

AMERICAN CAMELLIA *Quarterly*

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Courtesy Camellias in America Revised Edition, by H. Harold Hume
CAMELLIA JAPONICA • CLIVEANA

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American Camellia Quarterly

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

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A MESSAGE FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

We have good reasons to believe that the past year was a most successful one in so far as the American Camellia Society is concerned.

The year started auspiciously with the Annual Meeting held in Los Angeles last February. That meeting furnished opportunities for members from such widely separated areas as the South and the Far West to get together and form a better understanding of the problems with which all of us are confronted. I feel certain that each and every member who attended the Meeting carried back home a sincere desire to perpetuate the feeling of good fellowship engendered in Los Angeles.

Another indication of a successful year is the increase in the number of members enrolled. The membership at the time this message was written (December 17) was 5719 as compared to a total of 5365 for 1955. During the past year 8 individuals took out Life Memberships.

Indicative of the increased and widespread interest in camellias is a situation which has developed in the States of Maryland (including the District of Columbia) and Arkansas. The number of members in these states has increased to a point where it is deemed desirable, and equitable, to provide them with representation on the Directorate. At the Fall Meeting of the Governing Board held in Florence last month, the Charter and By-laws were amended in a manner that will make it possible to provide a State Director from Maryland and one from Arkansas. It is within the realm of probability that these new Directors will take office at the Annual Meeting to be held in Macon February 14-17, 1957.

Incidentally, members of the Middle Georgia Camellia Society who will be our hosts at Macon have arranged an interesting program for the entertainment of visitors. An opportunity to visit the famous collection of camellias in Dave Strother's garden at Fort Valley in itself should be worth the trip to Macon. We sincerely hope that you will be there.

The progress made by the American Camellia Society during the past year is due in large measure to the interest you and other members have manifested in the affairs of the Society and your willingness, even eagerness, to talk Society and camellias on every occasion. I take this opportunity to express the thanks and appreciation of myself and other members of the Governing Board for your cooperation and consideration.

The Annual Meeting is the Society's New Year. On that occasion new Directors will take office and new officers will be appointed. Fortunately the Society resembles Tennyson's Brook in that officials may come and officials may go, but the Society goes on forever." It is my sincere hope and expectation that each and every member of the Society will accord to the new regime the same cordial cooperation and understanding that it has been my good fortune to enjoy.

I will close this message with my best wishes for a prosperous New Year for you and for the Society.

December 17, 1956

S. L. MARBURY

THE ANNUAL MEETING

LOUISE ANDERSON BLOUNT, Macon, Georgia

February 14, 15, 16 and 17 will be red letter days on the 1957 calendar for camellia lovers throughout the United States when the 12th Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society will be staged in Macon, Georgia.

Because the American Camellia Society was "born" in Macon in 1945, the Middle Georgia Camellia Society which will be host to the convention is making interesting plans for a big homecoming to this historical little city, nestled in the heart of the deep South. More than 600. delegates are expected to attend.

M. J. Witman of Lorraine Stock Farms, Route 1, Macon is serving as the general chairman for the meeting and has two other Maconites as co-chairmen, A. Emmett Barnes, Jr., and D. Leon Wilson.

Headquarters for the meeting will be at the Hotel Dempsey. Already on the agenda for entertainment of the guests are tours of private gardens and antebellum homes in Macon and in adjoining towns, plus an old-fashioned barbecue in quaint little Marshallville, Georgia, City of Camellias.

Another treat in store for the visitors will be an elaborate Camellia Show, staged in Macon's Municipal Auditorium on February 16 and 17 as a grand finale to the meeting. Robert A. Bowen who will direct the show stated: "Thousands upon thousands of exotic blossoms from Georgia gardens and from other states will be exhibited at this show and many surprises are in store for our visitors."

Other Maconites serving as committee chairmen are: A. O. B. Sparks, Entertainment; Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Lee, Hospitality; Charles E. Newton, Jr., Housing; Frederick Leeds, Publicity; C. M. Roberson and William P. Simmons, Tours; Grover Meaders and John Dennis, Transportation; Mr. and Mrs. James F. Brown, Registration; and Marion Liles, Finance.

Dr. John Donald Wade and Mrs. Howard Hurst, both of Marshallville and Dave Strother of Fort Valley, Georgia, are assisting with special plans for entertainment of the visitors. S. L. Marbury, President of the American Camellia Society, Wilmington, North Carolina, will direct a forum.

A registration fee of \$15.00 per person will cover all events outlined in the following schedule including cocktail parties, luncheon, buffet supper, dinner, trip to Massee Lane Farm and barbecue in Marshallville; also tours to private gardens and homes:

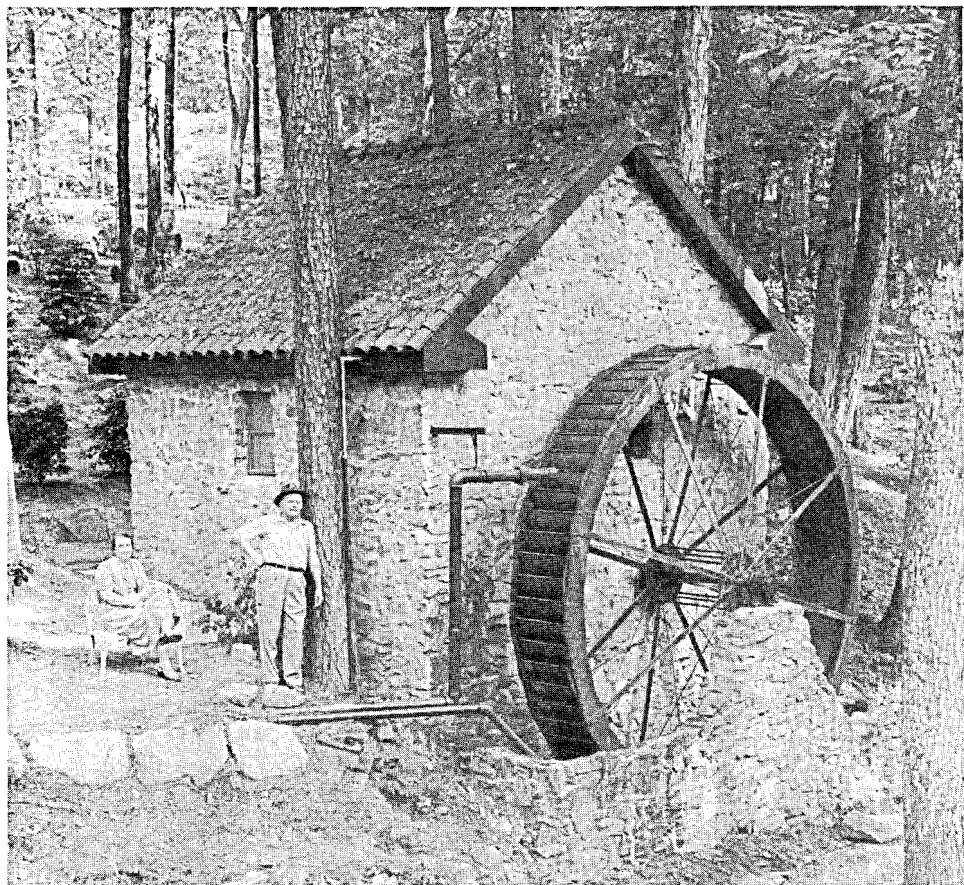
PROGRAM

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH

- 12:00 to 8:00 p.m.—Registration, Hotel Dempsey
- 3:00 p.m.—Visit to Indian Mounds, camellia planting at Baconsfield Park, and to designated Macon gardens and old homes
- 5:30 to 6:30 p.m.—Get Together; cocktails at Hotel Dempsey
- 8:00 p.m.—Forum, Hotel Dempsey

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH

- 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.—Registration, Hotel Dempsey
- 10:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.—Visit to the gardens of Dave Strother, Fort Valley, and others in Marshallville. (Busses leave Hotel Dempsey from 9:00 to 9:30 a.m. The same busses will be used for the trip from Massee Lane Farm to Marshallville, and for the return trip to the Hotel Dempsey in Macon.)
- 12:30 to 2:30 p.m.—Barbecue at Marshallville and visit to some of the gardens there
- 2:30 p.m.—Busses leave Marshallville for Macon



One of the show places in Macon: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Farmer and their water wheel.

3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.—Visits by private cars to designated Macon gardens and old homes

6:00 p.m.—Cocktail party, Hotel Dempsey

7:00 p.m.—Buffet supper, Hotel Dempsey

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH

10:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.—Visits by private cars to designated Macon gardens and old homes

1:00 p.m.—Luncheon, Idle Hour Country Club

2:00 p.m.—Camellia Show, Macon City Auditorium

3:30 p.m.—Visit by private cars to designated Macon gardens and old homes

6:00 p.m.—Cocktail party, Hotel Dempsey

7:30 p.m.—American Camellia Society Banquet, Hotel Dempsey

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH

1:00 p.m.—Revisit to Camellia Show, Macon City Auditorium

2:30 p.m.—Visit to designated Macon gardens and old homes

Camellia enthusiasts who are expecting to attend are urged to make reservations directly to the following hotels and motels well in advance of the meeting.

In Macon, Georgia

Hotel Dempsey—Singles \$4.00 to \$12.00; Doubles \$7.00 to \$14.00

Hotel Georgian—Singles \$3.50 to \$4.50; Doubles \$5.00 to \$7.00

Hotel Grady—Singles \$3.35; Doubles \$4.50 to \$7.00

Hotel Lanier—Singles \$3.50 to \$4.50; Doubles \$5.15 to \$8.00

Magnolia Court—Doubles \$5.00 and up

Saco Court—Singles \$5.00; Doubles \$6.00 and up

Skyline Motel—Doubles \$5.00 to \$7.50

Ambassador Motel—Singles \$6.00; Doubles \$6.50 to \$7.50

Drill's Motor Court—Singles \$4.00; Doubles \$5.00 to \$8.00

Pinebrook Inn and Courts—Singles \$4.50; Doubles \$6.50

Out of Town

(These hotels and motels are located within a radius of 20 miles of Macon)

New Perry Hotel, Perry Ga.—Singles \$3.00 to \$4.00; Doubles \$6.00 to \$7.00

Moss Oaks Lodge, Perry, Ga.—Singles \$4.00 to \$5.00; Doubles \$5.00 to \$6.00

Gray Motel, Gray, Ga.—Singles \$5.00; Doubles \$6.00 to \$7.00

Modern Motor Court, Roberta, Ga.—Singles \$4.00; Doubles \$6.00 to \$7.00

Starnes Motor Court, Roberta, Ga.—Singles \$4.00; Doubles \$6.00 to \$7.00

FALL MEETING OF THE GOVERNING BOARD

Members of the Governing Board who were not able to be in Florence, South Carolina, November 16, missed an interesting and productive meeting, as well as royal entertainment on the part of members of the South Carolina Camellia Society and citizens of Florence.

Perhaps the most important business transacted was a revision of the Charter and By-laws to provide an increase in the number of Directors. The need for this change is found in the fact that membership in several states not now represented on the Directorate has increased to a degree wherein such representation is desirable and equitable.

The original Charter provides (Article VI) for a Board of Directors consisting of 18 members—1 Director for each of the 12 states specified in the Article, and 6 Directors-at-Large—2 from each of the three Territories specified.

The amendment provides that the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than 18 nor more than 30 members, with not less than 6 nor more than 10 Directors-at-Large. By reason of the wording of this amendment, the Board, after formal notice, may provide Directors for States not represented on the Directorate by a simple amendment of the By-laws.

The Board took specific action with reference to a State Director from Maryland (including the District of Columbia). The Board also acted favorably upon a motion of Mr. Katz that it take under consideration the matter of providing a State Director from Arkansas. This item will appear on the agenda for the Annual Meeting to be held in Macon, Georgia, February 14-16, 1957.

Publications: The Board approved the following recommendations of the Committee on Publications, presented by the Chairman, Mrs. S. J. Katz: (1) No change be made in the format of the Quarterly for the present; (2) curtailment of the space in the Quarterly devoted to publication of reports of local camellia shows by omitting the subject matter presented under "Remarks;" and (3) limitation of In Memoriam

notices to departed members who have served the Society in an official capacity, and members who had made significant contributions to the welfare of the Society or the genus *Camellia*.

Quarterlies for delinquent members: The Board's policy with respect to distribution of copies of the January and April Quarterlies to delinquent members was discussed. Although memberships are valid only during the calendar year, January 1 - December 31, it has been the custom to mail copies of these two issues to all members enrolled during a previous year, regardless of whether or not their memberships had been renewed.

The Editor was instructed to continue this practice as it applies to the January issue, but to send bills for dues, in lieu of the April Quarterly, to former members who had not paid by March 30 of any year.

Camellia Show Activities: The recommendation that the Society approve a standard camellia show entry card received favorable consideration, but action was postponed until the Annual Meeting. The advantages and disadvantages of two types of cards, one used by the South Carolina Camellia Society, and the other by the Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport, Louisiana, were studied. Members of the Board who were to serve as Judges at the South Carolina Camellia Show the next day were requested to study the South Carolina card and report their views about its practicability and adaptability at the Macon meeting.

The suggestion that in the event a standard entry card be approved, supplies be stocked in the Gainesville office for distribution to local societies at cost was disapproved because of the lack of storage facilities and personnel in the office of the Society.

Another important matter discussed pertained to Judges and judging. The need for training candidates for appointment as Accredited Judges, either in a school or by serving as judges' clerks, was emphasized. The Chairman of the Committee on Awards and Exhibitions, Mr. Seibels, was requested to give some thought to this problem and present his recommendations at the Annual Meeting in 1957.

The Board also requested Mr. Seibels to appoint a special committee to formulate a set of rules for judges and judging procedures, together with a definition of the terms used in the scale of points, and submit them for the consideration of the Board at the Annual Meeting in 1957.

Membership: The Secretary reported that the membership of the Society, as of November 12 was 5,610, compared with a total of 5,261 for the year 1955. The number of new members was 992. If only one-half of the delinquent members had renewed for 1956, the total membership in 1956 would have reached the goal, 6,000, set by the Membership Committee.

Yearbook: The Editor reported that the 1956 Yearbook would be somewhat smaller than editions of the past several years. This reduction was necessary to keep the weight of the Yearbook under two pounds and within the 12-cent per copy mailing rate. The 1956 edition contains 51 articles, 312 pages of text and 56 pages of roster, compared to 50 articles, 385 pages of text and 52 pages of roster in the 1955 Yearbook.

Varietal Registration: President Marbury read a letter from Mr. Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino, California, in which the writer recommended that the Southern California Camellia Society discontinue its practice of registering new varieties of camellias, and that all varietal registration activities be centered in the American Camellia Society. The Board approved this recommendation.

Nomenclature: Mr. Dave C. Strother announced the policy of his committee on

Varietal Registration and Nomenclature with respect to naming sports. In instances where a named variety which normally produces solid colored flowers throws a variegated sport, the sport should be given the name of the parent plant with the suffix "var." Examples—Dr. John Bell, the variegated sport of the solid red Beau Harp should have been named "Beau Harp Var." and the variegated sport of the dark red Joseph Pfingstl, known to the trade as Emmett Pfingstl, should have been given the name "Joseph Pfingstl Var."

The appearance of a variegation in a named variety does not create a *new* variety.

In instances where a named variety which normally produces a white flower throws a sport of a different color (solid), the sport should be given the name of the parent plant with the appropriate suffix—"Blush," "Pink," or "Red." In the event this solid colored sport itself sports a variegated flower, the second sport should bear the name of the original variety with the suffix "Var." Examples—Thelma Dale, the pink sport of Mrs. Baldwin Wood, should have been given the name of "Mrs. Baldwin Wood Pink" and the variegated sport of Mrs. Baldwin Wood, known to the trade as Charlotte Bradford, should have been given the name of "Mrs. Baldwin Wood Var."

SOME THOUGHTS ON JUDGING¹

MR. AND MRS. S. J. KATZ, Covington, Louisiana

Whenever camellia show judges gather and chat the conversation inevitably gets around to the subject of "judging," and the one point that has invariably emerged from the conversations and arguments is that it is, at best, a very inexact science. That will always be true, principally because tastes vary so widely, but it is our thought that by defining more exactly the rules, standards, and ideals by which judges are expected to measure the exhibits, their decisions would convey more dependable information to those who view their choices and awards.

Those rules already laid down for qualification of accredited judges and for their duties at the show have been ably outlined in an article by Mr. William T. Wood in the *American Camellia Yearbook* for 1953. There are, however, many points which have never been ruled upon or even formally discussed and which need clarification and standardizing, so that a flower which wins an award in one show will have been judged by exactly the same standards as those in all other shows.

These matters seem to fall into three classes: (1) The true purpose of a camellia show; (2) what responsibilities one should feel in order to be a fair as well as a capable judge; (3) certain things which are now within the province of each show committee to require or request of the judges but which should be agreed upon by a consensus of opinion so as to establish a uniformity of judging standards in all shows.

(1) What should be the primary purpose of a camellia show? Should it be a contest of showmanship with the idea of giving growers opportunities to win prizes or awards, or for the purpose of creating and stimulating interest in the camellia and giving information about it to the public?

It seems to us that the latter is by far the more important viewpoint, and it is for that reason especially that judging is helpful and a necessary part of the show. It conveys to the spectators the information that qualified camellia judges recommend

¹This article which appeared in the *American Camellia Yearbook* for 1954, is reprinted for the benefit of new judges, and as a "refresher course" for the more experienced officials.—ED.

one flower as being more nearly the ideal flower displayed; the fact that the decision is indicated by a ribbon or an award is incidental and should be considered merely a form of congratulation to the grower for producing such a specimen.

Now, if one accepts the fact that it is the information given to other, and perhaps less well-informed, camellia enthusiasts which is the more important aspect of a show, then surely the decisions made should be based on a firmly standardized set of judging ethics and show rules so as to convey the same meaning to all.

(2) There already exist certain requirements for qualifying as a judge but after being accredited because of his knowledge or ability, a judge must still face the responsibility of being fair and impartial in his decisions.

(a) He must be thoroughly familiar with the possibilities of each variety and with the various peculiarities of form and color which it may have in certain localities. (For example, many flowers which normally develop numerous petaloids in one section of the country exhibit a predominant number of stamens instead in another section. Each should be considered normal in its locality.)

(b) He must subordinate his personal preferences in form or color and should not allow himself to be swayed by such matters as the amount of variegation which may or may not appeal to his taste.

(c) He should be especially conscientious about allowing himself to be influenced, even subconsciously, by the newness, rarity, or commonness of a variety in judging it against another for Best in Show.

(d) He should have a clear conception of what is important in evaluating the quality of a bloom. (Is it fair, for instance, to fasten one's attention on small defects such as injury to leaves caused by insects, or injury to inconspicuous petals caused possibly by careless handling on the part of show attendants, and overemphasize their importance in comparison with other excellent qualities? Should not slight defects of this nature be given consideration only when the contest has narrowed down to two flowers that are otherwise equal in quality?)

(e) He should be willing to discuss and try to resolve differences of opinion with the other judges in his team. Often, viewing the flower from a different angle enables one judge to see a point which escaped another, and talking things over helps clear up disagreement.

(3) A judge should, of course, be willing to abide by the standards set by any show where he judges. However, it would make for better judging and understanding if certain matters, which are now the privilege of each show committee to rule on, could be decided on for all shows by agreement of opinions. In that way the judges' decision would convey the same meaning to all.

(a) Point standards should be decided on and be alike for all shows. There is, particularly often, disagreement on the amount of importance given to condition. In our opinion (and there are many who disagree), defects which are not inherent in the development of the flower but which may be due to the long distance it must be carried to enter the show, or to careless handling by the placement committee in the unavoidable rush of setting up the show, should not assume too much importance as compared to other qualities. To put too high a penalty on slight marks or minor scratches discourages the practice of bringing blooms from a distance to be entered in competition with local ones, reducing the number of entries to be seen and making it a contest between transporters of blooms rather than growers of blooms, and, last but very important, often allows the award to go to an inferior specimen which puz-

zles the less-experienced grower when he views the show. As previously indicated, slight defects of this nature should be given consideration only in case of contests between two flowers that are otherwise equal in value.

(b) Each team should consist of at least three judges, enough to allow for exchange of ideas and an odd number so that there can be no tie if voting is necessary for a decision.

(c) Enough judges should be provided according to the size of each show. When judges have too many entries to judge, the opening of the show may be delayed, the judges do not have adequate time for deliberation in difficult decisions, and they will be too fatigued at the last to make the very important choice of the Outstanding Bloom in Show.

(d) Separate judges should be provided for arrangements and specimen judging. Very few like both types of judging, and few are equally good at both.

(e) Newly appointed judges should always be teamed with two experienced show judges on at least two occasions before being regarded as fully qualified.

(f) Containers for plates of three, five, seven, or ten blooms should be standard or at least uniform in each show, and point rules should be laid down for judging such plates, whether judged for uniformity in size or color, quality of each bloom, or merely the eye-appeal of the exhibit.

(g) The question has been raised on occasions as to whether a flower should be judged solely from the standpoint of its excellence on the day of judging, or whether some consideration should be given to the fact that one bloom may be past its prime or perhaps possibly shatter (particularly in the case of some varieties which have that habit) by the following day and that it might, therefore, be wiser to select a specimen less fully matured. We think this would involve too much guesswork on the part of the judges and that they should judge the flower only as they see it at the moment. However, the matter merits some thought.

(h) Should excessive size or unusual coloring be considered a fault, though attractive? We do not advocate this idea, but the question has been brought up and merits consideration. In the cases of miniatures, however, excessive size seems a fault and it may be well to rule on the matter.

(i) Procedure of selecting Outstanding Bloom in Show should be definitely stated. A majority vote is usually required, but there have been instances where it was awarded on plurality vote, which does not seem a wise way to arrive at the most important single decision in the show. It has been suggested that perhaps a written ballot would be best. This seems to us an unnecessarily unwieldy method, but should be given consideration.

These are thoughts which have been constantly recurring and often discussed with groups of judges. Some have met with disagreement. There may be more ideas which could have been included here, but if it succeeds in causing some serious consideration and some agreements reached in the matter, this article will have served its purpose.

This article was written, not in a spirit of criticism of any previous approaches to the subject, but because of the lack of uniformity in various shows. We have never known a camellia show judge who was not eager to do his best, but we feel that judges would be better able to perform their duties if they knew exactly what was expected of them wherever they might be judging, and would feel better for knowing that the *reasons* for their decisions were fully understood.

CAMELLIAS AND DDT¹

Many warnings have appeared in camellia literature over the past 15 years regarding the injurious effects of DDT on camellia plants, and against the use of this material in any spray program for insect control on such plants, or in areas where the spray could reach camellia foliage. A report giving the results of extensive tests with DDT applied to camellias and other plants over a three year period at several southern locations has apparently escaped the attention of most camellia growers. An abstract of this report is presented in order to clarify a general misunderstanding, and to possibly broaden the number of pest control agents that may be used on camellias. The evidence presented indicates that a solvent (kerosene) may have been the cause of foliage injury often noted on camellias, and not the DDT which has frequently been blamed. There is also a possibility that certain emulsifying agents may cause injury, but Triton X-100 has been shown to be satisfactory.

Effect of Certain Solvents in DDT Emulsions and Solutions on Plants Treated in White-Fringed Beetle Control. By Charles F. Henderson, Irving Keiser and Otelia F. Bodenstein. United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine publication E-806, 16pp. July 1950. ABSTRACT: During the summer of 1945, tests were conducted at Perkinston, Mississippi, on azaleas, *Camellia japonica* Professor Charles S. Sargent and Rubra Virginalis (Jeanerette Pink) and on unnamed cultivars of *C. Sasanqua*. The following treatments were applied to the various test plants:

Pounds of DDT per acre	Number of applications	Pounds of DDT per acre	Number of applications
1	7	5	4
2.5	4	5	6
2.5	6	10	1
5	2	10	3

The dosage of coal-tar xylene in each emulsion was equivalent in quarts to the pounds of DDT, and applications were made from June to September at intervals of 5 to 20 days. After the last application, the plants were removed from the field plots and placed in pots for further observations. There was no evidence of foliage burn and no indication that bud formation or new growth had been affected by any of the treatments.

Subsequent investigation showed that the use of xylene derived from either coal-tar or petroleum gave essentially the same results.

Tests were initiated in 1945 to study the effect of DDT emulsions and solutions on the foliage and subsequent yield of several field crops. Emulsions contained 1 pound of technical grade DDT, emulsifier and solvents with water to make 6 gallons. Tween 85 was used as the emulsifier for the Koppers solvent and Triton X-100 for all other solvents. Solutions contained 1 pound of DDT in enough kerosene to make 10 quarts of solution. Both emulsions and solutions were applied at rates of 1 and 2 pounds of DDT per acre.

Foliage injury was recorded as: 0, none; 1, trace; 2, very light; 3, light; 4, medium light; 5, medium; 6, medium heavy; 7, heavy; 8, very heavy; 9, severe; 10, very severe. A spray causing an injury rating of 4 or higher was considered to be one that a grower would probably not use on his plants. The mean foliage injury ratings observed

¹An abstract prepared by Mr. Edward P. Carter, Hyattsville, Maryland.

for both 1 and 2 pound DDT applications on each of 5 crops (Test A) and 1 pound applications on the same crops in another location (Test B) were:

Solvent	Mean injury rating	
	Test A	Test B
<i>Emulsions:</i>		
Amsco-Solv A	0.0	0.2
xylene	0.3	0.3
Mentor 25	0.8	0.3
Koppers 44-1842	1.3	0.7
Velsicol AR-50	1.4	0.8
Pine Oil	2.1	1.0
xylene-kerosene	3.7	1.5
PD 544-B	3.9	2.0
kerosene	4.8	2.8
<i>Solutions:</i>		
kerosene	4.3	4.0
xylene-kerosene	4.5	4.5

On the basis of the above results, further tests were made, using xylene as the solvent in emulsion sprays for applying DDT to both field and ornamental crop plants. Twenty-four acres of camellias and other ornamental plants, including azaleas, at New Iberia, Louisiana, were treated in 1946 with one 5-pound and five 1-pound applications of dilute (100 gallons per acre) and concentrated (6 gallons per acre) sprays. Mature plants of 10 cultivars of *C. japonica* and some very tender 1-year-old grafts of Virgin's Blush and Molly Moore Davis were sprayed with the concentrated emulsion, while liners representing 74 cultivars of *C. japonica* received applications of the dilute emulsion spray. Sixty acres of azaleas, camellias and pittosporum were treated at Covington, Louisiana, with the same spray schedule. Hundreds of *C. japonica* and *C. Sasanqua* plants were sprayed at Ocean Springs, Mississippi, with 1 application at the 5-pound rate. Numerous cultivars were intensively inspected at a nursery covering 2 acres at Mobile, Alabama, which had received 1 application of emulsion at the 10-pound rate.

No injury was observed on any of the plants treated in these various locations.

In summarizing the results of the entire investigation, these authors stated that of 8 solvents tested, Amsco-Sov A was the most satisfactory, closely followed by xylene. In general, kerosene formulations, both emulsions and solutions, caused excessive foliage burn.

HOPE FOR THE AMATEUR

JOE C. JENKINS, Gainesville, Florida

How to win blue ribbons, even an Outstanding Bloom Award, at a camellia show? I'm not askin' you — I'm tellin' you.

Maybe hard work and spendin' a lot of money for fine varieties, fertilizer, a sprinkler system — and a yard boy — will do it. A favorable location on a well-drained slope, shaded by pine trees and live oaks, well protected from the cold weather, a large hole filled with leaf mold, topsoil and barnyard manure, and plenty of water, might do it too.

I didn't know anybody but the experts ever won the top awards until one Sunday about two years ago. About 7 A. M. Red Shea, starting out to collect blooms for a camellia show, woke me up by pounding on the kitchen door.

"No flowers worth showing after two weeks of freezing weather," was my warm welcome to him.

"Oh, yes there are. I've already marked a dozen or more good blooms. Come on out, and I will show you what is goin' to be the best flower in the show."

Freezin' cold, I scrambled out into the garden and there was a Donckelarii bloom standing out like Venus de Milo, and peering through two leaves that looked like rabbit ears, both facing the right way. That bein' the first show I had any stock in, that Donc and fourteen other survivors from the cold north winds were handled mightily tenderly.

After the judges finished their work that morning, I decided that that was the most beautiful camellia show I had ever seen. Maybe I felt that way because my Donckelarii was strutting on the head table with an Outstanding Bloom award and all of my other entries except one were sporting blue ribbons.

That's why I am telling this story now, for it may be years before we again win an Outstanding Bloom Award and thirteen blue ribbons with only fifteen entries. That was very good for our first camellia show—maybe many of you readers would have the same luck if Red would pull you out of bed at 7 A.M. on show day.

CAMELLIA PLANTS AND SOIL ACIDITY

The information on soil acidity presented in the following paragraphs is a reprint of the Section on Soils which appears in Bulletin No. 391, *Camellias For the Yard*, published by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. In this excellent bulletin the authors, W. D. Kimbrough, R. H. Hanchey and J. S. Roussel, offer a considerable amount of information that should be helpful to camellia growers.

SOILS

Camellia plants are grown on a wide range of soils but they are not well adapted to very heavy types. In any case, a high percentage of organic matter should be present. This may be supplied in the form of leaf or woods mold, or from well decomposed manure to which no lime or other chemicals have been added. Cow manure is preferable to other kinds of manure. Peat moss is often used as a source of organic matter. Usually the decaying mulch will supply sufficient organic matter after plants are established. In some localities the soil is of such a type that a specially prepared soil is used in which to set the plants. The soil is removed from a hole not less than four feet in diameter and 30 inches deep and is replaced with a mixture of soil, organic matter, and sand. The composition of the mixture may vary to some extent. Soils that contain a high percentage of undecomposed organic matter will settle, and due allowance should be made for this at planting time. When specially mixed soil has to be used, the expense of planting is increased considerably. Furthermore, the plants are not likely to thrive as long as they would where suitable soil is found naturally. The size of the hole into which prepared soil is placed would, of course, affect the duration of satisfactory growth.

A rather acid soil is generally believed to be required for camellias. A soil pH of 5 to 5.5 should be satisfactory. It is not the acid itself that is important to the well being of the plants, but the effect of the acidity on the availability of some of the essential elements. When the soil pH is relatively high some of the so-called minor elements are not available. The plant then will not live and thrive as it should. Iron deficiency often occurs under conditions of high soil pH. When there is an iron deficiency, spraying with a solution of one ounce of ferrous sulphate (copperous) to two gallons of water will overcome the chlorosis and restore the normal green color. This

treatment is only a temporary help and will have to be repeated as needed unless the cause of the trouble is removed. When the trouble is due to high soil pH the addition of acidifying materials is often beneficial.

To get some information regarding the effect of soil pH on the growth of camellia plants an experiment was run in the lath house. Single plots 8 x 8 feet in a lath house were used. The soil was a silt loam with which decomposed manure was uniformly mixed. Twelve bare-rooted plants of four varieties were set 2 x 2 feet in the plots. Four of each kind were randomized in each plot. The material used and the rates of application are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1. Effect of the Application of Various Materials on Soil pH of Plots in a Lath House (Applications made Sept. 15, 1950, Jan. 29, 1952, and March 1, 1954.)

Treatment	Rate	Nov. 15 1951	Sept. 9 1952	Mar. 10 1953	Feb. 28 1954	May 7 1954	Aug. 31 1955
Aluminum sulphate ¹	1 lb. per sq. yd.	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.8	4.7	5.5
Aluminum sulphate ¹	1/2 lb. per sq. yd.	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8
Ammonium sulphate.....	1 lb. per sq. yd.	5.0	4.7	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.1
Ammonium sulphate.....	1/2 lb. per sq. yd.	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.6
Phosphoric acid ²	Heavy	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.2	5.2	6.2
Phosphoric acid ²	Medium	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	5.9	6.0
Sulphur	1/3 lb. per sq. yd.	5.9	4.4	4.5	3.7	3.1	3.9
Sulphur	1/6 lb. per sq. yd.	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.2	4.4	5.1
Lime	3/8 lb. per sq. yd.	6.9	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.6
Lime	3/16 lb. per sq. yd.	6.4	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.4	6.3
Zinc sulphate ³	1/2 lb. per sq. yd.	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.3
Check, no treatment.....		5.9	6.3	6.6	6.1	6.6	6.7

¹Aluminum sulphate used had 9 molecules of water of crystallization.

²Rates applied calculated to have the same acidifying effect as pure aluminum sulphate.

³Zinc sulphate used had two molecules of water crystallization.

Aluminum sulphate and sulphur were used in this experiment because they are the materials most commonly applied around camellia and azalea plants to increase soil acidity. Aluminum sulphate is the quicker acting material of the two, as sulphur must undergo changes, which take variable time, before being effective. Aluminum sulphate is believed by some people to have a toxic effect, because of the aluminum which is more available in more acid soils. Ammonium sulphate when applied to the soil adds nitrogen and increases soil acidity. Zinc sulphate was used because some soils are deficient in zinc and to increase soil acidity. Phosphoric acid was used because it has been used by some workers who have been afraid that aluminum sulphate would be injurious. Lime was used to make the soil alkaline and thus have a wider range in the pH of the soil in which the plants were grown.

The first application of the materials was made September 15, 1950, the second January 29, 1952, and the last one March 1, 1954. The varieties used were Alba Plena, Haku-Rakuten, Mathotiana, and Debutante. Plants of the two white varieties, especially Haku-Rakuten, were expected to be more difficult to grow and also to grow rather slowly. Plants of the other two varieties usually make vigorous growth under good conditions. As the color of Mathotiana blooms is quite variable it was thought that soil pH might have some influence on this factor.

The pH of the soil in the different plots was determined at various times. A glass

electrode pH meter was used in making the determinations. The soil sample was air dried and 20 grams of soil were used in 100 cc of water. The data show that the soil pH was modified considerably by the materials added to the soil, especially by the heavier rate of application. The extremes obtained were pH 3.1, where the heavier application of sulphur had been made, and 7.8, where lime was added at the heavier rate. Thus a wide range in pH values was obtained, though variations were not always consistent considering the material applied. The pH of the soil in the untreated plot varied from 5.9 to 6.7. Seasonal effect is the only explanation offered for this, except that in dry weather the plots were watered with city water which is alkaline in reaction.

The only plants that seemed to be severely damaged by the material added were those in the plot which received the heavy application of ammonium sulphate. This is not surprising when it is realized that the amount used was at the rate of 4,840 pounds per acre. The material was broadcast, which would be very different from putting the same amount in rows. The added nitrogen in the ammonium sulphate has apparently not been beneficial so far as the growth of plants is concerned. In general, good growth has been made by the Mathotiana and Debutante plants. The plants in the plot that received the heavy application of aluminum sulphate have made as good growth as those in any other plot, if not better. There has been no indication of toxicity.

Good plant growth and flower production of camellias have been obtained over a wide range of soil pH. This shows again that the pH of the soil may not of itself be of great importance in growing camellias. That does not mean that in many locations the addition of acidifying materials may not be beneficial, for it often is necessary. Under the conditions of this experiment, heavy applications of aluminum sulphate have not been injurious to plant growth. Therefore it is recommended for use at rates not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per square yard of surface per application. Sulphur can be used but must be used with caution and at rates not exceeding $\frac{1}{3}$ of those recommended for aluminum sulphate. Ammonium sulphate should be used as a source of nitrogen and not primarily as a material to modify the acidity of the soil. It should be pointed out that if plants are healthy there is no need to add acidifying materials.

So far there has been no indication that soil pH has an effect on the color of Mathotiana blooms. There was no noticeable difference in the color of flowers produced on plants that were growing in soil that ranged in pH from 3.1 to 7.8. Cool weather affects the color to some extent but does not explain the variation in color of blooms on plants exposed to the same temperature.

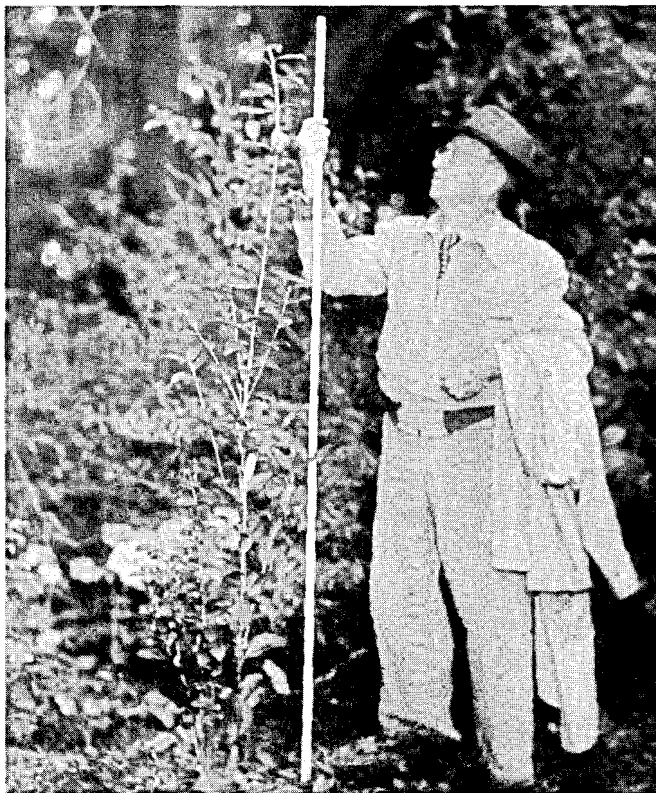
SIX FEET IN ONE SEASON

The photograph that accompanies this contribution from Judge Arthur W. Solomon, President Emeritus, Savannah, Georgia, depicts a graft of Jack McCaskill made early in March, 1956, while the Judge was in the hospital recuperating from one of his automobile accidents. The stock used was Enrico Bettoni, about three inches in diameter. The photograph of the Judge measuring the height of the graft with a six-foot rule, was made in the Fall of 1956.

The variety Jack McCaskill originated in the McCaskill Camellia Gardens, Pasadena, California, as a mutation of *Camellia japonica* Te Deum. The color of the flowers is antique rose, veined with amethyst, shading to a rich burgundy color at the center; each petal is edged with silver.

The petals have much better substance than petals of TeDeum and possess a velvet-like quality. Mrs. McCaskill reports that cut flowers keep better than those of any other variety known to her, and that flowers will last for days even out of water.

The variety Jack McCaskill won the William Hertrich Award in 1954. In California the blooming season is from February to May.



Seeing is believing—Judge Arthur W. Solomon, Savannah, Georgia, measuring a graft of the variety Jack McCaskill made in March, 1956.

HOW DO WE REGARD OUR CAMELLIA NURSERYMEN?

J. O. HENRY, Ramona, California

In every community where camellias are grown there are one or more reputable nurserymen who specialize in our favorite plants. I believe a large majority of our readers will agree these men and women play a most important part in the camellia world. Not only do they supply plants in a wide variety at a nominal cost to the purchasers but they perform many functional duties dealing with the propagation of new and old varieties. Nurserymen also contribute much time and money to research and nomenclature. We look to our nurserymen to keep us informed of the blooming habits

of the thousands of varieties in our particular areas. We solicit their aid for authentic advice to us as individuals and to our respective Camellia Societies. Our nurserymen contribute much of their time and material in assisting members of the Camellia Clubs in their monthly meetings and Annual Shows. They have created many of our famous varieties, and pool their knowledge and resources to help us enjoy our camellia gardens to the fullest degree. In fact, their lives are devoted to every phase of camellia culture and much of their time is spent with no thought of selfish remuneration.

Do we really appreciate our camellia nurserymen? How many of us actually reciprocate to the many courtesies they extend to amateur camellia growers? Do you as an individual patronize your camellia nurseryman, or do you buy your plants from drug stores and supermarkets? Do you go overboard in your grafting operations and swapping of scions? Or do you go along with your friend nurseryman and purchase a plant now and then for your own garden or as a gift for some flower-loving friend?

It is reasonably certain our camellia nurserymen do not begrudge us our attempt (however successful) to produce a beautiful seedling or the fun we have in making a few of our own grafts or even the moderate exchange of unpatented scions—but perhaps in our zeal to build a fine collection we may overlook the services of our friendly nurseryman who has gone out of his way to give us a helping hand.

It occurs to me that I've never met a really wealthy camellia nurseryman as far as dollars are concerned, but I have intimately known a number who have a great wealth of knowledge and friendliness which they share generously and unselfishly with camellia fans and hobbyists.

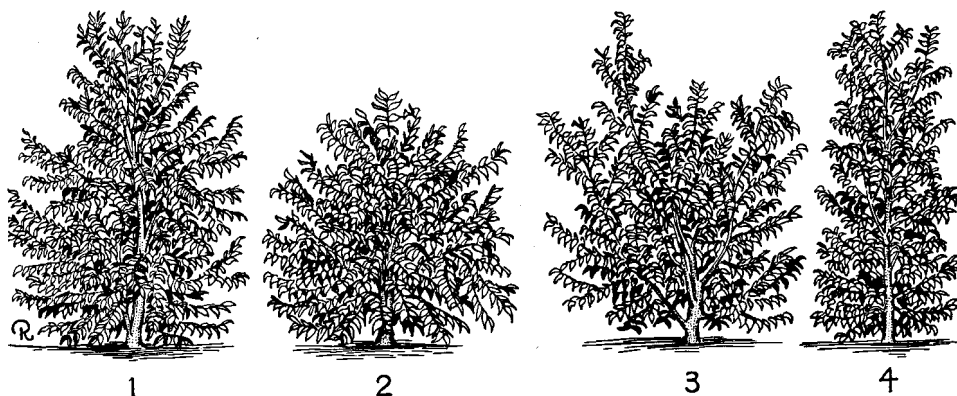
LANDSCAPE USES FOR CAMELLIAS¹

Camellias are outstanding for their mass color effect during the flowering period; however, the effect of the foliage and branch pattern during the other seasons of the year should not be overlooked. Camellias are excellent and versatile landscape plants. They are ideal for this purpose because they are evergreen, have interesting shapes and textures, are relatively slow-growing, and flower during fall and winter when their display of color is most welcome. They are more difficult to grow and cost a little more than some commonly used ornamental plants, but are worth the expense and trouble. Imagine the striking plantings that would result from using or replacing other plants used as hedges with camellias!

It is difficult to form a satisfactory landscape picture when many specimen plants are scattered over the lawn with little relation to the over-all landscape plan. This type of arrangement seldom forms a pleasing landscape picture because it features plants rather than the home and its surroundings. An enclosed garden is a logical arrangement for specimen plants such as camellias. This area may then become a part of the landscape development without clashing with the interests of adjacent areas.

Camellias are adapted to many landscape uses, including base or foundation plants, mass, screen, and accent plantings, lawn and background groupings, clipped and unclipped hedges, and as tubbed specimens for use on the patio or in sun rooms. *Sasanqua* camellias are useful as espaliers for creating foliage patterns on otherwise uninteresting fences and wall spaces. The slow but strong-growing varieties should be selected for base, accent and hedge plantings. Varieties having a globose, sub-globose or irregular and spreading habit of growth are adapted to mass, group and unclipped hedge plant-

¹Reprinted from Bulletin 161, *Growing Camellias in Florida*, Florida Agricultural Extension Service, Gainesville, prepared by E. W. McElwee, Ornamental Horticulturist.—Ed.



Different shapes of Camellia plants: (1) Upright-spreading; (2) globose or round-headed; (3) irregular-spreading; and (4) upright.

ings. Varieties having a pyramidal or upright habit of growth are better suited for accent and formal plantings and clipped hedges.

The single and semi-double varieties usually will produce more pleasing effects in base plantings than those with massive flowers. Strong or striking colors and color combinations usually should not be used in the base planting. The base planting should complement the building and should not attract undue attention to plants.

The texture of a plant—size, color and density of leaves and branches—is particularly useful in effecting space and distance relationships. Fine-textured plants appear farther away and coarse-textured plants appear closer when both are the same distance from the observer. The coarse-textured plants are usually better as background plantings while the fine-textured selections are excellent for use with the accent colors in the front of the border.

Landscape plantings give the camellia fan an outlet for many less spectacular seedlings and plants that accumulate around the home of the average camellia enthusiast. In other words, it seems worth while to use some of these seedlings and selections for landscape purposes rather than to graft all of them to the more expensive varieties for specimen plants. What better companion plant for the expensive plants could one find than a single-flowered seedling?

THE RHODODENDRON AND CAMELLIA YEAR BOOK FOR 1957

Members of the American Camellia Society who have not obtained copies of the Royal Horticultural Society's *Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book* have overlooked opportunities to add a collection of informative camellia literature to their libraries. The 1957 edition will be off the press in the near future. Copies may be obtained through the Secretary, Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W. 1, England, at \$1.65 the copy.

A symposium on "My Five Favorite Camellias" forms one of the attractions of the 1957 edition. Contributors to the symposium come from widely separated camellia growing areas and include such well-informed camellia enthusiasts as Lord Aberconway, Sir Giles Loder, Mr. Ralph S. Peer, Dr. H. Harold Hume, Prof. E. G. Waterhouse,

Miss E. Godman, Mr. E. le Rothschild, Capt. Neill McEachern and Mrs. B. Leslie Urquhart.

Other articles pertaining to camellias include a description of the new genus *Yunnanea*, allied to *Camellia*, as well as other newly discovered species, by Dr. H. H. Hu; observations on the correct names of several well-known varieties of camellias by Prof. Waterhouse; a new and brief system of classification; and a full account of the Royal Horticultural Society's Camellia Competition and Show.

Members of the American Camellia Society who are also interested in rhododendrons and azaleas should find the 1957 Year Book especially interesting. Dr. Henry Skinner, the Director of the U. S. National Arboretum at Washington, D. C., in a long article entitled "In Quest of Native Azaleas," throws much light on the locations and groupings of these beautiful American species and this article would be a help to all growers of these plants. Another article from America describes an authentic record of a rhododendron growing in an alkaline soil, while there is a survey of frost injury during the exceptional Winter of 1955-56 in Great Britain. Growers with limited garden space should profit by a study of Mr. James Davidson's article on growing small species of rhododendrons in pots. Mr. Francis Hanger, Curator, Royal Horticultural Society gardens, Wisley, contributes some useful notes on raising rhododendrons from seed. Reports on Rhododendron shows held in England and the United States are made a part of the Year Book.

As usual, the 1957 *Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book* contains a number of excellent color and black and white illustrations.

CAMELIAS FOR FLOWERS IN WINTER

A. W. JESSEP, Melbourne, Australia

From May to October is the camellia flowering season in this locality and no garden however small can afford to be without this beautiful flowering plant. There are varieties to suit most situations except those that receive hot winds and the full hot sun of the summer.

The Sasanquas are very suitable as hedge or specimen plants but the japonicas, which are the most popular of the camellia family, may be used as pot plants, specimen plants or in groups if the garden is large enough. There are varieties that flower in May and by selecting a dozen or so plants one can have flowers for at least six months of the year. *C. Sasanqua Hiryu*¹ which produces red flowers will be in bloom from April until the end of June. The japonica varieties commence to flower in early May and the later ones do not finish until October or November according to the district.

Arejishi, an informal double red, and Daikagura, an informal double of a medium pink color blotched with white, are two of the earliest to flower and they bloom from early May until July. Alba Plena, a formal double white, Spencer's Pink, the popular single pink, Frau Minna Seidel (Pink Perfection), a small double pink, and Lady Clare commence to bloom late in May and flower until July.

Aspasia Macarthur², Lady Loch³, Constance, Dorothy Jessep and Daitairin follow closely behind with blooms from June until August.

¹Authorities in the United States have placed this variety in the species *Vernalis*.—Ed.

²Although Aspasia Macarthur is reported as priority name for this variety, the name *Paconiaeflora* has been used so extensively that authorities in this country do not believe a change is desirable.—Ed.

³A sport of Aspasia Macarthur.—Ed.

In July the maximum flowering takes place with such favorites as The Czar, Hikaru-genji⁴, Chandleri, Emperor of Russia, Elegans, Magnoliaeflora, Jean Lyne, Lady St. Clair and William Bull, and they flower into September. In early August, such varieties as Contessa Lavinia Maggi⁵, Mrs. H. Boyce, Paolina Maggi, Mathotiana Alba, Prince Frederick William, A. W. Jessep and Storeyii commence to flower and continue blooming until early October.

The later varieties such as Azurea, Mariana (Red Waratah), Mrs. Bell, Isabella and Fred Sander commence flowering in late August and continue to flower until early November.

As a general rule the late flowering varieties are not so popular because the weather is getting warmer and there are plenty of other flowers to replace them. Six months of camellia blooms is all that is required under Australian conditions.

It is very difficult to select the twelve best camellias to grow in a garden but, if that was all I could grow, I would select for vigor of plant, prolific blooming, pleasing blooms and the use for which I wanted them. Here is my selection for Victoria, Australia:

1. Alba Plena or Fimbriata—The beautiful old double white, that flowers profusely but which is a rather slow grower.
Fimbriata has fringed petals.
2. The Czar—The most popular camellia in Victoria; the semidouble flowers are bright red with a central bunch of yellow stamens.
3. Magnoliaeflora—Dainty and floriferous—very light pink.
4. Emperor of Russia—Bright red, a very good grower and prolific bloomer.
5. Lady Loch—This variety has all the qualities of a good camellia; the flowers are light pink in color and informal double in form. The plant is a good grower.
6. Dorothy Jessep—I like this variety because of its long flowering period and attractive salmon pink blooms.
7. Elegans—The large and attractive flowers are shell pink, blotched white.
8. Spencer's Pink—Delicate pink single blooms and plenty of them.
9. Mrs. H. Boyce—The formal double flowers are shell pink and the bush is a prolific bloomer.
10. Jean Lyne—This variety produces very attractive semidouble white blooms, striped rosy pink.
11. Sode-gakushi—The large semidouble white flowers ball in the hotter climates. The plant should be provided with some shelter.
12. This is the difficulty. I want to add many more but it is to be Hana-fuki which is becoming very popular as a garden variety. The coral pink blooms are large, cupped, and semidouble.

As camellia enthusiasts have their own particular fancies I do not expect them to agree with me, but if one wishes to commence a collection, these varieties will give a good foundation on which to build.

The time to plant camellias is between late Autumn and early Spring when the plants are in bloom. Obtain the plants whilst in flower as this is much better than selecting from a catalogue. If you can attend a camellia show, you will be able to select the varieties you prefer.

⁴Hikaru-genji is reported as priority name, but in this country the name Herme is used for reasons given in Footnote 2.—Ed.

⁵The Nomenclature Committee of the American Camellia Society has accepted "Lalla-rook" as the name of this variety, and Contessa Lavinia Maggi as a synonym.—Ed.

WINTER ACTIVITIES IN THE UPPER SOUTH

E. P. COURTNEY, Shreveport, Louisiana

During the Spring, Summer and Autumn there are many things we must do for our camellia plants so that we can have fine flowers to enjoy during the succeeding blooming season. We are now beginning to see the results of our careful attention to all the pleasant details and others, such as fertilizing, pruning, spraying, debudding, mulching and watering, that are just chores. The quality of the flowers we now have gives evidence of the kind of care our plants received during the preceding growing seasons. Now that the climax of the camellia year is at hand—the months of January, February and March—our principal activities are those connected with the full enjoyment of our hobby.

Now is the time we can have the pleasure of meeting with our friends who have similar tastes; we can visit each others' yards and compare their plants and blooms with our own. We can now make color slide photographs of particularly fine specimens in order to prolong our pleasure. We revel in each new variety as it comes into bloom in our own yards and call in these same friends for a close-up inspection.

The local nurseries should be visited several times during the blooming season so that we may see the different varieties, some of which are new, which have become available in our area. From our friends' yards and the nurseries we can select varieties we think we might like to add to our collections. However, we should not decide on a plant until after we have investigated its growth habits and adaptability to our climate from the books and periodicals we have. We recently ran across an interesting thing in one of our local nurseries: What seemed to be an unusual number of plants of excellent quality which were growing in temporary wire-frame containers. These plants had carried through from last season, had adjusted themselves to our climate and were now making a far finer showing than new plants just brought in from nurseries located farther south.

Almost every week end there will be a good flower show in some town not too far away (climaxed, of course, by our own show in late February—and visiting judges always tell us it is one of the largest and finest shows anywhere.) Visits to these shows provide further opportunities to compare growth and flowering habits of different varieties.

If we are interested in raising some plants by grafting (there is nothing so very mysterious and difficult about the task), now is the time to select the varieties we want to collect. Experienced grafters planted Sasanquas in November and December so as to have well-established grafting stock when they get down to business in March. However, better late than never; we can still set out grafting stock in these later months.

As to our own plants there are several most important duties that should be attended to during this period—first and foremost, our old chore, watering. This may seem a little far-fetched now, but actually we frequently have dry periods during the winter when camellias will suffer unless they receive artificial watering. Again, we are cautioned to water deeply and thoroughly, rather than lightly and too frequently. Watering is particularly important at the onset of cold spells; the roots and plants withstand low temperatures much better if they have sufficient moisture.

We have found that freezes do less damage to plants and foliage that do not thaw too quickly. For this reason it is a good idea to erect a light, temporary shelter

Welcome

CRADLE OF THE AMERI

We welcome you to Macon, Georgia, on the occasion of the 12th Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society.

After a lapse of twelve years during which the American Camellia Society has grown from a small group of consecrated camellia enthusiasts into a national and international organization, members will meet in the city in which the Society was organized.

It is fitting that the Dempsey Hotel will serve as headquarters. The Society's organizational meeting was held in this hostelry on September 29, 1945, with Mr. Dave C. Strother, Fort Valley, Georgia, in the chair. A Charter and By-Laws were adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, H. Harold Hume; Vice-Presidents, Arthur W. Solomon, Ira S. Nelson, and A. E. Morrison; Treasurer, T. Jeff Smith; Secretary, R. J. Wilmot.

Camellia growers in Georgia are proud of the fact that the only officer who has served the Society continu-

This brief historical reference to the American

C. W. FARMER COMPANY

to Macon

AN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

ously since 1945 is a resident of this state. This honor is held by Mr. Smith.

We are also proud of the fact that during the same period two residents of Georgia, Mr. J. P. Illges and Mr. Strother, have served continuously as Directors-at-Large for the Atlantic Coast Territory.

We point with pride to the fact that Macon is the birthplace of an organization that might be considered as the forerunner of the American Camellia Society. Reference is made to the Camellia and Azalea Society of America, which was organized in Macon in 1932, largely through the efforts of two residents of the City, Henry C. Connor and the late T. J. Stuart. This Society was merged with the American Camellia Society on March 29, 1946, and its assets and membership list were turned over to the new Society.

Finally, we are proud of the honor of serving as hosts to the members of the American Camellia Society.

Camellia Society is a contribution from

Y, MACON, GEORGIA

of some kind in front of or over plants growing in exposed locations where early morning sun reaches them. Quick thawing injures the foliage, while slower thawing results in less damage. The *Camellia japonica* is actually an extremely hardy shrub.

This brings up another controversial subject—TO COVER OR NOT TO COVER. For gentle freezes a light covering sometimes saves opening buds, but for more than a few degrees of frost this effort is generally wasted. However, a light framework can be set up over a plant and covered with some tight material or one of the wonderful new plastics. If you can extend an electric line to such an enclosure and burn a 100-watt bulb overnight, you may even save your opening Alba Plenas.¹ On the other hand, you may do more damage than good if you let the covering rest directly on the plant or if you leave the cover on in succeeding days when temperatures climb. In the first case, rain or ice may increase the weight of the covering and break or damage your plant. In the second, your plant will scald as it thaws, without a chance for a movement of air around to help it. If you go to the trouble of covering your plants, it is certainly worthwhile to make the small additional effort required of removing the covering.

However, if you have good-sized plants with quite a few buds, you should resign yourself to the loss of a certain percentage as part of the price you pay for enjoying gorgeous flowers during the dead of winter. After a freeze, remove the dead flowers to improve the appearance of the plants, and it will not be long before other buds will begin opening. (Twist the old blooms off; if you break or cut the twigs you will remove the growth buds for next year's new foliage and flowers.)

We think of fertilizing as a duty connected with the growing season, not with the blooming season. Actually, we should begin to think about fertilizing during the winter months. Some authorities seem to agree that a feeding should be applied shortly before the plants finish blooming, so that the nutritive elements may be ready for assimilation just as soon as Nature urges the plant into root stimulation following the flowering period. It is our opinion that the early blooming varieties should be fertilized in the midst of winter; for later varieties, we should wait a little while until they have nearly finished blooming. Slow acting fertilizers like cottonseed meal and dairy manure are indicated for winter feeding. Commercial mixtures are faster-acting, and if applied too early might stimulate growth just in time for it to be killed by a late freeze. Be sure to remember that commercial fertilizers are concentrated and should be used sparingly.

In closing, we have two more suggestions: As your flowers fade, pick them from the plants, or the ground if they have fallen, and dispose of them by wrapping them in newspapers or bags before putting them in the trash can. Better still, burn them if you have the facilities. This may help prevent spread of disease—and it is certainly desirable so that your yards may be kept neat and clean.

Finally, opening buds may be protected from contact damage if you will fasten back overhanging leaves or branches with ordinary clothes pins. This is especially good in protecting fine specimens for exhibitions or flower shows.

Even during the climax of the camellia year—the blooming season—the true enthusiast will not relax his interest in the health and well-being of his prized plants and will do all he can to keep them in first-class condition. The enjoyment of the fine blooms the plants produce is heightened by the satisfaction one feels in having done his best to improve the quality of his plants and blooms.

¹Blooms protected in this manner, if entered in a camellia show, could bring about an argument as to whether or not they would be eligible for competition in the class for flowers grown in the open.—Ed.

CAMELLIA DISEASES

ARMAND ROOS, Shreveport, Louisiana

There are a number of diseases of camellias. Descriptions of these diseases, together with recommendations for their control, may be found in literature on the genus. Therefore, I will not go into detail about those particular diseases. However, I would like to discuss the ills that have been a serious threat to my plants, how to recognize them, and the suggested cures. These maladies are those on which I have been unable to find any printed information.

Frank's Disease: Last winter I grafted an Arejishi on a good sized Sasanqua stock. All the necessary precautions recommended were observed. In the Spring, when the new growth was making its first appearance, so did Frank. He removed the jar and broke it. He placed his foot on the top of the scion and with his forty pounds resting on this foot executed an about face.

Diagnosis: This disease can be identified by the broken jar and the dislocated scion.

Cure: There is no known cure.

Meg's Disease: When the flower is about to open fully Meg's disease usually makes its appearance among the lower blooms (she cannot reach above 2½ feet). The flowers are picked and the petals spread to the wind.

Diagnosis: This disease can be identified by the wind blown petals.

Cure: There is no known cure.

Kit's Disease: This is better known as a disease of curiosity; it goes with that urge to know what lies beneath the ground. If there is a young cutting or seedling in the way of excavation, such plant becomes a thing of the past.

Diagnosis: Spade, loose dirt, and dead camellia.

Cure: There is no known cure.

Lecie's Disease: This takes the form of a steady stream of water on already soaked camellias. It is the direct result of the love of the young for the hose and causes a waterlogged condition of the soil which is very harmful for the plants.

Diagnosis: Very wet soil and brown spots on healthy leaves.

Cure: There is no known cure.

Buddy's Disease: Unless you have planted your entire yard with camellias you will not be disturbed with it. It only occurs in those cases where the owner has gone "crazy" and in order to get a place to put a new specimen which he has seen in an illustrated book or catalog, he plants it in the direct path of all bicycles and tricycles. The impact of these small vehicles on the new specimens very often causes their demise.

Diagnosis: Very hard to observe before fatal blow is suffered—dead camellia and cycle tracks.

Cure: There is no known cure.

All these pests of camellias exist where there are children. There is (legally) no cure for any of them. However, in spite of these handicaps, camellias are unusually healthy plants and continue to grow and thrive. The only true control is to have enough of the larger plants that will give you flowers notwithstanding these difficulties. I have all of these diseases in my yard, and yet I find that I usually have flowers at the same time as others.

Then, too, I like children.

ACROSS THE SECRETARY'S DESK

Since dues are due, it's up to you
To think a bit about them.
The sums are small, but after all,
We cannot exist without them.

"Dues" bills mislaid are dues unpaid.
One's memory may fail them.
If the postman is due, and dues are, too,
Why not write a check and pay them.

(With apologies to the Akron Rose Society's *Bulletin*.)

Ralph S. Peer, State Director from California, has been honored by the American Horticultural Council by appointment as a member of the Council's Foreign Relations Committee.

According to Bugs Barringer, Garden Editor for a Raleigh (N. C.) Newspaper, the way to get early blooms is to dream about them. According to his story, Joe Anderson, New Bern, on the night of August 12, 1956, dreamed he had a bud showing color. Bright and early the next morning he went into the garden, and lo, and behold! his Arejishi plant was in bloom.

Speaking of early blooms, B. F. Coker, Pensacola, tells a story that should make the early-bloom graft described by Dr. E. J. Petitjean in the October Quarterly take a back seat. Last Spring W. Maurice Harrison cut down a large bush belonging to Mr. Coker and inserted scions of Mrs. D. W. Davis. All the scions died. Last Summer, after waiting for suitable graft wood to harden, Mr. Harrison tried it again. All of the grafts took, and one of them produced a flower on September 20 (same year). Mr. Coker reports that although the bloom was small, it was typical of Mrs. D. W. Davis.

Next?

All of these stories emphasize the aptness of a remark made by Jack Cope way back in 1948. In a letter to Roy Wilmot concerning the blooming habits of several varieties of camellias, he stated that the words "never" and "always" should never be used in a discussion of such habits.

Another gem from one of Mr. Cope's earlier letters—"I heard Dr. Allen of the American Rose Society warn members of the Men's Garden Club of Atlanta against buying varieties of roses because representative blooms were blue ribbon winners in shows. Dr. Allen observed that it was a common practice to "soup up" entries, and the mere fact that a certain bloom had won a blue ribbon did not guarantee like results in an amateur's garden."

Times change, but some of the customs linger on. This sage remark was prompted by a passage in another letter written in 1948, in which C. Norwood Hastie asked: "If at any camellia show there are several seedlings entered, shall the best one in the group receive the Society's Highly Commended Seedling Certificate? I have judged at several shows where none of the seedlings entered were worthy of an award, yet the Show Committee insisted that we should judge them and make the award, regardless of how poor they were."

The reply to Mr. Hastie's question was, of course: "No." The practice of awarding a Highly Commended Seedling Certificate to blooms of mediocre quality just because they were entered in a show continues to plague members of the Exhibitions and Awards Committee. Show Managers and judges are reminded that the Highly Commended Seedling Certificate should be awarded only to seedling blooms considered to

possess such outstanding and unusual qualities as to be eligible to compete for the Illges Medal for japonica seedlings or the Peer Award for Sasanqua seedlings.

Camellia show judges are also reminded that there is no such thing as an "Award of Merit" for outstanding new seedlings. That award was supplanted by the Highly Commended Seedling Certificate several years ago.

— — — — —

One handicap shared by most camellia enthusiasts is lack of space to accommodate all the plants they would like to own. While most of us are waiting for Sigmund Katz to perfect his "land stretcher," David Trimble, New York, has taken to the air. In a recent letter he wrote:

"Thank you for inviting me to contribute an article, but may I request a few more years for research before I become a 'nail-keg, window ledge camellia grower authority.' The unusual feature about my mid-town apartment is the enormous four-foot ledge that extends the full front width and full side length on the east and south. This gives me the perfect light for both shade and sun-loving plants and I have gone all out for this ledge gardening. At this time I have 25 varieties, as well as bulbs thriving, including tuberous begonias with which I am having amazing luck."

— — — — —

Magnolias and camellias go hand in hand, so the following request from Felix M. Jury, the Society's representative in New Zealand, should not be amiss in a publication on camellias:

"I am particularly keen to get seeds or plants of *Magnolia Ashei*. I understand it is a native of the Southeast Coast. If you can locate a source I would be most grateful." Any reader who can fill this order may communicate with Mr. Jury at Takorangi, Waitara, Taranaki, New Zealand.

— — — — —

Now that we have started a search for unusual varieties, we will take care of a request from Lloyd Abbot, Abbot's Nursery, Mobile, Alabama. He has an order for a *Camellia japonica* Madam Haas, and would like to learn where he could get a plant.

— — — — —

And another one—Wolfgang Korner, Markkleeberg-Mitte, near Leipzig, Germany, would like to get some information on a long-lost German variety—Prinzessin von Preuben.

— — — — —

In the October Quarterly we asked for comments, suggestions and recommendations about the good and bad features of plastic material, as opposed to glass, as a cover for shelters for camellias. Here is a reply from John C. Hillhouse, Sr., Bladensburg, Maryland:

"I have used plastic over a period of several years for small hot boxes, small and large cold frames, etc., and have found that it is light in weight, strong, and withstands heat, cold, sunshine, and wind. As it is light in weight, a plastic covered structure requires less lumber than does glass. I would like to stress one point: Use non-ferrous tacks—aluminum, copper, or brass."

— — — — —

Mrs. Fred W. Gerick, Vallejo, California, writes, "The Quarterlies and Yearbooks have given me hours of pleasure. I often wonder why I had not joined the Society at an earlier date. The only reason I can think of is that I had not been asked to join and had no way of knowing how little a membership costs or how much I would receive in return for the small investment."

There are probably hundreds of non-member camellia enthusiasts who, like Mrs. Gerick, are waiting for some one to tell them about the benefits of the Society and

ask them to become members. Every member should make a resolution to do this good deed at least once a week: Talk American Camellia Society to non-members, tell them what they may expect in return for the very small amount they must pay for dues, and ask them to become members.

Again we remind you that dues are due. Membership in the Society is for the calendar year, January 1 to December 31. This issue of the Quarterly will be sent to all members who enrolled for 1956. The issues for April, July and October will be sent only to members who pay dues for 1957. We urge you to fill out the renewal form to be found in the front of this issue and mail your check without delay. (This applies, of course, only to those whose dues for 1957 have not been paid.)

It is a little late to say anything about Christmas, but we do wish you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year, with lots and lots of gorgeous camellia blooms.

BONSAI - SASANQUA

CLARK W. THOMAS, San Dimas, California

"Bonsai" is translated "dwarf tree" or "potted dwarf tree." But this description should not suggest something stunted or deformed, as a bonsai hardly a foot in height may look like an aged tree standing in the landscape.

The oldest records of bonsai date from the thirteenth century. The early Japanese planting in pots were such trees as the pine, the Japanese apricot, and the cherry. In their list of flowering plants suitable for bonsai are the Sasanqua, azalea, and Tsubaki (Garden Camellia).

Large flowers are out of place with dwarf trees. It is better to select a Sasanqua than a japonica because of the smaller leaves, shorter stems, and the small flowers.

A seedling will usually give the best rootage. A camellia grown from a cutting usually lacks the trunk or root character of the seedling.

For bonsai most of the varieties of Sasanquas can be used, but usually a slow grower that tends to spread or droop will make a better pot specimen. Look for a plant with a large root or two that are exposed or can easily be shown lying at the surface, like the roots of a very large old tree. Look for an interesting trunk that is well branched.

The container and plant should be in good proportion. The plant should be about double the size of the container. A flat container will give more of a suggestion of an extensive landscape. I usually train a plant in the original gallon can or transplant to a low fern pan until I find the right pot for my plant.

In using a flat pan to train my bonsai, I can readily reduce the depth of the planting space. Then, in time, I will know the size which will eventually be necessary for my plant. You can prune or bend the branches for the best form. A small weight or wire, if necessary, can be used. Prune to obtain more twigs at the outer surface of the plant. A tree takes on an older, more mature look with many top branches.

I find that if the plants are transplanted into new soil about every two years, they are healthier. The soil confined within a small pot will lose its nourishing power in a short time. At this time the roots can be re-arranged. Old parts can be pruned off, and roots that are raising the plant above the sides of the container can be pruned.

The planting mixture can be the same as for any camellia planted in the ground. But it is best to add enough clay to make the plant stand firmly in the pot.

A bonsai should be sprinkled whenever the soil becomes dry. If the plant should become dry enough to wilt, set it in a pan of water until moisture comes clear through.

These little plants will not enjoy a strong dry wind or the hot sun; but give them plenty of light if protected.

I most heartily recommend bonsai as a most satisfying variation in the growing of camellias. We develop so many new varieties, and so few methods of planting.

NEW VARIETIES REGISTERED

IRENE RESTER (No. 287): Date of application, November 2, 1956. A 9-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Mr. A. Rester, Bogalusa, Louisiana. This seedling, named for Mrs. Rester, bloomed for the first time in 1953. It will be released to the trade in the Fall of 1957. Plant growth is upright and dense, and rapid in manner. The leaves average 4 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches in width. The currant red (R.H.S. color chart) flowers resemble those of the variety "Mattie O'Reilly," and have 10 outer guard petals, and 175 petaloids. The flowering season is from early in October through February. It is stated that the substance of the petals is superior, and the plant is an extremely heavy bloomer. (See advertisement in this Quarterly.)

BETTIE PATRICIA—Sasanqua (No. 288): Date of application, November 1, 1956. An 8-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by the S. D. Coleman Nurseries, Fort Gaines, Georgia. This seedling, named for Mr. Coleman's young granddaughter, flowered for the first time in 1952. It was introduced to the trade in 1956. Plant growth is upright and open, and rapid in manner. Leaves average $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and are somewhat larger and thicker than the average for leaves of this species. The Persian Rose flowers, with 24 petals and 4 petaloids, are $3\frac{1}{3}$ to 4 inches in diameter; the newly opened flowers have a rosebud center, but are flat when fully opened. Petal substance is good. The flowering season is October and November.

K. SAWADA HONORED

Mr. K. Sawada, the widely known authority on camellias, and proprietor of the Overlook Nurseries, Crichton Station, Mobile, Alabama, has been awarded the Yellow Ribbon Medal by the Japanese Government for the contributions he has made to further the interests of horticulture.

Thousands of members of the American Camellia Society who know Mr. Sawada's innate modesty will appreciate his first comment about the honor bestowed upon him:

"Why me? I do nothing."

Mr. Sawada's life since he was born near Osaka, Japan, in 1882, has been full, interesting, and productive. A graduate of the School of Horticulture at Osaka College, he came to the United States about fifty years ago with the expectation of making his fortune as a rice farmer in Texas. That venture was not as successful as it might have been, so in 1910 he moved to Grand Bay, Alabama, where he raised Satsuma oranges and pecans. The orange industry was wiped out by a freeze several years later, but he continued to raise pecans for several years.

In 1917, Mr. Sawada moved to his present location near Mobile and started the Overlook Nurseries. For awhile it seemed that the nursery business was about as un-

profitable as raising rice and oranges, but Mr. Sawada, with typical Oriental patience, waited for Fate to smile upon him. Business improved slowly but surely and by 1927 the nursery was well established and more or less profitable. The firm grew rapidly and it was not long before Mr. Sawada and his sons, Tom and George, were growing up to half a million plants each year. Overlook Nurseries is now one of the largest wholesale establishments of its kind in the country.

For years Mr. Sawada has interested himself in camellias. He has originated twenty-six varieties of *Camellia japonica* and eleven varieties of *C. Sasanqua*, some of which are the results of carefully controlled hand pollination experiments. Two of his introductions, his favorites, will perpetuate the family name—Mrs. K. Sawada, a full double flower, delicate pink in color, shaded with white; and K. Sawada, a pure white, double variety. Other Sawada seedlings include Imura, White Empress, Frizzle White, Sarasa, Rose Mallow (Pink Hibiscus), Shiro Botan, White Queen, White Giant, Victory White and others. The sport of Herme, Beauty of Holland, originated in the Sawada Nursery.

Now 74 years young, Mr. Sawada has delegated to his sons the active management of the nursery, and devotes his full time to plant propagation. He has a new *Camellia japonica* which he expects to release next year.

The American Camellia Society awarded a Bronze Plaque to Mr. Sawada in 1954 in recognition of his many valuable contributions to the genus *Camellia*.



K. Sawada, recipient of the Japanese Government's Yellow Ribbon Medal for his contributions to horticulture.

ANNOUNCING . . .
OUR NEW INTRODUCTION
IRENE RESTER

BEAUTIFUL RED SEEDLING OF LINDSAY NEILL, 4-5 INCHES ACROSS, 2-3 INCHES IN DEPTH. SEMIDouble TO 175 PETAL-IDS. LARGE CLUSTER OF BRIGHT YELLOW STAMENS. BLOOMS SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER THROUGH FEBRUARY.

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GLEANINGS

By MAXWELL AND DAVE

Bill Woodroof's colored sport of C. M. WILSON, named BARBARA WOODROOF for his wife, was the most beautiful camellia we saw in California last February. It is a very light solid pink. We will "stick our neck out" and say it is much more beautiful than C. M. WILSON. We should know this season if it will bloom as beautifully in Georgia as it has in California.

Doc Miller of Solana Beach, California, has a very outstanding white seedling, named WINTER MORN. It is a large irregular semidouble, very fine texture, and stands the weather better than any white camellia we know. It has not been released. Two other seedlings of Doc Miller that are now on the market are PRELUDE and DRAMA GIRL. Both worth having.

If you have PRINCESS ELIZABETH, then you have BILL PORTER, as they are one and the same. BILL PORTER has priority of name.

If you haven't MERCURY, we believe you will want it when you see it. It is a large, deep pink, semidouble. We received it about seven years ago from Ralph Peer who secured it from England.

MATHOTIANA is still throwing sports. We recently saw in John Wade's garden in Marshallville, Georgia, a large plant of MATHOTIANA with two different sports on the same limb. One was similar in formation to a large FRENCH IMPERATOR, but of a finer texture and much more beautiful. This sport has been found in other sections of the Southeast. The other sport was a very large semidouble with stamens and petaloids.

The variety that has been known in the Southeast for many years as CASA BLANCA has been a sleeper. The formation and shade of pink is lovely. The same thing can also be said about CABEZA DE VACA.

If you like singles, then you should have DAITAIRIN. The flowers are very large, and a good shade of pink. Blooms along with DEBUTANTE. This variety is known in England under the name of HATSU-SAKURA. It won an Award of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society in 1953.

An exquisite pink is Seedling No. 18 of Mr. E. H. Carter of Monterey Park, California. It is a large irregular double to anemone form, and the color reminds one of the lovely pink of CASA BLANCA. We think it a beauty.

NUTRO

Azalea-Camellia

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HARDINESS OF CAMELLIA SASANQUA

One of the myths concerning *Camellia Sasanqua*, namely, that the species will withstand low temperatures better than *C. japonica*, is slowly but surely being disproved. The relative hardiness of the two species was discussed by Dr. and Mrs. R. K. Womack, Shreveport, Louisiana, in their article "Sasanquas in Northern Louisiana" in the 1952 *American Camellia Yearbook*. It was their considered opinion that, in their particular locality at least, the japonicas, plants and flowers, are more able to withstand the effects of low temperatures.

That opinion is substantiated, in part at least, by observations at the National Arboretum, Washington, D. C., as reported by Dr. Francis de Vos, Assistant to the Director of the Arboretum, in an article entitled "Sasanqua Camellias," published in the Fall (1956) issue of *Plants and Gardens*, official publication of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Copies of this excellent publication which contains, among other things, an article on hardy *C. japonica* varieties by Dr. P. W. Zimmerman, New York, as well as a discussion of thirty of the best broad-leaved evergreens, may be obtained from the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn 25, New York, at \$1.00 the copy.

Dr. de Vos's comments about hardiness of the species follows:

Contrary to popular belief the *Camellia Sasanqua* is no more and perhaps even less cold-hardy than *C. japonica*. Where a limited number of varieties of the two species have been grown together in areas that experience 0° F. or below, the japonicas have invariably stood up better. However, most of these tests are too inconclusive to permit any definite conclusions about their relative bush-hardiness. There is, however, a marked difference in the bud-hardiness of the two species. Observations at the United States National Arboretum on a number of Sasanqua varieties revealed that temperatures below 18° F. so severely damaged unopened buds that they failed to open, or if they did open the flowers were of very poor quality. Most *C. japonica* varieties will withstand temperatures of at least 15° F. in bud without serious impairment of the flower quality.

The present range of usefulness of Sasanquas for their flowering effect extends along the Pacific Coast from Southern California to Washington state, throughout the South, and along the eastern seaboard to Washington, D. C. Scattered small but successful plantings outside this range indicate that Sasanquas can be adapted to colder regions if given some protection. The principal barrier to their successful culture from Washington, D. C., northward, in areas where they would be bush-hardy, is the slower rate of bud development. Since high temperatures are necessary for bud development and early flowering, plants in cooler regions would not flower in time to escape

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freezing temperatures. The flowering time for any particular variety becomes progressively later the farther north it is grown. A case in point concerns the outstanding double white variety Mine-no-yuki which is highly satisfactory from Norfolk, Virginia, southward and a bitter disappointment as a flowering shrub in the Washington, D. C. area.

HOLLY BLUFF-ON-THE-JORDAN

Holly Bluff-on-the-Jordan comprises nearly 3600 acres, of which 50 have been developed into a semi-tropical woodland garden. For several years, the owners, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Crump, have opened their garden to visitors throughout the year. Each month has a special charm and appeal.

During the fall and winter seasons there is the sprinkling of scarlet, orange and yellow colors of the fruits of hollies, including yaupon, ardisia, nandina and pyracantha (firethorn). Sharing attention is the glowing color of citrus fruit and camellia blooms. More than three hundred varieties of camellias are scattered throughout the woods; the more uncommon species are planted in a special section where they may be inspected at close range. Many of the fine specimens have been grown from grafts in the garden's nursery. Old sawdust from a nearby abandoned sawmill, with pine needles, is mainly used as mulch on the sandy bluffs of the Jordan river.

With Spring's arrival, the panorama changes with the flowering of thousands of azaleas that succeed the blooms of camellias, with redbud, dogwood, spirea, fringe and rain trees, and the wild olive and tea olive lending their fragrance. Later there is the abundant bloom of mountain laurel, alamandas, gardenias, hibiscus and summer lilies. Along the two miles of paths, carpeted by pine needles, are vistas of loveliness; masses of color banked against shades of greens; here and there an exotic and rare bloom hobnobbing with native wild flowers. Over the garden is a canopy of towering pines, moss-veiled oaks, magnolias, cypress, and the pride of the garden—the hollies. Native southern holly trees grow to great size and many varieties from England, Korea and China have been successfully propagated.

In harmony with the garden are the farm houses and the owner's home, a massive lodge of red cypress logs. As "side-interests," there are relics of primitive customs in this region, and a visit to the "Little Museum" is replete with surprises. The charm and difference of Holly Bluff gardens is in their informality and naturalness, the successful blending of native flora with foreign plants. The gardens are located near Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, about 60 miles east of New Orleans, just off U. S. Highway 90.

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PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

NEWS ABOUT CAMELLIAS SOCIETIES

According to information received from Dr. Richard Brunazzi, President, Texarkana (Tex.-Ark.) Men's Camellia Society, members of the Society have decided they could get more new members for the American Camellia Society if they worked on the project throughout the camellia season, rather than their annual camellia show only. Dr. Brunazzi requested the Secretary to furnish him with a number of back copies of the Quarterly to be used in the effort to get new members.

— — — — —

In the October Quarterly we mentioned the increase in memberships in the American Camellia Society during 1956 recorded by the Men's Camellia Society in Texarkana, Texas-Arkansas, from 19 to 41, and wondered if any other group could beat that record. W. Clarence Buckley, who helped build the Jackson (Mississippi) Camellia Society into one of the largest in the country, reminded the Secretary that during 1956 the number of members of his Society who joined the parent Society increased from 46 to 77. Congratulations to both organizations!

— — — — —

The most recent addition to the list of camellia societies is the Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland. Charles H. Ellis, Treasurer, furnished this information along with the names of other officers—Dr. C. C. Coward, President, Emerson Waltz, Vice-President, and Warren G. Snyder, 3045 Fleetwood Avenue, Baltimore, Secretary. The Society's first camellia show will be held on April 6-7, 1957.

— — — — —

The Annual Shrine Camellia Planting, one of the primary projects of the Oregon Camellia Society, took place on October 20, 1956. At this ceremony a plant of the variety selected as the "Camellia of the Year" is set out on the grounds of the Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children at Portland, Oregon. This year two specimens of Monte Carlo were planted. This variety is a pink sport of Finlandia developed in the nursery of Barney Goletto, Milwaukie, Oregon.

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The Oregon Camellia Society has inaugurated a continuous study period of vari-

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A group of Atlantic Coast Territory dignitaries. *Left to right:* Milton H. Brown, President, Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley, Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr., Vice-President, and S. L. Marbury, President, American Camellia Society, and Col. L. E. Edwards, Secretary of the Potomac Valley Society.

etal characteristics—normal rate of growth, shape of plant, relative compactness, relative texture, relative color of foliage, relative cold resistance.

In the report on the camellia show staged by the Cairo, Georgia, Garden Club,

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published in the July 1956 Quarterly it was erroneously stated that the award for the Outstanding Bloom was given to a flower of Eugene Lize (Lady Jane Grey) exhibited by Mrs. B. W. Mauldin, Cairo. Mrs. Carl Minter, Show Chairman, has informed us that the Outstanding Bloom award was won by a flower of Tomorrow exhibited by Mrs. J. A. Curry, Thomasville, Georgia.

— — — — —

Members of the Amateur Gardeners, a club in Seattle, Washington, organized in 1934, take a special interest in the University of Washington Arboretum, according to information furnished by Mrs. Glenn W. Tritle, Seattle, Washington. Many years ago the Amateur Gardeners made a gift of a planting of camellias to the Arboretum. Since that time a plant is added to the collection in memory of each member who has died. In addition, the Amateur Gardeners make annual contributions to the maintenance of the planting.

— — — — —

THE MEETING AT FLORENCE

J. M. HABEL, JR., Suffolk, Virginia

It has often been said that "one of the nice things about camellias is the people you meet." To this I would like to add, "and the wonderful communities you visit." Never did I expect to see a community go all out for camellias and camellia growers as did the citizens of Florence, South Carolina. It is indeed seldom that the president of an organization is presented the key to the city and furnished a police escort. All of this happened in Florence.

We left home on Thursday, November 15, and stopped for lunch with Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Marbury in Wilmington, North Carolina. We then rode down to Florence with them, and you may be sure that camellias and the American Camellia Society were discussed at length.

After arriving at the Gasque Hotel, headquarters for the meeting, we were greeted by Dr. M. R. Mobley, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee for the South Carolina Camellia Society. A number of our camellia friends had already arrived, and we had a most pleasant get-together. That night, Mrs. S. J. Katz held a meeting of her Publication Committee. Following this committee meeting we participated in discussions from which a lot of worthwhile information on camellias was brought forth. It would certainly be helpful to members of the Society if we could record some of these informal sessions, and publish the information in the Quarterly.

The meeting of the Governing Board of the American Camellia Society was held the next morning. Many problems were discussed and acted upon by the

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Board. The meeting was very interesting and proved to be very fruitful. It lasted until 3:30 P.M., with lunch being served in the same room. After the meeting we visited Charlie Womack's nursery and had a nice talk with Mr. Womack and walked around his beautiful nursery. I believe he has one of the nicest arranged nurseries I have ever seen.

That evening we were guests of the City at a Smorgasbord held in the Florence Country Club. We had a very pleasant time. We never realized that a community would have as many "camellia friends" as were present. I have been to a number of Annual Meetings of the American Camellia Society where there were not as many present as was the case at Florence. We were welcomed by Mayor David McLeod and members of the City Council. The Mayor presented Les Marbury with the first Key to the City. I don't think I have ever seen our President more flabbergasted than at this presentation. Jessie Katz presented him with the first copy of the 1956 Yearbook. Caston Wannamaker, State Director from South Carolina and President of the South Carolina Camellia Society, introduced the members of the Governing Board and their wives.

After we left the Country Club Friday night, Dave Strother held a meeting of the Nomenclature Committee at the Gasque Hotel, and various matters pertaining to registration of new camellia varieties were discussed. I believe that one of the most outstanding achievements of the American Camellia Society is the progress made in the registration of varieties and clarification of camellia nomenclature.

The next morning the judges for the Fall Camellia Show of the South Carolina Camellia Society and their wives were guests at a brunch at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Mobley. This was a delightful occasion and we enjoyed visiting their beautiful home and gardens. After the lunch, one of the big surprises of our trip occurred. On leaving the Mobley home we were met by a number of the City Police and given an escort to the Armory where the Show was being held. I never expected a camellia group to have the honor of a police escort.

On reaching the Armory we were amazed at the number of fine blooms displayed, especially in a Fall camellia show. There were around 2,600 blooms exhibited, many of which were beautiful. The judges had considerable difficulty in picking the most outstanding bloom in the show. After much deliberation, a bloom of Elizabeth Le Bey, exhibited by Fred B. Mayo, Fayetteville, North Carolina, was awarded the certificate for the Most Outstanding Bloom; Joshua E. Youtz was runner-up. There was an outstanding seedling, "Angel," which was awarded the Society's Highly Commended

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Seedling Certificate. This variety, an origination by Mrs. Elizabeth Councilman, El Monte, California, was displayed by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Holmes of Mt. Olive, North Carolina. Some of the judges found it very hard to select the best bloom of a variety, especially Debutante, where there were several hundred beautiful blooms present. By reason of the large number of judges, the show was quickly judged, and the judges enjoyed viewing the other blooms.

That evening Charlie Womack entertained us at a cocktail party at his lovely home, and we had the pleasure of meeting a number of fine camellia people from Florence and throughout the South. Later, members of the South Carolina Society entertained the Directors and judges at their annual banquet at the Country Club. Following the dinner a panel discussion was held and a number of interesting questions were discussed.

The next morning several of us met for breakfast at the Steak House and much to our surprise found a sign stating "Reserved for Members of the Camellia Society Only." This created quite a lot of conversation, for we never thought a restaurant would be opened for the benefit of a few camellia enthusiasts. This particular incident is indicative of the extent to which Southern Hospitality prevailed throughout the Florence meeting. After breakfast we left for our respective homes with many fond memories of the City of Florence and the wonderful people there.

PROLONGING THE LIFE OF CAMELLIA BLOOMS BY COLD STORAGE¹

JANET F. WATERHOUSE, Gordon, Australia

Sometimes for show or discussion purposes it may be desirable to keep a particular bloom for a number of days. This can be done quite successfully in an airtight container in the refrigerator. A plastic crisper is excellent, as it is deep and can hold quite a number of blooms. For only one or two blooms there is nothing better than a cellophane box with lid.

It is most important that the camellia should be a perfect flower, firm and unspotted, as the slightest blemish soon spreads. Before placing the bloom in the container, spray it very lightly and wrap round the end of the stem a small piece of damp cotton wool. If the camellia does not lie flat, lay it on some crumpled tissue or grease-proof paper, so that it is supported without touching either the side of the container or any other flower or leaf. Replace the lid and put the container in the refrigerator.

When the blooms are kept over a period of days it will be found that a certain

¹Reprinted from *Camellia Annual*, official publication of the Australia and New Zealand Camellia Research Society.



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amount of moisture gradually collects on the inside of the lid. If this seems excessive wipe it off, as the drops may soil the petals. On the other hand, if the petals seem at all limp, spray again lightly and return to container. This method has proved successful over a number of years.

In 1942, before camellias had become so popular and the growers were fewer in number, we found that certain varieties would have finished flowering before the date of the Camellia Show. As an experiment we decided therefore to try keeping some perfect blooms. After being held for ten days by the above method they were exhibited at a Camellia Show for a couple of days. On the following day their condition was still so good that they were photographed in colour.

It is essential for the blooms to be kept airtight, otherwise the petals dry out and soften. Last year several blooms of new seedlings remained fresh for weeks under the treatment.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF SHOW DATES

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

January, 1957

Marianna, Fla. (Marianna Camellia Club)	13
Tifton, Ga. (Tifton Council of Garden Clubs)	16
Cairo, Ga. (Cairo Garden Club)	26-27
McComb, Miss. (McComb Camellia Club)	26-27
Fort Gaines, Ga. (Fort Gaines Garden Club)	31

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FEBRUARY, 1957

Panama City, Fla. (Panama City Garden Club)	2- 3
Albany, Ga. (Federated Garden Clubs of Albany)	2- 3
Dublin, Ga. (Dublin Garden Club)	2- 3
Abbeville, La. (Madame et Mademoiselle)	2- 3
Arcadia, La. (Community Garden Club)	7
Beaufort, S. C. (Beaufort Garden Club)	7
Gulfport, Miss. (Gulfport Garden Club)	9-10
Orangeburg, S. C. (Orangeburg Men's Garden Club)	9-10
Beaumont, Texas (Magnolia Garden Club)	9-10
Tyler, Texas (Azalea and Camellia Society of East Texas)	10
Walterboro, S. C. (Garden Clubs of Walterboro)	13
Darlington, S. C. (Darlington Council of Garden Clubs and Darlington County Camellia Society)	16-17
Georgetown, S. C. (Georgetown Garden Club) (Changed from Feb. 20-21)	16-17
Yonges Island, S. C. (St. Paul's Garden Club)	16-17
Kilgore, Texas (Kilgore Camellia Society)	17
Statesboro, Ga. (Civic Garden Club of Statesboro)	22
MARCH, 1957	
Jackson, Miss. (Jackson Camellia Society)	2- 3
Greenville, S. C. (Men's Garden Club of Greenville)	2- 3
Kinston, N. C. (Kinston Garden Council)	6
Sacramento, Calif. (Camellia Society of Sacramento)	9-10
APRIL, 1957	
Baltimore, Md. (Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland)	6- 7

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SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF JUDGES

The following are additions to the list of Accredited Judges which was printed in the October 1956 Quarterly. The names of Gordon E. Dugal, W. C. Goode, Jr., and James T. Moore were inadvertently omitted from the list published in the October Quarterly.

CALIFORNIA

Glendale:
Garner, A. W.
San Diego:
Kalin, Mrs. George

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington:
Domer, William S.

GEORGIA

Albany:
Malone, Mrs. Hudson
Augusta:
Dunn, Robert H.
Goode, W. C., Jr.
Macon:
Biggerstaff, Mrs. C. E.
Savannah:
Baker, John H.
Statesboro:
Bland, Mrs. Percy

Thomasville:

Hayes, Mrs. Ross H.
Powell, L. B.

LOUISIANA

Lafayette:
Dugal, Gordon E.

Shreveport:

Simon, Horace, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI

Bay St. Louis:

Voight, A. E.

Jackson:

Brooks, Joseph H.

Tylertown:

Yarborough, Mrs. C. E.

NORTH CAROLINA

Burgaw:

Robbins, W. H.

Charlotte:

Weston, Mrs. Carl A.

Mount Olive:

Holmes, Mrs. Robert P., II

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia:

Moore, James T.

Florence:

Womack, Charles H.

Mount Pleasant:

Long, Mrs. J. C.

Spartanburg:

Coan, William D.

TEXAS

Tyler :

Stewart, Mrs. Walter E.

VIRGINIA

Alexandria:

Holden, Charles F.

Arlington:

Brown, Milton H.

Norfolk:

Gettle, John V.

Warwick:

Harwood, Hugh C.



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NOTICE

The supply of Varietal Name Cards for use by Show Chairmen has been exhausted. It is expected that the Nomenclature Committee will prepare an expanded set of cards in time for distribution next Fall.

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