AMERICAN CAMELLIA *Quarterly*

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American Camellia Quarterly

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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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IMPORTANT NOTICE
SITE OF ANNUAL MEETING CHANGED

The Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society for 1955 will be held in Birmingham, Alabama, instead of in Macon, Georgia, as originally planned. The dates of the meeting, January 27-29, 1955, have not been changed. The new hosts will be the members of the Men's Camellia Society of Birmingham and the Men's Camellia Society of Jefferson County (Bessemer), Alabama.

The injury to flower buds that followed a sudden drop in the temperature over a strip across the northern parts of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia during the first week in November was responsible for the decision to change the place for the meeting. Members of the Middle Georgia Camellia Society, apprehensive lest the supply of quality blooms might be insufficient to enable them to maintain the high standard for which their shows have become noted, requested President Seibels to make the change.

In this emergency, the members of the Men's Camellia Societies of Birmingham and Jefferson County, Alabama, offered to serve as hosts. Although the flower buds on plants growing in the open in the vicinity of Birmingham were damaged by the same cold weather, the number of plants that are grown under glass in that area should be sufficient to guarantee a large exhibition of flowers of a high quality. Included in this group of over 300 varieties are a large number of the more recent introductions. The entire group of new reticulatas which, it is hoped, will be in bloom at the time of the meeting, is included. The availability of a large number of greenhouse blooms, together with flowers from other localities that will be entered by exhibitors, should make the camellia show on January 29-30 a successful one.

The number of hotels and motels in the vicinity of Birmingham and Bessemer (the latter city is located on U. S. Highway 11 about ten miles southwest of Birmingham) is sufficient to provide comfortable accommodations for a large group. However, in order that members may be assured of accommodations of the better kind, it is suggested that they make their reservations in advance through Mr. Lowell S. Hamilton, Housing and Hotel Chairman, Chamber of Commerce Building, 1914 Sixth Avenue, North, Birmingham, Alabama.

Dr. Gilbert E. Fisher and his associates on the Program Committee have prepared an interesting and instructive program. The registration booth at the Tutwiler Hotel will be opened at 2 p.m. Thursday, January 27. In order to prevent undue confusion and congestion around the registration booth, members of the Society who plan to attend the meeting are urged to register in advance through Mr. George M. Wheeler, Finance Chairman, 3839 Glencoe Avenue, Birmingham. The registration fee of $15 per person will entitle the member to participation in the special events provided in the program.

Busses will be available at 9 a.m. Friday, January 28, to carry members on a visit to a number of camellia greenhouses in Birmingham and Bessemer. At 2 p.m. members will foregather in the meeting room at the Tutwiler Hotel to listen to interesting talks on camellias by well-informed authorities, and participate in the panel discussions. (Incidentally, members who desire to present questions are urged to send them to Judge Arthur W. Solomon, 702 W. Anderson Street, Savannah, Georgia, in advance of the meeting.) The cocktail hour at the Tutwiler Hotel will start at 7:00 p.m. Friday evening.

At 9 a.m. Saturday morning visitors will board busses for a trip over the "Vulcan Trail." This should be a most interesting trip as it will take in many of the scenic points of interest in the city and environs. Members who do not care to take the bus trip will be cordially received by anyone having camellia greenhouses in Birmingham and Bessemer.

The camellia show sponsored by the two host clubs will start at 2 p.m. Saturday. The exhibit will be held in the Birmingham Municipal Auditorium. The show will be open until 10 p.m. Saturday, and on Sunday from 1 p.m. until 8 p.m.

The annual banquet will be held at 7 p.m. Saturday night.

Dr. Gilbert E. Fisher, General Chairman of the Program Committee, Judge Whit Windham, President of the Men's Camellia Society of Birmingham, and Mr. Horace Tinsley, President of the Men's Camellia Society of Jefferson County, Alabama, extend to members of the Society and their friends a cordial invitation to the Annual Meeting at Birmingham and the camellia show sponsored by the two societies, on January 27-30, 1955.

ACROSS THE SECRETARY'S DESK

A Farewell Message

What I have to say now seems to be one of the hardest jobs of writing that I have ever had to do. It is necessary to reduce into a few words thoughts and sentiments that could be expanded into a small book.

The time has come when I am forced to admit that I am no longer able to serve as your Secretary. For the past three years, many of you have been aware of the fact that I was not in good health. As a matter of fact, I admitted as much in the Quarterly when I was reporting on my last visit to California and told you that I had entered a hospital for a disease of the nervous system. Since that time my ability to use my arms and legs has consistently grown worse until at present your Secretary is a helpless man in every respect except for his eyes, ears and mind. For those of you who may be interested, let me say that the trouble is diagnosed as Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. This is the rare and mysterious disease that affected Lou Gehrig, the iron man of baseball. I often say that Lou and I are the only "famous" people who have had this this disease as far as I know.

Naturally, I have followed every possible lead in search of a cure. This has taken me on travels of thousands of miles. To date, I have tried many forms of diets, various pills of medicine, vitamins, and hormones, and also injections of trypan red dye, toxoid of cobra venum, dipropanex and Vitamin B-12. All to no avail! If anyone knows of something else, I am now ready to try that .

It is needless to say that this farewell is painful to me. I also must tell you that the years I have served as Secretary of the American Camellia Society are counted as some of the most pleasant and rewarding years of my life. The friendships I have formed and the pleasant memories I have are priceless treasures to me now.

My camellia garden remains a source of pleasure and each of you is hereby invited to visit me personally should you at anytime be in or near Gainesville.

It is a source of much satisfaction for me to know that my lifelong friend and associate, Arthur C. Brown, will ably carry on the work of the Secretary as well as Editor of the Yearbook and Quarterlies which he has done with such distinction for the past three years.

With this farewell message, my association with the Society is closed. Best wishes go to each member individually and to the Society as an organization.

James P. Harn

SAM P. HARN ACCEPTING THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY'S BRONZE PLAQUE FROM JUDGE ARTHUR W. SOLOMON

AN APPRECIATION

JESSIE W. KATZ, Covington, Louisiana

On October 25, 1954, Sam P. Harn was presented the American Camellia Society's Bronze Plaque in recognition of his splendid services performed in the interest of the Society. It was with the greatest reluctance, therefore, that the members of the Board of Directors, meeting in Sumter, South Carolina, on November 20, acceded to his request that, because of ill health, he be relieved of his duties as Executive Secretary.

Sam became Executive Secretary of the American Camellia Society in 1950, shortly after the death of Royal J. Wilmot, and promptly demonstrated his ability to carry on the work so ably performed by Roy. His enthusiasm, wit and humor added immeasurably to the quality of the Society's publications and made correspondence with the Gainesville office so interesting and attractive that one was tempted to write more often than was necessary, merely for the pleasure of receiving one of his amusing replies.

As a result of Sam's training and background, he was especially well fitted for the position of Executive Secretary. His studies in the College of Agriculture, University of Florida, and subsequent employment with the Nursery Inspection Department of the State Plant Board of Florida, gave him a broad knowledge of ornamental plants, plant pests and diseases, and control measures. His participation in commercial ventures increased his inherent business acumen. His tour of duty in charge of the tax office of the City of Gainesville gave him an invaluable insight into the quirks of human nature and taught him the need for working harmoniously and equitably with the public. In his capacity as Secretary of the Gainesville Chamber of Commerce he learned the need for organization development and expansion.

About five years ago Sam decided to retire and devote his time to his family, with special emphasis on the members of the third generation, his camellias, and his many friends all over the country. Fortunately for the Society, this retirement did not materialize for, as everyone knows, he took over the position as Executive Secretary of the American Camellia Society.

In a recent conversation, an old and good friend said of him, "Sam is such a gregarious creature that he is never happier than when surrounded by a group of people. It makes no difference whether they are friends or strangers; if the latter, they soon become friends. While in school he engaged in all kinds of student activities, and during his adult life he participated to the fullest extent in social and civic affairs which ranged from teaching us dumbbells how to play bridge to serving as chairman of numerous committees. He served as President of the local Kiwanis Club and as District Governor for the Gainesville area."

It is the sincere hope of all of us that his retirement from active participation in the affairs of the Society will benefit his health. We feel sure that he will always retain his deep interest in camellias and the organization of which he has made himself such an integral part.

It has been said of Winston Churchill that everybody has a good word for him but that Winnie could always find a better word. Sam could have written a better expression of appreciation than this one except for one fact:

He could not possibly know the extent of the multitude of friends who look forward to his improved health and his continued active participation in the affairs of the Society.

FERTILIZING CAMELLIAS[1]

HENRY P. ORR, Auburn, Alabama

The camellia is a little more demanding in its soil and fertilizer requirements than many plants. It needs an acid soil. Preferably, acid-forming fertilizers should be used. Since the camellia is sensitive to low temperatures, time carefully the application of fertilizers to reduce cold damage.

Prepare beds for camellias one or two months before planting. Think first of natural drainage. Change it if spots are wet or poorly drained. If the soil is a heavy clay, add sharp sand and organic matter. Practically any well-rotted organic matter may be used. If the soil is light and sandy, add greater amounts of finely-divided organic matter, such as peat or rotted cow manure, to produce a soil that holds moisture better. Water prepared soil well. After two or three weeks, determine the acidity either by using one of the small inexpensive kits available, or by sending a sample to the soil-testing laboratory of your state experiment station. See your county agent for instructions.

If the soil is not at the acidity or pH of 5.0 to 6.0, make recommended additions at least one month before planting. If sulfur is required, ammonium sulfate (at rate of 1 pound per 100 square feet of bed area applied with the sulfur) will speed acidifying action of the sulfur. Recommended dosages of sulfur or iron sulfate (copperas) are safer to use than aluminum sulfate (alum). A practical and relatively safe mixture for making the soil more acid consists of equal parts of sulfur (325-mesh or super-fine), aluminum sulfate, iron sulfate, and ammonium sulfate. This mixture may be used at the rate of 1 to 2 pounds per 100 square feet. After six to eight weeks, the pH of the soil should be checked again to determine if a correct level has been reached.

Phosphorus should be added to the original soil mixture in the bed at the rate of 5 pounds of super-phosphate to 100 square feet of bed area. This fertilizer should be well mixed with the soil two to three weeks prior to planting; never add it with lime, should lime be needed to make the soil less acid.

If the soil is known to be poor, 1 to 2 pounds of an acid-forming complete fertilizer or 2 to 3 pounds of cottonseed meal may be mixed with each 100 square feet of soil area at least two weeks before planting. If a fairly rich soil has been well prepared with well-rotted barnyard manure, superphosphate only will be necessary at this time.

Established plants from a fall planting may be fertilized just after flowering, or two to three weeks before new growth. Do not begin fertilization of newly set plants until they become established. Camellias feed near the surface of the soil. To prevent damage to these surface roots, a light application of fertilizer salts should be applied evenly around trunk in a space 3 inches from the trunk to just beyond the branch spread. Soil should always be moist at fertilization and fertilizer should be watered in well.

One to 2 pounds of a complete fertilizer having around 20 per cent total of available nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (4-10-7, 6-8-4, 5-10-5) can be safely used per 100 square feet of bed area for this first application. This is ¼ to ½ cupful of same material to a plant with a 3-foot branch-spread.

Newly formed buds will grow better if a second fertilizing at the above rate is made before August 15.

Under average conditions, ferrous sulfate (copperas) may be used once a year to

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[1]Reprinted from *The Progressive Farmer,* Georgia, Alabama, Florida Edition, November, 1954.

aid in keeping an acid condition and to add iron. Use ½ pound per 100 square feet of bed area (or 1/8 cupful per plant with a branch-spread of 3 feet) along with the spring fertilization.

Maintain a light mulch 1 to 2 inches deep around plants. Use an acid peat, or peanut hulls, or pine straw in preference to leaves.

Moist, well-drained soil is essential for proper growth of camellias. In the South, periodic heavy waterings are necessary in summer.

THE RHODODENDRON AND CAMELLIA YEAR BOOK 1955

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

To the growers of both of these genera the illustrated article on Leonardslee by Patrick M. Synge will be of particular interest, for the collection includes fine plants of the older camellias and rhododendrons, together with many of the newer introductions. The article on Colonsay describes the growing of rhododendrons, especially those in the large leaved series, on a windswept island on the west coast of Scotland. Mr. H. G. Hillier's account of new camellia hybrids is a summary of the important developments in the last twenty years in Britain. Mr. G. H. Pinckney comments on hardy hybrid deciduous azaleas and Mr. L. F. Frisbie of the Tacoma Rhododendron Society writes about *R. occidentale* in its native habitat on the west coast of the United States. Capt. Neil McEacharn's account of camellias at the Villa Taranto in Northern Italy is of interest to camellia enthusiasts as is Mr. J. Souster's description of the method of propagating *Camellia reticulata* at Kew. There are reports of shows, both here and in the United States, Trials, Awards and a list of the rhododendron hybrids registered since 1953.

Price $1.65 (postpaid) by dollar check. This publication, as well as the Fruit, Daffodil and Tulip, and Lily Year Books, are obtainable through the Secretary, The Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, London, S.W.1, England.

ADVICE TO BEGINNERS[1]

T. S. CLOWER, State Director, Gulfport, Mississippi

I am in receipt of a copy of Mr. Seibels' letter in which he suggested that all the State Directors prepare a brief article that would be helpful to beginners. As I believe that to ignore this request would be an indication of neglect or lack of cooperation, I am presenting a few comments dealing in generalities which may be helpful.

There is no need for an apology from anyone for being a camellia enthusiast, or hobbyist, whose interests lie in one or more phases of the Camellia. No special skill or materials are needed to enable one to enjoy possession or culture of camellias. On the other hand, both skill and material resources are necessary when the enthusiast turns to specialized interests. This applies to the making of arrangements which is an art in itself, and at times is an interest that rivals, even surpasses, interest in the actual culture of camellias; to investigations in the field of nutrition or plant disease and pest control, either as a diversion or in the line of professional duty; and the develop-

[1]The several articles presented under this heading were written in response to the following question sent to Directors by Mr. Seibels:
"From your experience what suggestions can you offer that would be helpful to individuals who are just starting a collection of camellias?" —ED.

ment of new varieties. Another and important interest revolves around the social contacts and meetings incidental to the culture and exhibition of camellia plants and flowers. This feature in no way lessens, to the contrary, it enhances interest in other features of this grand hobby.

Articles on camellia culture, arrangements, technical investigations and propagation have appeared in the Yearbooks and Quarterlies and the newcomers can adopt, or try to adopt, methods and procedures that have been used successfully by more experienced growers. If they are successful, the novice experiences a great boost in his self-confidence, but in case of failure he suffers no loss of self-confidence since the recommendations were not his own.

Nevertheless, the successful enthusiast in any field is the one who gives almost as much thought and attention to his hobby as he gives to his profession or trade. Successful camellia culture is a challenge to the ability of the enthusiast. At times we shrug off the success with camellias or other plants achieved by some individual with the statement that he was born with a green thumb. After all "green thumb" is another name for a combination of close observation, study and care.

The most suitable soil and climate are not absolutely necessary for success with camellias, although it must be admitted that the better these conditions are, the better the chances for success. Very few of the older well-known camellia gardens are located where all soil and climatic conditions are ideal. Many of these plantings were started by chance. It would be silly to advise the novice to start his collection only on a plot of well-drained, acid, moisture retaining deep sandy loam, containing plenty of humus, and shaded by trees of varieties whose roots would not compete with those of the camellias. The novice, like most of the established enthusiasts, must utilize to the best advantage the grounds around his home and, therefore, has little choice with respect to existing soil conditions. In the majority of instances, the newcomer, after consultation with growers in his immediate locality who have been successful in growing camellias on similar soils, and after careful study of the literature, can correct many of the unfavorable conditions and grow plants whose blooms would be equal, or superior, to those produced by more experienced growers.

The question of how many plants the novice should start with, as well as to the varieties, should be governed in large measure by the size of the property to be planted and personal preferences. Before deciding upon particular varieties, however, the novice should consult with neighboring enthusiasts for the purpose of deleting from his list varieties that for one reason or another are not satisfactory in that particular locality. It should be borne in mind that a few choice varieties capable of producing superior blooms will provide more satisfaction and pleasure than a yard full of mediocre or inferior varieties.

D. L. FEATHERS, Vice-President, Lafayette, California

In growing camellias, as with practically any form of plant life, I feel that it is helpful to know something about conditions that prevail in the localities where the plant grows wild, for then one has but to simulate the natural environment fairly closely to be certain of success. In other words, a plant having already demonstrated its ability to thrive unattended under given circumstances, it would follow that it will prosper under similar but controlled conditions such as the average grower is capable of providing readily.

Therefore, my initial advice to the beginner who wishes to grow camellias satisfactorily is to first learn something about its natural habitat — at least he should understand the basic requirements furnished by nature. While it has not yet been my

privilege to have visited China and I have therefore not seen the camellia in its wild state first-hand, nevertheless it is an accepted fact that it grows in a region of moderate temperature having abundant rainfall and high humidity. It is a plant of the forest protected by larger surrounding trees, and it is frequently found on sloping ground or hillsides. With a little imagination, one can readily deduct from this that the camellia thrives on moisture, humidity, semishade and a temperate climate. Sloping or hilly ground would give natural surface air- and water-drainage,while the mulch provided by surrounding trees in the form of fallen leaves, branches, and other debris, besides providing plant food would make the soil light and porous in nature. This carpet of humus would also act as insulation against the elements, thus protecting the root system from summer heat and winter cold. Inasmuch as humus has an acid reaction, the soil medium would be on the acid side. In simplified terms, therefore, the basic natural requirements of the camellia are:

(1) Constant but not excessive moisture.
(2) Good drainage, both surface and sub-surface (the latter meaning a loose soil composition.)
(3) An acid-type soil.
(4) Some shade and shelter (such as a protective tree would provide).
(5) Shallow planting (because the roots require aeration).

Although any camellia should grow if these conditions are provided, making allowance for the beginner I have one further suggestion as a guarantee against possible disappointment and consequent discouragement:

Start with standard varieties that have been proven dependable!

Don't buy the fancy ones at first. The newer varieties are usually more expensive and are often less hardy than those which have stood the test of time. A camellia is popular or inexpensive because it is abundant and it is abundant because it is easy to grow. That does not necessarily mean that it is commonplace, however, as many of our most abundant varieties are also regarded as among our most beautiful. The following is a short list of varieties, suggested for a beginner's collection, which are or should be readily obtainable, relatively inexpensive, and have good habits and first-class blooms. The writer has found these camellias absolutely dependable under growing conditions in the coastal area of central California, but it is my impression that practically all of them will do well wherever suitable environmental conditions are provided. The listing is alphabetical, with no indication of preference:

RED	PINK-ROSE	WHITE	VARIEGATED
Adolphe Audusson	Debutante	Alba Plena	Adolphe Audusson Var.
Blood of China	Eleanor Hagood	Elizabeth	Bella Romana
Glen 40 (Coquetti)	Elegans Pink	Fimbriata	Countess of Orkney
Emperor of Russia	Enrico Bettoni	Joshua E. Youtz	Daikagura
H. A. Downing	Kumasaka	Victory White	Donckelarii
Lady Vansittart	Lady Clare	White Empress	Elegans
Mathotiana	Lallarook		Lady Vansittart
Prince Eugene Napoleon	Magnoliaeflora		Nagasaki
Vedrine (Ruby Glow)	C. M. Wilson		
	Pink Ball		
	Rev. John G. Drayton		
	Rosea Plena		

This list is not intended or represented as being complete — it is merely one which is sufficiently extensive to enable the beginner to start a collection that would be representative of all forms, colors and blooming seasons. It is quite possible that

one or two quite worthy varieties have been inadvertently omitted but neither time nor space permits a more thorough coverage.

C. NORWOOD HASTIE, JR., State Director, Johns Island, South Carolina

The beginner should purchase only quality plants from reputable nurserymen. In the consideration of the price tag on a plant, he should bear in mind that it costs money to produce a good camellia, and avoid those offered at sensationally priced "bargains." Camellia plants that are cheap in price are frequently cheap in other ways —in quality, vigor and blooms.

It is an established fact that root pruning stimulates the development of a compact, vigorous root system close to the trunk of the plant. Nurserymen who take pride in the thrift and vigor of their plants practice root pruning so that the newly dug plants will take with them an ample supply of roots. Roots that are left behind in the nursery are of no value to anyone or anything. The smart beginner should, therefore, insist on plants that have been root pruned at least one time.

Young, vigorous camellia plants seldom set many flower buds. For this reason beginners who select nursery plants that are heavily budded are not always making the best selection. In a large block of young camellia plants of a single variety, anyone can see that the runts have more flower buds than the larger and better plants. In either event, the purchaser should not expect to get fine flowers on a camellia plant during the season in which the plant is moved.

The holes in which the new plants will be set and the planting soil that will be used should be prepared in advance of the delivery of the plants. Before this is done, however, the beginner should ascertain whether or not growing conditions at the site are favorable and, if not, take whatever corrective action as may be necessary and practical.

The plants should be purchased and planted early in the season. Theoretically, a camellia could be planted at any time. However, some months are far more favorable than others. Early fall planting is best. Plants moved at that time will start to form new roots during the winter months and will be well established and ready to grow vigorously when spring comes.

The beginner should select varieties that have demonstrated an ability to grow and flower satisfactorily in his particular locality. There are so many varieties in the trade that it should be no problem to select a number of plants which can be depended upon to perform satisfactorily season after season. Every effort should be made to avoid varieties which are poor growers or bloomers, or are adversely affected by climatic conditions. In this connection, I am amazed at the number of residents of the colder parts of the country who insist on trying to grow such tender varieties as Alba Plena and Debutante.

RALPH PEER, State Director, Los Angeles, California

Of course any one who desires to be admitted to the mysteries of the Camellia World must be initiated by becoming a BEGINNER.

The very best way to get over this difficult period is to find a friend who already has a large collection, and to talk him into giving you five or six plants. If you can at the same time persuade him to prepare your ground properly, and actually put the camellias into the ground, you will have become a BEGINNER but you will know absolutely nothing about this rather intricate subject.

Those who have survived and become camellia VETERANS of say ten years standing usually buy a half dozen small plants from a nurseryman and trip over the pitfalls which lie in the path of the unwary.

From my experience, the first thing to remember is that camellias in their wild

state grow either in the shade of forest trees or in regions where there is a continuous cloud cover cutting off direct sunlight. All of such areas have acid soil. What this boils down to is that you must plant your camellias in the shade, and must have suitable soil.

Judging from my conversations with amateur growers in California, I would say that nine out of ten camellias are planted too deeply to start with. Almost anybody would assume that the roots on the camellia must be quite a bit underground, but as a matter of fact, camellias in their natural state produce roots which are just beneath the surface. When, therefore, the new plants are going into position care should be taken that there is not more than a half inch of soil above the topmost roots.

It must also be taken into consideration that acid soil will become more compact as time goes by. It is a good idea,therefore, to set the camellia up perhaps a half inch higher than indicated by the foregoing rule. The earth should be put up around the camellia so that it is sloping down in all directions.

The other point to remember, of course, is that the roots of the camellias must always be damp. If the roots every become completely dry, the plant will doubtless die.

From this point onward you are strictly on your own and must learn how to take care of the plants by experience. Actually, if you have followed the above basic rules you can, if you like, forget all about the plant and it will live to be four hundred or five hundred years old. The bugs or worms will, perhaps, chew off the leaves, and many other things can happen to it, but a camellia properly planted in a correct position, which is kept damp indefinitely, will simply keep on growing no matter what happens to the leaves, blossoms, etc. It is very hard to kill. I have seen camellia trees in England, perhaps a hundred and fifty years old, which were growing up from the ruins of an old greenhouse. Probably they had had no attention for the last seventy-five years, but the moist air of southern England, plus the frequent rains, very nearly duplicates Japan where they grow wild.

Now that you have started your first plant, begin to familiarize yourself with the different varieties by visiting nurseries and gardens wherever you can find them. You will soon discover that camellia blossoms are perhaps the most beautiful flowers ever created by God, and it is inevitable that you will want a plant of each of the fine varieties which you will discover. This is the second stage and you will then be a COLLECTOR and no longer a BEGINNER.

FREDERIC HEUTTE, State Director, Norfolk, Virginia

My advice to the beginner is to keep the following facts in mind:

When you set out a camellia plant, you are planting a shrub that with age will develop into a tree, and if it is well planted and cared for it will outlast many generations of humans.

The quickest way to kill a camellia or to cause it to linger in an unthrifty condition is to plant it deeper than it was growing before you acquired or transplanted it.

Although camellias will grow in either full sun or shade, they will thrive best in a happy medium. To that end, place yourself in the position of a camellia and consider the location that you would like best if you would have to remain stationary the year around. You would no doubt pick out a location that would be protected from the cold blasts of winter and the blazing hot sun of summer.

Soil that will produce good healthy weeds in the open or underbrush in the woodland will sustain camellias.

Keep the plants mulched with pine straw to conserve soil moisture and protect the feeding roots from the hot sun.

Do not apply fertilizer until you have discussed the subject with local authorities, and then follow their recommendations.

Never allow your camellias to suffer from drought.

Discuss insect pest and disease problems with more experienced growers, learn to recognize the symptoms, and apply the control measures recommended.

Before you start a collection visit a number of camellia shows and pick out the varieties that you like. Then discuss the problem with local authorities for the purpose of learning what varieties have proven their value in your locality.

Join the American Camellia Society.

VARIETAL-NAME DISPLAY CARDS

In the interest of nomenclatural standardization through camellia show exhibitions, and as a part of the Society's program of cooperation with show officials, Mr. D. C. Strother, Chairman, Committee on Certification of Varieties and Nomenclature, and Mr. Austin Griffiths, Jr., have prepared a list of 250 of the most popular and widely encountered camellia varieties. The accepted varietal names and synonyms and, in a few instances, appropriate remarks, will be printed on individual cards of a durable material 4 inches high and 5½ inches wide. The type style and arrangement of the cards will be similar to the illustration that accompanies this article.

ADOLPHE AUDUSSON
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Each set will consist of 250 cards with varietal names and 50 extra cards for individual show preparation of varietal names not represented. The sets will be made available to show officials at $5 the set.

It is suggested that camellia show officials employing these varietal-name display cards prepare small wooden standards to hold the cards in place. These could be made from lengths of wood 1 inch thick and from 1 inch to 1½ inches wide, or half-round material of suitable size. The material should be slotted lengthwise on a slight angle to a depth of ½ inch, cut into pieces four inches long, and painted white.

It is believed that one hundred sets of display cards will be ready for distribution shortly after the first of the year. Checks should be made payable to the American Camellia Society.

CAMELLIAS IN TENNESSEE

INEZ AND HARRY SOMMERHAUSER, Chattanooga, Tennessee

The idea has prevailed among gardeners that weather conditions experienced in the vicinity of Chattanooga, located in the extreme southeastern part of Tennessee, make the culture of camellias outside a hazardous venture. Recently, while discussing camellias with a friend who is connected with the Schroeder Nursery, a local concern, he stated that when his class in school came to the care and propagation of camellias, the instructor dismissed the subject with the statement:

"Let's skit it. There is no reason why you should know anything about camellias, for they are too tender to grow here."

The success we have achieved with camellias in the open has disproved that theory. Our home is located about fifteen miles from the city, on the shores of Lake Chickamauga, a large body of water created by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

We started our camellia venture with two plants, Lady Clare and Debutante. It was not until two years ago when a copy of a booklet on the subject put out by Swift and Company came into our possession that, insofar as culture was concerned, we learned that we were doing everything but the right thing. We immediately corrected our treatment of the plants, and the results were wonderful. We were encouraged to continue our studies, and of course to increase the size of our collection.

The soil in our garden is ideal with respect to acidity. The camellias are planted under the drip edge of pine trees, and enjoy the proper amount of sunlight and shade. The summers in this area are long and dry, which means that we have to water (soak) the soil frequently. Between waterings, the plants are syringed. At first we used a mixture of oak leaves and pine straw for a mulch. When we learned that this mixture has a tendency to pack, we started to use pine straw exclusively.

Our first flower was a Debutante which made its appearance on October 15. Unfortunately, the temperature dropped to 15 degrees during the middle of December, and many flower buds were damaged. Although temperatures that low are an exception in this locality, we decided that it would be better to be safe instead of sorry, so we made provisions to protect future blooms. About two years ago we had a "big freeze." Flower buds were severely injured but the plants themselves were not hurt. We were greatly disappointed, for the plants were loaded with flower buds. However, the large crop of flowers the following year was some compensation for that loss.

When we started to increase the number of plants, we were given all sorts of advice with respect to varieties. Some people urged us to plant only early bloomers, some recommended midseason varieties, and others insisted that we plant only late flowering types. We decided to try two or three plants of each variety. All of them have performed satisfactorily. It is stated in this connection, with respect to *Camellia japonica,* that the flowering season in this locality occurs a little later for midseason and late varieties than in areas located closer to the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts. The last flowers of Elegans, Monjisu and White Giant appear around Easter.

Elegans, Aunt Jetty, Monjisu (Red), Rev. John Bennett, La Reine, Herme, Governor Mouton, and several other varieties have all been good bloomers for us.

This past year we added Alba Plena, Pink Perfection and Daikagura to our group of earlier bloomers, and Blood of China to the late blooming group.

In our rambles we picked up an Otome Pink. We have never heard a word in praise of this variety, and we were curious to learn why it should be considered as a "black sheep." To our delight it has been a constant bloomer for the past three years. We are proud of this plant, even if it is a very slow grower.

The sasanquas do as well as the japonicas, and make a splended display at a time when flowers of other blooming plants are scarce.

Even if japonicas and sasanquas did not produce a single bloom, we would want them in our garden, for we know of no other evergreen shrub that is so useful and adaptable in landscape work. During the "big freeze" mentioned previously, japonica and sasanqua plants were not hurt, whereas many roses were killed, and the bark of abelia and other plants was split.

Grafting has presented no problems. We prefer the cleft method. For covers, we use gallon tins with tops and bottoms removed. Small panes of glass, held in place with wire clips, are placed on top of the cans. The glass may be tilted to provide ventilation, or covered with pine straw when it is too hot. Our use of cans rather than glass bottles is a matter of convenience. Bottles would be scattered all over the place by our large Airdale dog who is not particular where he plants his big feet while at play.

We are fortunate in that insect pests and plant diseases common over large areas in the "camellia belt" do not bother us. The only insect that causes injury is a beetle which chews the tender new growth. These pests can be controlled through the application of arsenate of lead to the mulch late in the afternoon and before they come out to feed.

We have adopted the practice of attending at least two camellia shows each year. When we observe a flower of a variety that we like and do not possess, we make pilgrimages to nurseries in Alabama, Georgia and Florida to see blooming plants of those particular varieties. It is only when we find one that suits us that the nurseryman makes a sale. We would like to visit nurseries in South Carolina, but that state is off our beaten track.

Many people consider the growing of camellias in the light of a fad, or a disease that is incurable. We do not agree. Anyway, if it is a disease, who wants to be cured? The good Lord created these plants for our pleasure and enjoyment, and the least we can do is to give our camellias the care and attention they so richly deserve.

THE LIBRARY TABLE

One of the most interesting books on camellias to come off the press in recent years is *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens,* by William Hertrich. This book of 400 pages, the first of four volumes, may be purchased from the Publications Office, Huntington Library, San Marino 9, California, at $10 the copy.

When Mr. Hertrich began his career on the Huntington estate in 1905, the collection of camellias consisted of two plants. Today, through his efforts, the collection has grown to approximately 1,000 varieties, and Mr. Hertrich, in his capacity as Curator Emeritus, is still observing, propagating and studying camellias, old and new.

Following the foreword by Mr. Ralph S. Peer, Mr. Hertrich gives a brief, comprehensive history of the camellia, and then proceeds to practical notes on the cultivars, behavior patterns, types of foliage, fruits and seeds, and the vogues of certain varieties.

Two features merit special mention. First, the extensive indexing with cross reference to synonyms will be helpful to growers anywhere in identifying his cultivars and help establish the correct nomenclature. Secondly, the book contains 249 superb black and white reproductions, each accompanied by an explanation, and three full-color plates. All are original photographs selected by Mr. Hertrich.

Camellias in the Huntington Gardens should be a useful addition to the library of amateur and professional growers.

The fifth, 1953, edition of *American Camellia Catalog* has been distributed to subscribers. This addition provides a further supplement to the cataloging of worthy camellia varieties in America.

In line with previous issues, the fifth edition presents the descriptions of 106 of the better varieties. These descriptions are completely informative and make a valuable record of the names, synonyms, descriptions, history and pertinent remarks for the respective varieties.

Twenty-four hand-colored lithographed illustrations are included, together with a complete index of illustrations in the 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953 supplements, and a 34-page classification index in which camellias are systematized on the basis of flower color, flower form, and flowering season.

The *American Camellia Catalog* is the work of Robert Park Erdman, Albert Fendig and Athos Menaboni, and the 1953 edition completes the five-year project of cataloging and describing in detail the more interesting varieties.

Each issue of the *American Camellia Catalog* is limited to one thousand copies. Single copies are available to non-subscribers at $15 the copy, and may be ordered from the *American Camellia Catalog,* Route 2, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Georgia. The special edition of color plates for framing will continue to be sold at $1 each until the supply is exhausted.

Flower Show Know-How, a recent addition to the literature on flower shows, should be welcomed by members of the American Camellia Society, as well as by all others who are interested in flower shows. The authors, William T. Wood and Marie Stevens Wood, Macon, Georgia, are fully qualified as the results of years of experience and training to discuss the subject. In their respective capacities as Chairmen of the American Camellia Society's Committees on Exhibitions and Awards and the Arrangement Contest, as well as chairmen or members of various show committees, they are in a position to discuss the subjects covered in the book in an authoritative manner.

Flower Show Know-How is a small compact volume of 67 pages that was written with one definite thought in mind: to answer as many as possible of the thousand and one questions pertaining to flower shows. The 18 sections deal with all the ramifications of flower show procedures — organization, duties and responsibilities of the members of the several committees (Schedule, Staging, Finance, Entries, Judges, Clerks, Publicity and Tickets, Clean-up); Themes and Classes; Special Features; Suggestions and Observations from National Accredited Judges; and others. The section on "Definitions" should be most helpful to novices and experienced operators alike, for without a full understanding of the definitions show chairmen could run into trouble. The list of Secretaries of a number of plant societies and their addresses is an interesting feature of the book.

Flower Show Know-How may be obtained through the Merriewood Press, Box 366, Macon, Georgia, at $2.75 the copy of the Library Edition, or $1.00 for the Garden Club Edition.

A HISTORY OF MARSHALLVILLE'S OLD CAMELLIAS

MRS. LAURA MASSEE WALKER, Marshallville, Georgia

There are many old camellias with interesting histories that are still living in Marshallville today. It is difficult to determine just which one is the oldest. The evidence seems to be in favor of an Alba Plena which is now in the front yard of the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Rumph on McCaskill Street. This plant was purchased by Mr. Rumph's grandmother, who was quite a horticulturist, from Fruitland Nurseries in Augusta about 1880. Mr. P. J. A. Berckmans, then owner of the nurseries, shipped

a carload of camellia plants to Macon, and some of the most ardent flower lovers of the nearby towns journeyed to Macon to buy them. The Alba Plena was among several plants bought by Mrs. Rumph. She kept the plants in tubs in the greenhouse in the winter and out in the open in the summer. When her son, L. A. Rumph, Sr., moved into the present Rumph home in Marshallville, the Alba Plena was moved also. It was kept in the large back hall, and when the blizzard of 1894 occurred it was frozen and killed down to the roots. However, on the first warm day of early spring it was planted out in the ground, and sent up new shoots from the roots, thus rewarding its owner's faith and hope.

About this same time Mrs. W. H. Felton bought several plants, two of which are still living in the yard of the old Felton home at the end of McCaskill Street, now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Dodd, ardent camellia enthusiasts. These plants are a Sacco and a Madame de Strekaloff. The latter is always referred to as the "Peony-flowering japonica." It, too, was killed down to the ground by the blizzard of 1894. Happily, in spite of Mrs. Felton's fears to the contrary, that bush as well as the Sacco sent out new sprouts from the roots, and both plants grew and flourished.

Another old plant on McCaskill Street is found in the yard of the old Dykes home, whose present owner is Miss Willie Rice (Mrs. Howard Hurst), so well-known in all flower-loving circles. This plant is a magnificent specimen of Mathotiana Alba and is better known in Marshallville as the "Dollie Rice." It was planted in 1904 to replace an Alba Plena that had been planted by Miss Willie Rice's grandmother, Mrs. W. M. Dykes, probably about the same time as the Felton and Rumph plants. The story is that this plant had been lovingly tended by Miss Dollie (Mrs. W. H. Rice) who purchased the Dykes home after her mother's death. On cold nights it was covered by a tarpaulin, with a lantern underneath. On the night of the 1894 blizzard Miss Dollie's second daughter, Mrs. W. H. Lee, was born, and in the excitement which this event occasioned the camellia bush was forgotten and was killed. Grieving over the loss of her plant, Miss Dollie ordered another camellia from Fruitland Nurseries, which turned out to be an entirely different although very beautiful white. It was called by her friends "The Dollie Rice" and this name still clings, although it has been identified as Mathotiana Alba.

No one in Marshallville ever did more to foster the love and growing of camellias, or "japonicas" as they were usually called, than the late Miss Dollie Rice. Not only did she enjoy the plants but she always wanted to share them with her friends and

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neighbors. Long before the camellia highway was conceived, Miss Dollie dreamed of having a japonica in every yard in Marshallville. She began rooting cuttings and giving them to her friends. Most of the time the plants were given the names of their owner. This pleasant custom has caused some confusion in the nomenclature, but it has greatly enhanced the charm and personal histories of the plants.

The "Willie Slappey," named in honor of Mrs. Jasper Slappey, to whom it was given, is in reality a Sara Frost. This plant was bought and moved from the Slappey yard to the home of Charlie Goodwin, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Virden. This was an unusually large specimen of this rapidly growing variety. Mrs. Virden says the top of the plant had reached the windows of the second story of the house. Unfortunately, blizzards still take their toll, and this giant was killed to the ground by low temperatures in 1950. It has come out, however, and is now several feet high.

Another well-known old plant in Marshallville is the "Alice Lee" which is to be found on East Main Street in the yard of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lee. This bush was named in honor of Mr. Lee's mother, a contemporary and beloved friend of Miss Dollie Rice. The plant was later identified as a Sacco, a popular old variety.

In the center of Marshallville, on West Main Street, stands another fine old plant in the front yard of Mrs. W. E. Lester, better known as "Miss Emma," one of the staunchest and most enthusiastic lovers of camellias. The "Emma Lester," as it has always been known, was purchased in 1916 by Mrs. R. H. Richard of Marshallville from the Ella V. Baines Nursery of Springfield, Illinois. It was stated that the plant was an importation from Nantes, France. The true name of this variety has remained a mystery until quite recently. A book bought by Mr. David C. Strother, through the American

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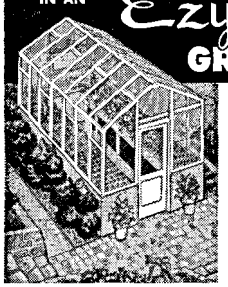

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Camellia Society, contains full descriptions and illustrations of camellias growing in Australia. One variety described therein as Rudescens Major fits our "Emma Lester" perfectly. According to the author, that variety was also imported from Nantes, France, about the same time that the Marshallville plant was ordered for Miss Emma. However, to Marshallville friends it will always be the "Emma Lester." It is nice to know that our plant has close relatives in such a far away place as Australia. This is further evidence that the love of camellias is universal, and sometimes their individual history is almost as strange as one of these mystery stories that are so fascinating to their readers.

Another plant in Miss Emma's yard is one of the most beautiful, and certainly one of the oldest, specimens of Donckelarii in this part of the country. This plant was obtained from Fruitland Nurseries in 1908, and is the parent of most of the Donckelarii plants found in Marshallville.

Perhaps the most widely known of the old camellia plants in Marshallville is the "Lizzie Ware," now handsome and flourishing in the garden of Dr. John D. Wade, an outstanding camellia lover. The attention of the many visitors to the lovely Wade gardens each winter and spring is always directed toward the plant. It was originally owned by the first Mrs. M. S. Ware, who just bought it for a beautiful japonica without any idea of its name. Tradition has it that when later Mrs. Ware wrote Mr. Berckmans to ask its name, he replied that since he was not certain of the correct determination, she should name it for herself. Ever since then it has been called the "Lizzie Ware" although it is now known to be one of the finest examples of our lovely Mathotiana.

My mother, Mrs. O. J. Massee, was also a lover of flowers and bought several japonicas, as they were always called at that time. But, alas! they had short lives, for my two younger brothers while playing stick-horses in the front yard, not seeing anything else handy for a switch, yanked the japonicas out of the ground to use as whips to make the horses gallop. By the time my mother found them, the little plants were beyond all hope except to warm the seats of the pants of the young riders.

I am now living in my mother's old home and am trying to make up for lost time in the growing of camellias. With the encouragement and help of my farmer neighbor, and generous friend, Mr. D. C. Strother, I now have ninety camellia plants which furnish me a great deal of pleasure. It was at Mr. Strother's request that I agreed to write this article. He has been so kind and helpful that I simply could not refuse.

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SPECIAL MEETING OF GOVERNING BOARD

A called meeting of the Governing Board of the American Camellia Society was held in Sumter, South Carolina, on November 20, in conjunction with the annual camellia show sponsored by the South Carolina Camellia Society. The following Officers and Directors were present:

Calder W. Seibels
Arthur W. Solomon
Sigmund J. Katz
D. C. Strother
J. P. Illges
Mrs. L. G. Fox
Ralph S. Peer
C. N. Hastie, Jr.
Arthur C. Brown

Present as proxies for State Directors:

Mrs. Calder W. Seibels for W. P. Fulton, Texas
Mrs. Sigmund J. Katz for T. S. Clower, Mississippi
L. C. Wannamaker for Morrie L. Sharp, Oregon
Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr., for Frederic Heutte, Virginia
Maxwell R. Murray for W. T. Wood, Georgia

Brief mention of the business transacted is made in the following paragraphs:

REVISION OF BY-LAWS

Division III, Territories, of the By-laws, as published on page 350 of the 1953 *American Camellia Yearbook,* provides for the establishment of three Territories within the American Camellia Society, and specifies the states that shall fall within each Territory. It would appear that the framers of the original By-laws did not anticipate the likelihood that the Society would expand into an organization that would include residents of states not specifically mentioned in Division III and, consequently, made no provision for the inclusion of such states in any particular Territory. The Governing Board undertook to make this provision by adopting an amendment to Division III, to be known as Paragraph 4, which reads as follows:

Paragraph 4. States not included in any of the three Territories established in the preceding Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, shall be allocated to specific Territories at the discretion of the Governing Board, and members of the Society who reside in such states shall be eligible to vote for Directors-at-Large for the Territory to which their states have been allocated.

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Following the adoption of this amendment, the Board then proceeded to allocate states not mentioned in Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of Division III to one or another of the three Territories.

To Pacific Coast Territory: Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

To Gulf Coast Territory: Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

To Atlantic Coast Territory: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.

This allocation is a most awkward one, geographically speaking, but it is one that provides as nearly as possible an equal distribution of the states among the three Territories.

DIVISION IV, ELECTIONS

The provisions of several paragraphs of Division IV, Elections, as published on pages 350-352 of the 1953 *American Camellia Yearbook* specify the approximate dates for the mailing of notices of elections for Directors-at-Large and State Directors in any particular Territory, the appointment of members of the Nominating and Tellers Committees, announcement of the election results at Annual Meetings, and other pertinent matters. By reason of the time limitations involved, newly elected members of the Directorate are not notified of their election in time to make plans to attend the Annual Meeting or to give careful thought to the selection of proxies. The Governing Board undertook to correct this condition by revising several paragraphs of Division IV, which revisions have the effect of advancing the dates for the several procedures approximately thirty days. These paragraphs as revised are presented herewith:

Paragraph D. The Board of Directors shall request the President to select, not less than ninety (90) days before each Annual Meeting, a Nominating Committee of three members from the Territory from which Directors are to be elected to take office at the next Annual Meeting.

Paragraph E. Not less than one hundred twenty (120) days before each Annual Meeting, the Executive Secretary shall send notices of election to all voting members in the Territory from which Directors are to be elected to take office at the next Annual Meeting. The "notice of election" form for each State shall quote the name of the incumbent Director for the same State and the names of the incumbent Directors-at-Large for the same Territory, shall

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NEW SEEDLING CAMELLIAS:
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call attention to each member's right of nomination, and shall state that the corresponding ballot form will be mailed not less than sixty (60) days before the next Annual Meeting.

Paragraph F. Any voting member may submit to the Executive Secretary not less than ninety (90) days before the Annual Meeting one nomination for Director from his state and one nomination for each Director-at-Large from his Territory. The Secretary shall promptly transmit to the Nominating Committee all such nominations.

Paragraph I. Not less than sixty (60) days before each Annual Meeting, the Executive Secretary shall send ballots to all voting members in the Territory for which the election is held. The ballot form for each State shall quote the names of all nominees for Director for the same State and the names of nominees for Directors-at-Large for the same Territory, shall request that each member cast one vote for State Director and two votes for Director-at-Large by marking his ballot, and shall state that any ballot shall be invalid unless it is returned to the Executive Secretary in time to reach him not less than thirty (30) days before the next Annual Meeting.

Paragraph J. The President shall appoint not less than thirty (30) days before the next Annual Meeting, at least two (2) tellers who shall canvass the final vote for each office and report the results to the Governing Board, through the President.

These revisions of Divisions III and IV shall become effective in time to apply to the elections in the Gulf Coast Territory in 1955.

COMPLIMENTARY MEMBERS

The Governing Board adopted the recommendation made by Vice-President Hoyt W. Lee that the Society appoint as complimentary members the garden editors of certain publications dealing with horticultural and floricultural subjects, and that such appointments shall be terminated in the event the recipient is separated from his position as garden editor of his particular publication.

ANNUAL MEETING FOR 1957

The Governing Board adopted an expression of sympathy directed to the members and officials of the Middle Georgia Camellia Society who for reasons over which they

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had no control relinquished the privilege of acting as hosts for the Society at its meeting in 1955. The Board voted unanimously to hold the meeting for 1957 in Macon, Georgia. (The 1956 Annual Meeting will be held in California.)

CAMELLIA SHOWS

Board Members participated in a general discussion of camellia shows and show procedures. Mr. Hastie reported that his committee on show programs was about ready to release several sets of colored slides for the use of program chairmen. He and the members of his committee are busily engaged in preparing slides dealing with a number of phases of camellia culture.

The need for increasing the staff of qualified camellia show judges was discussed. Mr. Hastie stressed the fact that there are a number of members known to the Directors who would make excellent judges but are too modest to request appointments. The Directors agreed to canvass their list of acquaintances in this category and arrange for their appointment. The Secretary was instructed to furnish the Directors with sets of application blanks.

Mr. Katz recommended, as one means of training inexperienced judges, that show chairmen utilize teams of three experienced judges and one novice. The opportunities thus presented to the novices for studying the technique and methods of trained judges should be of the greatest value.

In the discussion about show classes, the Board received with approval the suggestion made by Mr. Ralph S. Peer that show chairmen adopt the practice established by the San Diego, California, Camellia Society in providing a class for novices. Only exhibitors who had never won a ribbon of any kind would be eligible to make entries in the novice class.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Mr. D. C. Strother, Chairman of the Committee on Certification of Varieties and Nomenclature, reported that he and Mr. Austin Griffiths, Jr., had completed the task of preparing a list of 250 of the most popular and widely encountered camellias. The names of each variety, together with their synonyms, will be printed on individual cards and made available to show officials at a cost that will cover expenses incurred for printing and handling. A detailed description of the cards will be found elsewhere in this Quarterly.

Judge Arthur W. Solomon, Chairman of the Committee on Awards, reported that

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his committee had agreed to present a Bronze Plaque to Mr. Sam P. Harn, Executive Secretary, in recognition of Mr. Harn's invaluable services to the Society, and that he, together with Mr. Strother, Mr. Murray, Dr. Hume, Austin Griffiths, Jr., and others, acting in accord with the desires of the Governing Board, and with appropriate ceremony, had presented the plaque to Mr. Harn on October 25, 1954.

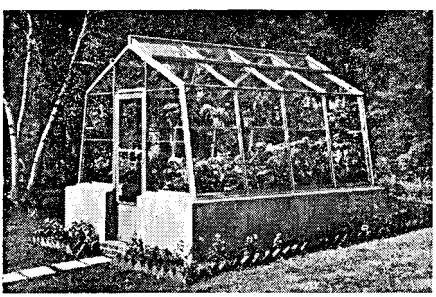
Judge Solomon recommended, and the Board approved, that Austin Griffiths, Jr., be made a Fellow of the American Camellia Society as a token of appreciation for services performed as Editor of the *American Camellia Yearbook,* and his many contributions towards the improvement of the camellia industry in the field of nomenclature and cultural practices.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

The Board accepted with the greatest reluctance the resignation of Mr. Sam P. Harn as Executive Secretary of the Society, to become effective early in 1955. Mr. Harn stated in the letter of resignation that ill health was the only reason for his action, and that he would be available at all times for consultation with officials of the Society.

The Board appointed Arthur C. Brown to be the Society's Executive Secretary, as well as Editor.

No further business was discussed, and the Board adjourned to meet again during the course of the Annual Meeting in Birmingham in January, 1955.



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SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF JUDGES

The following are additions to the list of Accredited Judges which was printed in the October 1954 Quarterly:

ALABAMA

Dothan:
Cannon, Mrs. Mark
Poyner, Mrs. B. P., Jr.
Monroeville:
Agee, Walter L.
Montgomery:
Johnston, T. D.

CALIFORNIA

Glendale:
Clairmont, Dr. John H.
La Canada:
Asper, J. Howard

GEORGIA

Adel:
Parrish, Mrs. Perry M.
Columbus:
Roberts, Mrs. H. S.

MISSISSIPPI

Biloxi:
Reagan, Mrs. Dewey

NORTH CAROLINA

Salisbury:
Cranford, Clayton Wells

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston:
Schirmer, Mrs. Arthur B.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF SHOW DATES

Herewith is presented additional show dates that were received too late to be included in the October Quarterly.

JANUARY, 1955

Quitman, Ga.—Quitman Garden Club 1- 2
Abbeville, La.—Madame et Mademoiselle 8- 9
New Orleans, La.—Camellia Division, New Orleans Garden Society 8- 9
Waycross, Ga.—Federated Garden Clubs and Men's Garden Club 15-16
Gainesville, Fla.—Men's Garden Club and Gainesville Garden Club 16
Cairo, Ga.—Camellia Garden Club and Magnolia Garden Club 20
Dothan, Ala.—Cherokee Garden Club and Men's Garden Club 22-23
Fort Gaines, Ga.—Ft. Gaines Garden Club 27
Bessemer, Ala.—Men's Camellia Society of Jefferson County have canceled their show scheduled for February 12-13, and will co-sponsor with the Men's Camellia Society of Birmingham a show to be held on January 29-30 in Birmingham.

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AMERICAN CAMELLIA CATALOG

ROUTE 2, BOX 335 SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Birmingham, Ala.—Men's Camellia Society of Birmingham and Men's Camellia Society of Jefferson County (Bessemer) 29-30
(Originally scheduled for February 5-6)
Americus Ga.—Federated Garden Clubs of Sumter County 29-30
Gulfport, Miss.—Gulfport Garden Club 29-30

FEBRUARY, 1955

Doublas, Ga.—Town and Country Garden Club of Coffee County 4
Greenville, Ala.—Men's Camellia Society 5- 6
Perry, Ga.—Perry Garden Club 5- 6
Springfield, Ga.—Effington County Camellia Show Council 5- 6
Charleston S. C.—Garden Club of Charleston (A change from Jan. 29-30) 5- 6
Orangeburg, S. C.—Men's Garden Club of Orangeburg 5- 6
Walterboro, S. C.—Walterboro Garden Club Council 5- 6
Laurel, Miss.—Laurel Garden Club 12-13
Columbia, S. C.—Columbia Garden Club 12-13
Glendale, Calif.—Pacific Camellia Society 19-20
Florence, S. C.—Azalea Garden Club of Florence 19-20
Dillon, S. C.—Dillon Council of Garden Clubs 23
Cheraw, S. C.—Civic League Garden Club and Cheraw Camellia Society 24-25
Fayetteville, N. C.—Fayetteville Garden Club and Pine Needles Garden Club 26-27

MARCH, 1955

San Marino, Calif.—Southern California Camellia Society 5- 6
San Jose, Calif.—Camellia Society of Santa Clara County 6
Greenville, S. C.—Men's Garden Club of Greenville 12-13

The following shows have been canceled:

Cordele, Ga.—Federated Garden Clubs of Cordele and Crisp County ..... Jan. 8-9
Thomasville, Ga.—Thomasville Garden Club ..... Jan. 15-16
Macon, Ga.—Middle Georgia Camellia Society ..... Jan. 29-30
Columbus, Ga.—United Garden Clubs of Columbus ..... Feb. 12-13
Ft. Valley, Ga.—Ft. Valley Garden Club ..... Feb. 16
Marshallville, Ga.—Marshallville Garden Club ..... Feb. 23

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The Soak-O-Ho is really a scuffle hoe fitted with a ¾" aluminum tubular handle and shut-off valve to connect to your garden hose permitting the passage of water to the hoe plate. The plate is fitted with a brass spray nozzle and a steel deflector cup making the SOAK-O-HO a home and garden tool with 8 uses.

1. IT SOAKS . . . water flowing through the handle is deflected onto the hoe plate and gently flows onto the ground.

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3. IT WEEDS . . . Stubborn weeds yield easily to the sharp blade or may be pulled with V slot in the side of the SOAK-O-HO.

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