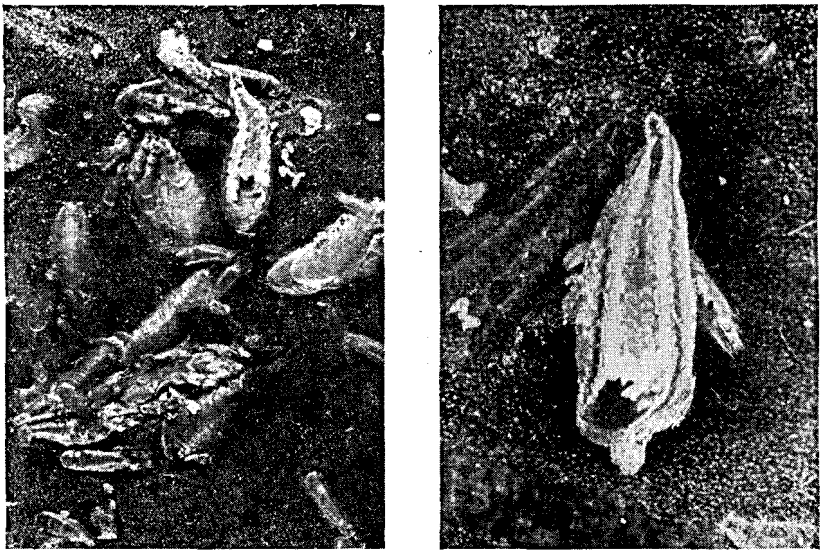

Fig. 3. Camellia scale on leaf. Enlarged ten times. Inverted shell of camellia scale showing female and eggs. Enlarged eighteen times.

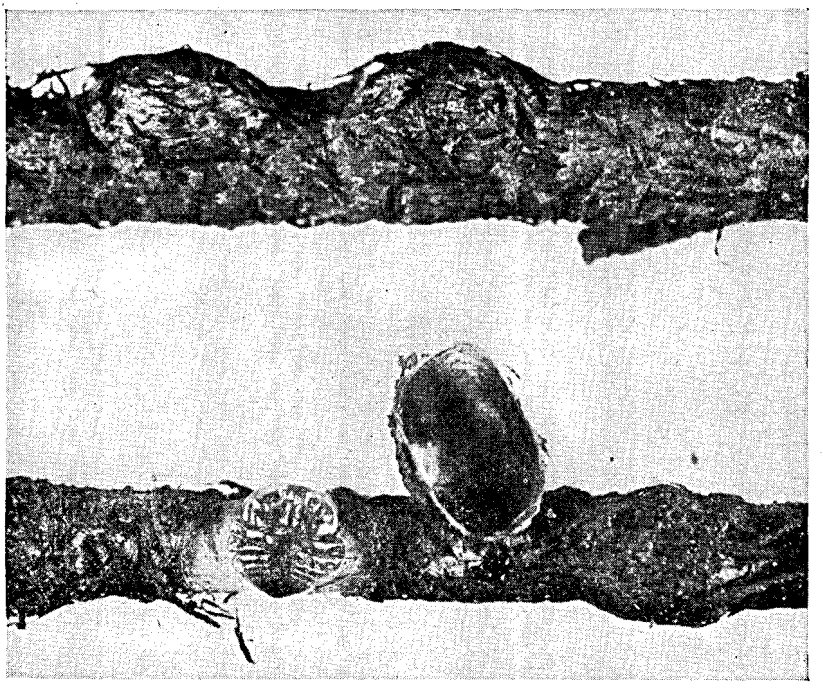

Fig. 4. Peony scale. Enlarged ten times.

to twenty-four days. Females reach maturity in thirty-five to fifty days, and the life cycle is usually completed in sixty to seventy days. Camellia scale is not as active as tea scale during winter months. Few crawlers emerge from October to March on plants growing out-of-doors.

Peony scale (Fig. 4), a pest of increasing importance on camellias in some localities, is found mainly on the wood, limbs and branches. It is inconspicuous and may be overlooked by the casual observer. The convex shells that cover the females are nearly circular in shape, are about 1/10-inch in diameter, and are essentially the color of the bark to which they are attached. Eggs are deposited under the shells in the spring, and crawlers, after hatching, move from under the shell and migrate over the plant, usually towards newer growth. They soon settle and secrete a shell. Development is slow; peony scale has only one generation and hatching is completed by the first of June along the Gulf. Scales are very susceptible to sprays for about two months after emergence from the eggs.

Infestations of chaff scale are not as common as tea or camellia scale, and it is somewhat less resistant to sprays. The shell is dark brown, thin and rather flat. That of the female may be somewhat circular to elongate and wider at one end. The shells are about 1/6-inch long.

Red mites, commonly called red spiders, are important camellia pests. They are quite small, but can be seen with the naked eye. They feed upon both surfaces of the leaves, rasping the epidermis to withdraw the plant juices. Affected leaves become gray to brown in color and appear to be dry. Once discolored, the normal green color cannot be restored. Heavy infestations may cause defoliation. Adult females are dark red, almost black in color, with spiny-looking hairs that curve backwards over their bodies. The males are smaller, redder, and somewhat more active. For the most part, red spiders are a cool-weather pest. Along the Gulf, populations begin to build up in the early fall and reach their greatest density in early spring. Growers should learn to recognize an infestation in its early stages and treat the plants before the leaves are discolored. The red spheroidal eggs are deposited on both leaf surfaces, but more are laid on the underside than on the top. The eggs hatch in four to fourteen days, depending upon the weather. The nymphs (young) are red. Maturity is reached in six or seven days. Females begin to lay eggs in one to five days after becoming adults.

Aphids (Fig. 5) are most frequent during the spring and summer months, and infestations always seem to be confined to the new growth. They suck plant juices and cause the new leaves to curl, crinkle, and become thickened and distorted. The black citrus aphid is most common in Florida. In other localities the cotton aphid, which varies in color but is usually a dark red or mahogany, and the spirea aphid, greenish in color, cause considerable injury to young foliage. All aphids secrete a sweet material, known as "honey dew," which is an excellent medium for the development of a black sooty mold fungus. Ants feed upon honey dew and, in a limited manner, are responsible for the dissemination of these pests.

Leaf-feeding beetles may cause severe injury to camellia leaves. They are chewing insects and apparently prefer to feed on new foliage. (See Fig. 6). They eat away portions of the leaves, leaving curved, elongated holes. Injury may vary from a few small holes to almost complete defoliation of some plants. Beetle injury, like that caused by red spiders, disfigures the plants and is noticeable as long as the affected leaves persist. On the Pacific Coast one species, commonly known as the strawberry root weevil, feeds upon the roots while in the grub stage, and upon the foliage when it

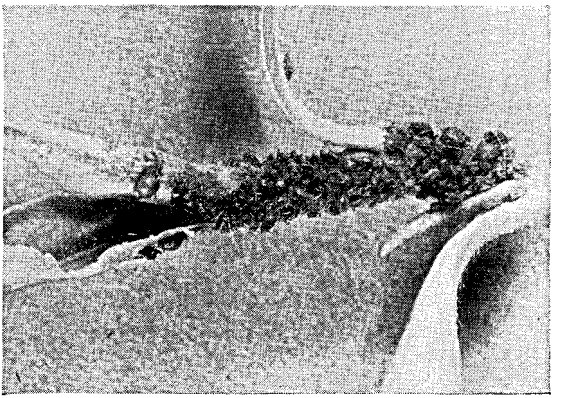

Fig. 5. Aphids on camellia shoot. Enlarged two times.

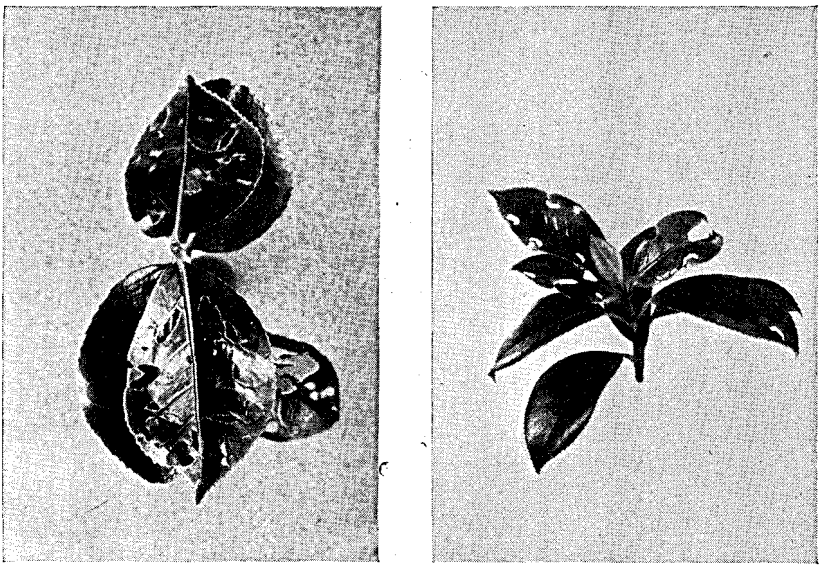

Fig. 6. Injury to camellia foliage caused by leaf-eating beetles.

becomes mature. Another one, the black vine weevil, causes severe injury to roots and foliage of plants grown in containers.

Recommendations for the control of camellia pests follow. Recommendations for the use of parathion and malathon were furnished by Dr. L. C. Kuitert, Entomologist, Florida Experiment Station, Gainesville, who has had considerable experience with these materials and their application in controlling camellia pests.

TABLE I

PARATHION AND MALATHON

Insect	*Material*	*Amount*	*Time of Application*
Camellia Scale	Parathion 15% wettable powder	2 lbs. per 100 gal. water 6 level tspns. per gal.	Any time
	Malathon 25% wettable powder	6 lbs. per 100 gal water 8 level tspns. per gal. water	
Florida Red Scale	Parathion 25% wettable powder	2 lbs. per 100 gal. water 6 level tspns. per gal.	When new growth puts out
	Malathon 15% wettable powder	6 lbs. per 100 gal water 8 level tspns. per gal. water	
Tea Scale	Parathion 15% wettable powder	2 lbs. per 100 gal. water 6 level tspns. per gal.	As scales are observed
	Malathon 25% wettable powder	6 lbs. per 100 gal water 8 level tspns. per gal. water	
Mites	Parathion 15% wettable powder	1 lb. per 100 gal. water 3 level tspns. per gal.	As mites are observed. Make second application within 13-15 days.
	Malathon 25% wettable powder	4 lbs. per 100 gal water 5 level tspns per gal water	
Aphids	Parathion 15% wettable powder	1 lb. per 100 gal. water 3 level tspns. per gal.	As observed
	Malathon 25% wettable powder	4 lbs. per 100 gal water 5 level tspns per gal water	

TABLE II

SUMMER OIL EMULSIONS (1)

(1) Such as Florida Volck.

Insect	*Material*	*Amount* (2)	*Time of Application*
Tea Scale Camellia Scale	Summer oil 1-100	3 level tblspns. per gal.	Spring, before new growth starts
Chaff Scale	Summer oil 1½-100	4½ level tblspns. per gal.	
Florida Red Scale	Summer oil 2-100	6 level tblspns. per gal.	
Peony Scale Camphor Scale	Same as above	Same as above	Last of May or first of June
Mites Red Spiders	Same as above	Same as above	In spring, and fall if necessary
Rust Mites	Sulphur dust		Summer

(2) Operator should be guided by the manufacturer's recommendations.

TABLE III

Insect	*Material*	*Amount*	*Time of Application*
Leaf Chewing Beetles	Cryolite DDT-5% Chlordane-5% Toxaphene-5%, dust	Cover both plant and mulch thoroughly	Just before new growth appears and repeat at 10-15 day intervals until growth hardens
	Toxaphene, 40% wettable powder	1 oz. to 2½ gallons of water	

Spray materials recommended for pest control are usually in the form of wettable powders and emulsions. The wettable powders form suspensions when mixed with water. They should be thoroughly mixed and continually agitated while spraying. Oil emulsions form tiny globules when mixed with water, necessitating constant agitation. When using concentrated parathion powder, thoroughly mix a small amount of the powder in a small amount of water, and add this solution to the water previously placed in the spray tank. Failure to keep any spray mixture constantly agitated, either mechanically or by hand, will bring about a separation of the materials, in which event part of the solution will be too weak to affect control and the balance will be so strong that the plants may be burned.

Either power- or hand-operated sprayers may be used. (The quart-size, flit-size hand sprayers are wholly inadequate.) Power sprayers are equipped with agitators, and are very efficient when in good operating condition. They are relatively costly. The 3-gallon knapsack and the 3-gallon pneumatic sprayer are the types most generally used by the small gardener. Neither of these sprayers is equipped with an agitator, and when this type is used it is necessary to shake the tank frequently in order to keep the spray mixture thoroughly mixed. Of equal importance is the need for frequent pumping to keep the pressure at a high and constant level. The spray should be discharged in the form of a very fine mist.

To obtain satisfactory control of armored scales, it is necessary to cover all the leaves thoroughly and systematically. As most of the scale insects are to be found

on the underside of the leaves, the need for thoroughly drenching the undersides is clearly indicated. Most of the spray should be applied with the nozzle directed upwards. The plants should be carefully examined after spraying to see that all parts have been covered.

Dusts used for the control of red mites and leaf-eating insects should be applied early in the morning or late in the evening when the wind is not blowing. A puff-type or rotary duster that will discharge a uniform cloud of dust should be used. When the dust is applied for the control of leaf-eating insects, the mulch beneath the plant, as well as the plant itself, should be thoroughly covered.

For a more detailed description of the appearance and habits of camellia pests, the reader should refer to the following articles published in past editions of the *American Camellia Yearbook*: Camellia Pests, L. L. English, 1946 edition; Leaf Beetles Attacking Camellias, A. N. Tissott and H. Harold Hume, 1948 edition; Control of Insect Pests of Camellias, L. C. Kuitert; and Insects Affecting Camellias, A. E. Morrison, 1949 edition; and Control of Insect Pests, L. C. Kuitert, 1950 edition.

LATE BLOOMING CAMELLIA PLANTS

Bernard A. Carlin, Mobile, Alabama, who has a collection of about four hundred varieties of camellias at his summer home on the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay, reports that on April 1 (!) he had flowers of fine quality on the thirty-two varieties listed below:

Beauty of Holland
Magnolia Queen
Hishi-karaito
Dainty
Woodville Red
Glen 40
Catherine Cathcart
Frizzle White
Dr. Tinsley
Blood of China
Rosea Superba
Sen. Duncan U. Fletcher
Arejishi
Mathotiana
Mrs. K. Sawada
Donckelarii
C. M. Hovey
Te Deum
Sode-gakushi (Lotus)
Kumasaka
Nagasaki
Pink Perfection
Victory White
Uncle Tom
Liberty Bell
Paulette Goddard
Eleanor Hagood
Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou
Reticulata—Captain Rawes
Ville de Nantes
Rosary
Lallarook
Margherita Coleoni
La Peppermint

NOMENCLATURAL NOTES - 4

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Florida Agricultural Experiment Station

INTRODUCTION

Blood of China and Victor Emmanuel have been applied as names to the same camellia variety during the past several years. This duplication in names for the single variety is confusing and incorrect. Much of the history of this variety is known and the facts pertaining to its nomenclature are incontestable. Proper interpretation of the nomenclatural rules for horticultural plants presents the variety in question with one

—and only one—correct name. The variety should hereafter be known and designated as Blood of China.

It is unavoidable that this interpretation of the nomenclatural rules will be challenged—both with and without basis for such argument. In an effort to avoid misunderstanding and provide the background to this decision in favor of the name Blood of China, the entire sequence of pertinent events relative to the proper naming of this variety will be considered in the following discussion.

BLOOD OF CHINA VERSUS VICTOR EMMANUEL

As Robert O. Rubel has related,[1] the original stock plant of Blood of China was acquired by the Stoutz family of Mobile as an unknown variety from the Brothers Industrial Gardens. This plant was purchased from a Brother Paulinus of the Industrial Gardens Boys' Home in 1905 by Henry Stoutz. The original source of the camellia is not definitely known.

While most varieties in the Mobile area at that time were of European origin, many of the early American varieties from the North and, possibly, locally-produced seedlings as well were available. Even some few Japanese varieties may already have been in the area. With this in mind, it becomes difficult to expect that any original name which might have existed will ever be determined for the variety at this late date. Be that as it may, the true origin and name of this variety are unknown at present.

On purchasing the plant in 1905, Mr. Stoutz presented it to his friend and business associate, L. Hammel, also of Mobile.[2] In 1923, following the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Hammel, the plant was returned to the Stoutz family. A year later Mrs. Stoutz propagated thirty cutting-grown plants from the parent. After the death of her husband in 1926 these first propagations, along with additional plants propagated in following years, were restrictively disseminated by Mrs. Stoutz throughout the 1930's.

In the meantime, R. O. Rubel had located the parent plant in Mobile; and realizing its commercial worthiness, he secured propagation wood from Mrs. Stoutz in 1929. Early in the next year Fred Rudolph of Rudolph's Ornamental Nursery—but then associated with the Southern Camellia Gardens—secured a small plant from Mrs. Stoutz. These two nurserymen appear to have been the first to obtain commercial propagation material of the Stoutz plant. The variety was released to the trade at least as early as 1934, when R. O. Rubel sold it as Lot No. 107, an unknown variety.

During the 1930's, the variety became widely disseminated in the trade through the Stoutz, Rubel and Rudolph sources and later through additional nurserymen who had obtained propagation stock from them. By 1940 the variety was well established in popularity and readily available in commercial trade channels.

The parent plant was purchased by Mrs. W. D. Bellingrath and moved to a prominent and honored position in the famous Bellingrath Gardens, a short distance southwest of Mobile. This transplantation of the original Stoutz plant took place in 1935, according to information now available. Additional plants—propagations grown by Mrs. Stoutz—were also included then and later in Bellingrath Gardens along with the original parent.

The variety remained unidentified and unnamed throughout most of this period in its history. It wasn't until 1936 that a name, as such, was applied to the parent plant. At that time the variety was identified as "Victor Emmanuel" by Paul Thublin, an old French gardener and employee of Bellingrath Gardens. A. A. Hunt, who had

[1] *See page* 239, 1952 *American Camellia Yearbook.*

[2] *The author is indebted to Annie E. Stoutz—the Mrs. Stoutz of this story—for providing details on the early history of her plant.*

Fig. 7. VITTORIO EMANUELE II

been formerly associated with E. A. McIlhenny in Louisiana, was then on the Bellingrath Gardens' staff and present when the Stoutz plant was identified as "Victor Emmanuel" by the gardener. This identification—claimed to be based on a familiarity with the true Victor Emmanuel—was contested by Mr. Hunt.[3] In spite of this,

[3] *See pages* 153-154, 1950 *American Camellia Yearbook.*

the name stuck with the plant at Bellingrath, and later when the variety was introduced by nurserymen, the name Victor Emmanuel was applied.

Records currently available show that T. Kiyono, then owner of Kiyono Nurseries at Semmes, Alabama, was the first nurseryman to list and describe the variety by the Victor Emmanuel designation. This publication was in his 1938-39 catalogue. The variety was rapidly disseminated under this name and within the next few years was well known in the trade as Victor Emmanuel. In G. G. Gerbing's 1938-39 catalogue the variety appeared as Victor Emanuel 2nd (Blood of China); later publication of the name by nurserymen resulted in further and almost complete spelling corruption.

The 1936 identification of the Stoutz plant did not remain publicly unchallenged —and rightly so! In May of 1938, R. O. Rubel published a 4-page brochure in which was presented what he termed "unimpeachable evidence" that the Stoutz plant had been incorrectly identified. He maintained—as had Mr. Hunt—that this variety was not the true Victor Emmanuel of the old European literature. With the presentation of his proof—and proof it is—an entirely new name was applied as a tentative designation until such time that the original name, if one ever existed, might be determined. Since the variety in question was not the true Victor Emmanuel and this name was thereby unavailable for use because of prior application to the European variety, Mr. Rubel's publication of an acceptable name for the Stoutz plant was entirely valid and ethical. The name he applied was Blood of China.

Reference to the flower illustrated in Figure 7 and that shown facing page 187 in the 1949 *American Camellia Yearbook* is ample evidence of the misidentification made by Paul Thublin and later followed—even compounded—by many nurserymen. The name Blood of China, as applied to the Stoutz plant by R. O. Rubel, stands as the correct name from all evidence now available.

With the Stoutz plant correctly named as Blood of China, what of the name Victor Emmanuel?

VITTORIO EMANUELE II

In 1867 one of the early Belgian horticultural publications, *L'Illustration Horticole,* Volume XIV, produced on Plate 533 a beautiful colored illustration of an Italian camellia seedling identified as Vittorio Emmanuele II. A brief discussion and description of the variety accompanied the plate on a facing page. It was there stated that this camellia had been sent to the Ambroise Verschaffelt establishment in Belgium by a Mr. Palazzi, an amateur and correspondent, from Venice, Italy. This name is encountered elsewhere in the literature as Messrs. Pallazi, of Venice.

Victor Emmanuel II (1820-1878), as the name is spelled in English, was Duke of Savoy, King of Sardinia and, in 1861, the first King of Italy. It was mainly through his efforts that Italy was finally unified into a single political entity. He spelled his name Vittorio Emanuele II, in the accepted Italian fashion.

In the years following its introduction to Western Europe, this variety was subjected to some spelling variation in name by most of the prominent nurserymen of that era. According to records available, contemporary European listings consist of those of Guichard Sœurs, in France, and Victor de Bisschop, in Belgium; both of these firms carry the variety as Victor Emmanuel II.

While it is entirely possible that early American nurserymen may have imported this variety from Europe shortly before and after the turn of the century, information now on hand gives evidence of only four domestic importations. All of these originated from Guichard Sœurs and entered under the name of Victor Emmanuel II. The current status of these introductions is known by the writer only in regard to the second and third importations. This variety was imported by E. A. McIlhenny of Avery Island, Louisiana, in 1931 and again in 1933; he catalogued the variety in 1935 and later

issues as Victor Emmanuel II. Two years after the first listing, Mr. McIlhenny catalogued both Victor Emmanuel and Victor Emmanuel II. What he termed Victor Emmanuel was the solid rose-red sport of Victor Emmanuel II, which he had selected as a variation produced on an imported plant of the parent variety. This same listing was repeated in his 1941 catalogue.

In 1949 the nomenclature involving this name became even more confused when the rose-red sport designated as Victor Emmanuel by Mr. McIlhenny was listed in *The Camellia—Its Culture and Nomenclature* as Victor Emmanuel I and Victor Emmanuel II was referred as a synonym to Blood of China, or what also had been known widely in earlier years as simply Victor Emmanuel. Then, in the 1951 revised edition of this same publication the varieties in question were listed as follows: Victor Emmanuel I (Blood of China), with reference to what has been known as Victor Emmanuel or Blood of China—no mention was made to clarify the Victor Emmanuel I reference in the 1949 edition; Victor Emmanuel II, with reference to the true, European variety instead of to Victor Emmanuel or Blood of China as in the former edition; Blood of China (Victor Emmanuel), without reference to the listing elsewhere of Victor Emmanuel I as a synonym. All this and there was still another variety to be accounted for in the group—the rose-red sport of the true Victor Emmanuel II, which had been designated as Victor Emmanuel by Mr. McIlhenny and Victor Emmanuel I in the earlier edition of this publication.

Actually, there is only one variety properly entitled to the name Victor Emmanuel II, which is correctly spelled Vittorio Emanuele II. The man to whom the variety was dedicated was the only member of the Italian peerage bearing this name that has been so honored. All other forms of the name encountered in camellia nomenclature have been nothing more than corrupted versions of the intended original—Vittorio Emanuele II.

This group of varieties does contain, however, one for which a valid name has not been published. The rose-red sport of Vittorio Emanuele II was designated Victor Emmanuel by Mr. McIlhenny in 1937. The name Victor Emmanuel was not available for application to the variety because of prior use. Therefore, in the interest of clarification and the necessity to publish an acceptable name for this sport—and one that identifies and honors its place of origin—the name Avery Island is hereby proposed.

SUMMARY

In spite of the myriad name corruptions and confusing applications that have been associated with the camellias treated in the above discussion, there are only three varieties and their respective, correct names to be considered here.

Blood of China: This is the variety originating from the Stoutz plant. It was misidentified as Victor Emmanuel and later incorrectly designated as Victor Emmanuel I and Victor Emmanuel II. Blood of China is a spreading grower that produces large, incompletely double, dark salmon-red flowers late in the season.

Vittorio Emanuele II: This is the "true Victor Emmanuel"; other incorrect references have included Victor Emmanuel, "Victor Emmanuel of the House of Savoy," Victor Emmanuel I and Victor Emmanuel II. Vittorio Emanuele II is an upright grower that produces medium to large, completely double, flesh-colored flowers with rose undertones and occasional red stripes, and blooms at midseason. While the flowers of this variety have been reported as being typically imbricated throughout, many of them contain a rather large, pincushion-like center of compact petaloids.

Avery Island: This is the rose-red sport of Vittorio Emanuele II. It has been improperly designated as Victor Emmanuel and Victor Emmanuel I. Avery Island is the name newly proposed here for the variety. With the exception of its rose-red flowers, Avery Island is identical to its parent variety, Vittorio Emanuele II.

THE COVER

In past years most of us in America have known the cover camellia as Laurel Leaf. This name—local in origin—was apparently first applied to the variety by the late Mary Swords Debaillon in reference to the laurel-like foliage of an old, unknown specimen in Louisiana. E. A. McIlhenny and, later, other nurserymen disseminated the variety under this name.

The same variety was later found among European importations in America under the names of Lallarook and Il Tramonto. Continental nurserymen list these as distinct varieties; but to date imported plants of Lallarook and Il Tramonto have been inseparable. Since another similar variety has been in the trade under the name of Il Tramonto for several years, the Lallarook name was given priority—in spite of the fact that only inadequate and unconvincing records remain currently extant for the name.

Another synonym that has been widely applied in the trade is known to be completely in error. What we now refer to as Lallarook has also been listed as Contessa Lavinia Maggi. This latter name was applied in the old literature to a variety—still known in Europe—possessing quite dissimilar foliage and a flower of white ground, flecked and striped with red. The use of Contessa Lavinia Maggi as a synonym for Lallarook (Laurel Leaf) is in error and should be discontinued.

Reference to Plate IV, facing page 82, in the 1952 Yearbook will provide those interested with another color illustration of the variety. It will be noted that these two plates appear to illustrate distinct and separable varieties—*they do not,* in so far as is presently understood. Flowers of either type, the incurved-petal type as shown on the Quarterly or the recurved-petal type as shown in the Yearbook, are produced by the same plant on many occasions. The variation in flower form, or rather petal conformation, seems to be an expression of environmental or physiological effects.

Even with its muddled nomenclatural background, Lallarook has continued in favor and remains among the leading varieties in this country.

THE LIBRARY TABLE

BOOK REVIEWS

Once again a camellia publication of exceptional quality has come to us from Australia—"Camellia Trail," by Prof. E. G. Waterhouse, with color plates by Paul Jones, and published this past November by Ure Smith Pty. Ltd. of Sydney.

"Camellia Trail" is a worthy—even superior—supplemental companion to Prof. Waterhouse's earlier work, "Camellia Quest," published in 1947. His former book dealt in a thoroughly admirable fashion with Australian camellias alone; "Camellia Trail" deals equally well with camellias and their nomenclature on a wider scope. As prefaced by the author, " 'Camellia Trail'—essentially a work of research—discusses camellia nomenclature, reports further identifications, gives some account of recent Australian varieties, discusses camellia 'sports,' and publishes twenty-one color plates . . . (that) show a total of twenty-seven varieties . . . . "

Especially noteworthy is the attention given by the author in both text and selection of illustrative material to the subject of camellia sports and their nomenclature.

"Camellia Trail" will find its widest appreciation among those with particular interest in the nomenclature of camellia varieties and their reproduction in color. The color plates are—in the reviewer's opinion—without equal.

The author, illustrator and publishers are to be jointly congratulated on the production of this truly fine book. We look forward with eagerness to the next one—for as Prof. Waterhouse has stated, "in this immense field (of camellia nomenclature) there are still many trails to be followed . . . . "

The format of the book is 10 x 13 inches, with 44 pages of text and 21 pages of color plates. It is attractively bound in green linen with gold-blocked lettering and wrapped in color-plate dust jacket with celluloid outer cover. The edition is limited to one thousand autographed, numbered copies.

Arangements have been made by the author and publishers with Ralph S. Peer for handling the release of this book in America. It is available at the postpaid price of $24.02 a copy and can be obtained by contacting Mr. Peer at 8159 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles 46, California. Copies may also be obtained through the Secretary of the American Camellia Society, Gainesville, Florida.—A.G.

The fourth, 1952, edition of the "American Camellia Catalog" has been recently published and distributed to subscribers of date. This 1952 Edition of the "American Camellia Catalog" provides a further supplement to the cataloguing of worthy camellia varieties in America.

Following the very acceptable pattern established in earlier editions, the fourth supplement includes a total of 106 newly-treated varieties. Twelve hand-colored, lithographed illustrations accompany the issue; the remaining twelve prints are to be supplied later in the year.

Since format details have been presented in former reviews of the preceding editions, these are available for reference and need not be described here.

As in the earlier editions, the variety treatments are completely informative and present a valuable record of the names, synonyms, description, history and general remarks for the respective varieties. The color prints are for the most part very well done and add to the publication, both æsthetically and factually. A further feature of this fourth edition is the 24-page, extensive classification index in which camellia varieties are systematized on the basis of (1) flower color, (2) flower form, and (3) flowering season. This is indeed a useful and helpful classified list of varieties.

The "American Camellia Catalog" is the work of R. P. Erdman, Albert Fendig and Athos Menaboni. These authors have immeasurably added to our camellia literature in publishing these yearly installments of a reference compendium for camellia varieties. They have given notice in their preface to the 1952 Edition that they now expect to cease publication of the "American Camellia Catalog" with the 1953 issue, as the fifth supplement will have resulted in a coverage of the majority of the better camellias. It is to be hoped that their contributions may continue—through other media, if necessary.

Each issue of the "American Camellia Catalog" is limited to one thousand copies. They are available to non-subscribers as well, while the supply lasts. This publication is highly recommended for all serious camellians.

Copies of the "American Camellia Catalog" may be obtained for $15.00, postpaid, from the following address: American Camellia Catalog, Route 2, Box 335, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Georgia.—A.G.

The 1952-53 Edition of "Camellias as a Hobby" has recently been published by the Oregon Camellia Society. It is the fourth revision of this booklet—a publication that has become widely recognized and appreciated over the past several years. The

1952-1953 Edition is a complete revision, with the well-known and capable Andrew F. Sears serving as Editor.

"Camellias as a Hobby" is a compilation of articles contributed by various authors on all the major phases of camellia interest. Subject matter includes the history of the Oregon Camellia Society and history of Oregon camellias; general, outdoor and greenhouse culture; landscaping; container culture; propagation; photography; corsages and arrangements; and a final word on the advantages of membership in the camellia societies.

Thirteen varieties are illustrated in color; in addition, the booklet is generously supplied with black-and-white illustrative material throughout. The color prints and some of the black-and-whites have been reprinted from "Camellias Illustrated."

This completely revised, new "Camellias as a Hobby" is published by the Oregon Camellia Society in the "hope that . . . (it) will be of interest and help to the amateur as well as the experienced grower of camellias . . . this booklet has been especially prepared for the use of those who wish to raise camellias as a hobby."

The format is 6 x 9 inches, with sixty-four pages and over forty illustrations. "Camellias as a Hobby" is attractively encased in a colorful stiff-paper cover. This publication is available for $1.05 a copy from the Oregon Camellia Society, Box 502, Portland 7, Oregon.—A.G.

A revised edition of H. Harold Hume's "Azaleas and Camellias" has been released by the publishers this month. The popularity of the original edition is evidenced by the fact that it was reprinted thirteen times between the date of issue, 1931, and 1950.

In the new edition the author discusses a wide range of factors that have a direct bearing on these interesting plants. Separate chapters are devoted to varieties, cultural range, propagation, fertilization, soils, landscaping, culture, and control of insects and diseases. The book is illustrated with one color plate and several black-and-white prints.

The revised edition should be welcomed by camellia growers, especially those who are just beginning their collections and are in need of authoritative information pertaining to the culture of these plants. Copies may be obtained from The MacMillan Company, New York, at $2.50 per copy.—A.C.B.

We have requests for copies of the 1946, 1947 and 1951 Yearbooks, which are out of print. Anyone who wishes to dispose of their copies is requested to communicate with SAM P. HARN, SECRETARY—BOX 2398, UNIVERSITY STATION, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, *stating price.*

Copies of the 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1952 editions are still available at $3 each.

If your dealer can't supply you send $1 for 1 lb. can postpaid. Makes 100 gallons
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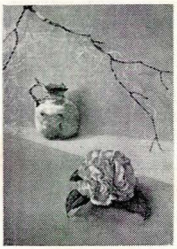

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