

# AMERICAN CAMELLIA *Quarterly*

VOLUME 9 • NUMBER 2

APRIL, 1954



CAMELLIA JAPONICA • TRICOLOR (SIEBOLD)

# **American Camellia Quarterly, Volume 9 - Number 2, April 1954**

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# American Camellia Quarterly

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APRIL, 1954

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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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## REQUIRED READING FOR FORGETFUL MEMBERS

Those of you who have not renewed your memberships for 1954 will receive the April Quarterly with our compliments. Actually, the By-laws require that you are considered delinquent as of March 1. This must also serve as a final reminder that dues have not been paid. This must, of necessity, be the last publication we can send you unless your membership is renewed. If this notice applies to you, there will be enclosed in the Quarterly a handy renewal blank. Do not delay—fill this out and return it with your payment promptly. If your dues have been paid within the last few days, please disregard this reminder.

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## THE 1954 ANNUAL MEETING

Charleston is at any time a city of infinite charm. To a camellia grower it has an especial attraction when flowers are at their peak of perfection in her famous gardens, and in 1954 the Annual Convention of the American Camellia Society added even an extra special interest. This meeting, held January 28-31, attracted hundreds of members from all parts of the country for one of the best conventions in the history of the Society.

On the opening day, the Francis Marion Hotel was a busy place and all conversation in the lobby seemed to be on the subject of camellias. Friendships of other years were being renewed and new friends were being made. New varieties of camellias were being described in glowing terms and rash promises of scions of "hot numbers" were a dime a dozen.

After registration, the first event was a fellowship reception at the cocktail hour on Thursday evening. This was followed by late dinner at various famous dining spots of Charleston.

A feature of Friday morning was a tour of two of the famous gardens on the Ashley River, near Charleston—Magnolia and Middleton. These gardens are world famous as beauty spots and this tour was a special treat to those who love camellias, particularly when framed in a beautiful setting. Enroute, a visit was made to historic St. Andrews Church of which the Reverend John Grimke-Drayton, founder of Magnolia-on-the-Ashley, was rector. At Magnolia, C. Norwood Hastie, Jr., representing the eighth generation of the founder of the Gardens, and present owner, greeted the visitors and conducted them on a tour of the property. Middleton Place is known as the site of the first formal camellia gardens in America. It is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pringle Smith. The tour was made in large and comfortable busses provided for the occasion. This form of transportation has become a regular and popular feature of the A. C. S. Convention. It affords opportunities for members to become acquainted with each other and is much to be preferred over small groups in cars.

The afternoon program consisted of a membership gathering in the convention room at the hotel. Dr. W. C. Barnes presented an interesting and informative discussion on fertilization. Dr. D. L. Gill discussed dieback and other disease problems. Dr. Frank A. Haasis presented a discussion of camellia flower blight with a progress report on his work towards control. The final feature of this meeting was the camellia forum where members propound all sorts of questions to a panel of experts. This annual feature is always a lively event, with questions of much interest getting the attention of a dozen or more people who can speak with authority.

Friday evening featured an entertainment program and general get-together in

the Gold Room of the Francis Marion Hotel. Members again enjoyed the opportunity of visiting with friends while partaking of delightful refreshments.

Saturday morning again found the conventioners boarding busses for a guided Grey Line tour of historical and scenic points of interest in the city of Charleston. This trip is one that will be long remembered. Well-informed guides showed historic Charleston to its best advantage while pointing out famous homes, beautiful gardens, and other interesting landmarks. Opportunity was afforded for stops at three of the famous churches as well as the Dock Street Theatre.

The event of Saturday afternoon was the Annual Camellia Show of the Garden Club of Charleston held in the Agricultural Building in the Johnson Hagood Stadium. The Charleston show is always one of the important camellia events of the country. The 1954 show was certainly an outstanding affair. Thousands of lovely flowers were shown and the hall was thronged with visitors enjoying the horticultural exhibits, arrangements, and displays from famous nurseries. A magnificent bloom of the variety Jessie Katz was adjudged the "Best Flower in Show." A seedling bloom, Mrs. D. W. Davis, from the Davis Nursery at Seffner, Florida, won the seedling award.

Saturday evening marked the official close of the Convention with the Annual Banquet of the American Camellia Society. Wm. D. Schwartz presided as toastmaster. Samuel G. Stoney of the Department of English at the College of Charleston gave the principal address. His subject was an account of the "Lost Gardens" near Charleston. Dr. Stoney has done much research work and has located many gardens, now extinct, which flourished in earlier days. The banquet also serves as the official Annual Meeting of the Society at which time newly elected Officers and Directors are presented, awards and honors are conferred, and the next convention city is announced. Information regarding these announcements will be found elsewhere in this Quarterly.

A story of the Ninth Annual Convention would not be complete unless a few more items were added, even at the peril of boring the reader. Registration booklets also included a ticket to visit Pierates Cruze Gardens whenever time was available. Most members took advantage of the opportunity to visit this place of charm and beauty during their stay in Charleston. Mrs. Dana Osgood, the owner, greeted visitors with a warm welcome. Mr. A. E. Macker, Superintendent and Manager of the Gardens, also acted as host and made visitors feel welcome while touring the gardens.

Another interesting feature was the display of camellia paintings in the lobby of the convention hotel through the courtesy of Lila Moore Keen. A number of original paintings were shown and excellent reproductions were available for purchase by visitors.

Sunday morning, farewells were in order except for those who remained for the meeting of the South Carolina Camellia Society, or who wished to extend their stay for a more leisurely visit to points of interest and other camellia gardens.

A good convention does not just happen. When the schedule runs smoothly with no apparent effort, one may be sure that it is the result of much work and careful planning. The Men's Camellia Society of Charleston County, as the host club, is due sincere thanks for providing a delightful occasion. Particular appreciation should be extended to Bill Schwartz, who was Convention Chairman, and to Charles C. Funderburk, the Club President. No doubt a great many members assisted these two gentlemen who would be the first to say that "eternal teamwork of all members is what makes a convention a success."

## GOVERNING BOARD MEETS

While attending an Annual Convention of the American Camellia Society the general membership has a certain amount of free time for informal visits and talks with friends, but the Officers and Directors of the Society must spend much of this free time attending to the business of the organization. Under the provisions of the revised By-laws it is the duty of the Directors to elect Officers of the Society and to fill such vacancies as may occur between elections, while the members of the Governing Board (composed of Directors and Officers) shall transact all the business of the Society and consider and decide all questions of policy. This is a report of matters of interest that were discussed and acted upon during the several meetings of the Board.

### OFFICERS AND NEW DIRECTORS

The Board of Governors received the report of the Elections Committee giving the results of elections held for Directors from the Pacific Coast Territory. The following were elected by the members residing in that Territory for a term of three years:

#### DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE

Dr. Lloyd J. Taylor, Pasadena, California  
William E. Woodroof, Sherman Oaks, California

#### STATE DIRECTORS

Mrs. O. B. Thorgrimson, Seattle, Washington  
Morrie L. Sharp, Portland, Oregon  
Ralph S. Peer, Los Angeles, California

(Note: In 1955, Directors will be elected from the Atlantic Coast Territory; in 1956, the Gulf Coast Territory elects Directors.)

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### AWARDS AND HONORS

The Governing Board elected Dr. Denzell L. Gill, Pathologist, Division of Ornamental-Plant Crops and Diseases, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tifton, Georgia, as a Fellow of the American Camellia Society in recognition of his outstanding work with the genus Camellia. Dr. Gill joins a distinguished list of Fellows elected in

previous years who are: James Bonner, Walter E. Lammerts, Ira S. Nelson, A. G. Plakidas, James Stokes and William E. Woodroof.

The Governing Board also authorized the presentation of awards of honor, in the form of bronze plaques, to Arthur W. Solomon, Savannah, Georgia, and K. Sawada, Crichton Station, Mobile, Alabama, in recognition of their distinguished services to the American Camellia Society. The award was made to Judge Solomon at the annual banquet on Saturday evening. To the great regret of everyone present, it was not possible to present the plaque to Mr. Sawada in person, as he was confined to his home by illness. President Seibels, in the name of the Society, sent a telegram to Mr. Sawada advising him of the award and expressing hopes for his speedy recovery. Others who have received bronze plaques in the past are Dr. H. Harold Hume and Roy J. Wilmot, of Gainesville, Florida.

### CLUB PROGRAMS

An important project was begun when the Board decided to prepare and make available for distribution to local camellia clubs a series of programs dealing with different phases of camellia culture, as well as a library of colored slides for program use. C. Norwood Hastie, Jr., Director from South Carolina, first suggested this idea at one of the earlier meetings, at which time it was agreed to pursue the matter when sufficient funds were available. At Charleston President Seibels appointed a committee, with Mr. Hastie as Chairman, to carry out this important work. We can report at this time that this committee has already been quite active and more details of plans will be found elsewhere in this Quarterly.

### CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

The Committee on Camellia Nomenclature, with Mr. D. C. Strother as Chairman, held important meetings during the Convention. The committee report presented to the Board of Governors was comprehensive and should be of much value in straightening out nomenclatural problems and, particularly, in avoiding confusion in the future. A full report from this committee will be published in the 1954 *American Camellia Yearbook*. One suggestion of the committee, towards which future plans will be directed, is the preparation of a correct varietal list for use in shows and finally, when funds are available, an official publication by the Society of a nomenclature booklet.

### CONVENTION CITIES

#### Macon in 1955 — Pasadena in 1956

The Governing Board selected Macon, Georgia, as the convention city for its tenth Annual Meeting in 1955. It is quite fitting for this meeting to be held in Macon where the Society was founded in 1945 by a group of camellia enthusiasts who convened for the organizational meeting.

The convention for 1956 was voted to be held in the Los Angeles area of Southern California. The invitation to meet on the West Coast has been extended and renewed for several years. All the Camellia Societies of Southern California have formed a central committee known as the Southern California Camellia Council, with Ralph S. Peer as Chairman, to act as hosts. Plans are already under way to make this a great convention.

Many other matters were discussed by the Board which need not be reported at this time. This includes reports from the Secretary of Society affairs, the financial report from the Treasurer, contract for publication of the Yearbook and other routine matters.



#### CAMELLIA PERSONALITIES

T. J. SMITH, McRae, Georgia—Charter Member, Life Member, and Treasurer of the American Camellia Society.

## CLUB PROGRAMS

Members of the Governing Board acted favorably on the suggestion made some-time ago by C. Norwood Hastie, Jr., and others that the Society interest itself in the task of providing material that would be helpful to program chairmen of local clubs in putting on interesting programs. Mr. Hastie, State Director for South Carolina, was appointed Chairman of a Program Committee. The sum of \$400.00 was allocated for the use of this committee.

Mr. Hastie and his committee members are busily engaged in this project, but it is too early to make any definite announcement of their plans. This will be done in one of the forthcoming issues of the American Camellia Quarterly.

It can be stated at this time, however, that it is the intention of the members for the committee to provide a library of colored slides for the use of local program committees. It is their hope to obtain sets of at least fifty slides of outstanding varieties of camellias from each of the Territories into which the Society is divided. The slides selected will be camellias, either seedlings or sports, of outstanding quality that have been developed in each Territory, and of popular varieties that grow satisfactorily in the several areas.

This feature of the Program Committee must of necessity be in the nature of a self-aid project. Members of the committee must look to nurserymen and private growers to furnish the colored slides. Donors of the slides selected will benefit by the publicity that will result from the showing of the blooms in club programs all over the country. The Society at large will benefit by this interest in the affairs of local clubs.

Members of the Society who have in their possession colored slides of outstanding varieties of new camellias, or of excellent specimens of popular varieties that grow exceptionally well throughout their several areas, are urged to send them to Mr. Hastie. In the letter of transmittal donors should give full and complete descriptions of the varieties, characteristics and origin. It should be understood that not all the slides sent to Mr. Hastie's committee will be accepted for use. It is the intent of the Governing Board to provide a library of slides of outstanding varieties, new or old, that will reflect credit on the American Camellia Society and its members. The Committee, therefore, will be most critical in the selection of slides sent to them.

In addition to the slides illustrating varieties, the Committee plans to provide sets pertaining to the culture of camellias, accompanied by lectures on the various phases of this activity prepared by competent authorities.

The slides, together with the covering letters, should be sent to Mr. C. Norwood Hastie, Jr., Route 2, Johns Island, South Carolina.

## NEW CHAIRMAN OF ARRANGEMENT CONTEST COMMITTEE

Members of the American Camellia Society who have participated in the Society's Annual Arrangement Contest, or who are interested in this feature, will learn with regret of the resignation of Mrs. Wm. T. Wood as Chairman of the Contest Committee. Calder W. Seibels, President of the Society, has reluctantly acceded to Mrs. Wood's urgent request that she be relieved of this responsibility. He has appointed Mrs. O. Jack Bryant, 225 Carolina Street, Orangeburg, South Carolina, as successor to Mrs. Wood.

Mrs. Wood has served faithfully and effectively as Chairman of the Arrangement

Contest Committee since this feature of the Society's activities was inaugurated. For more than a year she has felt that this responsibility, with its attendant work and worry, was more than she should undertake. She will, of course, carry through with the details of the 1953-54 Contest. Certainly, the Society owes Marie Wood a debt of gratitude for her interest as well as for the outstanding success that she has achieved.

Mrs. Bryant is a well-known authority on arrangements and is fully qualified to discharge the responsibilities of her office with credit. She is President of the Garden Club of South Carolina. In this capacity she will be the official hostess for the National Council of State Garden Clubs at the meeting of this group to be held at Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, April 4-8. Mrs. Bryant is Treasurer of the South Atlantic Region of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, and a member of the nationally accredited Judges Club of South Carolina.

This notice of the appointment of a new Arrangement Contest Chairman is given at this time so that members who are interested in the Contest for 1954-55 may direct their correspondence to the new official in charge. The Classes for the next Contest, together with the rules and regulations that will govern it, will be announced in a later issue of the Quarterly.

## CAN YOU TOP THIS?



The following question from James L. Crump, Holly Bluff Gardens, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, is printed apart from the usual run of questions and answers. The reason for this arrangement is obvious.

Question—"What is the largest known number of flowers at one time on a camellia bush?"

Mr. Crump offers this explanation for the question:

"The reason I am asking this is that we have a Shell Pink (name used locally) which we have been watching over a period of years that is about 18 or 20 years old. It is ten feet high, and at present (February 1, 1954) it has 1,114 blooms and still has a great many buds. It has been blooming several weeks. Enclosed is a photograph of this plant."

The photograph mentioned in Mr. Crump's letter appears on this page.

## A CONVERT IS MADE

At the risk of encouraging warfare (interstate as well as domestic) we are reprinting an announcement of the Shreveport Camellia Show by Larry Ronson that appeared in his column "Previews and Reviews" in a Shreveport, Louisiana, newspaper on February 24, 1954. Perhaps some day we will be furnished with a photograph of Mr. Ronson, with a 300-pound camellia on his back, running to a bomb shelter to avoid an attack by irate lady camellia growers armed with garden spades and pruning shears, or from a shower of die-back bombs dropped from invaders from Texas.—Ed.

If you see large stalwart men running around this weekend with frail camellias cupped in their hands, don't whistle at them. They are part of the thousands of men who are all excited this week about the third annual Camellia Show sponsored by the Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport.

Undoubtedly there will be many entries this year from Texas camellia fanciers, but you'll notice a sort of crestfallen look quite unlike a Texan. The reason is that the Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport is the largest individual camellia club in the world, and any Texan is upset at having to admit that some alien state can honestly contend to having the largest of anything.

Not only do we have the largest men's camellia club in the world right here in Shreveport, but the show sponsored by the club is the largest in the United States. This statistic is enough to make any Texas camellia droop its lovely petals in shame.

The figures supplied in connection with the attendance and the number of blooms to be entered seem astronomical, but they come from men of good repute and are undoubtedly true. Last year this show attracted some 50,000 people and there were about 10,000 blooms entered.

As you can see, this is no small gathering with just a few men comparing camellias. This is a tremendous production that requires months of preparation, and a tremendous amount of time from those in charge.

The curious thing to me is just what there is about a camellia that makes men favor them to a point of becoming almost fanatical. And although I've asked a number of the leading camellia growers, I still haven't come up with an answer.

I went so far as to look up the meaning of the word "Camellia" but the dictionary failed to offer a clue as to the masculine appeal of these flowers. Camellias are defined as being a native plant of Asia named after a G. J. Kamel who was a Moravian Jesuit missionary.

When I asked a number of the members why this was a men's club and women were excluded, they offered a number of very standard reasons but requested that I not quote them. Some referred to the difficulty of transplanting, which at times involves moving a 300-pound bush from one spot to another. Others spoke of the delicate care required in grafting from one bush to another, and seemed to feel that women just weren't up to this sort of thing.

But these are purely surface reasons, and I am certain that some psychologist could supply the real reason. However, in view of the calibre and unquestioned masculinity of those involved, I am ready to admit that it is a very normal impulse. As a matter of fact, after talking to just a few of the members of the club, I feel a little abnormal in not having a single camellia bush in my yard.

But it's going to take some doing to get me to plant a camellia bush. Not that I have anything against the flower, but rather because it will tear down my current defense against working in the yard on a Sunday when I should be on the golf course.

I am certain that the moment I plant a camellia bush, my wife will advise me

that the care of the yard is mine, and that some of the top men in the city spend their time taking care of their camellias, and why can't you do the same thing, you're no busier than they are, and they don't think that taking care of flowers is a woman's work and . . . .

However, I'm going to take a chance and go to the Camellia Show, knowing full well that the persuasive powers of the enthusiasts might wind me up as a Sunday garden worker.

But if I do give in to the point of planting one bush I can assure you that there will be no transplanting once the bush is down. This matter of digging up a 300-pound bush just to move it somewhere else in the yard is all right for the charter members of the club, but my aching back just won't take it.

And as for grafting flowers, I'm against graft of any kind and don't intend to get involved.

But I'll be at the State Exhibit Building this Saturday at 3 P.M. when the show opens. Incidentally, the show continues through to 9 P.M. Saturday night and then re-opens on Sunday at 10 A.M. and closes at 6 P.M. Sunday evening. Admission is free and everyone is invited.

And if the attendance figures continue to increase as they have in the past years, it looks as though everyone will be there, too.

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## VARIETY REGISTRATIONS

Beginning with the October, 1948, Quarterly, the Editor has published from time to time names and descriptions of new varieties of camellias that have been registered by the American Camellia Society. This fragmentary method of presentation is not a satisfactory procedure. Members of the Society who may desire to refer to a particular variety must search through a half dozen or more issues of the Quarterly to find the information they need.

It has been decided to discontinue this practice, after this issue, and in lieu thereof publish the entire list of varieties registered to date in the 1954 Yearbook. Annual additions to the list will appear in subsequent editions. This will provide a permanent and readily available reference to this important feature of the Society's activities.

No. 157. HARRY D. WILSON: A 10-year-old seedling of Lady Vansittart and unknown male parent, originated by Mrs. Bolivar Kemp, Jr., Amite, Louisiana. This plant bloomed for the first time in 1951, and was introduced to the trade in February, 1953. Plant growth—upright and rapid. Flower buds—long and deep rose in color. Flower—incomplete double, similar to Elegans. Color of flower—purplish rose. Size of flower—5 to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. No. of petals—19 to 21. Flowering season—midseason.

No. 158. ATOMIC RED: A 9-year-old seedling of unknown parentage, originated and propagated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia. This plant bloomed for the first time in 1950. Plant growth—open and slow. Leaves—small, narrow, dark-green in color. Flower-buds—round, brilliant red in color. Flower—semi-double, similar to Donckelarii. Color of flower—brilliant red. Size of flower—4 to 6 inches. Flowering season—midseason.

No. 159. KING COTTON: A 9-year-old seedling of unknown parentage, orig-

inated and propagated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia. This plant flowered for the first time in 1949. Plant growth—average and compact. Leaves—small to medium in size, dark green in color. Flower buds—long and white in color. Flower—incomplete double with small petaloids three rows of petals with a powder-puff of very compact petaloids sticking up in the middle of flower. Color of flower—white. Size— $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches. Number of petals—25. Flowering season—early.

No. 160: RED WINGS: A 12-year-old seedling of unknown parentage originated and propagated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia. This plant flowered for the first time in 1949. Plant growth—average and compact. Leaves—pointed, dark green in color. Flower buds—oval, red in color. Flowers—semi-double, similar to Ville de Nantes. Several rabbit ears in the center of the flower give it a winged effect. Color of flower—red. Size— $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches. Number of petals—22. Flowering season—mid-season.

No. 161. SNOW PRINCESS: A 7-year-old seedling of unknown parentage originated and propagated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia. This plant flowered for the first time in 1949 and was introduced to the trade in 1950. Plant growth—upright, rapid, and compact. Leaves—rather small, dark green in color. Flower buds—oval, white in color. Flowers—white,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 inches in size. Number of petals—40 plus. The flowers open like Alba Plena, but the petals do not lay back. Stamens may show late in the season.

No. 162. PINK LASSIE (Sasanqua): A 12-year-old seedling of unknown parentage originated and propagated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia. This plant flowered for the first time in 1949. Plant growth—upright and rapid. Leaves—small, pointed. Flower buds—similar to a rosebud, medium pink in color. Flower—similar to Mine-no-yuki. Color of flower—light pink. Size—3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Number of petals—50 or more. Flowering season—early.

No. 163. EVELYN JERNIGAN: A 15-year-old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Mrs. Evelyn Jernigan, Brewton, Alabama. This plant flowered for the first time in 1949. Plant growth—average and compact. Leaves—thick, bright green, rather narrow and pointed. Flower buds—white in color. Flower—incomplete double with small petaloids; rabbit ears mixed among stamens in center of flowers. Color of flowers—white. Size of flower— $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Number of petals—25 to 30. Flowering season—midseason.

No. 164. WHITE KNIGHT: A 7-year-old seedling of unknown parentage, originated and propagated by Knight's Nursery, 1240 NW 12th Avenue, Gainesville, Florida, and scheduled for introduction to the trade in 1955. This plant bloomed for the first time in 1952. Plant growth—upright, and medium to rapid. Leaves—2 to 3 inches wide and 3 to 4 inches long; ovate-elongate; margins, slightly undulate; medium to heavy serration; dark green in color. Flower buds—ovate, with margins of light brown scales; borne terminally. Flowers—complete double, incomplete imbricated, similar to Alba Plena; the flowers remain on plant in excellent condition for a period of 10 to 14 days. Size of flowers—minimum, 3 inches in diameter with a depth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches; maximum, 4 inches in diameter with a depth of 2 inches. Number of petals—75 to 85 in 13 rows. Color of flowers—white. Flowering season—December through February.

No. 165. BESSIE PERDUE WEAVER: A 16-year-old seedling of Lady Sumerez and unknown male parent, originated by A. G. Weaver and propagated by Weaver's

Nursery, Route 2, Box 6, Brewton, Alabama. This plant flowered for the first time in 1943. Plant growth—average, compact. Flower buds—long, green in color. Flowers—semi-double, similar to *Donckelarii*. Color of flowers—rose. Size of flowers— $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Number of petals—30 to 40. Flowering season—midseason.

No. 166. SINGING RIVER (*Sasanqua*): A 6-year-old seedling of *Cleopatra* and unknown male parent, originated and propagated by Woodland Nursery, Route 2, Box 15, Pascagoula, Mississippi. This plant flowered for the first time in 1953. Plant growth—average and rapid, identical with the characteristics of the *sasanqua Cleopatra*. Flowers—resemble those produced by *Oleifera*, not as large but more numerous. Size of flowers— $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Number of petals—5 to 9. Flowering season—October 15 to January 1.

No. 167. BESSIE STARING: A 9-year-old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Mrs. Sidney Staring, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and propagated by the Staring Nursery, Baton Rouge, La., and Judice Nursery, Lacombe, Louisiana. This plant flowered for the first time in 1952, and was introduced to the trade in 1954. Plant growth—average, pendulous and rapid. Leaves— $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long with pointed tips; evenly serrated; olive green in color. The leaves stand exposure to sun and low temperatures and the plant is reported to be hardy. Flower buds—round and pink, similar to those of *Rose Dawn*. Flowers—incomplete double similar to *Beau Harp*. Color of flowers—pink. Number of petals—24, heart-shaped; 13 outer petals are followed by a row of stamens and then a row of large petaloids mixed with stamens to form a tier. Size of flowers— $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth and from 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width. Flowering season—December to January.

No. 168. SUSIE BENTLEY: A  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -year-old seedling of unknown parentage, originated by Mrs. H. G. Bentley, 1555 Wells Drive, Columbus, Georgia. This plant flowered for the first time in 1953. Plant growth—upright and rapid. Leaves—well veined and average in color. Flower buds—large, round and rose pink in color. Flower—incomplete double with mixed petaloids, similar to *Woodville Red*. Color of flower—rose pink, long yellow stamens intermixed with petaloids. Flower size—maximum,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Flowering season—November and December.

No. 169. FREDERICK BECK: A 4-year-old seedling of unknown parentage. Originated by the late Frederick Beck, Shreveport, Louisiana, and propagated by Mrs. Frederick C. Beck, Shreveport. This plant flowered for the first time in 1953. Plant growth—average in type and rapid growth. Leaves—dark green, pointed, not longer than three inches. Buds—long, light green with silver cast. Flower—single, similar to *Amabilis*. Flower color—brick red, dark yellow stamens. Number of petals—6. Size of flower— $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Flowering season—February through April.

No. 170. MAID OF THE MIST: An 11-year-old seedling of unknown parentage, originated and propagated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia. This plant flowered for the first time in 1948 and was introduced in 1952. Plant growth—average type, slow and compact. Leaves—large, rounded, dark green. Flower buds—very large, white. Flower—incomplete double, with small petaloids, similar to *Elegans*. Number of petals—50 to 60. Flower color—white. Size of flowers—5 to 6 inches. Flowering season—early; blooms remain on plants for days.

## CAMELLIA CLEARING HOUSE<sup>1</sup>

CAMILLA BRADLEY TRUAX, New Orleans, Louisiana

What a disappointment to me not to get to Charleston for the Annual Meeting. I had looked forward to it for so long, but sometimes, "The best laid plans of mice and men . . . !"

There were lots of good shows in this area, the only trouble being not enough weekends during the flowering season to go around . . . another good argument for more fall shows.

One of the biggest improvements that I noticed in the exhibits this year was the ease with which the specimens could be judged and located. This plan of displaying them alphabetically according to variety is a boon to judges and spectators alike.

Wide aisles such as those at the respective shows of the Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans and the Hattiesburg (Miss.) Camellia Society certainly add to the enjoyment and comfort of the viewer.

The Louisiana Camellia Society added an interesting feature this year. Soon after the show opened a group of six ladies, each having been previously selected for her skill in flower arrangement, was assembled on the large stage at one end of the hall. In front of each one stood a card table on which had been placed identical containers, flowers and greens.

They were told that the Camellia Show Queen would arrive at their home in 20 minutes for luncheon, and for them to make an arrangement suitable for the dining room table. They started and stopped on signal, then the finished products were judged. They worked at high speed with a huge crowd of interested spectators gathered at their feet, and it was fascinating to watch the different interpretations evolve from the same problem.

I rather suspect "Ike" Nelson, Show Chairman, of dreaming up this *diver-*

*tissement* as he has always chided the ladies about their studied arrangements. He claims that the real test of an artist is her ability to creditably combine a few garden flowers at a moment's notice.

The show in Covington, Louisiana, was not even staged by a garden club, yet it conformed in every way to the standards of the American Camellia Society and was a little gem of orderliness and beauty. The Woman's Auxiliary to Christ Episcopal Church makes this an annual event and does it so well that some of our camellia societies could gain a few pointers from them.

### REPORT FROM MARYLAND

Mr. John C. Hillhouse, Sr., reports from Bladensburg, Maryland, that in his area which is just north of the District of Columbia, there is a surprising number of camellia enthusiasts. This is attested by the sale at J. H. Burton's Nursery of 500 camellia plants on George Washington's Birthday. Growers in that section are planning their first camellia show for April 3-4. Incidentally, he still had one *sasanqua* bloom left in his yard on Christmas Day.

He says further that the National Arboretum has received a large shipment of *C. japonica* which will be planted outside with their *sasanquas* in April.

### FOR BEGINNERS ONLY

Did you gather and burn all faded flowers through the blooming season to prevent the spread of flower blight? If not, remove all old mulch under plants and destroy it. Replace with new material.

<sup>1</sup> The Editor, rather than Camilla Bradley Truax, is responsible for the apparent briefness of the Camellia Clearing House column in this issue. An article by John M. Walton, Sr., New Orleans, Louisiana, that was made a part of her contribution, is believed to contain information of a nature that warrants publication in the Yearbook.

Sanitation is the best weapon we have against flower blight at this time.

Clean up scale infestation with oil emulsion applied under high pressure before hot weather sets in.

In the Deep South give camellias their last feeding before mid-June. In the Upper South, let July 1 be your deadline.

Mulch all plants with pine straw, oak leaves, coarse sugar cane pulp (bagasse), peanut hulls, or other material that does not pack. A fine grade of peat moss tends to cake so that water runs off the surface instead of penetrating to plant roots.

Prepare to water new grafts and all recently transplanted camellias at regular intervals to take them safely through their first summer. It is better to soak the soil once a week than to sprinkle it every day. Container-grown plants will need water more frequently than those in open ground.

#### EUROPE BOUND

By the time this column is read I'll be in Europe, so don't expect a prompt reply to your letters during the next two months. There may be some late camellias still blooming, but at any rate, I plan to call on some of the foreign growers.

### WILMOT MEMORIAL CAMELLIA GARDEN DEDICATED

J. FRANCIS COOPER, Gainesville, Florida

The Wilmot Memorial Camellia Gardens at Gainesville, Florida, was dedicated in ceremonies beginning at 4 p.m., January 17, 1954. It is a part of one of the most extensive camellia plantings in the South. The University of Florida collection, of which the Wilmot memorial is a part, contains some 5,000 plants of 500 different varieties of this beautiful and popular ornamental shrub.

The memorial itself contains 456 plants of over 400 varieties. These have been donated by camellia growers from all over the country, in memory of the late Royal James Wilmot, first secretary of the American Camellia Society.

The planting is in the University of Florida horticulture grounds near the Archer road and south of Florida Field stadium.

Dr. J. Wayne Reitz, University of Florida provost for agriculture, presided at the dedication ceremonies. The program, to which the public was invited, included:

History of the development of the Garden—Charlton Melton, President of the Gainesville Men's Garden Club when the planting was made in January, 1952

Unveiling the plaque—Mrs. R. J. Wilmot

Dedication of the memorial and presentation to the University of Florida—B. Dale Thompson, President of the Gainesville Men's Garden Club

Acceptance—Dr. John S. Allen, Acting University President.

Mr. Wilmot and Dr. H. Harold Hume, at that time provost for agriculture, were prime movers in the organization of the American Camellia Society in 1945. Dr. Hume was named first president of the group and Mr. Wilmot acted as its secretary until his death on May 7, 1950.

After serving six years with the Florida State Plant Board, Mr. Wilmot joined the horticulture staff of the University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station in 1933. For several years before his death he was in charge of the Station's horticultural grounds and he started the development of camellia varietal plantings in an effort to establish uniform nomenclature for many varieties which had diverse names in different localities.

His outstanding work resulted in his becoming one of the country's leading camellia authorities and a popular speaker at garden club sessions and judge of camellia shows in Florida, California, Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina and other states.

While secretary of the American Camellia Society, he served as editor of its



*Courtesy of Herbert V. Mitchell*

### **IT'S IN THE BOOK**

An interesting study of four camellia personalities made at Domoto's Nursery, Hayward, California, during the course of the 1949 meeting of the A.C.S. at Sacramento. Left to right—the late R. J. Wilmot, the late David W. McLean, K. Sawada, and S. L. Marbury.

yearbooks and made many editorial contributions to them. He also wrote a bulletin on camellias which was published by the Florida Agricultural News Service. This bulletin is now out of print.

Shortly after Mr. Wilmot's death, Charlton Melton and Joe Cox, members of the Men's Garden Club of Gainesville, conceived the idea of establishing a memorial to this outstanding member, who was beloved by camellia growers throughout the country. They presented the proposal to fellow members at the meeting of the Club held in October, 1950, and it was adopted as a club project. Officials and members of the several Circles of the Gainesville Garden Club endorsed the project and offered their cordial co-operation.

Sam McK. Mixson was named Chairman of the Wilmot Memorial Committee and of the procurement committee. Sam P. Harn, through the American Camellia Quarterly, requested donations of plants and money.

"The response was excellent," Charlton Melton recalled today, "and we received both plants and money from all over the country as his friends joined to perpetuate the memory of Roy Wilmot."

The planting was placed in charge of the horticulture department of the College of Agriculture headed by Dr. Herbert S. Wolfe. Prof. John V. Watkins has been in immediate charge of the plantings since it was made in the tall pines on a hillside near the new horticulture greenhouses.

The University is moving some of the American Camellia Society test plantings to the site, and the Gainesville Men's Garden Club is planting and marking individual shrubs as memorials to its deceased members. Plantings were added recently for W. T. Laird and H. M. Reed.

Austin Griffiths, Jr., assistant horticulturist doing camellia research with the Agricultural Experiment Station, says the planting is producing unusually good blossoms.

"The comparatively unusual soil type—a hillside slope underlain with clay—seems to be quite satisfactory," he says, "and the large pines among which the camellias are planted permit just the right amount of light intensity to strike the shrubs."

It is anticipated that the planting will be open to the public during each camellia blossoming season.

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## **DR. DAVID W. McLEAN**

### **In Memoriam**

Dr. David W. McLean of Arcadia, California, passed away while asleep on the morning of March 1, 1954, after an illness of but one day. He was seventy years of age. From the time of the organization of the American Camellia Society in 1945 and through the year 1951 Dr. McLean served as Director for the State of California and his many friends and acquaintances within the Society will recall his important contributions to the development of this Society.

Dr. McLean's professional, civic and horticultural activities were many and varied and among them was his long-time presidency of the Southern California Camellia Society (1943-1947) of which he was one of the founding fathers. He had at various times been a member of many committees of both the American Camellia Society and the Southern California Camellia Society. At the time of his death, Dr. McLean was Chairman of the important Camellia Garden Committee of the latter society which, in collaboration with the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, has created the Southern California Camellia Garden, a unit of the famed Huntington Botanical Gardens.—E. C. Tourje, San Gabriel, California.

## SHOW DATES, 1954-1955

Chairmen of camellia shows are again reminded of the need for informing the Secretary as promptly as possible of the dates on which their shows will be held. The early publication of this information provides a check list to chairmen of other shows and enables them to avoid conflicts in dates. The list of show dates received so far this year follows:

### 1954

|                                                    |            |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Florence, S. C. (Men's Garden Club of the Pee Dee) | Nov. 13-14 |
| Sumter, S. C. (South Carolina Camellia Society)    | Nov. 20-21 |

### 1955

|                                                                        |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Covington, La. (Woman's Auxiliary to Christ Episcopal Church)          | Jan. 8-9   |
| Lafayette, La. (Louisiana Camellia Society) Camellia Pageant           | Jan. 14    |
| Lafayette, La. (Louisiana Camellia Society) Camellia Show              | Jan. 15-16 |
| Orlando, Fla. (Camellia Society of Central Florida)                    | Jan. 15-16 |
| North Charleston, S. C. (N. Charleston Camellia Society)               | Jan. 15-16 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. (Garden Club of Jacksonville and Men's Garden Club) | Jan. 22-23 |
| Savannah, Ga. (Men's Garden Club of Savannah)                          | Jan. 22-23 |
| Slidell, La. (Ozone Camellia Club)                                     | Jan. 22-23 |
| Long Beach, Miss. (Long Beach Garden Club)                             | Jan. 22-23 |
| Biloxi, Miss. (The Irish Hill Garden Club)                             | Jan. 29-30 |
| Georgetown, S. C. (Georgetown Garden Club)                             | Feb. 5-6   |

## COLOR PLATES

In many cases, the camellia hobby includes an interest in camellia color plates. Some members may want to know, therefore, of the new set now available.

These color plates are reproductions of the work of Lila Moore Keen, famous throughout the Southeast for her outstanding watercolor paintings of camellias. In each instance the original was an exact, life-size painting of a flower receiving the Best-in-Show award or its equivalent honor at one of the leading camellia shows in the South. These paintings were then reproduced through a special, exceptionally true-to-original, lithographic process by Tom Morgan, of the Litho-Krome Company, Columbus, Georgia.

Each lithographed plate is on a 12 x 15-inch sheet of heavy Andora cover-stock paper, with the flower approximately 6 x 8 inches in size. The plates are of good size and substance, and provide excellent subjects for framing.

At the present time this set includes ten plates, all of *Camellia japonica* varieties: California, Daikagura, Fred Sander, Gigantea (self red), Gigantea (Mary Bell Glen-nan), Haku-rakuten, Mathotiana, Nagasaki (S. Peter Nyce), Rosea Superba, and Ville de Nantes. Plates of Elegans Var. and Josephine Duell are also scheduled for early release. In addition, several others will be released as prepared in the future.

These plates are available either individually or in the set of ten. They are priced at \$2.00 each, postpaid, and may be obtained with protective acetate covers for an additional 25-cent charge. Interested members are referred to C. M. Bennett, Lila Moore Keen Studios, Route 6, Greensboro-High Point Road, High Point, North Carolina. Contact with these studios will also provide information on further listings of camellia color plates available.

Another excellent source for colored prints is the Kleiser Studios at Orange, Texas. Reference to the artist, Lorentz Kleiser and his work was made in the story about

Shangri-La Gardens in the 1953 Yearbook. The lists of prints in full color reproduced from original paintings by Mr. Kleiser, together with prices, may be found in advertisements in recent Quarterlies. Members who are interested should address their inquiries to Constance Kleiser, P. O. Box 201, Orange, Texas.

## ACROSS THE SECRETARY'S DESK

In a recent letter Walter Allan, Summerville, South Carolina, expressed some concern at the action of the Editor of the Yearbook in placing his article on dieback smack in the middle of a series of articles written by research investigators. He questioned the advisability of crowding laymen together with "P.H.D.s." Don't worry, Walter—that your article was widely read and appreciated is evidenced by the fact that reference has been made to it in the *Camellia Review*, the publication of the Southern California Camellia Society, and in *Under Glass*, published by the Lord & Burnham Greenhouse Company.

Members of the Society may be interested in learning that the "Arthur C. Brown" that appears at the head of the list of Honorary Vice-Presidents of the American Horticultural Society, Inc., is no other than the Arthur C. Brown who serves as our competent Editor.

The American Camellia Society has gone on television! Roy W. Wiegand, President of the Camellia Society of Sacramento, Dr. John Lawson and Mrs. Heskins recently took part in a television program during the course of which they displayed copies of the Yearbooks and Quarterlies and told the audience something about the A. C. S. and the valuable work it is doing. Other activities participated in by Mr. Wiegand and fellow members of the Sacramento Society included Camellia Planting Week—proclamation by the Mayor, lots of publicity, and flowers distributed at various events in nearby towns. The meeting of the Camellia Society of Sacramento that preceded Camellia Planting Week was a great success. Some 200 members attended and enjoyed the program, particularly a talk by Toichi Domoto, Hayward, California, and the social hour and refreshments.

Memberships are coming along in fine fashion. Both renewals and new members are ahead of the number enrolled as of the same date last year. However, we are never satisfied. Every member should be enough of an evangelist to recommend membership to anyone interested in camellias.

The standard flower show reports are practically all in. Show officials who are responsible for preparing these reports should see that the forms are filled out properly and mailed. This is an excellent opportunity to get publicity for your shows and the effect should not be spoiled by careless or hasty preparation. We are always interested in receiving clippings from newspapers reporting on individual shows. However, we cannot use these clippings in lieu of the standard report forms.

The power of the Press never fails to astonish me. We offered in the last Quarterly a bargain package of four earlier Yearbooks to the first one hundred orders received. The response was really amazing—to date we have sold 104 packages. We still have a few sets left and orders will be filled until the supply is exhausted.

In times past we have suggested that A.C.S. Memberships and Yearbooks make good Christmas presents. We have also received orders for Valentine, Easter and Birthday gifts. It might be appropriate to remind members of future events, such as Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day—and Dog Days.

Jessie Katz, Covington, Louisiana, has achieved the impossible. She has been elected as a member of the Men's Garden Club of Shreveport, Louisiana, and given

a card that reads, in part, "Issued in violation of that part of the By-laws which provide that membership in the Club shall be restricted to men only."

Les Marbury writes that he disguised himself as an author and provided the Popular Gardening magazine with an article on camellias. This excellent publication showed its appreciation to Les by sending him what some people might call a substantial remuneration. Our friend happily decided to pass on this financial windfall to his favorite camellia organization, the American Camellia Society. We have duly recorded this under miscellaneous receipts. It has been decided to earmark this contribution for the purchase of a much-needed new typewriter. We informed Les of this decision and have told him that the machine will be christened "The Les Marbury Memorial Typewriter" with fitting ceremony. Incidentally, we could use a "memorial addressograph machine," and a "memorial electric fan" for our use during fly time.

We are getting interesting reports from our friends, the Ralph Peers, as they travel through the Orient. Ralph's last communication came from Eliya, Ceylon, which is near the equator at an elevation of some 6,000 feet. He writes that a few camellias are grown in a botanical garden but the steep mountain sides are completely covered with camellias—Assam tea (not japonica).

The well-known fact that the Yearbook brings pleasure and valuable information into thousands of homes in this country and abroad is emphasized by a letter from Mr. Marion W. Cohn, Brookhaven, Mississippi, which reads as follows:

"The camellia BUG has bitten me and a booster of yours, Mr. Fred P. Moreton of Ocean Springs, has interested me in joining the Society, telling me the Yearbook is of so much value.

"I would like your permission to have all or part of the Yearbook transcribed in Braille. My eyesight is poor but as I read Braille fluently I could read and enjoy the book for myself and get so much more than listening to someone else read it to me."

Needless to state, we hastened to assure Mr. Cohn that he was at liberty to have this transcription made.

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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

It is our desire to devote a part of each Quarterly to Questions and Answers. It is obvious that the value of this feature depends upon a constant supply of questions, as well as the amount of thought and time devoted to the preparation of the answers. The Editor will endeavor to find the answers if members will furnish the questions.

1. Q. What influence does light intensity and hours of sunlight have on the blooming time of camellias grown under glass?

A. It is suggested that members who may be interested in this matter read—and reread—the article "The Influence of Photoperiod and Light Intensity on the Initiation and Development of Flower Buds of Camelliae" by E. W. McElwee that appeared in the 1951 Yearbook. After reviewing this article several times with the hope of supplying the answer to the above question, your Editor decided to content himself with several quotations and let it go at that. The author states, among other things:

"High light intensity increased the percentage of normal flowers. Under high light intensity, the percentage of flower buds produced by the variety Tricolor was much greater than the percentage of flower buds produced by the variety Victor Emanuel.<sup>1</sup>

"The length of time from flower bud initiation to flower opening and the length

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<sup>1</sup>Now determined to be Blood of China.—Ed.

of the blooming season was greatly shortened by a short-long photoperiod<sup>2</sup> as compared to that of either a long-long photoperiod or the long-short photoperiod.

"Plants under a continuously long photoperiod and high light intensity bloomed in a markedly shorter period than plants under the same photoperiod and low light intensity.

"Long-day treatment and full sunlight can be used to increase the number and percentage of saleable flowers.

"Long-day treatment and partial shade can be used to increase the vegetative growth of young plants or to rejuvenate plants after a period of heavy flowering.

"It is believed that certain cultural practices or chemical growth regulators could be used advantageously in conjunction with photoperiod and light intensity to hasten or retard bud growth and thus to control the time of the bloom of the camellia."

2. Q. What varieties do well in full sun?

A. W. D. Kimbrough and R. H. Hanchey in their article "Camellia Research at the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station," in the 1951 Yearbook, reported:

"Some of the varieties that have so far made excellent growth in full sun are:

|                      |                        |                  |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Adolphe Audusson     | High Hat               | Rose Dawn        |
| Big Beauty           | Imura                  | White Empress    |
| Cameo Pink           | K. Sawada              | White Queen      |
| C. M. Hovey          | Martha Brice           | Woodville Red    |
| Dr. Tinsley          | Morning Glow           | Victory Maid     |
| Finlandia            | Mrs. Freeman Weiss     | Virgin's Blush   |
| Fred Sander          | Pearl Harbor           | Yohei-haku       |
| Governor Earl Warren | Prince Eugene Napoleon | (September Morn) |
| Governor Mouton      | Reverend John Bennett  |                  |

3. Q. Is Systox satisfactory for the control of scale insects?

A. One of the experts consulted stated that in order to control scale insects the material must be used at a strength that would injure the plants. Another authority stated that while he effected fair control on Florida red scale, Systox was ineffective on tea scale. Other investigators do not appear to be too enthusiastic about this material. Systox, like parathion, is an organic phosphate material. As these materials are extremely toxic to man and animals, as well as insects, the precautions regarding their use, recommended by the manufacturers, should be complied with in their entirety.

4. Q. What is the best way to control tea scale?

A. Dr. L. C. Kuitert, in an article entitled "Control of Insect Pests of Camellias" in the 1949 Yearbook, has this to say about tea scale:

"... infested plants can be identified by the yellowish blotches on the upper surface of the leaves, generally unhealthy appearance of the entire shrub, or a premature dropping of the leaves. The scale is best recognized as a whitish, frosted, cottony mass on the lower sides of the leaves. The female scale covering is boat-shaped, one-twentieth of an inch in length, and brown in color. The male is soft, white, parallel sided, and has a ridge down the center. The life cycle requires 60 to 70 days, and there may be several generations in a year.

"Experiments performed to date indicate that parathion used at the rate of two pounds of 25 percent wettable powder per 100 gallons of water is superior to Florida Volck 1.5 percent sprays in controlling most of the insect pests of camellias."

Parathion can be used during the summer without danger of burning foliage;

<sup>2</sup> Hours of exposure to day light.—Ed.

during the winter without risk of injury to plants during periods of low temperatures; and can be applied to tender growth without fear of injury. However, growers are advised to use all precautions recommended by manufacturers in order to avoid personal injury by this material. Parathion is on the market under a number of trade names, including Vapophos, Phos Kill, Paradust, Pen Pos, Aphamite and Genithion.

Dr. L. L. English in his article "Camellia Pests," in the 1946 Yearbook, recommends the use of oil sprays for the control of tea scale, as well as other scales that attack camellias. As insect control is a subject in which all camellia growers are interested, we are presenting Dr. English's recommendations herewith:

### SPRAYS AND DUSTS FOR CAMELLIAS

| Time                                    | Material                                                                              | Pest                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| In spring just before new growth starts | Summer oil emulsion 2 gals.<br>Water 100 gals. <sup>3</sup>                           | Tea Scale<br>Camellia scale<br>Chaff scale<br>Florida red scale<br>Red mites |
| Last of May or first of June            | Summer oil emulsion 2 gals.<br>Water 100 gals.                                        | Peony scale<br>Camphor scale                                                 |
| Summer                                  | Sulfur dust                                                                           | Rust mites                                                                   |
| Last of September only if needed        | Summer oil emulsion 2 gals.<br>Water 100 gals.                                        | Scale insects<br>Red mites                                                   |
| Winter, if needed                       | DN-dust No. 12 or DN-111 spray                                                        | Red mites                                                                    |
| As needed                               | Summer oil emulsion 1½ gals.<br>Black Leaf 40 1½ pts.<br>Water 100 gals.              | Thrips                                                                       |
| As needed                               | 3 percent nicotine dust or Black Leaf 40 1 pt.<br>Mild soap 4 lbs.<br>Water 100 gals. | Aphids                                                                       |
| As needed                               | Powdered derris                                                                       | Ants                                                                         |
| As needed                               | Cryolite                                                                              | Leaf-eating insects                                                          |

Those emulsions that are effective against citrus scale insects at 2 gallons per 100 gallons of water are effective against camellia scales at the same rate. Some very light oil sprays recommended for nurseries will have to be used at the rate of at least 3 gallons per 100 gallons of water to give effective kills.

It is not intended that all the sprays and dusts in this Table should be used every year. Try to control scale insects with one application of oil per year. If peony scale or camphor scale is the main pest, omit the earlier spring application. Serious infestations of tea scale and camellia scale may require a spring and an early fall treatment. Do not spray camellias with oil in the winter, or in the summer when the plants are in the sun and temperatures are likely to rise above 90° F. Do not spray with oil more than twice

<sup>3</sup>The grower will have to be guided somewhat by the manufacturer's recommendation.

a year. If plants have been treated with sulfur, wait about three weeks before applying oil.

DILUTION TABLE FOR CAMELLIA SPRAYS

| Water       | Summer oil emulsion <sup>2</sup> |                     |                     |
|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|             | 1 1/2-100                        | 2-100               | 3-100               |
| 1 gallon    | 4 1/2 level tablespoons          | 6 level tablespoons | 9 level tablespoons |
| 6 gallons   | 3/4 pint                         | 1 pint              | 1 1/2 pints         |
| 12 gallons  | 1 1/2 pints                      | 1 quart             | 1 1/2 quarts        |
| 50 gallons  | 3 quarts                         | 1 gallon            | 1 1/2 gallons       |
| 100 gallons | 1 1/2 gallons                    | 2 gallons           | 3 gallons           |

5. Q. What is the best way to control moles?

A. Several years ago Sam Harn ran a series of articles on mole control in the *Quarterlies*. After reading the several recommendations, as well as results obtained, readers probably formed the idea that the best way to get rid of the pesky things was to move away and leave them behind. However, moles can be controlled through the use of traps, as indicated in the article "The Trapping of Moles" by F. E. Guyton in the 1953 Yearbook. Moles construct two kinds of tunnels, exploratory and permanent. Traps must be set in the permanent runways if trapping is to be successful. These runways can be located with a little patience. Flatten runways with the feet. If they reappear within a few days, you may be reasonably sure that you have found the right one. Set the trap properly, and you are likely to get results. Roy Wilmot stated that after fooling around with traps for several weeks without success, he located a main runway and caught six moles in as many days.

Contrary to general belief, moles do not depend upon plant roots for their food. They are in reality insect eaters. By killing soil inhabiting insects through applications of chlordane scattered around the plants, injury from moles will be reduced.

6. Q. How can I get rid of bees which ruin many flowers on warm, sunny winter days?

A. About the only safe way to protect choice blooms would be to cover them with paper bags. Bees may be killed by spraying with some poisonous insecticide. However, the statutes are full of laws that protect beekeepers from loss of bees as a result of the application of poisonous sprays anywhere in their particular neighborhoods, so the camellia grower should stop, look and listen before attempting to spray plants to kill bees. Otherwise, he might be sued for damages by some beekeeper.

## THE COVER

Tricolor (Sieboldi), illustrated on the cover of this issue, was introduced into Belgium from the Orient in 1834 by Dr. Franz von Siebold. One of the earliest importations of this variety into the United States was made in 1848 by the Rev. John Grimke-Drayton, of Magnolia-on-the-Ashley. Red, white, and variegated flowers may be found on the same plant. Several sports have been developed and named—Leucantha, white; Lady de Samerez, red; Dainty (California), blush white striped with red; and Waka-no-ura, rose-colored; and others.

According to E. G. Waterhouse (*The Nomenclature of some Japanese Camellias*, *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1948) Leucantha is used by Gerbing and by Hume for the white sport of Tricolor, and McIlhenny gives it as Tricolor White. He also lists

<sup>2</sup> Such as Florida Volck.

a *Leucantha* of his own, a *Jungle Garden* seedling. Waterhouse stated that the name *Leucantha* cannot stand for either of these varieties, as the *Magazine of Horticulture* for 1838 gives *Leucantha* as a seedling raised by Michael Foy, New York ("deep crimson, white spots"); and Berlese, in the second edition of his *Monographie*, 1840, describes still another *Leucantha*. *Tricolor White* (McIlhenny) is thus the name for this sport, unless there are earlier dated records to the contrary. The name *Tricolor White*, however, is not a happy one, as it is half Latin and half English. The name *Tricolor* itself is well established, as it was given by Siebold in 1834, long before the Japanese name of *Waka-no-ura* was known and published. Waterhouse concludes with the suggestion that it might be well to relate all the *Tricolor* sports to the parent (e.g. *Tricolor White*, *Tricolor Pink*, *Tricolor Red*, etc.) and drop the other names. He pointed out that McIlhenny, 1941, has done this with *Tricolor Pink*, *Tricolor White*, and *Tricolor Red*, but also lists *Waka-no-ura* and *Waka-no-ura Red*.—A. C. B.

## GROWING CAMELLIAS IN A GREENHOUSE

FRED WEBER, Michigan City, Indiana

Growing camellias in a greenhouse is one of the most fascinating of hobbies. I became interested in camellias a number of years ago, and since that time I have been envious of everyone who lived in areas in the South where camellias could be grown out of doors. As a Yankee living on the southern shore of Lake Michigan I felt cheated because I could not grow these plants. Determined to grow camellias, I gave serious thought to two possibilities—giving up my job and moving south, or erecting a greenhouse where the plants could be protected from adverse weather conditions. I decided to build a greenhouse.

I purchased a pre-cut all steel structure—a 15 x 25-foot lean-to type, equipped with an oil heater. I have about forty different varieties—thirty planted in red-wood boxes and ten in pots. The latter will be transplanted to the boxes as they become larger. I maintain the temperature at 45° F. until after the blooming season. The plants are fertilized two or three times each year and mulched with leaves to conserve moisture. In the summer the camellias are moved outside and placed under an Alumalath shelter which is ideal for them.

After working with camellias under glass for several years, I wonder if there are not a few advantages in growing camellias in greenhouses over growing them outside. It is possible to provide ideal growing conditions at all times. When I read or listen to weather reports of low temperatures over the southern states I give a sigh of relief when I realize that my own plants are safe, regardless of weather conditions. Green-

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house culture has proven to be a simple task. I know of no other plant that will produce anywhere near as many beautiful flowers with so little care. I hesitate to elaborate on the care of the plants because, as a novice, I am reminded of the saying "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

After several trips through the South where I observed many camellia plantings, I am wondering if my greenhouse blooms aren't, in general, superior to most flowers grown out of doors. This must be the case, as I understand that at camellia shows in the South camellias produced in greenhouses are not permitted to compete with those grown in the open. I believe that the blooming season of camellias under glass may be extended over a longer period. During the past year I have enjoyed perfect flowers since September, with the main blooming season in January and February. I am now trying to balance the early blooming varieties like Arejishi, Daikagura, Debutante, Pink Perfection, White Empress and others with midseason and late varieties so as to provide a blooming period that will run into March or, possibly, April.

In my limited experience I have not been able to find one variety that is any better than another for growing under glass. Most varieties do equally well, so the choice is really a matter of preference. It appears to me that the majority of people who see my flowers prefer the complete double or peony types.

It seems to me that growing camellias under glass in the North has tremendous possibilities. As one result of the national trend towards more leisure time, enjoyment of hobbies and the need for participation in outdoor activities, greenhouse gardening is becoming more and more popular. Expense, which usually frightens many people who would like to have a greenhouse, is over-estimated. Money expended on week-end or fishing trips would, over the course of a year or two, pay for a greenhouse—something that can be enjoyed during every day of the year.

The total cost of my 15 x 25-foot greenhouse, including the heating plant, was approximately \$1000.00. Expenditures for fuel are about \$100.00 annually.

The outlay required for plants is quite reasonable. One of the biggest items is transportation costs. I have learned that balled and burlapped camellias from three to four feet in height are most satisfactory, while bare-rooted plants have been a failure. All orders for balled and burlapped plants shipped from the South have come through in excellent shape. While I have lost several plants that failed to establish themselves, I have never lost a bud because of shipping. Plants grown in cans have also been very satisfactory.

It has been my experience that it takes two years for a 3-to-4-foot plant to become established in tubs. Plants purchased in the fall bloom well in the first year, evidently on the food stored within the plant, but not during the second year. The plants do not seem to have the strength to develop and open buds at that time. Beginning with

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the third year, all the plants seem to bloom to perfection. To date I have not experienced any bud-drop.

One of the pleasures enjoyed by camellia growers in the South is denied to me—contact with friends with a similar interest. The South, with its camellia clubs, shows and meetings, makes it possible for camellia growers to share their interests and accomplishments with people who are interested in the same things. However, there are a few compensating factors in the North that balance this condition to some degree. Up here the camellia is a rarity, and only a few people have seen them growing. A gift of a few blooms or a corsage to someone or a visit to the greenhouse by friends is usually a matter of great pleasure or interest. We have a solid red Brilliant that has sported one branch of variegated flowers. Friends are amazed to see the two contrasting types flowering on a single plant.

In our schools we teach Music Appreciation, Art Appreciation and many other subjects that are intended to help our children live a more enjoyable and complete life. We tend to neglect the most natural, and simplest manner of getting more out of life by omitting Nature Appreciation. We take this for granted. We could well adopt the slogan of the Music Educators of America—"Enjoy Life More With Music" and make it "Enjoy Life More With Flowers." I hope in the future to help as many young people as possible to get as much pleasure from growing things as I have. I think we are missing one of the most helpful and important phases of a child's education unless we develop this appreciation of nature.

Since my regular job is teaching band music in the local schools and most of my time is spent with youngsters blowing horns at me, it is quite refreshing, needless to say, to go to the greenhouse before and after school where the flowers are growing so QUIETLY.

## CAMELLIAS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA

MYRTLE HOLDEN, Alexandria, Virginia

Until very recently it has been the belief that camellias were not hardy plants for northern Virginia and the Washington area, but now one can find these plants of proven hardiness in many gardens in Alexandria, Washington and Maryland.

Winter is an excellent time to select and plant camellias; many fine varieties that every garden lover should consider for his garden are now available. A long blooming season is provided by planting different varieties. In the gardens the year round, whether in flower or out, the lustrous waxy green foliage and well kept appearance of the plants single them out as worthy of attention.

Few varieties of plants have had a more romantic history than have those derived from the species of *Camellia*, from the days of the spice ships of the East India Com-

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panies in which they voyaged to other lands, down to present days. The lineage of all camellias, of whatever variety or species, traces back to the Orient.

The hardy *Camellia sasanqua* makes a beautiful hedge. Apple Blossom, Rosea, Cleopatra, Texas Star, Setsugekka, Hiryu, Mine-no-yuki and upwards to a hundred varieties are in cultivation. They begin to open their buds in September and finish blooming in late December.

Some of the hardy *Camellia japonica* for this area are Pink Perfection, Elegans, Prof. C. S. Sargent, Mathotiana, Lady Clare, Donckelarii, Mrs. Howard Asper, Mikenjaku, T. K. Variegated, Tricolor (Siebold), Virgin's Blush, California, Arejishi, Fir Cone, Herme, Jarvis Red, Marchioness of Exeter, Lady Vansittart, Lady Kay, Ville de Nantes, Rosea Superba and many others that can be suggested by a reliable nurseryman.

An enthusiastic camellia lover will find it exciting and breath taking to experience the sight of nearly 3,000 top quality camellias for sale at Hills Camellia Gardens, 1722 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia. They range in height from ten inches to five feet. Pleasure will be derived from a trip to see the Hill exhibit at the National Capitol Flower Show at the National Guard Armory in Washington.

Remember how, over twenty years ago, the Norfolk area was experimenting with camellias, planting hardy varieties to learn whether or not they could be grown out of doors in a given area where they had not been grown before?

An answer to this question could be secured in only one way. Try them and find out. The result of the efforts by Garden Club ladies and the City of Norfolk indicates a satisfactory outcome and the Norfolk Municipal Gardens are beautiful beyond words with astounding displays of *Camellia japonica* and *C. sasanqua*.

Great writers, editors, garden experts and educators have visited these gardens. Nearly every private home in Norfolk has these stately handsome *Camellia japonicas* blooming from February through April. In the area of northern Virginia the blooming season begins in March and runs through May. The flaming colors will brighten your dark moments as you gaze upon their grandeur.

Northern Virginians who are growing camellias in their gardens include Mrs. Benjamin S. Killmaster and Mrs. C. Harrison Mann in Arlington; Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Sr., and Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr., in Fairfax County; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Moser and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Brown in Belle Haven; and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde C. Lammond, Jr., Mrs. Milton R. Greenland and Mrs. Julian Green in Alexandria.

In our own garden we have sixty-eight varieties at last count and, so far as we can observe, all of the camellias we have planted over a period of three years, either *japonica* or *sasanqua*, are hardy here. We offer them no special protection but we do see that they are fed and watered properly. Of course, there are a number of varieties that would not bloom in January and February here, so we have about fifty plants under

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glass to preserve the continuity of bloom from September, when the sasanquas start along with Arejishi and one or two others, until late May when Mathotiana Alba finishes off. I honestly believe that even the normal January and February blooming varieties would be entirely satisfactory outdoors, as they would probably start to bloom about March. That is true now of a number of varieties we have planted outdoors such as Donckelarii, Tricolor, Virgin's Blush and others that open their buds and bloom happily in March. The buds do not start to swell here until the latter part of February and that is probably the secret of their satisfactory bloom.

## **HARTSVILLE AND HER CAMELLIAS**

VELMA D. MATTHEWS, Hartsville, South Carolina

In Hartsville, located in the Pee Dee area of South Carolina, summer conversation often turns to cotton as this town is famous for the fine strains of cotton that have been produced here; but when cool weather arrives camellias become the favorite topic of conversation. For many years there seemed to be an idea that the winter temperatures experienced in this locality were too low for camellias. That this is not the case is indicated by the presence of a few large plants that are approaching or are a little beyond the half century age—the Alba Plena in the yard of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Fitchett, and the handsome Mathotiana by the porch at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. M. Wiggins which was planted by Mrs. Wiggins' father, Mr. J. J. Lawton. There are also some large plants in the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. McKinnon, and in the former J. L. Coker place that is now the property of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Coker.

Mrs. W. J. Beasley has used camellias in an excellent way in the landscaping of her home grounds overlooking Prestwood Lake. Large, well-shaped and healthy bushes of numerous well-known old varieties such as Lady Clare and Magnoliaeflora, grow along with many newer ones, and produce quantities of flowers each year. Along the driveway a bright spot of color is provided by a plant with dark red, double flowers similar to Mrs. Charles Cobb, which was grown by her gardener "Buster" from a seed.

Mrs. J. E. Mills has the finest specimen of Lady Hume's Blush that I have seen in South Carolina. It was planted by the porch in 1934 and now reaches to the second story, and produces great quantities of flowers every year.

Fine young plants of many selected varieties are growing in the gardens of Mrs. James L. Coker, III, Mrs. Edgar Lawton, Mrs. C. W. Coker, Dr. A. W. Blizzard, Mrs. J. L. Maxwell, Mrs. S. Pressly Coker, Mrs. T. E. Goodson and many others.

### **KALMIA GARDENS**

A special urge to grow fine camellias was experienced by numerous people in Hartsville about 1934, when Mrs. David R. Coker's garden, now known as Kalmia Gardens, began to emerge from a sixty acre woodland along Black Creek, which in-

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Coker College students and some of the grafts made by them in the college greenhouse.

cluded several elevations and a variety of exposures and soils. Mrs. Coker laid out winding paths around the hillside and along the creek, cut out undergrowth, built a small lake and selected places to plant camellias among the tall pines and spreading hollies which would serve as canopies of green to protect them from sun and frost. Now, less than twenty years later, one can find very large plants of well-known varieties such as Lady Clare and Sarah Frost producing thousands of flowers.

Every year since the garden was started new varieties have been planted in spots where they merge into the natural landscape. Now hundreds of varieties of camellias, including many of the new introductions, are thriving. Except on a few of the very coldest days one can usually find some flowers from October until late March. Daikaguras, Alba Plenas and Debutantes open the season in October and one may even find a Rosea Superba flower in a cool place near the creek as late as May.

Through the generosity of the owner, Kalmia Gardens are open at all times to visitors and it is truly a place where everyone has an opportunity to learn about camellias and enjoy them for their crisp beauty. Many travellers from other sections and countless residents of this part of South Carolina have been encouraged to grow camellias, and have been able to make wise choices of the varieties to grow in their own gardens, and to send blooms as presents to friends, as a result of visits to this garden.

The campus of Coker College occupies a large block of land near the center of the City of Hartsville. Although the soil is sandy and dry, more than eighty varieties of camellias may be found growing and producing flowers. Some of the plants are protected by buildings and stately oaks while others are exposed to full sun. A few of the plants have been growing for over twenty years, but most of them have been planted within the last fourteen years and are now producing many handsome flowers. The majority of the plants have been gifts of friends and interested alumnae. Some of the plants now blooming are seedlings and others are plants grafted by members of the botany classes. Each year students in the botany classes have the opportunity to plant seeds and try their hands at grafting. Many visitors, as well as those living on campus, enjoy the display of camellias. One or two meetings of the Darlington Camellia Society are held at the college each year. At least one of these meetings has an exhibit of flowers grown by the members, which are labeled for the study of varieties.

Hartsville camellia growers plant many varieties for the purpose of determining which ones will thrive here, and enjoy sharing the most adaptable ones with their friends. They present plants to friends, and encourage everyone who has the space to try at least one plant. It is their hope that by reason of this cooperative activity the entire community will be beautified.

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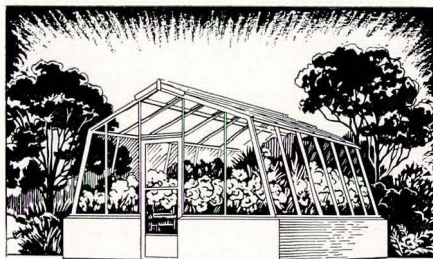
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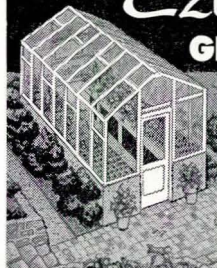
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