

AMERICAN CAMELLIA *Quarterly*

VOLUME 11 • NUMBER 4

OCTOBER, 1956



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Courtesy Camellias in America Revised Edition, by H. Harold Hume
CAMELLIA SASANQUA • OCEAN SPRINGS

American Camellia Quarterly, Volume 11 - Number 4, October 1956

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American Camellia Quarterly

VOLUME XI — NO. 4

OCTOBER, 1956

Issued quarterly from the office of the Secretary of the American Camellia Society,
Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida

Entered as second class matter October 1, 1949, at the Post Office at
Gainesville, Florida, under Acts of August 24, 1912.

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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A MESSAGE FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

The copy for the 1956 American Camellia Yearbook has been sent to the printers, and it is very necessary to anticipate our needs for this edition so that we may order enough books to send to the members enrolled at this time, together with those who will join the Society before the end of the year, and to provide a small surplus for future needs.

The year 1956 is rapidly drawing to a close, and the Society is a few hundred short of the goal of 6,000 or more members by December 31 set up early last Spring. With the cooperation of all members, we should be able to reach that goal. We urge each of you to set up a personal goal of at least one new member, or one renewal, before the end of October.

Remember that a membership in the Society makes a very suitable and lasting gift for Christmas, birthdays and similar events, for relatives and friends — and for libraries.

Remember also that the American Camellia Society is *your* Society, and its growth and prosperity is dependent upon the degree of assistance and cooperation furnished by members, individually and collectively.

Don't put off the enrollment of a new member. Do it today while the thought is fresh in your mind.

September 18, 1956.

S. L. Marbury

ANNUAL MEETING

Macon, Georgia, February 14-16, 1957

The American Camellia Society will hold its Annual Meeting for 1957 at Macon, Georgia, on February 14-16, 1957, in conjunction with the flower show which will be staged by the Middle Georgia Camellia Society. As President of the latter organization I take this opportunity to extend to all members of the American Camellia Society an invitation to attend this meeting and flower show.

Macon is the birth place of the American Camellia Society and the meeting next February might be regarded as a reunion of Charter Members who were present at the Hotel Dempsey on September 29, 1945, when the Society was organized and Directors and Officers were elected.

Macon affords a natural setting for camellias, and thousands of plants are to be found in public parks and private collections. Camellias should be at the peak of their blooming season during the middle of February.

Advance registrations indicate that the meeting will be largely attended. Members who have not made reservations at hotels or motor courts are urged to do so without delay at one of the following hotels or tourist courts.

Dempsey Hotel	Magnolia Court	Gray Motel, Gray, Georgia
Georgian Hotel	Saco Court	New Perry Hotel, Perry, Georgia
Grady Hotel	Skyline Motel	Modern Motor Court, Roberta, Georgia
Lanier Hotel	Ambassador Motel	

We have planned a full schedule that should occupy every minute of your visit, and believe that you will enjoy every event on the program. The Annual Meeting will be on February 14, 15, and 16, and the flower show of the Middle Georgia Camellia Society will be held on the afternoon and evening of February 16 and 17.

We wish to welcome you to a good city in which to live, and introduce you to people who like camellias and love those who grow these wonderful plants.

Macon, Georgia
October 1, 1956

D. Leon Wilson, President
Middle Georgia Camellia Society

NOTICE OF ELECTION—PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY

An election for the Directorate from the Pacific Coast Territory will be held this Fall. The By-laws provide that not less than 120 days before the Annual Meeting of the Society the Secretary shall send notices of the election and requests for names of nominees to all voting members in the Territory in which an election will be held. As the next Annual Meeting will be held in Macon, Georgia, February 14-16, 1956, notices in the form of double postcards will be mailed to members in the Pacific Coast Territory early in October.

It will be the duty of each member residing in the states of California, Oregon and Washington, to indicate on the return portion of the postcards the name of *one* nominee for Director from their respective states, and the names of *two* nominees for Directors-at-Large from their Territory. Members who reside in Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Wyoming should make nominations for DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE ONLY. The names of incumbent Directors will appear on these cards solely as an item of information. Members are free to renominate their current Directors, or write in the name of some other nominee in the space provided for that purpose. Bear in mind, however, that individual members are privileged to make only *one* nomination for State Director of their own state, and *two* for Directors-at-Large.

The nominating ballots should be returned to the Secretary without delay. Members should not sign their own names to the nomination cards—unless they want to vote for themselves.

The Secretary will transmit the names of all nominees for the several positions received at his office to the Nominating Committee. That Committee shall place on the ballots the name of the person who gets the highest number of nominating votes for each position, together with such additional names as the members of the Committee shall select.

Final *ballots* for the election will be mailed by the Secretary 60 days before the Annual Meeting (about the middle of December). Separate forms will be used for each of the states comprising the Pacific Coast Territory.

The completed *ballots* should be returned to the Secretary within 30 days before the date of the Annual Meeting. The person who receives the highest number of votes for each Directorate will be notified of their election in time to take office at the Annual Meeting to be held in Macon, Georgia, February 14-16, 1957. The terms of office shall be three years.

ANKO GIRL

Through the courtesy of Mr. Eikichi Satomi, Tokyo, Japan, and the cooperation of Mr. Ralph S. Peer, Los Angeles, California, we are able to publish this interesting photograph of a native Japanese girl from the Island of Oshima at the entrance to Tokyo Bay, and a reference to her activity. The dress is distinctive and is immediately recognized in Japan as belonging to a resident of Oshima.

The girl is sorting camellia seeds — the chief crop raised on the Island. The seeds will later be sent to a mill on the mainland and the oil will be extracted. Camellia seed oil is used by the Japanese for cooking or as a hair dressing.



Courtesy of Mr. Eikichi Satomi, Tokyo, Japan.
ANKO GIRL

ABOUT NOMENCLATURE—A SUGGESTION

DAVID L. FEATHERS, Lafayette, California

The average person probably regards anything appertaining to nomenclature as something of a technical nature that is a necessary evil and, at best, a rather "dry subject." Nevertheless, the fact remains that it is a matter of first importance to everyone that we have some systematic method of varietal identification, particularly in the case of a flower like the camellia, which is so often inconstant and so numerous in its kinds and forms. It is estimated that there are currently almost 2,000 named varieties and the list is growing all the time. Thus it is self-evident that, unless proper rules of order are observed, confusion is sure to prevail and many buyers of "new" camellias are going to be disappointed, if not actually deceived. An outstanding example of what can happen without regulation is the variety Prince Eugene Napoleon which has been sold under at least six different names.

¹Reprinted from *The Official Bulletin*, Northern California Camellia Society.

As a camellia collector of sorts and an avid grower of seedlings, the writer has a keen interest in the matter of proper nomenclature. First, because in the process of acquiring a large collection one must buy some of the plants solely by name and description, for it is impossible for a collector to adhere unfailingly to the rule that it is best to purchase only blooming plants. Secondly, in the strictest sense the only absolutely new camellias are those obtained from seed, and the grower of seedlings, who is engaged in the deliberate effort to create something new, should be protected accordingly.

It is generally accepted that a "sport" or mutation of a named variety, which differs significantly from the parent, may also be regarded as a "new" variety provided it will remain fixed when propagated. This makes sense, as any sport which will revert to the original cannot be considered to be an established variety — hence it should not be given a different name. Neither should minor deviations from an existing variety, such as, for example, the amount of variegation in a normally variegated flower (which may result from climatic, soil or cultural differences) be regarded as justification for a separate name because of the undependability involved. In short, the act of affixing a new name to a camellia or anything else implies something of particular individuality and permanence.

Variegation in a self-colored camellia resulting solely from grafting is, in my judgment, a matter that should be regarded as in quite a different category than a true mutation occurring naturally. It has been pretty thoroughly established that variegation may be virus-induced through grafting and, in fact, the point has already been reached where it is almost impossible to duplicate some self-colored varieties by the grafting process because of this tendency. Inasmuch as the plant habit of growth, blooming season and, in brief, everything except the color scheme of the flower itself will be practically identical, there would seem to be no right nor reason to change the name in any manner other than that necessary to describe the point of differentiation. Consequently, the writer is of the opinion that the only sensible rule, in order that some semblance of order may be kept, is to retain the original name and add the word "Variegated" in such cases. If we do not adhere rigidly to some such policy, the number of "varieties" which are very closely related in everything except name will continue to grow to the extent that, taking into account the number of new seedlings being developed, cataloguing them all will become an almost insuperable task.

Looking back at what I have written, from a not altogether disinterested viewpoint, it does seem rather unfair that a person who may have devoted years to the development of an outstanding new variety, and given it what he feels is an appropriate name, should be completely disassociated from any credit for a variegated form which may result quite accidentally through simply making a graft. There is really no comparison from the standpoint of personal effort, and simple justice would seem to dictate that the choice of name of the originator be respected and the identification preserved.

It has been said that about everything that can be done with *Camellia japonica* has already been done. With that statement I cannot agree, for it seems to me there is almost unlimited opportunity for improvement. However, I am completely in accord with the view that any new introduction should either constitute a distinct improvement over what we already have or else be different in some material respect, to be worthy of addition; that is to say, to justify adding another name to the list.

Finally, I should like to urge that we in this country adhere more strictly to the basic and universally accepted rules of nomenclature, whereby the valid name is that first published in a botanical work or horticultural periodical written in Roman

characters and accompanied by a recognizable description or illustration, or which first appears in a dated catalogue. There would seem to be no good reason for laboriously working out on a worldwide basis fair and understandable rules of nomenclature unless those who are in a position to set the example do so themselves. Certainly, if we do not, there can be no hope for order and the result will be unending confusion, unfairness and ultimate deception. Considerations of strictly local import or convenience must not be allowed to prevail, for this is exactly the sort of thing which has caused the establishment of sound universal rules in order to eliminate wholesale confusion.

CAMELLIA—THE FLOWER WITH THE PERSONALITY

BERNARD A. CARLIN, Mobile, Alabama

Why do so many of our leading citizens become interested in raising camellias as a hobby? And why does their interest endure through the years? These are questions we hear wherever two or more camellia enthusiasts engage in garden talk.

There are many good and sufficient reasons. For instance, the year-around beauty of the bush, the beautiful blooms, the great number of different and distinct varieties, as well as the long blooming season during the cold winter months when there are practically no other flowers in bloom. There are other reasons just as good but, as I relax in my garden, looking out over the plants within my vision, I feel that most of us have not stopped to think of how much a part of the family our camellia bushes have become.

We plant and grow many different kinds of flowers in our garden on the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay. To us, however, these are merely something to provide color in the yard between the camellia-blooming seasons. Some of these have to be planted each year; some every two or three years. The camellia goes right on getting more effective and more valuable year after year, each bush developing an individuality and a personality of its own. After being in your garden a few years, you would know it anywhere.

As I write these notes I can see some of my favorite bushes — Elizabeth LeBey, Ville de Nantes, Masterpiece, Ethel Davis, Simeon and Alba Plena. No two of these bushes look alike to me. Each one has its own individual personality; each one its own distinct appearance and shape. I would probably recognize any one of them if they were moved from my garden to yours.

What other flower in your garden or mine can compare with the camellia in this respect? I can sit in my living room in the evening and, in my mind's eye, picture the Rosea Superba in the rose garden or the Prof. C. S. Sargent on the north fence. I know hundreds of varieties in my garden, even in July when there's not a bloom on any of the plants, without looking at a tag.

Could I do this with any other flower? Definitely, No.

About nine years ago I bought my first camellia bush — a Pink Perfection. I still have that bush, and it is very close to my heart. My first Mathotiana has been with us for about eight years, and although there are many other plants of this variety in my garden, I would know this particular bush from all the rest.

This, I believe, is the real reason for my being so interested in camellias as a hobby. I wouldn't be at all surprised if it didn't have a lot to do with your interest in them, too.

MINIATURES AND BOUTONNIERES— GEMS OF THE CAMELLIA GARDEN

LUCIEN C. ATHERTON, San Diego, California

There has been an increasing interest during the past five years in little camellia blooms. This is evidenced by the addition to many of our shows of a miniature class. The hobbyist is realizing that there is a place for the little flowers in every camellia garden.

What is a miniature or boutonniere variety? They are miniatures in size of bloom only and the range of forms and colors is the same as in the standard sizes. The cultural needs, growth habits and foliage are the same as for all camellias. So far they have not proven to be more prolific in blooming habits. Miniatures are true varieties or strains that produce over 50 per cent of the flowers two inches or under. Boutonnieres must have a flower production of 50 per cent under two and one-half inches. There must be a definite size limit specified, otherwise the flowers are merely classified as small.

Like all varieties, the small flowering plants must be proven for a general area because climatic factors and growing conditions affect the performance of all camellias. Thus some localities may not be able to produce the little ones, just as some areas do not produce the super-giant sizes. A blooming period of four or five years is necessary to establish status as a miniature because, contrary to former opinions, the blooms have a tendency to increase in size as the plant matures.

The uses for these little flowers are many. They lend themselves to general garden landscaping, either intermingled with the others, or, as some are finding very effective, planted in their own separate plot. Grown in containers, they are charming for patios and out-of-door living rooms. The plants become more decorative when shaped. This is one group that eliminates the age-old argument for debudding. The blooms lend themselves to many unusual arrangement patterns while the ladies find many uses for them in nosegays, on hats, coronets and multiple bloom corsages. A little adhesive, and the strapless gowns offer no problem to camellia lovers. Last but not least, the miniature provides the male an opportunity to wear his pride and joy. It becomes the ideal button-hole flower.

The proven varieties are few in most areas. In this area we have available only two proven miniature japonica varieties — Fir Cone and Tinsie. Locally, there is a proven miniature strain of William Penn. *Camellia maliflora*, Betty McCaskill, is one of the best. The species *C. saluenensis* gives us two more — Judith and the black Kurotsubake, probably the most popular lapel flower. Sasanquas are not satisfactory because their size is too variable and the blooms shatter too easily. Boutonniere varieties are more plentiful with such japonica varieties as Fleurette, Florence Daniell, Harlequin (Sponge), Kiku-toji Pointed, and Puritan Lass. Again in this area, due to strains or climatic factors, Lady Hume's Blush, Covina, and Pink Perfection are often proven boutonnieres in size.¹

It would be a service to the camellia world and especially to those interested in miniatures, if local societies would compile lists of proven varieties and strains and send them to the American Camellia Society for publication.

Proven varieties are so scarce that there are always attempts to ignore the size

¹Readers may call to mind other varieties which in some or all sections fall within the size limits specified for miniatures and boutonnieres — Angel's Bush, Banzai, Dryade, Hishi-Karaito, Hoshi-guruma, Sukiya, and others. — Ed.

restrictions. One thing is evident — if we are to have miniatures and boutonnières, there must be a size limitation. Varieties with proven performance must be accepted for areas having similar climatic and cultural conditions. The neglected, freaks, and runts are not to be considered.

What of the future? It looks bright with many new seedlings under observation and hobbyists exchanging scions. In the past, many plants which produced fine little flowers became stock in our rush to propagate big ones. The present interest and demand challenges the commercial grower to be more conscious of potential miniatures and boutonnières, and we can expect the introduction of many charming new varieties. Probably the greatest source of new varieties will be the hobbyist who nearly always waits for his seedlings to bloom. There are many proven varieties in our backyards, but the camellia enthusiasts will never enjoy them unless they are made available through our societies or commercial growers. If we do our part now, the future camellian will have many of the little ones for his enjoyment.

"NOR CUSTOM STALE"

JESSIE W. KATZ, Covington, Louisiana

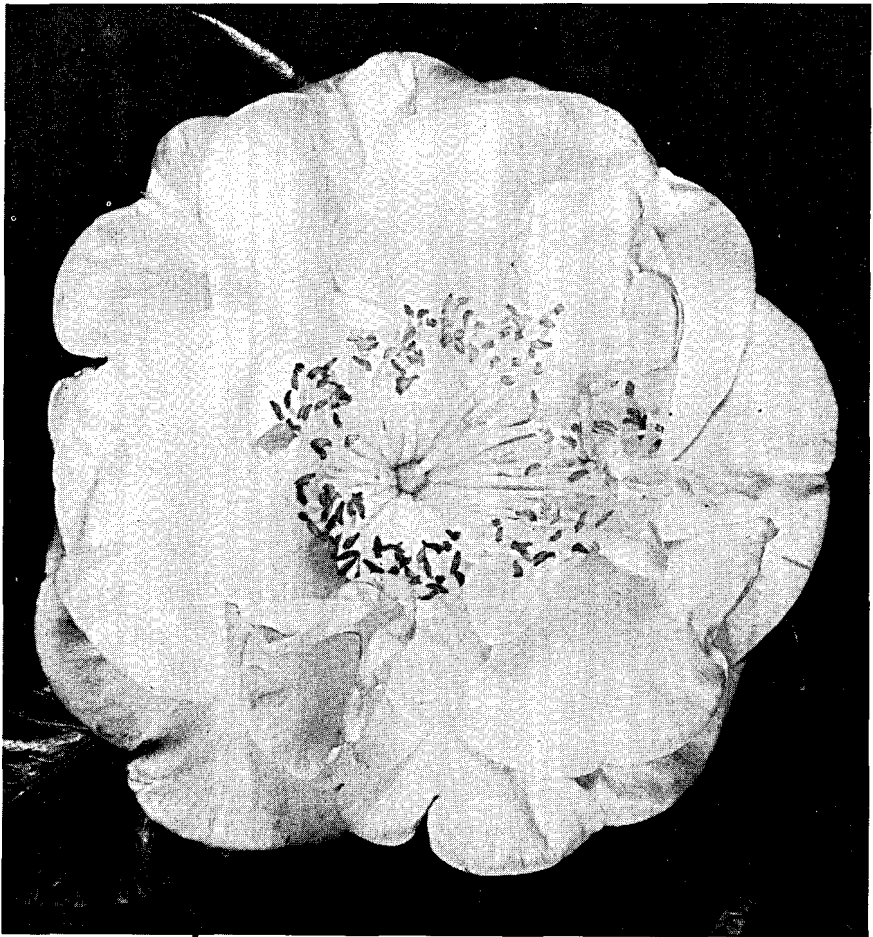
It is a strange thing that the thought of camellias, which themselves are without fragrance, should be so strongly brought to mind by certain combinations of odors. Yesterday, walking among the plants, I smelled sweet olive and wood smoke and immediately my mind traveled back, I would not like to say how many years, to a little girl, munching on a cookie and trying hard to make it last as long as possible; bundled warmly in sweater and stocking cap, and walking slowly but not aimlessly on brick-bordered paths of an old fashioned garden which held endless mysteries of bugs and birds and flowers but whose choice bit she was saving carefully till last. Geranium leaves were to be pinched for their lasting fragrance on the fingers, Louis Phillippe roses to be beheaded and their shattering petals squeezed and rubbed on cheeks like rouge for grown-ups, bees observed going untidily in and out of opening blossoms and sometimes even a yellow trumpet of climbing jasmine could be salvaged from the ground where it had fallen and, warmed in cupped hands, made to smell and evoke memories of pine woods and picnics; but progress, however slow, was always toward the end of the garden where several large bushes glistened green and bright — sweet olives and japonicas — while all around the smell of wood smoke from the fireplaces in the house reminded of grown-ups talking there; any moment their tea and conversation might be finished and their departure mark the end of explorations in this dusky, fragrant place.

I was that little girl and it does not now seem remarkable that I should be immersed in camellias and camellia lore because my first love affair was with a camellia. It was then always called a "japonica" and I know now that it was an Alba Plena that held first place in my heart, though the pretty pink ones like the mints on party tables, and the bright rich red ones shared some of the fascination and wonder for their waxen unreality and their daintiness so disproportionate to the large and handsome plants which bore them. These I knew I must not touch. I obeyed this injunction implicitly, though I was ordinarily most unreliable in such matters, because I had once been shown the ugly marks made on them by my eager, careless handling. I knew, however, that when the visit to my cousins was ended and my mother ready to take me home to a

¹"Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety." — Wm. Shakespeare.

distant city, two or three miles away, I would be given a box containing several Irish potatoes, their bottoms cut to make them stand steady and their tops studded with japonicas, the stems of which had been thrust into the potatoes so they might travel moist and untouched and stand for a few days in a shallow dish filled with bright pebbles to hide the useful support of the lowly potato.

The garden is gone, probably to make room for modern improvements, but its memory, dim but only dormant, is awakened by the smell of wood smoke and sweet olive, this time my own. Today I have not been sent out to explore because "little pitchers have big ears," but I find myself wondering what that little girl would have thought of the thousands of brilliant blooms which surround me now. Would they have tempered the mystery of those seldom seen treasures or would she, as I, have found excitement and satisfaction in the endless combinations of form and color which I see around me?



A bloom of the seedling Mrs. D. W. Davis, Illges Medal Winner 1955.

CAMELLIAS IN CENTRAL FLORIDA

D. W. DAVIS, Seffner, Florida

Our experiences with camellias in the middle of the peninsular part of Florida started in 1934 when we were living in Tampa. A native of south Georgia, where these plants grow so satisfactorily, I was unwilling to accept as a fact statements from my neighbors to the effect that camellias would not grow or bloom in southern Florida. Frankly, I doubt if anyone had really tried to grow camellias.

On one of our visits to our old home, we purchased six plants from the Thomasville (Georgia) Nurseries, and from then on the bug had me. In no time at all our yard, 50 x 118 feet, was so full of camellia plants there was hardly room left to walk around them. In 1940 we purchased 20 acres near Seffner, about 12 miles east of Tampa on Highway No. 92. We were successful in having a well put down, but all efforts to improve the property, including a house, were hampered by the war-time shortage in building materials of all kinds. It was not until 1945 that we succeeded in constructing a place in which we could live. Two years later I was forced to retire from the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad on account of ill health, and was able to devote my entire time to camellias.

We soon learned that successful camellia culture in this locality calls for a lot of study, research, and trial and error experiments. Many varieties do not open satisfactorily in this locality, and had to be discarded.

We grow a number of these varieties because the flowers they do produce are well worth the space the plants occupy. Other varieties — Donckelarii, Glen 40, Lady K, Magnoliaeflora, and Ville de Nantes — do not grow well in this locality. Perhaps these varieties require cooler weather, different soil, or maybe a different grower.

We believe that we have demonstrated that with the careful selection of varieties and proper care and attention, camellias can be grown satisfactorily in this general locality, although our flowering season is very short and our blooms, generally speaking, are smaller than flowers of the same varieties growing in cooler areas. On the other hand, there are from three to four flushes of growth each year, and grafts of many varieties make from 24 to 30 inches of growth during the first year; some of them grow as much as 40 inches. The early and midseason blooming varieties appear to do better here.

Although we have been growing camellias for only a comparatively short time, we have achieved the ultimate goal towards which every grower strives—development of a seedling with flowers bigger and better than any one has seen (even in Texas). In the Fall of 1948 we found one seed pod on an Elizabeth Boardman, and another pod on a Lindsay Neill. From one of the six of the eight seeds in the Elizabeth Boardman pod which germinated came our Mrs. D. W. Davis seedling. The first bloom made its appearance in December 1951, and the rest is history. A flower exhibited at the Central Florida Camellia Show at Orlando in 1953 won the American Camellia Society's Highly Commended Seedling Certificate. Other blooms exhibited in 1954 at Jacksonville, Savannah and Charleston, won the same awards. At the Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society at Birmingham, Alabama, in 1955, the coveted Illges Medal was awarded to our Mrs. D. W. Davis seedling. The flowers are large — $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter — semidouble, with fluted petals and prominent stamens, and remain on the plant for a considerable period without shattering. The color is blush pink.

We have another worthy seedling, which we will call Pod Mate, that originated from the same seed pod that produced our Illges Medal winner. The flowers are full double in form, and rose pink in color.



Courtesy Bert Livingston

Mrs. D. W. Davis (*left*) and Mrs. Richard Davis, display blooms of the variety Mrs. D. W. Davis and the Illges Medal in first life-sized camellia garden scene to be erected in a television studio (WFLA-TV, Tampa, Florida).

In addition to camellias, we produce some 250,000 azaleas each year, 100,000 of which are Belgian hybrids, which are shipped to markets all over the country. This activity necessitated a considerable expansion of our facilities, which included a second well with an 8-inch pipe drilled to a depth of 210 feet, and approximately 2½ acres of slat shed which has to be covered with cloth during the winter to provide protection from frost. The spray equipment, which I designed and built myself, is also used to apply soluble plant food.

Although there is a tremendous amount of work and expense in growing camellias, there is nothing, absolutely nothing, that provides greater satisfaction and food for the soul than constant association with these plants and flowers. I have loved every minute of it, and shall always be grateful to the many wonderful camellias enthusiasts I have met, and shall treasure their friendship forever.

PRONUNCIATION

ROY T. THOMPSON, Glendale, California

There was a time in America, especially in the period prior to World War I, and, to a considerable extent, up to World War II, when Americans had an inferiority complex about their own culture and looked to the older civilizations of Europe, especially that of England, for their standards in literature, the fine arts, and languages. We had really grown up and become independent of Europe long before World War II, but didn't quite know it until that world-wide catastrophe put us in a position of unmistakable leadership in many fields. One thing we learned quite clearly from that experience was that we are no longer a colonial nation dependent on others for our modes of living, but are ourselves an independent society of people who have achieved a way of life of our own, with our own genius, customs, and standards, who can originate and invent and be ourselves without reference to anybody else. Take, for example, the business of pronunciation.

During the time that we felt insecure culturally and dependent on Europe, we adopted many foreign pronunciations, or tried to, for in many cases it was impossible for us Americans to properly imitate every foreign language. We called the French Versailles "Ver-SIGH", although lately we have been swinging over to our own version and are calling it "Ver-SALES." Now that we are old enough as a nation and secure enough culturally, we are beginning to assert ourselves, to follow out our own special tendencies in the matter of pronunciation.

For, in the last analysis, it is general usage which determines pronunciation, not what teachers and texts say is "correct." The editors of dictionaries, for example, are in the habit of using their book-salesmen (who periodically visit the schools, colleges and offices) to find out what the prevailing pronunciations in the country are, and when it is clear that the majority of the best educated persons use a pronunciation which is not given in the dictionaries, this particular pronunciation is changed to accord with the usage of this majority. This is so because language has a way of taking its own course, regardless of rules, books, teachers, and the wishes of logical-minded persons. When a word goes through the mill of wide usage over a long period of time, its final (or "correct") pronunciation becomes fixed, and the dictionaries so record it. This is a matter which cannot be controlled or determined; it takes its own course. But wide usage among the educated classes does finally determine a word's "correct" usage, and this pronunciation then becomes for any given word "the law of the land."

It follows, then, that the more frequently a word is used, the more quickly its usage becomes established, and a word which is not commonly in wide use may not become "set" for a long time. This brings us to the word *camellia*. This word, as far as pronunciation is concerned, has had an odd but easily explainable history. Since *camellias* are grown in certain limited portions of the United States, the name *camellia* (and acquaintance with and knowledge of *camellias*) has never had a chance to become a familiar household word nationally. Instead, the word, like the plant it represents, has depended for its pronunciation on local areas where *camellias* are grown. As it happens, the two main *camellia*-growing areas in the United States are so far apart geographically that each has developed its own pronunciation of the word quite independently. In the historically older of these two areas, the South, the prevailing pronunciation settled down to "ca-Mell-ya," and so the dictionary makers recorded it, and it is the official correct pronunciation in that area. In the newer area of the West, however, the word somehow "jelled" into "ca-Meel-ya." It is useless, in either case, to ask why, for such pronunciations take their own courses regardless of rules, dictionaries, or the logical

expectations of scholars. When the dictionary makers got around to recording Western pronunciations (they didn't take the West too seriously until after World War I) they added "ca-Meel-ya" as the "second" allowable pronunciation of the word, thus giving preference to the older pronunciation "ca-MELL-ya." This was, of course, quite logical. While the Southern pronunciation is thus given preference in dictionaries, the Western pronunciation is nevertheless a correct one and is accepted as such by the dictionaries. In other words, both pronunciations are correct.

Thus *camellia* is one of a group of American words which has two correct pronunciations, each correct in its own area. If it were a word used every morning at the breakfast table throughout America, in every section, and widely used on radio and television, one or the other of these two pronunciations would gradually emerge as the most widely used and would then become "correct." But this is not likely to happen, and we *camellia* people will have to resign ourselves to our double standard of pronunciation and try not to be disturbed by it when we visit other areas where the word may have an odd sound. Likewise, residents of the two chief *camellia* areas might as well refrain from trying to convert outsiders to *their* pronunciation for in doing this they would be going counter to the laws of language formation. Although his object was to change the spelling of certain words, not their pronunciation, Theodore Roosevelt found out the hard way how difficult such changes are and largely failed with his "simplified spelling."

The word *reticulata* (of Latin derivation) has shown a surprising tendency to become unstable in its pronunciation, but this is probably due to its relative newness here in the United States and its quite limited use. The normal expectation for such words of Latin derivation would be the pronunciation "re-tic-u-LOTTA," following the precedent of words like *obligata*, *appassionata*, *cantata*, *desiderata*, etc. However, a strange and un-Latin pronunciation has been given a certain limited currency in Southern California (where *reticulatas* are, at present, more numerous than in other sections) and our ears are surprised with "re-tic-u-LATE-a." This only serves to illustrate further the frequent illogical turns which language sometimes takes. Only time can determine which of these two pronunciations will prevail and be accepted by the dictionary makers, but the present usage among *camellia* people is about twenty to one in favor of "re-tic-u-LOTTA".

It may thus be a surprise to some that there is no one "right" way to pronounce *camellia*, but rather two. But such are the ways of language behavior.

ACROSS THE SECRETARY'S DESK

Although the drive to get new members has not been as successful as it might have been, we have enrolled 926 new members. On September 18, 1956, the membership was 5,480 as compared to 5,100 on the same date last year. These figures do not include Life and Patron Members. We are pleased to report the enrollment of four Life Members so far this year — Mrs. C. M. Allen, Jr., Wilmington, North Carolina; Mrs. J. Russell Pearson, Fort Valley, Georgia; Mr. Roger L. Main, Jacksonville, Florida; and Mr. Frank Dowd, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Mr. R. F. Moore, Shreveport, Louisiana, is one member who has interested himself in enrolling new members, with the result that he has "signed up" eight newcomers for 1956. Mr. Moore is a druggist, and uses his own copies of the Quarterly and Yearbooks to display as "bait." Thanks and congratulations to Mr. Moore!

Mrs. Barnett W. Bleckley, Macon, Georgia, is getting a good start for 1957 — she has sent in her own dues for next year, along with those of five new members.

Mrs. Bruce Airey, Wetumpka, Alabama, is a member after our own heart. She mailed her 1956 dues with this comment, "So sorry to have overlooked sending my dues. Of course, I intend to retain my membership as long as I live and am conscious."

We wonder if any other city can equal the increase in American Camellia Society memberships attained by Texarkana, located on the Arkansas-Texas Line. In 1955 the memberships in Texarkana totaled 19; in 1956 the total is 41.

Texarkana, Arkansas, increased from 12 to 26

Texarkana, Texas, increased from 7 to 15

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Members who have back copies of Yearbooks to dispose of might communicate with this office or with Mrs. William T. Rainey, 1410 Fort Bragg Road, Fayetteville, North Carolina. Members of the Fayetteville Garden Club have established a camellia shelf in the local library in memory of Duncan J. DeVane, and Mr. and Mrs. Rainey want to contribute a complete file of American Camellia Yearbooks.

The Royal Horticultural Society, London, England, is in need of Numbers 1, 2 and 4, Volume 7, American Camellia Quarterly, to complete their file of American Camellia Society publications.

The Albert R. Mann Library, Ithaca, New York, is in need of Numbers 1 and 4, Volume 7; Number 2 of Volume 8; and Number 1 of Volume 9 of the American Camellia Quarterly to complete their file of the Society's publications.

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Regarding the article "Some More About Desiromnibus continualli, Samharni", a prominent member writes:

"Members of our club make a determined effort to teach the beginners all they need to know about camellias, including grafting. Please tell me why beginners call up and, in a meek voice, ask for scions, and head the list with Mrs. D. W. Davis and other new and hard to get varieties?"

Another correspondent asked a very short question — "Who in the ——— can graft Mrs. D. W. Davis?" Well, anyone can graft that variety, but the number who get "takes" is something else again.

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George D. Rankin, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in requesting the Secretary to bill him for the dues of Mr. Claude Thoby, Sr., 29 Rue de la Pelleterie, Nantes, France, stated that Mr. Thoby is successor to the Guichard Soeurs as proprietor of the famous camellia nursery of the same name.

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Buxton White, Elizabeth City, North Carolina, reports that the home and garden of the late Miss Eloise Robinson of that city has been deeded to the Board of County Commissioners of Pasquotank County as a memorial to Miss Robinson. The house will be used in conjunction with the public library. The garden, with a very fine collection of camellia plants, has been turned over to the Men's Horticultural Society of the Albemarle for development and maintenance. The County Commissioners will provide funds for the project.

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Members of the American Camellia Society, and camellia growers everywhere, were distressed to learn of the death of Mrs. D. W. Davis, Seffner, Florida, on July 2, 1956. The memory of that charming lady will be perpetuated by the beautiful camellia which bears her name.

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Developing new varieties of camellias can be a remunerative hobby, as evidenced

by the wide demand for the japonicas Mrs. D. W. Davis and Cinderella. We learned only recently that Mr. Ralph May, Gerbing Camellia Nurseries, Fernandina Beach, Florida, paid \$1000 for the propagating rights of the seedling japonica Doris Freeman, a large semidouble to incomplete double bloom; the color is a pleasing pink marbled and blotched white. After submitting this variety to a test of several years' duration, Mr. May will offer plants to the trade this year. Mr. May will also handle Cinderella.

Nomenclaturists will be interested in the following note from Mr. Walter G. Hazelwood, Epping, New South Wales, Australia:

"I have just received word from Mr. H. C. Tang of Hong Kong that Ta-tieh-tse (Great Butterfly Wings) and Hoyehtiechih (Thick Leaf Butterfly Wings) are two names for the same plant. He suggests that we accept the latter name because it was published in Dr. Yu's article in the Magnolia and Camellia Conference Report, 1950 (Royal Horticultural Society), which is the first valid recording."

Annual dues in the Australian and New Zealand Camellia Research Society are 21 shillings (\$2.40). Members of the American Camellia Society who would like to become members of that organization without the trouble of getting an International Money Order, may do so through the Secretary. Make out a personal check for \$2.40 payable to the American Camellia Society and we will take care of the transfer of funds.

The Australian and New Zealand Camellia Research Society will publish an Annual, and a copy will be mailed to each paid-up member. Mr. Walter G. Hazelwood, Box 1, Epping, New South Wales, is Treasurer and Prof. E. G. Waterhouse, 17 McIntosh Street, Gordon, New South Wales, is Secretary of the Society.

Mrs. A. G. Brooks, Roanoke, Virginia, commented on the satisfactory behavior of several varieties growing in her garden and in the garden of a neighbor, Judge and Mrs. Dirk A. Kuyk. Included in the list are:

Blood of China	Herme	Magnoliaeflora
Christmas Cheer	Jarvis Red	Mathotiana
Debutante	Kimberley	Pink Blush (?)
Donckelarii	Kumasaka	Pink Perfection
Elegans	Lady Clare (Empress)	Rev. John G. Drayton
Gigantea (Kellingtonia (France))	Lady Vansittart	Tricolor

Although Prof. Samuel Camellus Harn is not as active as he used to be during his scion-scrounging days, there is never a dull moment at his home — grandchildren digging up the lily pond, a son-in-law threatened with arrest for killing squirrels feasting on camellia flower buds, and so on. The latest entertainment was in the nature of a tragedy in two acts, entitled "Alas! Poor Ferdinand." A synopsis follows:

ACT I

Scene, a camellia garden. Dramatis personae: Ferdinand, the Brahma Bull, a fugitive from the stockyards; and local gendarmes with pistols and everything.

Ferdy grazes contentedly upon the tender growth of camellia plants when gendarmes enter and engage with the bull in a game of "Ring Around the Camellia Bush." After playing a few rounds, the gendarmes became incensed with Ferdy for the rough way in which he was playing, and bang bang, shot Ferdinand smack between the Hishi-karaito and Masterpiece. Ferdy falls, so does the curtain.

ACT II

Scene, ditto. D. P., ditto, plus cowboys from the stockyards, and Samuel Camellus with a hungry gleam in his eye. Cowboys and gendarmes prepare to haul Ferdinand away, but are stopped by Prof. Samuel, who pleads with them to leave Ferdy whar he lie, or lay, or something. Cowboys ask "How Come?" and the Professor (a notorious beef eater) claims he wants the carcass for fertilizer. Cowboys scorn the plea, and backed by gendarmes, haul poor Ferdinand away.

Curtain falls, with Prof. Samuel Camellus Harn tenderly wiping drops of Blood of Brahma from poor little Hishi, and Ferdinand leaving the scene at the end of a creaking block and tackle.

Moral: If you want beef, shoot your own bull.

Just received an interesting note and specimen from Mr. Aubrey C. Harris, Shreveport, Louisiana (Mr. Harris, being a Director, waited until all the copy for the Quarterly was ready to go to the printers before sending in his contribution).

The specimen is a short length of camellia twig, with an opened seed pod at the end. Springing from the base of the pod itself is a flower bud that had started to unfold. A loose seed in the pod showed no indications of germination. As Mr. Harris stated in the covering letter, "The idea of a bloom from a seed pod is something to yell about."

Wanted: Comments, suggestions and recommendations concerning the good and bad features of greenhouses covered with plastic materials in lieu of glass from members who are using this type of construction. Several members who are interested in plastic greenhouses would like to be informed of the practicability of the idea before adopting the use of this type of material.

Anyone who is interested in installing an intermittant misting system in his greenhouse should furnish the Supreme Electric Products Company, 194 Vassar Street, Rochester 7, New York, the dimensions of his benches. With this information at hand, a representative of that company will prepare an installation diagram.

Department of Errors and Apologies.

It has been stated that mistakes made by Doctors are buried, and mistakes made by Lawyers go to jail, or the electric chair. The mistakes made by Editors, alas! are published for the world to read —and comment upon.

In the account of the 1956 Annual Meeting published in the April Quarterly we stated that members visited Disneyland as the guests of the "Richland" Oil Company. We should have said "Richfield" Oil Company. Our apologies go to officials of the Richfield Oil Company for that error.

In the same Quarterly, in the article "Seedling Gossip" it was stated that a seedling, Chiles-Hagerty No. 2 won the Highly Commended Seedling Award at a show staged at Slidell, Louisiana, several years ago. The only thing wrong about that statement is that the originators list that seedling as "No. 4" and it did not win an award at Slidell. It did win an award at the Hattiesburg Show in 1954. Our apologies for that error go to Mr. Charles L. Chiles, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Also in the some Quarterly we erroneously placed the Alhambra Garden Club of Mount Pleasant in *North* Carolina, when it should have been in *South* Carolina. We hope the Alhambra Garden Club members will accept our apologies for that error.

THE LIBRARY TABLE

Camellias For the Yard is the title of Bulletin No. 391, a contribution from the Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. In this 47-page bulletin the authors, W. D. Kimbrough, R. H. Hanchey and J. S. Russell, discuss briefly but pertinently many phases of the *Camellia* and its culture — classification, a tabulation of 50 varieties with some of their characteristics, planting, soils, fertilizer, culture, propagation, spray schedule for the control of insects and diseases — even pronunciation of the name of the genus. The list of varietal names contains a few errors with respect to accepted names and spelling.

A somewhat similar publication is found in Bulletin No. 161, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Florida, Gainesville, prepared by Dr. E. W. McElwee, Ornamental Horticulturist. This 38-page publication has 9 illustrations in color and 1 in black and white, together with 3½ pages of line drawings, illustrating the several shapes of camellia plants, correct method of planting, commercial and home mist propagating beds, and the several steps in making a cleft graft. A considerable amount of valuable information on landscaping, varieties, planting, culture, propagation, control of insects and diseases, and pronunciation is packed in this small bulletin.

Volume II of Mr. William Hertrich's book *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens*, available through the Henry C. Huntington Botanical Gardens, San Marino, California, at \$10 the copy, came off the presses several months ago. Although your Secretary has not seen a copy of this book, it may be assumed that it is another valuable contribution to the literature on the genus *Camellia*, and should be in the library of serious camellia growers.

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING EARLY

What would make a better Christmas present than a membership in the American Camellia Society? No shopping around, no wrapping, no standing in line at the post office to get your present weighed and stamped. Just send \$5, or several \$5's to the Secretary with the names and addresses of the lucky people who will get this lasting gift, and he will take care of all the details. Please remember that members who join for 1957 will not get their copies of the Yearbook until the Fall of 1957. For an extra special friend, or for your local library, make out the check for \$8 for a copy of the 1956 Yearbook as well as a membership for 1957.

Now that we have started this sales talk, we will make it a good one. Many editions of the Yearbook are out of print, and copies are difficult to obtain. There are on hand copies of the editions of 1949, 1952 and 1955 only. Members who do not have these editions should purchase them before our supply is exhausted. The price is \$3 the copy, postpaid.

Another very appropriate gift that every wife should give her husband, or vice versa, is a copy of the revised edition of Dr. H. Harold Hume's *Camellias In America*. In this authoritative publication of 568 pages of text, with 65 illustrations in color and 70 in black and white, the author discusses in detail the history of camellias, as well as the botany, propagation, planting, culture, classifications, species and varieties, and literature. Presentation of a copy of this book to a member of the family, a friend, or a library, would be a double-barreled gift — the recipient would benefit by having a complete reference book at hand, and the Society would benefit by the commission it gets from each book ordered through the Secretary. Send your check for \$25.50 without delay to the Secretary, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida.

EARLY BLOOMS

It can safely be stated that flowers which appear during the summer months on varieties like *Arejishi*, *Daikagura* and *September Morn* are early blooms. However, summer-appearing flowers on some other varieties undoubtedly develop from sluggish "hold-over" buds of the previous season.

The prize story for early blooms in the 1956-57 season, supported by a photograph, comes from Dr. E. J. Petitjean, Opelousas, Louisiana. On February 13, 1956, the good Doctor grafted four scions of Strawberry Blonde on a stock about 1½ inches in diameter. Examination of the grafts early in April disclosed that three of the scions were living and, furthermore, the presence of a small flower bud in the crotch of the lowest leaf on one scion. On July 2, 1956, that bud opened into a small pink bloom with color and formation typical of Strawberry Blonde. A similar report came from Miss Ruth Loman, Wilmington, North Carolina, — her *Choji-guruma* (*Sasanqua*) graft, made in mid-February 1956, bloomed on August 13.

Another report of what was probably a delayed-action flower bud comes from Mrs. H. S. Hagerty, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, who had an *Alba Superba* bloom on June 21, 1956. That flower was of poor size and quality.

Other early blooms are mentioned in the following paragraphs:

Arejishi —

- June 22, L. P. Frye, Lake Charles, Louisiana
- July 9, A. Rester, Bogalusa, Louisiana
- July 10, A. W. Brown, Gainesville, Florida
- July 15, Sam P. Harn, Gainesville, Florida
- July 20, Robert O. Rubel, Mobile, Alabama
- July 23, J. H. Badenhop, New Orleans, Louisiana
- July 27, F. S. Braden, Beaumont, Texas
- July 27, Mrs. Jerome A. Giles, Beaumont, Texas
- August 2, Mrs. Fred W. Clarke, Mobile, Alabama (2 blooms)
- August 4, Mrs. Felix Moates, Panama City, Florida
- August 5, A. J. Martin, North Charleston, South Carolina
- August 6, William F. Young, Marshall, Texas
- August 8, W. A. Dee, Gulfport, Mississippi

Daikagura —

- August 12, A. C. Cooper, Pelham, Georgia
- August 13, O'Neal Cox, Gainesville, Florida

High Hat —

- July 6, A. Rester, Bogalusa, Louisiana
- August 5, Mrs. C. E. Glausier, Quitman, Georgia (2 blooms).
- August 25, Sam P. Harn, Gainesville, Florida

Imperator (France) —

- August 12, Mrs. Fred Borland, Gainesville, Florida

September Morn —

- July 26, Mrs. H. S. Hagerty, Hattiesburg, Mississippi
- August 7, Mrs. Felix Moates, Panama City, Florida
- August 12, W. E. Dee, Gulfport, Mississippi
- August 20, Sam P. Harn, Gainesville, Florida

Mr. Dee, in his letter of August 27, stated that he had a white *reticulata* bloom on August 20, and his Joshua E. Youtz was "expecting."



This graft of Strawberry Blonde made by Dr. E. J. Petitjean on February 13, 1956, bloomed on July 2 of the same year.

Mr. Ben T. Smith, Wilmington, North Carolina, wants to know if any member has Arejishi plants that can equal the blooming record of two plants of this variety growing in the garden in Wilmington established by his family as a memorial to the late Percy R. Smith. One plant, a solid red Arejishi, bloomed from July 10, 1955, to the latter part of January 1956. The second Arejishi, a variegated form, started to bloom in December, 1955 and continued to produce flowers through March, 1956. A variety that can provide nine months of continuous bloom, as well as two blue ribbon winners, is well worth space in any garden. Incidentally, the Smith gardens are open to the public during the season when camellias and azaleas are in bloom.

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In a poll conducted by officials of the South Carolina Camellia Society last summer,

members were requested to indicate their views on the relative value of twenty early-flowering varieties of camellias. The ratings were determined by allowing 10 points for first choice of each member, 9 points for second choice, and so on, with 1 point for the tenth choice. The rating of the first ten varieties follows:

1. Daikagura	398 points
2. High Hat	289 points
3. Daikagura, Red	257 points
4. Joshua E. Youtz	251 points
5. White Empress	225 joints
6. Debutante	192 points
7. Arejishi	165 points
8. Lady Clare	144 points
9. Arejishi Var.	108 points
10. Lady Clare Var.	104 points

Alba Plena follows closely with 101 points, with Lindsay Neill and Pink Perfection following in the order named.

REGISTRATION, CLASSIFICATION AND NOMENCLATURE AS THEY APPLY TO SHOW OPERATIONS

H. E. ASHBY, North Charleston, South Carolina

The Registration, Classification and Nomenclature Committee is the most important group in any camellia show. Some Show Chairmen delegate the duties and responsibilities among two or three different committees. However, it has been demonstrated that these duties and responsibilities will be discharged to better advantage when all of these functions are placed in the hands of one group.

The advantages of an arrangement of this kind are fourfold: (1) The exhibitor is benefited by having his entries handled by only one committee, thus reducing the risk of injury to blooms as well as the possibility that his really superior blooms might be displaced and thus denied the opportunity of winning an award through no fault of his own. (2) Judges are benefited and their work expedited by having all the blooms properly identified and placed. It is not unusual for judges to make an award for one bloom, and then later on find a finer specimen of the same variety in a different place, with the result that the exhibitor of the latter bloom fails to win a prize. (3) The public is benefited in that they see a well-ordered show with the blooms properly placed. It should be remembered that many visitors to camellia shows are well versed in the nomenclature of the *Camellia*, and will criticize show officials when they find errors in identification. (4) The show Chairman and the members of all of his committees are benefited by the smooth and efficient operation of a combined Registration, Classification and Nomenclature Committee, headed by a few key members and guided by a few simple rules.

We are offering a suggestion with respect to the organization and responsibilities of a committee of this kind, as well as a chart depicting the arrangement of tables in the exhibition room. Please refer to the chart as you study the organizational plan.

ORGANIZATION OF A REGISTRATION, CLASSIFICATION AND NOMENCLATURE COMMITTEE OF 40 MEMBERS

Chairman (In charge of Nomenclature & Placement)

Co-Chairman (In charge of Registration)

Sub-Committees and number of members	Duties	Qualifications
Registration — 6	Register exhibits, assign numbers, and after they have been tagged, carry blooms from Table B to Classification Table C.	No particular qualifications are required for members of this group. Four may be high school girls or younger members of the Society.
Classification — 6	Remove blooms from boxes and sort them on trays in alphabetical order according to variety for transfer to the proper Table D.	It is highly important that these six members be thoroughly familiar with correct names and synonyms of varieties. They should be furnished with a copy of the Nomenclature book and instructed to consult it when in doubt.
Placement Group 1 — 12	The sole duty of this group is to carry trays of blooms from Classification Table D to display tables E. They should not be permitted to remove blooms from trays.	High school girls or younger members of the Society or Garden Club may be used for this purpose.
Placement Group 2 — 12	Remove blooms from tray and place them in containers on the display table E indicated by the Classification group. When all blooms have been placed on tables, members should make a careful inspection to see that no blooms have been misplaced.	Members of this group should be thoroughly informed with respect to correct names and synonyms of camellias.
Nomenclature — 3	One member to locate names in nomenclature book and check them off; one member to make additional varietal name cards as needed; the third member to return trays to Tables E.	One member should be familiar with the nomenclature book and how to use it; one member should be able to print the cards neatly and rapidly; the third member should be able to find his way to Tables E.

A 40-member committee should be able to handle up to 5,000 blooms efficiently and effectively.

DUTIES

Chairman — The Chairman and all members should be thoroughly familiar with the Committee's policies and procedures. At least one meeting of the entire Committee should be held before the show opens; and members should go through the entire procedure on a dry run basis.

As lack of table space causes more grief in a show than any one factor, the Chairman should work closely with the Staging Committee to the end that an ample supply of tables is furnished and placed in the proper places.

The Chairman should anticipate all possible needs, and see that each article or thing is on hand. These include a set of the American Camellia Society's Varietal Name Display Cards, obtained through the Society's office, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida, at \$5 the set (These cards bear the accepted names and synonyms of 250 of the most generally encountered varieties), a supply of blank cards of the same size — 4" x 5½" — to be used for printing the names of varieties not represented in the A. C. S. set; and several copies of *The Camellia, It's Culture and Nomenclature*, published by the Southern California Camellia Society, 40 N. San Rafael Avenue, Pasadena 2, California, at \$1.50 the copy.

The Chairman, or some member of his Committee, should check off in this nomenclature book, the names of varieties which are represented by the display cards, and then make a list of unrepresented varieties which are likely to be offered for exhibition. Individual display cards for each of these missing varieties should be prepared in advance of the show. (See section on Nomenclature Sub-Committee).

Co-Chairman (In charge of Registration) — The Co-Chairman should do a lot of preliminary work. Instead of waiting for exhibitors to call for entry cards and numbers, he should make up a list of probable exhibitors from the registration book of the previous year's show, and contact local exhibitors by phone. If they plan to exhibit again, furnish them with entry cards and numbers in advance.

A supply of entry cards with their numbers should be sent to out-of-town exhibitors. Urge local and out-of-town exhibitors to prepare entry cards for their blooms before they are taken to the show room. Compliance with this procedure will not only save a great amount of time, require less space at the registration desk, and prevent a lot of confusion, but will bring about a considerable increase in the number of entries.

Registration Sub-Committee (Co-Chairman in Charge) — This Committee should get everything ready early on the morning of the opening day. Clippers should be provided to cut off long stems. A sample of the bloom in its container as it will appear on the exhibition table should be provided for the guidance of exhibitors.

Members should register entries, and furnish entry cards to those exhibitors who did not get them in advance. Entries should be checked off on the register as made; this record, at the end of the show, should provide a dependable record of the total number of exhibits. All possible assistance should be given to exhibitors, especially the inexperienced ones. All entries are placed on Table B, and after the blooms have been prepared, they are carried to Classification Table C.

Classification Sub-Committee — This is the most important committee in the show. The six members should be informed with respect to the appearance of varieties, the correct names and synonyms. They should be provided with a copy of the California Nomenclature Book and instructed to consult it when in doubt.

Table D is one large table; prepare twelve stickers marked "AB" "CD", etc. and attach them near the edge of the table where they will not be covered by the trays. Place twelve trays to correspond with these letters on the table. (The thirteenth tray is marked seedling, and all seedlings are sorted into this tray). Thirteen trays are held in reserve and as these trays are filled and are taken to the show room (Table E) the reserve trays are slipped into place so that no time will be lost for the lack of trays. When trays are empty, they are brought back, the full tray is picked up, and empty trays inserted in its place.

It should be the duty of members of this committee to remove blooms from exhibitors' boxes that have been placed on classification Table C, turn around and sort them alphabetically according to varietal names on the trays on Table D as already marked. *No attempt should be made at this point to select or designate a table in Group E.*

After the blooms have been sorted alphabetically, they should be carried to the proper table. This Committee must remember that camellias are sorted by their first letter in their *true* name and not always the first letter of the name under which they are entered. *For example*, a variety entered as John Bennett is not sorted in the "J" tray, but in the "R" tray because the true name is "Rev. John Bennett". The variety marked Empress is sorted into the "L" tray because the true name is "Lady Clare". When members of this committee have completed the task of classification, they should make a critical examination of blooms that have been placed on Tables E, to determine whether or not any blooms have been misplaced. If any are found, they should be moved to their proper place.

Placement Sub-Committee (Group 1) — The services of twelve high school girls will be needed. Each girl is assigned to one tray on Table D. The girl assigned to tray "AB" will be shown the tables in Group E where the Nomenclature Cards for all varieties beginning with the letters A & B are located. The second girl will be shown where tables for C & D are located; and so on. As trays are filled on Table D, she will carry them to the proper table. These girls *must not* remove blooms from trays to place on a table. This is the responsibility of the members of Group 2. At times the tray bearers will find they have varieties for which no varietal name cards have been provided on any of the Tables E. The girls will carry such varieties to Nomenclature Table F, place the blooms on trays provided for that purpose, and then return her empty tray to Table D, pick up a filled tray, substitute empty tray and repeat process.

Placement Sub-Committee (Group 2) — This is another important committee. The twelve members should know camellia varieties and be especially well versed with respect to correct names and synonyms. Each of these members will work with his letter group "AB" "CD", etc. Therefore, he will team with one of the tray bearers as the trays are brought to the designated table, the member of Group 2 will look at the entry card, locate the corresponding display card, remove the bloom from the tray and place it in the container. When blooms for which a varietal name card has not been provided is found on tray, leave it on the tray and the bearer of that tray will take the bloom to Nomenclature Table F, leave it there and return to Table D. When all blooms have been placed properly, each member of Group 2 should "dress" his table, remove unused containers, and shift entries to provide an orderly appearance.

Nomenclature Sub-Committee — This is another very important Committee. The Chairman should provide a copy of the California Nomenclature book, a set of

Tables B

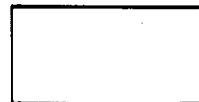


Table A

Registration

Table C



Table D and Trays

AB	CD	EF	GH	IJ	KN	M	NO	PQ	RS	TUV	WY	Seedlings
----	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	-----	----	-----------

Table F

Nomenclature

Tables E
Exhibition Area

American Camellia Society Varietal-Name Display Cards, a supply of blank cards, and several trays for unidentified blooms which will be brought to Nomenclature Table F for determination and preparation of name cards.

Well in advance of the show, members of this Committee should check off in the Nomenclature Book names of varieties for which varietal name display cards have been prepared. In many instances, it will be found that display cards have not been prepared for varieties common to each particular locality and which are likely to be entered. A member who is proficient with the use of the printing pen should prepare cards bearing the accepted names of these varieties, with synonyms in parentheses. The varietal name cards and containers should be placed in position on the exhibition Tables — E — the night before the show opens.

When blooms are being placed on the exhibition tables, members of Group 2, Placement Committee, will undoubtedly get blooms for which varietal name cards have not been prepared. Tray bearers will deliver these blooms to members of the Nomenclature Committee at Table F. One member will determine the accepted name for the variety, a second member will prepare the varietal name card, and place bloom and card on a tray provided for that purpose. When the tray is filled, the third member will carry the blooms and cards to the custodians of the appropriate tables E. At times, it will be difficult, even impossible, to identify some entries. These blooms might be placed on a special table. Do not provide a miscellaneous table; do not provide duplicate nomenclature cards.

PROPERTIES

Containers — Make an estimate of the number of containers that will be needed, and purchase twice that number. Glass cocktail cups make ideal containers — they are not too shallow, they flare at the top, are not readily upset, and they are inexpensive and may be used year after year. Cocktail cups may be purchased through restaurant supply stores or ten-cent stores at about \$6.50 the gross. Ash trays are too flat, and paper cups, while practical, detract from the pleasing appearance of the tables.

Trays — Thirty fairly large trays, similar to the baking trays used in school cafeterias or bakeries, should be made available to the Placement Committee. Twenty-four of these trays will be used by the Placement Committee for carrying named varieties to the exhibition tables, two for seedlings, and four for the Nomenclature Table F. These trays should cost about \$1.50 each.

Varietal Name-Display Cards — One set, 250 varieties plus 50 blank cards, obtained from the American Camellia Society; and an additional supply of blank cards of the same size — 4" x 5½".

Nomenclature Books — At least three copies of the Southern California Camellia Society's *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature* should be provided for the use of the several committees.

Clippers — Two pair of clippers or shears, or two sharp knives; one for the use of the exhibitors in preparing exhibits, and one for the use of members of the Placement Committee.

Printing Pen — One printing pen (obtained from local book or office supply stores) to be used in printing additional varietal name cards.

Tables — Some estimate of the number of tables that will be required may be made after studying the chart that accompanies this article. After the estimate has been made, play safe and increase the number by 25 per cent.

TWENTY YEARS WITH CAMELLIAS

TOM EAGLESON, Port Arthur, Texas

Twenty years ago I bought my first camellia. I paid one dollar for a small *Latifolia* (*Gloire de Nantes*) which I hid carefully in the back of the car until I could break the news gently to my wife. At that time she had no interest in camellias, and I thought she might have other ideas as to how that dollar should have been spent. In those days, if you remember, a dollar was quite a respectable sum of money.

She soon became interested too, and I bought several more small plants, including a small *Mathotiana* Var. which really sold her on camellias. That plant remains our favorite variety to this day. Cuttings were also purchased when possible, but they were not easy to find as camellias were rare at that time in Port Arthur — a few *Rubra Virginalis*, *Sarah Frosts*, and *Tricolors* were about all. After experimenting for two or three years, I began to have good luck in rooting cuttings. It was all trial and error at first as it was difficult to get any dependable information about camellias at that time.

Raising camellias in Port Arthur has not been easy. We are only four feet above sea level and the land is very flat. The drainage is not good. As we are only seventeen miles from the Gulf of Mexico, the well water is high in salt content, as well as being alkaline. Our well water has a pH of approximately 8.5, so we depend on rain and city water. Fortunately, the city water is excellent for camellias.

Most of our soil is too heavy for camellias, so we haul in topsoil from the woods. We dig a hole about two feet deep, fill it with topsoil, place the camellia on top of this, then use a mixture of 75 per cent topsoil and 25 per cent peat moss to bring the dirt level to the top of the ball. We make a shallow saucer on top to hold water, then gradually slope the dirt away so that the roots have plenty of room to spread and are well protected.

I prefer to plant in the months of December, January, and February. Fertilizer is not used at planting time, but in late January or February a top dressing of aged barnyard manure is applied and worked in very lightly so as not to damage the roots. At the same time the ground is heavily dusted with sulphur to acidify the soil. At other times during the year when the soil needs acidifying, ferrous sulphate is used. Early in March and again in May the plants get a balanced camellia food.

Our plants are grown in filtered sunlight under trees or lath to protect them from hot dry winds and sun. We can't build lath houses just anywhere, but trees can be planted where they are needed. In the absence of trees or lath, I find that a mulch of some kind is very necessary to protect the roots. Pine needles are very good, but they are a fire hazard. Bagasse and peat moss are both good — the latter is probably more readily obtainable in most localities. I use peat moss two or three inches deep, and examine it at regular intervals to make sure that the water is getting through to the roots of the plant. If peat moss is allowed to pack, it will repel water. In a number of instances I have known camellias to be lost due to the fact that water could not get through the peat — it was too thick or packed too tightly.

I have had good luck growing camellias in the open without the help of mulch, lath or trees. Castor bean plants provide the necessary shade. The seeds are planted in the early spring, and the plants grow above the camellias before hot weather sets in. After the first frost, the castor beans are pulled out of the ground. These plants have a light root system, and apparently have no ill effects on camellia plants.

The only plant pests that cause trouble are scale insects and red spiders. A spray of

Florida Volck, applied in May or June and again in the fall when necessary, keeps the scale under control. Because of the risk of burning foliage through applications of oil spray during hot weather, the plants are sprayed in the late afternoon or on cloudy days. The red spider mites may make their appearance as early as July, but cause the most injury during the period from October through February. I use Orthomite for one spraying, and follow up with malathion about five days later; the latter application is repeated when necessary. It has been my experience that red spiders seldom make their appearance if the foliage is wet thoroughly at watering time. However, the plants should be watered after the sun has gone down; otherwise the leaves are likely to be burned.

Surplus flower buds are removed just as soon as they can be distinguished from vegetative buds. I leave one flower bud on each terminal.

All of this care and attention may seem to be a lot of work, but for people who share my enthusiasm for camellias it is a lot of fun.

In my opinion, grafting is one of the most interesting aspects of camellia culture. I do my grafting from January to the first of March, using the cleft method and have found that I get my best results (a take of between 90 and 95 per cent) by using the Sasanqua Maiden's Blush for stock plants. I am especially proud of one of my grafts. I inserted twelve scions, nine varieties, into a thirty-year-old stock. All of the scions lived, and should bloom this coming season. In gardens with limited space, multiple grafting of large stocks would provide a considerable number of different varieties. The scions should be taken from plants with similar growth habits, such as members of the Daikagura, Mathotiana, or Herme family.

In addition to the japonicas, we are interested in the reticulatas. At this time, our information concerning the culture of this species in our locality is limited. However, my experience with reticulatas may be of interest to some readers. About eight or ten years ago I bought two reticulatas, and planted them in a well drained location, in semishade, where they did well for two years. Then we had a cold wave when the temperature dropped to 10° and they were killed. I didn't try them again until last year when I bought twelve varieties. They have made 12 to 15 inches of growth this season. They are in containers and are given the same care as *Camellia japonica* with the exception of a little more water and less fertilizer.

I also made reticulata grafts on large Sasanqua stock and got eight takes out of ten. They are growing faster than japonicas under the same conditions. The minimum temperature they will withstand is not known, but I believe they will survive a temperature of 18° to 20°. When grown in containers, they can of course be moved into the greenhouse in case of a severe freeze. I don't see any reason why we can't all grow a few reticulatas, and I hope to be doing so for at least the next twenty years.

FLORENCE CAMELLIA SOCIETY

FRED McGEE, Florence, South Carolina

The Florence Camellia Society, Florence, South Carolina, was organized on May 17, 1956, with one primary purpose in mind — to stage a midwinter or spring camellia show.

On account of its geographical location in the approximate center of the East-Southeast Camellia belt — about half way between Norfolk and Jacksonville, also half way between Charlotte and Charleston or Wilmington — the Florence camellia show has grown into one of the bigger events. The show of March 3-4, 1956, was, with two

exceptions, the largest one held in this belt. Visitors expressed the opinion that it was on a par with these two exceptions. It is the consensus of members who worked with that show that by reason of the magnitude of the task, a Big Time show should be a community affair. No one organization, Garden Club or Civic Club, should be expected to assume responsibility for such an undertaking.

Camellia enthusiasts and business men in this locality were confronted with the question: "Do we want to stay on the Big Time Camellia Show Circuit, or should we content ourselves with a more or less local show with only three or four thousand blooms on exhibit?"

A temporary, self-appointed committee of interested persons got together and decided to send a letter to two hundred camellia growers, hobbyists, collectors, nursery-men and other interested commercial firms, asking them to meet at the Public Library for the purpose of finding an answer to this question. The meeting was attended by approximately one hundred interested people. The question was put to them and their enthusiastic answer was to try to stay with the BIG TIME shows. An organization was formed and officers elected for the first year as follows: President, Fred McGee; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. P. H. McEachin; 2nd Vice-President, T. Kenneth Summerford; Secretary, Mrs. Edward Ashcraft; Treasurer, Marvin Rogerson; Directors, Dr. M. R. Mobley, Dr. John F. C. Hunter, Charles Womack and Frank Brown.

With these officers and directors elected, the next question dealt with membership and financial arrangements for the first show to be held on March 2-3, 1957.

An active drive was initiated to acquire one hundred charter members by June 30 (end of fiscal year, which will run from July 1 to June 30) with a \$5 initiation fee which included the first year's dues. Dues will be \$1 per year thereafter. The goal of one hundred members was over subscribed; a total of 123 joined the new society as charter members. We have a working fund of \$600 to put on the first show. If the show is postponed or cancelled, there will be sufficient funds to cover any indebtedness that may have been incurred in preparation for the show. It is hoped, of course, that the show will be a financial success. If any profit is made, it will be used to increase the surplus set aside to guarantee the solvency of the society in the event of a freeze or cancellation. When this fund reaches the amount necessary to insure solvency, the surplus will be allocated for camellia research, particularly camellia flower blight, at the discretion of the society. That is the financial side of the organization.

The most important part to everyone locally is the organization and coordination of the physical and mental effort. This is the part that is of such great magnitude, yet it is hard to get the local people to realize the enormous amount of work that must be performed. Actually, hundreds of people will have to take part if a Big Time show is put on effectively and smoothly. There will be thousands of words of publicity to be written and distributed months before the show date. Schedules, entry cards, placards and directional signs must be printed. Ribbons and awards must be bought or solicited. Judges must be invited and confirmed — this must be done early to prevent conflict with previous commitments.

In the case of Florence, the Armory must be reserved for the dates selected for the show, display tables borrowed or built, containers obtained or decided upon before schedules can be printed. These are just a few of the many, many details to be handled months, even a year before the show. During the weeks before and after the show, the entire membership of the society will be working to carry out the many necessary details of a successful show.

These details are mentioned in order to emphasize the statement that no one

small organization should attempt to stage a Big Time Show. The Florence Camellia Society was organized for the purpose of coordinating this community effort.

It will take two or three successful and profitable shows to put the organization on its feet financially, and to give the members the experience and time to train enough personnel to put on Big Time Shows efficiently and smoothly each year.

It would mean a great deal to the officers of the Florence Camellia Society if letters of advice could be received from show chairmen in places such as Jacksonville, Savannah, Shreveport, Macon, Summerville, Charleston, Columbia, Norfolk, and other places where experience has taught committees to streamline and perfect a show.

It is hoped that all interested exhibitors will bring or send blooms and attend the Camellia Show in Florence on March 2-3, 1957.

Since this article was written, the Chamber of Commerce of Florence has held a special meeting to consider participation in the endeavor to put the Florence Camellia Show on the Big Time circuit. The discussion then turned to the desirability of sponsoring a National Camellia Festival in Florence each year, beginning in March 1957.

THE 1957 ARRANGEMENT CONTEST

MRS. W. JACK BRYANT, Orangeburg, South Carolina

The theme of the 1957 Arrangement Contest of the American Camellia Society will be "Camellias of Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow — in our Homes," and the number of Classes will be five.

RULES

1. The competitive period shall be from November 1, 1956, to April 15, 1957.
2. The Contest shall be open to exhibitors in camellia shows held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society.
3. Classes named and interpretations shall be adaptations in spirit of the theme, accenting a camellia or camellias.
4. Backgrounds shall be plain (no fabric design shall be used).
5. Color harmonies will be left to Schedule Chairmen of local shows.
6. Exhibitors shall be limited to one entry in each Class.
7. Photographs of entries of Blue Ribbon winners shall be sent to the Chairman of the Arrangement Contest. These photographs shall be 5x7 inches, or larger, in size, printed on black and white glossy paper, and clear cut in design. All photographs sent to the Chairman shall become the property of the American Camellia Society.
8. A description of the contestant's entry, including class, design, materials and container, together with schedule of the show at which the ribbon was won, shall accompany each photograph. This description, together with the name and address of the contestant, shall be typed on a separate piece of paper, and not on the back of the photograph. Do not use paper clips or pins in connection with photographs. The omission of Award ribbons in photographs is requested.
9. Photographs and descriptive matter shall be sent before April 30, 1957, to the Chairman of the Arrangement Contest, Mrs. W. Jack Bryant, 225 Carolina Avenue, N.E., Orangeburg, South Carolina.

THEME — "CAMELLIAS OF YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW — IN OUR HOMES"

Class I—"Traditional Entrance Hall," expressing welcome.

An arrangement of camellias and other green foliage. Low container.

Class II—"Living Room of Today"—Contemporary adaptation.

An arrangement of camellias and other fresh plant material. Tall container.

Class III—"The Den"—A study in textures.

A composition using driftwood accented by camellias.

Class IV—"Formal Dinner"—expressing elegance.

A composition featuring camellias and other fresh plant material, with a service plate as an accessory.

Class V—"Moonlight Patio Supper"—expressing "Spirit of Spring—tomorrow."

An arrangement or composition.

AWARDS

Most outstanding arrangement in Contest — A silver trophy, to be retained permanently by the winner.

Second best arrangement — A silver tray, to be retained by winner.

First in each Class — American Camellia Society membership for one year.

Second in each Class — Current American Camellia Yearbook.

Third in each Class — Current American Camellia Yearbook.

IN MEMORIAM



BENJAMIN PATRICK POYNER

1894 - 1956

The passing of Pat Poyner on May 2, 1956, in Dothan, Alabama, was a great loss to the camellia world, and a greater loss to his family, friends and associates.

Benjamin Patrick Poyner was born in Newton, Alabama, on December 11, 1894. He attended schools in that place and at Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. Following graduation from that institution he married Miss Mary Ila Flowers, and settled in Dothan.

Pat's business interests were wide and varied — oil, real estate and farming. Busy as he was, he was always ready to work with and for his fellow men. He was a member

of the Methodist Church, Rotary, the Chamber of Commerce, and was a tireless worker in the Men's Camellia Club.

Pat had one of the nicest collections of rare camellias in this section of the country. His wife shared his love for camellias, and in their capacities as Accredited Judges, they traveled many miles together officiating at camellia shows and visiting camellia hobbyists and gardens.

To his widow, Mary Ila, his daughter, Mrs. J. R. Cheatham, and her three children, and his son, B. P. Poyner, go the condolences and sympathies of members of the American Camellia Society.

Dothan, Alabama
August 13, 1956.

Stuart B. Carter

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY COMMITTEES

President Marbury has appointed the following members to the Committees indicated:

MEMBERSHIP

Alison J. Parsons, Chairman.....Norfolk, Virginia
E. Clark Hubbs.....Glendale, California
M. Thomas Brooks.....Birmingham, Alabama
R. K. Womack.....Shreveport, Louisiana

PUBLICATION

Mrs. S. J. Katz, Chairman.....Covington, Louisiana
John N. Sewell.....Jacksonville, Florida
Ralph S. Peer.....Los Angeles, California
D. L. Gill.....Tifton, Georgia

EXHIBITIONS AND AWARDS

Calder W. Seibels, Chairman.....Columbia, South Carolina
T. A. Bowdoin.....Columbia, South Carolina
Mrs. R. Frank Brownlee.....Anderson, South Carolina
L. Caston Wannamaker.....Cheraw, South Carolina

RESEARCH AND TEST GARDENS

Arthur W. Solomon, Chairman.....Savannah, Georgia

CERTIFICATION OF VARIETIES AND NOMENCLATURE

D. C. Strother, Chairman.....Fort Valley, Georgia
Albert Fendig.....St. Simons Island, Georgia
Austin Griffiths, Jr.....Anaheim, California
C. Norwood Hastie, Jr.....Johns Island, South Carolina
Robert Peel Holmes II.....Mount Olive, North Carolina
Frederic Heutte.....Norfolk, Virginia
Ira S. Nelson.....Lafayette, Louisiana
Joseph H. Pyron.....Reynolds, Georgia
K. Sawada.....Mobile, Alabama

F. D. Williams.....	Beverly Hills, California
Wm. E. Woodruff.....	Sherman Oaks, California

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Hoyt W. Lee, Chairman.....	Mobile, Alabama
John N. Sewell.....	Jacksonville, Florida
T. S. Clower.....	Gulfport, Mississippi
Wm. T. Wood.....	Macon, Georgia
Aubrey C. Harris.....	Shreveport, Louisiana
C. S. Shoolroy.....	Beaumont, Texas

ADVERTISING AND FINANCE

C. W. Farmer, Chairman.....	Macon, Georgia
Aubrey C. Harris, Sub-Chairman.....	Shreveport, Louisiana
Arthur W. Solomon.....	Savannah, Georgia

ARRANGEMENT CONTEST

Mrs. W. Jack Bryant, Chairman.....	Orangeburg, South Carolina
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CINDERELLA

ALL-AMERICA CAMELLIA SELECTION FOR 1956

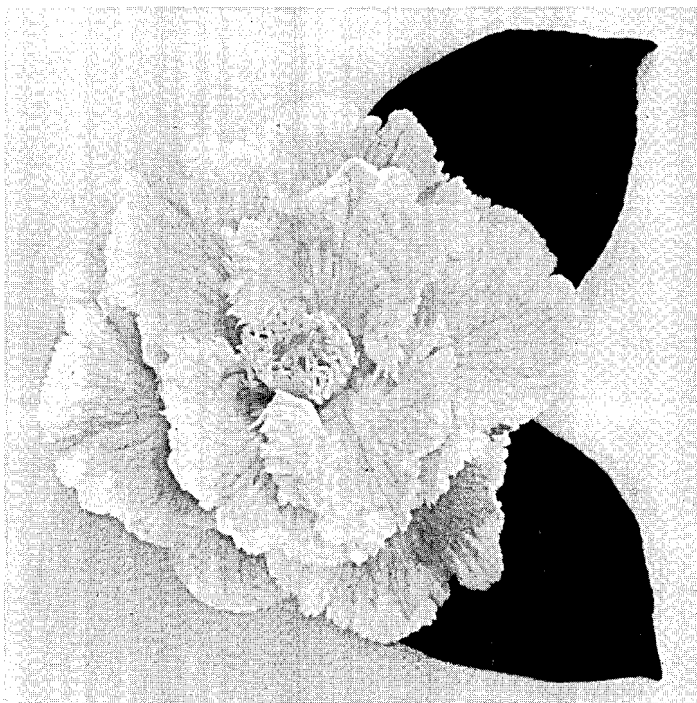
Although the story of Cinderella, the first All-America Selection choice, is an old one to most readers by this time a further reference should be justifiable. As a full report, together with a color plate of the bloom, will appear in the 1956 *American Camellia Yearbook*, we will content ourselves at this time with a brief description of the bloom and a black and white illustration.

The purpose of All-America Camellia Selections, Inc., a nonprofit organization, is to provide for the careful evaluation of new camellia varieties and to encourage the introduction of only new camellias of demonstrated quality and distinction. For the past three years Cinderella has been grown out of doors in widely separated localities, which provide a cross-section of soil types and climatic conditions, under the critical eyes of a group of well-informed camellia growers. At the conclusion of the exhaustive trials, scores and comments on all entries were submitted to the National Camellia Jury for final consideration.

Cinderella, a sport of Fred Sander, was selected for its several fine qualities. The petals of the flower are rose pink, veined with deep crimson and bordered with a marble-white edging. The notched and fimbriated petals have a crinkly and wrinkled texture. The semidouble blooms average 4 inches in width and 3 inches in depth and appear in midseason.

This new variety appears to be very hardy, and plants suffered little damage during the killing freeze which struck the northern part of the Pacific Coast in November 1955. Although the flower buds were killed, some 90 per cent of the vegetative buds were uninjured.

It is believed that the supply of plants on hand in different nurseries is sufficient to take care of this year's demand. Sizes vary from liners to large specimen plants. Prices quoted appear to be reasonable — one nurseryman in the South advertised 2-year-old grafts at \$20 each.



Cinderella (*Camellia japonica*) All-America Camellia Selection for 1956.

NEWS ABOUT STATE AND LOCAL SOCIETIES

The kick-off for the 1956-57 camellia show season will take place at Florence, South Carolina, when the South Carolina Camellia Society stages its Annual Fall show on November 17-18. The Fall Meeting of the Governing Board of the American Camellia Society will be held in Florence on November 15-16, and many of the members of that Board will officiate as Judges at the camellia show. From all reports it would appear that this show will be largely attended. Prospective visitors should make their hotel reservations at once through Dr. M. R. Mobley, Hospitality Chairman, Box 431, Florence.

Show officials have provided a class and a tricolor award for Sasanquas, and exhibitors are urged to compete in that class.

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The American Camellia Society extends a welcome to the following recently organized Camellia Societies:

The Central Arkansas Camellia Society — Mr. Foster Vineyard, Little Rock, has been busily engaged in organizing this group. Some fifty camellia enthusiasts have been enrolled, and a committee has been charged with the responsibility of drafting a Charter and By-Laws. Dr. Charles R. Henry, Donaghey Building, Little Rock, is President, and Mr. E. G. Bylander, 1417 Park Street, Little Rock, is Secretary.

The Southeast Texas Camellia Society — This organization is composed of members from Port Arthur, Liberty, Nedlander and Beaumont, Texas, and Lake Charles,



A suggestion for an American Camellia Society booth at a camellia show. Mrs. Aubrey Shives (seated) Chairman of the Membership Committee of the Men's Garden Club of Greenville, South Carolina, makes out a membership for Mrs. M. L. Ashmore, wife of the President of the local club.

Louisiana. The paid-up membership is 65 but, as a single membership embraces both husband and wife, 127 members will enjoy the privileges of the Society. This Society will hold its first camellia show February 16-17, 1957, in cooperation with the American Camellia Society. Mr. R. A. Black, 932 Pearl Street, Beaumont, is President.

Dr. R. K. Womack, State Director, Shreveport, Louisiana, will be the featured speaker at the annual barbeque of the Central Louisiana Camellia Society at Alexandria on October 11. Mr. Gordon Randolph, Colfax, is President of this Society, and Mrs. Drew Lacroix, Pineville, is Secretary.

Fall displays of camellia blooms will be held by the following Societies: Hattiesburg (November 6) and Jackson (November 12), Mississippi; Baton Rouge (November 8) and Lake Charles (November 13, Louisiana; Texarkana (November 14) and Dallas (November 15), Texas.

Mrs. Mary E. Crutcher, President of the Amaryllis Beaty Garden Club, Marshall, Texas, reports that their show last year was the first one held in cooperation with the

American Camellia Society, and members were so pleased with the outcome that they plan to carry on with the cooperation this year.

Show officials will learn with regret that Mr. W. T. Wood, who has served long and effectively as Chairman of the Exhibitions and Awards Committee, has been forced to relinquish that responsibility by ill health. Mr. Calder W. Seibels, President Emeritus, Box 1199, Columbia, South Carolina, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Wood as Chairman of this important committee.

This year the American Camellia Society will furnish Outstanding Bloom Certificates for japonicas grown in the open and under glass, and for reticulatas grown in the open and under glass. Show officials, when requesting show kits, should indicate the number of Outstanding Bloom Certificates they will need. Unless otherwise specified, only one of these certificates will be included in the show kits.

Camellia show judges are reminded that the Society's Highly Commended Seedling Certificate should be awarded to only such seedlings that are so outstanding they rate consideration for the Illges Medal. These certificates should not be awarded to a seedling merely because that particular flower happens to be the best one in an undistinguished group. Judges are also reminded that the Award of Merit for Seedlings has been superseded by the Highly Commended Seedling Certificate.

Show officials are urged to make a special effort to insure that the names of seedlings which win the Highly Commended Seedling Certificate, together with the names and addresses of the originators and/or exhibitors are inscribed in the place on the show report provided for that purpose. From time to time, growers send in applications for registration of names for seedlings which bear statements to the effect that the seedling won a Highly Commended Seedling Certificate at a certain show, a statement that is not supported by the report on that particular show. Attempts to verify such statements call for considerable unnecessary and, at times, embarrassing correspondence.

YOU WILL BE PROUD TO SHOW YOUR FRIENDS A
HUMIDOMIST SYSTEM for INTERMITTENT MISTING

RIGHT IN YOUR OWN GREENHOUSE. FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF OTHER MEMBERS OF YOUR SOCIETY AND REDUCE YOUR LOSS OF GRAFTS AND CUTTINGS TO THE MINIMUM. (ONE OF OUR CUSTOMERS, DR. J. M. HABEL, JR., SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA, STATES: "I AM GETTING A WONDERFUL TAKE ON MY CAMELLIAS AND AZALEAS").

SEND THE DIMENSIONS OF YOUR BENCH AND WE WILL PREPARE AN INSTALLATION DIAGRAM. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE TO

SUPREME ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.

194 VASSAR ST.

ROCHESTER 7, NEW YORK

CAMELLIA SHOW DATES

1956

Florence, S. C. (South Carolina Camellia Society).....	Nov. 17-18
Charleston, S. C. (Men's Camellia Club of Charleston County).....	Dec. 9

1957

JANUARY

Covington, La. (Woman's Auxiliary to Christ Episcopal Church).....	5-6
New Orleans, La. (Camellia Division, New Orleans Garden Society).....	5-6
Lafayette, La. (Louisiana Camellia Society) Camellia Pageant.....	11
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FEBRUARY

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**ONCE A CAMELLIA ENTHUSIAST—
ALWAYS A CAMELLIA ENTHUSIAST**

Members of the Society will be interested in the following letter from Dr. Gordon W. Richmond, a member who formerly lived in Richmond, California, and who is now Industrial Medical Adviser, Iranian Oil Exploration and Producing Company, Masjid-I-Sulaiman, South Iran:



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W **WOOLFOLK CHEMICAL WORKS, I.T.D.**
Fort Valley, Georgia

I would like very much to write something for you about raising camellias in this desert, but unfortunately I haven't found a source of stock as yet.

Nothing can be done until winter comes, and by then I hope to have found a source. I plan to try several plants, but I don't hold much hope for success. Citrus trees do very well, if they can be supplied with adequate water, and as their culture is similar to that of camellias, it is worth a try. If they survive, the blooms should be gigantic, if we can compare the conditions here to those near Fresno, California, where Walker Wells is having so much success.

The water contains about 400 PPM hardness, mostly calcium and magnesium. These are the dissolved solids. There is much more than this in suspension — the water looks milky. The water supply being so scarce, it is turned on for two hours in the morning, one hour at noon, and two hours in the evening. Because everyone tries to get as much water as possible during these times, the resultant pressure is very low, and consequently the total amount obtained is quite small.

The air temperature in the shade last summer went to 124° F. and everyone remarked on what a cool summer it was. The temperatures from May to October rarely fall below 110° even at night. The humidity is usually under 15° during this period.

There is no humus whatever in the soil, and no topsoil anywhere. The only humus available is a very poor grade of animal manure. There is no source of fertilizer locally.

As you can see, growing camellias in this locality is going to be quite a challenge. I will keep you posted on my progress, but any article will have to wait for several years, unless the experiment is a complete failure.

D. W. DAVIS NURSERY

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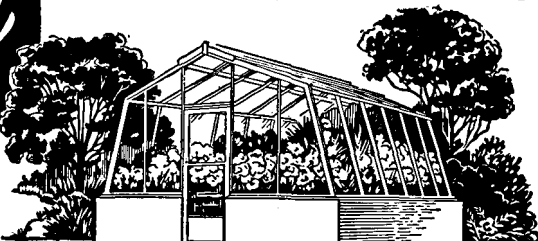
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