

AMERICAN CAMELLIA *Quarterly*

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APRIL, 1957



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

American Camellia Quarterly, Volume 12 - Number 2, April 1957

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American Camellia Quarterly

VOL. 12 - NO. 2

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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 THE PRESIDENT

In general, the experts agree that 1956 was the biggest Camellia Year in modern history. Under the able direction of Les Marbury (now President Emeritus), our Society completed its twelfth year under auspicious circumstances. Appropriately, our Annual Meeting took place in the same city and the same hotel where the Society was founded.

Although a majority of our membership resides in the Southeastern and Southern States, the Board broke with tradition by naming a President from the Pacific Coast. Your new President is taking over an enthusiastic, active, nation-wide organization in excellent financial condition, and pledges his best efforts to broaden and develop public interest in our favorite flower.

Since 1945, the number of local societies and clubs devoted to camellias has increased steadily, until now there are more than 200 such organizations in this country. Since our formation, we have cooperated with these local groups by issuing various certificates and prizes, by compiling lists of competent judges for local shows, and by suggesting uniform judging procedure and rules. Recognizing the growing importance of local societies and clubs, your Board has authorized an Intersociety Committee to still further assist and serve local camellia organizations. This Committee will have at least one representative in every state where camellias are grown.

It is our earnest wish that the entire membership assist the Intersociety Committee. If there is a local Camellia Society or Club in your vicinity, we hope you will become a member. Likewise, we invite all members of local groups to join our organization so they may receive our Yearbook and Quarterly.

Another matter which will engage our attention, is the improvement of our literature. We will work diligently to raise the already high standard of the Yearbook. Our Editor, Mr. Arthur C. Brown, and the Chairman of our Publications Committee, Mrs. Sigmund J. Katz, will cooperate to enliven and enlarge our Quarterly. We especially urge all members to send camellia articles, or camellia news, direct to our Editor, and to encourage others to write articles on any camellia subjects for possible inclusion in the Yearbook, or the Quarterly.

Your Board has completed the necessary formalities to create two new State Directors—one representing Maryland and the District of Columbia and the other for Arkansas. I welcome to our Governing Board, Commander W. S. Domer of Washington, D. C. and Dr. J. R. McKinney of Texarkana, Arkansas.

Your new President and the Governing Board believe that, with the help of every individual member, we can make 1957 the biggest Camellia Year ever, and can carry this enthusiasm forward to make the 1958 Annual Meeting in New Orleans the largest and most enthusiastic Camellia Event within our experience.

March 20, 1957.

Ralph S. Peer

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING

R. K. WOMACK, Shreveport, Louisiana

It was fitting that the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society be held in Macon, Georgia, because it was there that an ardent group of camellia growers gathered on September 29, 1945 to organize the Society. It was most gratifying to see many of the leaders of that original group—Judge Solomon, Dave Strother,

Jeff Smith, John Illges, Sigmund Katz, Dr. Hume, Dr. Lee and others—active and giving freely of their time and talents to further the interests of the Society.

To the writer, the Annual Meeting was like homecoming, for he was reared in the southern part of Georgia and received his pre-medical education at Mercer University, located in Macon. It was in those days he learned to love Macon as a city of beautiful ante-bellum homes and gentle people—so typical of the Deep South—enjoying life in a leisurely and gracious manner. It was indeed pleasant to return and find that although the city has grown and become industrialized, the people themselves have not changed. The lovely old homes were still there and Macon was still a city whose residents loved flowers and other beauties of nature. Proof that camellias were still popular was evident on all sides. Almost every yard contained from one to many, many camellia plants, and even the neutral ground of the unusually wide streets in the business section were landscaped with camellia plants and other shrubs.

Our hosts were the members of the Middle Georgia Camellia Society. We owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. M. J. Witman, General Chairman and his Co-Chairmen, Mr. D. Leon Wilson and Mr. A. Emmett Barnes, Jr., and their hard working committeemen for a well planned and ably executed meeting. Members of the host society were on hand at all times and all hours to furnish information, transportation, or whatever we wanted. Each day there were available ample supplies of fresh camellia blooms for the ladies to wear to the various functions. Owners of the fine old homes opened the doors and extended hospitality to the throng of visitors. Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Witman, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Emmett Barnes, Jr., and other leading camellia fanciers gave delightful parties.

Registration, which began on Thursday, March 14, was large—a total of 428, and covers for 528 people were laid at the banquet. Members may be interested in the following hasty breakdown of attendance by states:

Alabama	33	Massachusetts	1
Arkansas	8	Mississippi	6
California	16	North Carolina	79
District of Columbia	7	South Carolina	59
Florida	27	Tennessee	6
Georgia	91	Texas	13
Louisiana	26	Virginia	35
Maryland	2	Wisconsin	1

The evening was devoted to the forum, with President Marbury as Moderator, and a panel of experts answered questions and discussed the various phases of camellia culture.

On Friday morning, by buses and private cars, began the trek to Dave Strother's famed camellia collection at Massee Lane Farm, Fort Valley. There, in a well planned and landscaped manner, are to be found practically every japonica variety of value ranging from large trees in the case of the older varieties to small plants of the best of the newer introductions. Interspersed among the camellia plants are pine trees, which are set out as each new area of the gardens is planted. The great crowd of visitors was greeted by a dozen or more charming young ladies, members of the Fort Valley Garden Club, dressed in the manner of Southern belles of by-gone days, who served coffee and cakes, mints and salted pecans from an apparently inexhaustible supply. The owner of the gardens, ramrod-straight, a true Southern gentleman and perfect host, seemed to be everywhere at once. It was an inspiration to see this man, reputed to be in his early seventies, raising thousands of camellia seedlings and



Members of the Governing Board at the Annual Meeting in Macon, Georgia, February 16, 1957. *Left to right* (front row): D. C. Strother, Aubrey C. Harris, D. L. Feathers, R. K. Womack, John N. Sewell, C. W. Farmer. (Back row): L. C. Wannamaker, Arthur C. Brown, T. J. Smith, W. S. Domer, J. M. Habel, Jr., C. E. Kitchens (proxy for J. R. McKinney), Alison J. Parsons, S. L. Marbury, Hoyt W. Lee, President Ralph S. Peer, C. S. Shoolroy, Mrs. L. G. Fox, Milo E. Rowell, Jr., Lloyd S. Taylor, S. J. Katz, M. Thomas Brooks, John P. Illges, T. S. Clower, Arthur W. Solomon, H. Harold Hume.

hundreds of young pine trees and planning for an unlimited number of "camellia years" ahead.

From Massee Lane the caravan moved on a few miles to Marshallville. There under the capable supervision of Mrs. Howard Hurst and Mr. John Wade, a typical Southern barbecue was served. Marshallville—the town of 1000 people and 5000 camellia plants—the town where residents have known and loved camellias for nearly a century. Where else would you find a community where the citizens went out many years ago and lined the highways for several miles with camellia plants? Marshallville, a town which no one who has ever visited will ever forget, but will always yearn to revisit.

Saturday marked the beginning of the Middle Georgia Camellia Society's camellia show. Show Chairman Robert A. Bowen and his committee members are to be congratulated for staging an extremely interesting and attractive show. Classes were provided for blooms grown out of doors and for blooms grown under glass.

President S. L. Marbury presided at all functions in his customary exuberant and effective manner. Members of the American Camellia Society are greatly indebted to this remarkable man, who has literally devoted one year of his life to traveling throughout the camellia belt for the purpose of stimulating interest in the genus *Camellia* and furthering the interests of the Society.

The climax of the meeting was a sumptuous banquet on Saturday night. One very interesting feature of the program was the awarding of the John P. Illges Medal to Mrs. Ross Hayes, Thomasville, Georgia, for her outstanding new seedling japonica, Tomorrow.

The banquet terminated with Mr. Marbury relinquishing the gavel to the newly elected President, Mr. Ralph S. Peer, Los Angeles, California. We returned to Shreveport with the feeling that in the capable hands of this internationally known camellia enthusiast, the American Camellia Society will continue to grow and prosper.

BUSINESS SESSIONS

There is presented herewith a brief summary of some of the more important business transacted by the Board of Directors and the Governing Board.

GOVERNING BOARD

The retiring Governing Board, with President Marbury in the chair, acted upon unfinished business. This included:

1. A revision of the By-laws to provide a Director for the State of Arkansas. (At the Fall Meeting held in November, 1956, in Florence, South Carolina, the Board took similar action with respect to Maryland, including the District of Columbia.)

2. Approved the report of the Tellers Committee for the election of Directors-at-Large and State Directors for the Pacific Coast Territory held in the Fall of 1956.

The following members were elected:

Directors-at-Large: Wm. E. Woodroof, Sherman Oaks, California

Dr. Lloyd J. Taylor, Pasadena, California

State Directors: California—Ralph S. Peer, Los Angeles

Oregon—Morrie L. Sharp, Portland

Washington—Mrs. G. W. Tritle, Seattle

The Governing Board then adjourned to meet again immediately following the meeting of the Board of Directors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. C. W. Farmer, State Director for Georgia, was elected Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.

The Directors elected the following officers of the Society:

President, Ralph S. Peer, Los Angeles, California

Vice-Presidents:

Atlantic Coast Territory—Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr., Suffolk, Virginia

Gulf Coast Territory—Hoyt W. Lee, Mobile, Alabama

Pacific Coast Territory—Milo E. Rowell, Jr., Fresno, California

Treasurer, T. J. Smith, McRae, Georgia

Executive Secretary and Editor, Arthur C. Brown, Gainesville, Florida

Assistant Secretary, Ethel M. Brown, Gainesville, Florida

As provided in the By-laws, Mr. S. L. Marbury, retiring President, automatically became Senior Vice-President.

To fill the vacancy in the position of State Director from California brought about by election of the incumbent, Mr. Peer, as President, the Directors appointed Mr. David L. Feathers, Lafayette, as State Director for California.

Commander W. S. Domer, Washington, D. C., was elected State Director for Maryland (including the District of Columbia), and Dr. J. R. McKinney, Texarkana, Arkansas, was elected State Director for Arkansas.

NEW GOVERNING BOARD

This group, with President Peer presiding, transacted the following business:

1. Accepted, subject to revisions by the Committee when the need for and desirability of such revisions is clearly indicated, the recommendations governing the appointment of Accredited Judges, and Rules for Judging, submitted by a special committee provided for in the Fall (1956) Meeting. That committee was composed of Mrs. S. J. Katz, Chairman, S. L. Marbury, D. C. Strother and Aubrey C. Harris.

2. The Board then gave consideration to a proposal on the part of members of the Southern California Camellia Society that

a) The Southern California Camellia Society discontinue its varietal registration project, and that all registration procedures be performed by the American Camellia Society,

b) The activity be known as the American Camellia Varietal Registration Bureau,

c) There be adopted a uniform varietal registration application form that would be adaptable in all parts of the country,

d) Applicants for registration be required to furnish two 35 mm. kodachromes of each variety for which registration is requested,

e) Registration requirements be made more stringent for the purpose of preventing registration of new varieties of little or no value.

The Board approved items a, b, and c, and instructed President Peer to appoint a committee to consider items d and e, and instruct members to report their recommendations to the Board. It was specified that two members from California be appointed on this Committee.

3. Judge Solomon, Chairman of the Test Gardens Committee, requested and received approval of his action in establishing a test garden at Tyler, Texas.

4. The Board approved the recommendation offered by the Chairman of the Charter and By-laws Revision Committee that the President appoint a committee on Intersociety Relationships for the purpose of establishing a closer relationship between the Parent Society on one hand and State and local Societies on the other. At the same time the Board approved a recommendation that a committee charged with the responsibility of procuring advertisements for the Quarterlies be appointed and made a part of the Standing Committee on Commercial Interests.

The Chairman of the Membership Committee presented the following report for 1956:

Annual Members	5,572	Fellows	9
Sustaining	50	Complimentary	5
Life	75	Exchange	2
Patrons	5	Corresponding	1
Total Membership		5,719	

The Treasurer informed the Board that in line with the practice established years ago the Society's books for 1956 were audited by Purvis, Gray & Powers, Certified Public Accountants, Gainesville, Florida, and were found to be in order. The Treasurer's report was read, and approved by the Board.

5. Authorized the awarding of the Society's Bronze Plaque to Mr. William T. Wood in recognition of Mr. Wood's long and distinguished services as Chairman of the Committee on Exhibitions and Awards and for other valuable contributions. The Plaque was presented to Mr. Wood, *in absentia*, at the Annual Banquet.

After reaffirming its intention to hold the 1958 Annual Meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana, the Board voted to meet in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1959.

The Treasurer of the American Camellia Society herewith submits Consolidated Annual Report covering the financial transactions of the Society during fiscal and calendar year 1956, with comparable figures for the fiscal year 1955.

	1955	1956
We began January 1st with cash balance of:.....	\$10,454.87	\$ 3,842.74
Receipts during year		
Memberships	\$21,766.00	\$33,107.50
Yearbooks	1,205.00	1,551.00
Advertising	1,392.80	2,080.00
Binders	175.50	81.00
Interest on Bonds	1,050.00	
Other Misc. Receipts	765.99	523.68
	<u>\$26,355.29</u>	<u>\$37,343.18</u>
Total cash on hand January 1st and received during year	26,355.29	37,343.18
Disbursements during year	\$36,810.16	\$41,185.92
Yearbook	\$14,715.45	\$12,514.06
Quarterlies	2,333.30	4,015.96
Salaries: (Full Time).....	8,749.90	8,900.00
(Part Time).....	1,641.39	1,181.82
Office Supplies	2,275.88	1,185.43
Postage	359.00	905.99
Purchase of Treasury Bond	951.65	
Itemized Misc. Disburse.	1,940.85	861.84
Total Disbursements	<u>\$32,967.42</u>	<u>\$29,565.10</u>
Balance December 31	32,967.42	29,565.10
Treasury Bonds 1967-72, 2½% Maturity Value	\$ 3,842.74	\$11,620.82
	8,000.00	8,000.00
Deposited January 1st to February 15th	9,662.10	12,014.65
Checks January 1st to February 15th	2,706.08	2,794.57
On hand from receipts	<u>6,956.02</u>	<u>9,220.08</u>
Plus December 31st balance	3,842.74	11,620.82
	<u>10,798.76</u>	<u>20,840.90</u>
Bonds at Par	8,000.00	8,000.00
Total of Cash and Bonds at Par Value, February 15th	<u>\$18,798.76</u>	<u>\$28,840.90</u>
Increase in cash for year.....	\$10,042.14.	

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. Smith, Treasurer.

ON TO NEW ORLEANS

DR. ZACHARY WOHL, New Orleans, Louisiana

New Orleans, America's most interesting city, is inviting all members of the American Camellia Society and their families to come and visit the city January 30, 1957. At that time the Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans will play host for the Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society. Members are already hard at work making plans for your entertainment.

New Orleans, which was founded in 1781 by the French and later dominated by the Spanish before becoming an American city, has much to offer in the form of historical landmarks and entertainment. The city is a combination of the old and new, the spicy and the bland. The city is definitely cosmopolitan, with the fervor, tempo, and temperament of the Latin. A gourmet's paradise, New Orleans has long been noted for its fine food. French, Creole, Italian, Chinese and other cuisines are to be found.

Besides the appeal to the appetite, New Orleans also appeals to the eye. The Garden District with its charm, the French Quarter with its lacework balconies, old Cathedrals, and ante-bellum homes, all remind the visitor of the proud past of this city. Along with the old, one is now aware of the new. Modern homes, parks, public buildings and wide boulevards attest to the fact that New Orleans is not living in the past. Progress is evident everywhere. New Orleans is proud of its past, but still cognizant of the present and the future.

Such events as a trip on the Mississippi, a day at the races, visits to historical sites, homes, and gardens in and about New Orleans are all on the tentative program. The definite program will be announced at a future date.

Headquarters will be at the Hotel Roosevelt just off one of the world's widest business thoroughfares, Canal Street. With requests for reservations coming in daily, one would be wise to sit down immediately and write directly to the hotel for reservations in order to avoid disappointment. Room rates for the Annual Meeting will be as follows:

Single room	\$8.00 to \$10.00
Room with double bed	\$11.00 to \$12.00
Room with twin beds	\$15.00 to \$18.00
Suites	\$30.00 and up

A three per cent sales tax must be added to the above prices.

Your Annual Meeting Committee is looking forward to welcoming all members of the American Camellia Society to New Orleans in 1958. Come and relax in the city that care forgot.

Don't forget the dates—January 30 - February 2, 1958.

GLEANINGS

BY MAXWELL AND DAVE

If you like TINSIE, you will like TRUDIE. They are very similar in formation and color, but TRUDIE is a little larger.

DONNA-KAYE is ARABELLA and of course ARABELLA has priority of name.

DRIFTWOOD is the same as MARGARET McCOWN which is CATHERINE McCOWN Variegated.



LA DAME AUX CAMELLIAS

La Dame and Mr. S. L. Marbury welcome visitors to the camellia show staged by the Gulfport (Mississippi) Garden Club on February 2-3, 1957.

ETHEL WEBBER and KING LEAR are the same, which is FINLANDIA ROSEA Variegated.

The Katz Garden, Covington, Louisiana, had two pure white blooms on a plant of LOOK-AWAY.

W. H. Young, Jr., Columbus, Georgia, had a most beautiful sport on ELIZABETH LE BEY. It was a lighter, diffused pink, each petal with a deep border of white.

BETTY SHEFFIELD has thrown another sport more beautiful than any of the former ones. The flower is solid white, except for a pink edging about three-eighths of an inch wide entirely around each petal. This pink is the same shade as the original streak. The flower is a beauty.

There has been some confusion in regard to the relationship of the different LOTUS varieties. There is no relation whatever between any of them. We first had SODE-GAKUSHI which was given the name of LOTUS. Then Mr. J. P. Illges, Columbus, Georgia, had a lovely chance seedling which was named PINK LOTUS. Then Doc and Blanche Miller, Monrovia, California, had a large lovely chance seedling which was given the name of CORAL PINK LOTUS.

NOTICE OF ELECTION—ATLANTIC COAST TERRITORY

An election for Directors-at-Large and State Directors will be held in the Atlantic Coast Territory in the Fall of 1957. Formal notices will be mailed to all members in that Territory about the last of September.

For the benefit of some three thousand new members who have joined the Society within the past several years, there is presented herewith a brief resume of the election procedures and the manner in which the Society's affairs are conducted.

The By-laws provide that the general membership shall be separated into three Territories—the Atlantic Coast Territory, the Gulf Coast Territory and the Pacific Coast Territory—and that an election for the Directorate shall be held in each Territory once every three years. The Directorate is composed of two Directors-at-Large from each Territory, and one State Director from each State in the several Territories.

At least 120 days before the Annual Meeting the Secretary must send to each member in the Territory in which an election is to be held a notice of election, together with a request for names of two candidates for Director-at-Large from his Territory and one Director from his State. The By-laws require that the notices of election bear the names of incumbent Directors. This requirement is somewhat confusing. Some members believe that they are required to vote for the incumbents; others feel that they are being told how to vote. Both of these impressions are erroneous. Members are at liberty to nominate any eligible member of their choice.

After the nominating cards are returned to the Secretary the names of each nominee, together with the number of nominating votes cast for that nominee, are listed. This list is sent to the Nominating Committee of three members who reside in the Territory in which an election is in progress. The By-laws require that the name of the member who receives the highest number of nominating votes for each Directorate shall appear on the final ballot, together with such additional names that the Committee may select. It is the duty of the Committee to ascertain whether or not each nominee is willing to have his name placed in nomination.

At least 60 days before the Annual Meeting the final ballots are mailed to members. Like the notices of election the ballots are in the form of a double postcard. Again, members do *not* have to vote for any or all of the candidates listed on the return portion of the postcard. They are at liberty to write in the names of eligible candidates of their own choice on the lines provided for that purpose. However, they can vote for only *one* State Director and *two* Directors-at-Large.

The members thus elected to the Directorate take office at the next Annual Meeting and serve for a period of three years.

It is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to elect officers—President, three Vice-Presidents (one from each Territory), Treasurer, Executive Secretary, Editor, and to fill such vacancies as may occur. The retiring President, if available and willing to serve, shall automatically become Senior Vice-President for the ensuing year. The Board of Directors shall elect or re-elect the Senior Vice-President under all other circumstances.

The Directors and officers compose the Governing Board. It is the duty of the Governing Board among other things to transact any and all business of the Society; consider and decide all questions of policy; control all the Society's financial affairs, and authorize the President to appoint all standing and special committees.

The By-laws provide that there shall be one Annual Meeting of the Society on or before the first of April of each year. Other meetings may be called by the President. A special meeting of the Governing Board is usually held in the fall.

During the interim between meetings, routine matters are handled by the President and the Executive Secretary.

The election procedure and administration of the affairs of the Society are based on the principle that members themselves should control the Society. In actual practice it is the members who select the Directors who, in turn, select the officers. This arrangement minimizes the likelihood that any one group could gain control of the Society.

PREPARING FOR THE GROWING SEASON

E. P. COURTNEY, Shreveport, Louisiana

Anticipating the growing period just ahead, to be followed by the usual long, hot, dry summer, all good gardeners in this locality are working hard to get their gardens in order. If there are plants to be moved, this is the latest we can transplant with safety. Probably the best time to set out or transplant is December, in this area at least. Plants are dormant at that time, and the root systems will have ample time to become established before growth starts in the spring.

However, if for one reason or another you did not get around to moving a plant earlier, there is still time—provided you are very careful and are willing to give the plant some extra care and attention during the coming months, particularly during hot and dry weather. The plant will need more frequent watering, and, if set out in a sunny location, artificial shade for the first two years after it has been moved. In this locality the plants are set rather high so that excess moisture will not remain around the roots; good drainage is very important—the plants like plenty of moisture, but the roots can not tolerate continuous exposure to water-soaked soil.

Camellia roots grow outwards as well as down. For this reason we do not like to place all the enriched soil mixture beneath the plants. We dig a shallow hole, just deep enough so that when the balled plant is set in place the topmost roots will be several inches *above* the surrounding ground level. We then remove the soil around the ball to the depth of the blade of the shovel, and replace it with the prepared soil mixture. Most growers in this area use a mixture made with equal parts of soil, leaf mold, peat moss and rotted cow manure, or any variation of these materials. If a plant is set on top of a deep bed of this soil mixture, its weight will cause it to sink into the ground. While the plant may live for a long time, it will not grow satisfactorily. Such plants should be raised. This can be done by removing the soil all around the root ball, taking great care not to shatter the soil in the ball, tilting it to one side with shovel, and then packing soil firmly under the ball. Repeat the operation on the other side. Small plants with a good ball may be lifted from the hole with the shovel, and replaced after the hole has been filled with enough soil to bring it to the level desired. In the case of large plants, the ball should be tightly wrapped with burlap to prevent it from breaking and tearing off tender roots.

Other things that require attention at this time such as pruning, insect and disease control, and fertilizing, make this time of the year a busy one for the camellia enthusiast.

Proper pruning is good for camellias, although most of us are too greedy for growth to use the pruning saw. In any type of pruning care should be taken to leave the basic branches—usually those that grow upward and outward. Cutting a generous amount of flowers, at times with long stems, is an effective and painless way to prune. The cuts should be made immediately above a growth bud—preferably

one that will grow away from the center of the bush. Long leggy growth with only a few growth buds between branch and terminal should be removed. These twigs seldom produce good blooms and the dense growth on the inside of a plant is a haven for scale insects. This growth makes it most difficult to do a good spraying job on the under sides of leaves. Unless the undersides of the leaves, together with other parts of leaves, twigs and stems are thoroughly covered with the spray solution the time and materials expended for spraying are wasted.

Tea scale, which secretes a dense cottony appearing mass on the undersides of the leaves, is probably the most common pest of camellias, and one difficult to control. This scale, and others, can be eliminated through the use of good insecticides applied at the proper time and in the proper manner. A pressure sprayer with a capacity of two or three gallons should be used. However, unless you build up the pressure frequently with the hand pump that is made a part of this type of sprayer, and keep the solution well mixed by frequent shakings of the tank, you will not do a good spray job.

Growers have a choice of several spray materials in the form of oil emulsions or phosphate compounds such as malathion and parathion. Oil emulsions are practically harmless to humans, but they may injure plants exposed to the direct rays of the sun in summer, or when the temperature rises above 90 degrees; when a cold spell follows immediately after an application; or when applied shortly before or following application of sulfur. The reverse is true with respect to the phosphate compounds—unless used with great care they are extremely injurious to humans, but may be applied to plants at any time without risk of injury. Malathion is a little safer to handle than parathion.

The first application should be made early in the spring, and preferably before the new growth appears. This spraying, properly applied, will kill most of the adult scales, but not the eggs, which are protected by the hard covering of the scale. A second application should be made ten days or two weeks later to kill the young crawlers that emerge from the eggs.

At times a mixture of oil emulsion and malathion will give very satisfactory control. Sprayers and spray materials may be purchased from local garden supply stores.

Aphids feed upon the young tender shoots, and cause stems and leaves to curl. Black Leaf 40, a tobacco extract, will keep these pests under control.

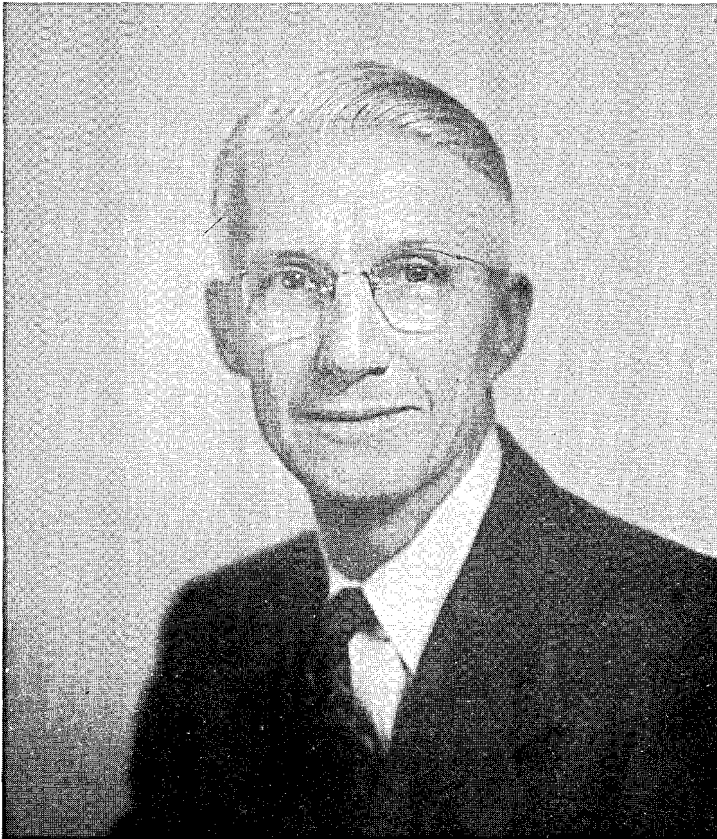
Mites, especially the red spiders, are a serious pest of camellia leaves. They suck the plant juice and cause the leaves to become gray and look as though they were dead. Discoloration of mid-ribs of leaves is usually the first visual indication of the presence of mites. Several brands of miticides are on the market. Sulfur is a good control material, but remember, sulfur and oil *are not compatible*, and plants will be injured if one of these materials is used shortly before or after an application of the other. Two applications of oil emulsion, malathion or parathion should control these pests.

Soils, soil conditions, soil fertility, size and condition of plants vary in different localities and gardens, consequently the grower will work out his own fertilizer schedule. In general, too little fertilizer is better than too much. As a rule plants with plenty of humus, such as leaf mold and cow manure, do not need much fertilizer, other than a little commercial fertilizer scattered around the outer reaches of the branches in the spring.

Several feedings, in small amounts, at intervals of several weeks, are better than one heavy application. Under certain conditions a heavy application of commercial fertilizer could cause injury to the plant. The first application of the commercial fertilizer should be made at the end of the flowering season.

An important item in any camellia grower's cultural program is the collection and destruction by fire of all fallen flowers and scattered petals. This activity is one of the essential steps in the control of the dreaded disease known as camellia flower blight, as it causes a break in the life cycle of the causal organism—from flower, into the soil, and back to the flower. The destruction of fallen flowers should start when the first one drops in the fall, and continue until the last one is disposed of in the spring. This clean-up may prevent the establishment of the disease in a garden in which it has not gained a foothold, or reduce the degree of infection in gardens where it has become established.

Exciting as the blooming season is, the growing season has its awards—opening of the growth buds, the appearance of bright new foliage and the forming of tiny flower buds. The care given to plants during the spring and summer determines, in large measure, the quantity and quality of the flowers we will enjoy next year.



SAMUEL PEEBLES HARN—1893-1957

SAMUEL PEEBLES HARN

1893-1957

Early in the morning of April 8, 1957, Samuel Peebles Harn, exhausted by an indomitable fight against the inevitable, passed away quietly in his home in Gainesville, Florida.

Sam was born in Bartow, Florida, December 18, 1893. Following graduation from the University of Florida in Gainesville, he made that city his home and the scene of many business ventures. In 1949 he retired from active participation in business affairs to devote his full time to his family, home and camellia garden. He was an ardent camellia enthusiast and started one of the best collections of new varieties in the State. In 1950, following the death of Royal J. Wilmot, he took over the duties of the Secretary of the American Camellia Society. He occupied that position until ill health forced him to retire in 1954.

By reason of Sam's personality, broad humanitarian instinct, love for his fellow man, and keen business acumen, he was eminently qualified for the position of Secretary. He was never happier than when talking shop with other camellia enthusiasts, visiting camellia shows and camellia societies, appraising new introductions and working with his own plants.

In 1952 Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis began its insidious encroachment, and slowly but surely incapacitated muscle after muscle, until he was forced to take to a wheelchair. Fortunately, to the very end he retained his intense interest in people, events, camellias and the American Camellia Society. He kept abreast of the new introductions, and added the best ones to his large collection. If specimen plants were not available, scions were obtained and placed in large stocks. Indicative of his determination to enjoy camellias for years to come is the large number of new plants or grafts acquired during the months immediately preceding his death.

The American Camellia Society has already shown its appreciation of Sam's many contributions to the wellbeing of the organization through the presentation, several years ago, of its Bronze Plaque. The Society now presents to Sam's wife, Gladys, and his three daughters its deepest sympathy and condolence for the great loss all of us have suffered.

ACROSS THE SECRETARY'S DESK

Members of the Society who did not attend the Annual Meeting at Macon surely missed the boat. Members of the host club, Middle Georgia Camellia Society, officials and citizens of Macon and surrounding towns, went all out to make the Homecoming of the Society a memorable event. Members who witnessed the manner in which those two grand old grads, Dr. Hume and Dr. Lee, embraced each other when they met, appreciated the fact that it was a real "Homecoming."

The Entertainment Committee, the water wheel in the Farmer's garden, the reticulatas in the Witman's greenhouse, the Southern Belles and camellias at Dave Strother's place, the cooks at the barbeque at Marshallville, even the Weather Man went all out to make the meeting a grand success. That that goal was achieved can be attested to by the 428 members who registered and the 528 who attended the banquet. Even the taxi drivers became so enthused that they got lost while taking members to the Lee, Farmer and Barnes gardens.

At every meeting of this kind there is always one who takes advantage of the hosts. One character from the wilds of Louisiana was observed collecting all the

sacks of corn meal from Charlie Farmer's water mill and sugar from the dining room tables to make a batch of wild moose milk.

Notice to Nurserymen: The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will release a new edition of the *Plant Buyers Guide* in the Fall of 1957. The sixth edition of this vital source book will contain the most complete list available of plants, seeds, and bulbs which can be purchased by mail from firms in America. In addition a representative list of European sources will be included. All nurserymen who publish catalogues have been asked to cooperate. Such nurserymen who have not received a request for their catalogues are invited to send the catalogues or lists to Plant Buyers Guide, H. Gleason Matton, Editor, Box 174, Arlington, Vermont.

Members of the Governing Board who want a copy of the picture of the Directors and Officers which appears in this Quarterly should communicate with Mrs. Ruby B. Kassner, Public Relations Office, Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia. The price is \$3 the copy.

Dr. J. I. McClurkin, Memphis State College, Memphis 16, Tennessee, devoted a lot of his time at the Annual Meeting taking a number of close-up photographs in color of individual camellia flowers in the gardens or greenhouses of D. C. Strother, M. L. Witman, and others. Members who would like to get some of Dr. McClurkin's kodachromes at 50c each should write to him for list of varieties available.

Mr. Sigmund J. Katz, Covington, Louisiana, reports that in spite of temperatures as low as 22 degrees, the following varieties of *reticulatas* growing in the open produced blooms: Butterfly Wings, Crimson Robe, Lion Head, Noble Pearl, Shot Silk and Tali Queen.

Some more about *reticulatas*—According to information furnished by Mr. Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino, California, a study of the flowering habits of the variety Robert Fortune, which has bloomed in California for the first time to any extent, has been found to be no other than "Pagoda." The leaf structure of the two varieties is also identical.

Each Fall during elections for Directors, a number of nominating ballots and final ballots are returned to the Secretary with this notation: "Why can't we have a candidate from our section of the State?" In some instances the chances are about as slim as those of a Republican being elected in a southern State, and for the same reason—not enough supporters. In other instances the blame may rest upon those members who do not fill in and mail their nominating ballots or cast a final vote for a candidate of their own choice. Some members think they must renominate incumbent Directors, and must vote for the candidates whose names are printed on the final ballots. That is not true. A member may nominate anyone he wants to, and if he does not care to vote for the candidates listed on the final ballots, he can write in, in the space provided for that purpose, the name of an eligible candidate of his own choice.

The following members have indicated their great interest in the Society by enrolling as Life Members since the roster was published in the 1956 Yearbook: Mrs.

Brady S. Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew L. Whigham, Century, Florida; and Mr. D. W. Davis, Seffner, Florida.

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Speaking of memberships, the enrollment for 1957 is 5148 which includes 960 new members. This means that approximately 1500 of the members for 1956 have not as yet renewed their memberships.

The April Quarterly will not be sent to delinquent members. If you hear people fussing because they did not get their copies of the April Quarterly, tell them the reason may be that they have not renewed their memberships for 1957. You might remind them that membership is for the calendar year—January 1 through December 31.

The fact that about 1000 camellia enthusiasts enrolled in the Society for the first time during 1956, and 960 newcomers have signed up for 1957 is indicative of the expanding interest in camellias on the part of gardeners. There are many camellia growers, not familiar with the American Camellia Society and its benefits, who would gladly become members if asked to join.

Do your good deed—and keep on doing it—by preaching the gospel of the Society and bringing non-members into the fold.

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Have you collected and destroyed all fallen camellia flowers in your garden? Better do it without delay, for you may be harboring the ole debbil, camellia flower blight. Better be safe than sorry. Destroy the old flowers by burning. If, by chance, the disease is present and the old husks are thrown over the fence or on the trash pile, all that has been accomplished is further dissemination of the disease.

Oh, yes, we know the task of collecting all old fallen blooms is a considerable chore in the average garden. It is not much harder, and far less distressing, than picking off *all flower buds* for the next year or two if the disease becomes established in your camellia garden.

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Start 'em young—Sammy Thomasson, 128 Ellington Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina, is one of the Society's youngest members. He joined when he was 13 years old. Now, at the ripe old age of 15, he has his own nursery. He is very proud of his 500 plus young camellia seedlings.

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A few weeks ago Judge A. W. Solomon, Savannah, Georgia, held open house for the city's camellia enthusiasts. The crowd of visitors was so large that the services of two policemen were required to keep order—the traffic, of course, not camellia lovers.

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Some members may be wondering how long the Society will be stuck with this Secretary. It won't be long, folks, unless many of you discontinue the practice of using Scotch tape in, on, around, and elsewhere, on your communications to this office, before his address will be changed to the State Insane Asylum. Letters made air-tight and opener-proof with Scotch tape; legends stuck to photographs with Scotch tape; checks fastened to renewal slips with Scotch tape! And after he has been confined in the asylum, dear folks, and you feel like doing a good deed, just send him a piece of paper money gummed to the letter with Scotch tape. The task of separating money from the letter without ruining the bill or committing suicide, will keep him busy and contented for hours at a time.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

ARTHUR C. BROWN, Gainesville, Florida

Similarity among names has caused confusion in the Field of the *Camellia*, as well as in other fields,—*Hinode-no-umi* and *Hinode-no-yuki* among *Sasanquas*; *Speciosa* and *Speciosissima* among *japonicas*; American *Camellia* Catalog, and more recently, All-America *Camellia* Selections, Inc., and the American *Camellia* Society among organizations.

For the benefit of the many members who have joined the American *Camellia* Society in the last year or two it might be well to discuss briefly the absence of any official connection between the American *Camellia* Society and the American *Camellia* Catalog before discussing All-America *Camellia* Selections, Inc.

The American *Camellia* Society is a nonprofit organization, the purposes of which are to promote interest in the genus *Camellia*, scientific research in its culture, standardization of varietal names and dissemination of information concerning these items.

The American *Camellia* Catalog is a commercial publishing company located in Savannah, Georgia. This company was organized for the purpose of preparing a loose-leaf compendium of reference information on camellias, with handpainted lithographs of selected varieties. Albert Fendig was in charge of research, Robert Park Erdman was in charge of production, and Athos Menaboni was in charge of art. This valuable contribution to the literature on the *Camellia* was published in five annual installments—1949, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953.

There is no connection between the American *Camellia* Society and the American *Camellia* Catalog, other than cooperation between Mr. Fendig and the Society's authorities on nomenclature.

The void between the American *Camellia* Society and All-America *Camellia* Selections, Inc., is as wide as that between the red and white, full peony form flowers of *Speciosa* and the anemone form, rose pink to rose red flowers of *Speciosissima*, in so far as any official connection is concerned.

According to information at hand, All-America *Camellia* Selections, Inc., is a nonprofit organization established by a group of leading hybridizers and nurserymen in this country dedicated to an earnest and sincere endeavor to bring order out of the chaos in commercial camellia circles that has prevailed for a number of years. Patterned after but entirely independent of other All-America testing associations, the program adopted was designed to provide for the scientific pre-testing of new varieties of camellias and to encourage only the introduction of varieties of quality and distinction, garden proved, and certain to perform satisfactorily anywhere in the United States where camellias may be grown.

For the purpose of testing the performance and adaptability of varieties, test gardens were established in Alabama, California, Georgia, Louisiana and Virginia. Qualified judges, acting independently, evaluated the competing entries and determined the merits or demerits of each one over a period of three years.

The expressed aims and purposes of All-America *Camellia* Selections, Inc., are worthy of the approval and support of camellia associations and camellia growers throughout the country. It was for these reasons that this Editor gave wide publicity to the project in several of the Society's publications. It is to be regretted if this manifestation of interest has caused some members of the Society to form the opinion that there is a direct connection between the American *Camellia* Society and All-America *Camellia* Selections, Inc. Actually there is no connection whatsoever, other than the fact that, by chance, some of the judges in the testing program are members of the American *Camellia* Society.

NEW VARIETIES REGISTERED

ANN WAHL (No. 289):—Originated by Mrs. Ernest F. Wahl and propagated by Thomasville Nurseries, both of Thomasville, Georgia. The flowers are incomplete double in form, with mixed petaloids, 4 to 4½ inches in diameter, with a depth of 2¼ inches. The flowers have 8 to 10 wide outer petals, and a large cluster of from 160 to 165 tall petaloids, with short stamens intermixed. Early to midseason.

GULF BREEZE (Sasanqua) (No. 290): Originated and propagated by K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, Mobile, Alabama. The very large single flowers are Phlox pink to Carmine rose in color, and average 4 to 4½ inches in diameter and 1 to 1¼ inches in depth, with 7 to 8 petals. Flowering season—October to November.

FRANK PERSONS (Sasanqua) (No. 291): Originated and propagated by K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, Mobile, Alabama. The self white flowers resemble Mine-no-yuki in form, and average 3 inches in diameter, with 14 guard petals and 18 to 20 petaloids. Flowering season is October to November.

MARIE BRACEY (No. 292): Originated by Mrs. H. Turner Brice, Valdosta, Georgia, and propagated by Thomasville Nurseries, Thomasville, Georgia. The coral-rose flowers average 5 inches in diameter and 1½ inches in depth, and have 24 to 30 petals and 6 to 12 petaloids. Flowering season is December through February.

STARLET (No. 293): Originated by Mrs. Frank Eidson, and propagated by Thomasville Nurseries, both of Thomasville, Georgia. The small, star-like flowers are light rose pink in color and average 2½ inches in diameter and ¾ inch in depth, with 36 petals. Flowering season is December through February.

NANNIE BROWN (No. 294): Named by Mrs. T. S. Braswell in honor of her mother, the late Mrs. Sarah Jane Brown, Monticello, Florida, who planted the seed; now being propagated by the Thomasville Nurseries, Thomasville, Georgia. The deep pink flowers average 5 inches in diameter and 2¼ inches in depth, with 16 petals. Flowering season is early to midseason.

BARBARA WHALEY (No. 295): A sport of Candy Stripe originated and propagated by Hugh B. Whaley, Spring Hill, Mobile, Alabama. The flowers are lighter in color than Carmine rose with darker pink stripes, and average 3½ inches in diameter and 2¼ inches in depth, with 17 to 20 petals and 6 to 7 petaloids intermixed with yellow stamens. Flowering season is late December and January.

COUNTRY DOCTOR (No. 296): Originated by Fred Hamiter, Shreveport, Louisiana. Flowers are a deep metallic pink with deeper pink veining and yellow stamens, with 16 petals and 7 petaloids. Flowering season is October through January.

MARY BUTLER (No. 297): Originated and propagated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia. The pale pink flowers are incomplete double with small petaloids and 15 petals, and are from 3½ to 5 inches in diameter. Flowering season is mid-season.

ANN WILSON (No. 298): Originated and propagated by Wilson's Nursery, Batesburg, South Carolina. The flowers are light pink in color with darker veins, and average from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter and 2 to 2½ inches in depth, having 24 to 30 petals and from 4 to 6 petaloids—similar in form to Emily Wilson. Flowering season is February through March.

CAROLYN WILLIS (No. 299): Originated and propagated by Wheeler's Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia. The flowers are white with light rose pink stripe and average 4¾ inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, with 15 petals and 15 petaloids. Flowering season is January and February.

CECILE BRUNAZZI (No. 300): Originated and propagated by Wheeler's

Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia. The medium light pink flowers average 4 inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, with crepe textured petals, curled or twisted. Flowering season is January and February.

MARY J. WHEELER (No. 301): Originated and propagated by Wheelers' Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia. The flowers are orchid pink to light pink to white at base of petals, and average 4 inches in diameter, with 35 petals plus varying number of petaloids. Flowering season January and February.

RAYMOND ZAGONE (No. 302): Originated and propagated by A. Zagone, Jr., Lafayette, Louisiana. The blush pink flowers are semidouble to incomplete imbricated, varying with the season; petaloids may or may not be present. There are 25 to 30 petals, and flowers average from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter. Flowering season is December to April.

DEAR JENNY (No. 303): Originated by C. W. Hand, Pelham, Georgia, and propagated by Thomasville Nurseries, Thomasville, Georgia. The white flowers average from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter, with 15 petals and 15 or more petaloids. Flowering season is November to February.

A detailed description of the foregoing varieties will be published in the 1957 American Camellia Yearbook.



THIRTY-FIFTH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Dr. E. Clark Hubbs, retiring Vice-President for the Pacific Coast Territory, and Mrs. Hubbs celebrated their 35th Wedding Anniversary at the 1957 Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society at Macon, Georgia.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE APPOINTMENT OF ACCREDITED JUDGES AND JUDGING OF HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITS

Members of the Governing Board of the American Camellia Society in meeting assembled at Florence, South Carolina, in November, 1956, appointed a committee to draft a set of rules governing the appointment of Accredited Judges and rules for the guidance of Judges.

Members of this Committee, Mrs. Sigmund J. Katz, S. L. Marbury, D. C. Strother, Aubrey C. Harris and Sigmund J. Katz, drafted a set of recommendations and sent them to several experienced Judges for constructive criticism. The regulations were then redrafted and reconsidered item by item on the part of the entire Committee during the course of the Camellia Show held in Birmingham, Alabama, in February 1957. The final draft was presented to the Board at the Annual Meeting held in Macon, Georgia, last February. The Board approved and adopted the rules, subject to revision by Mrs. Katz' committee when the need for such revision is indicated.

These rules supercede all previous rules adopted by the Society, and shall become effective upon publication in the April 1957 issue of the American Camellia Quarterly. Judges will be expected to have a copy of the rules in their possession when officiating at camellia shows. Additional copies of the rules may be obtained from the Secretary at a nominal charge.

RULES GOVERNING THE APPOINTMENT OF ACCREDITED JUDGES

Applicants for appointment as Accredited Camellia Show Judges shall be required to:

1. Have been a member of the American Camellia Society for a period of at least two years (twenty-four months) preceding date of application.

2. Know, and be familiar with, the characteristics of at least 75 different varieties of camellias, as well as the correct nomenclature pertaining thereto, in so far as it is known.

3. Familiarize himself with the rules and regulations of the Society governing judging, camellia show procedures, and awards, and agree to follow conscientiously and abide by such regulations.

4. Have served as a Judges' Clerk and/or have had one year's experience in judging on teams with Accredited Judges.

5. Obligate himself to continue his studies of the *Camellia* for the purpose of increasing his knowledge of the characteristic features, habits, and nomenclature of the several varieties.

6. To accept assignments to shows where his services as a Judge are needed.

7. Have his application for appointment signed by two Accredited Judges who are familiar with his knowledge of varieties as well as his capabilities.

8. Have a copy of the Society's rules on judging readily available at all times when officiating as a Judge or in conference with camellia show officials.

RULES FOR JUDGING

1. A Judge shall never touch or otherwise handle a flower on exhibition, or its container, except as otherwise indicated.

A bloom should be judged as exhibited without regard to hidden defects. However, in the event that several blooms in a class are in such close competition for an award that consideration of defects of any kind is desirable, the Judge should request a clerk to move the bloom in its container so that he may be able to examine it more critically.

Flowers that in the opinion of the Judge are worthy of consideration for an

Outstanding Bloom Award may be moved to the table provided for such competitors in one of two ways, which should be specified in the show schedule: By requesting a clerk to move the container with the specimen, or, upon the request of a member of the show committee, moving the exhibit himself, handling only the container.

2. A Judge shall never judge a flower if he can in any way identify the owner or exhibitor.

3. A Judge shall never officiate in the Division of a show in which he is a competitive exhibitor, nor shall he participate in the voting for an Outstanding Bloom Award if his own flower is under consideration for that honor.

4. A Judge shall never allow himself to be unfairly influenced by his prejudice against or preference for any quality of a bloom such as amount of variegation, color, form, newness, rarity or long familiarity with the variety.

5. A Judge should make every effort to familiarize himself with all the possible variations in blooms normal to certain varieties, and, in addition, the differences in the same varieties grown in different localities. When assigned to officiate in a show located in an area in which he is not familiar with growing conditions, he should request to be teamed with Judges who are familiar with such local conditions and variations and be guided by their knowledge and advice.

6. A partially developed bud not yet opened into a flower, shall not be eligible to be judged as a specimen.

7. The blooms of a variety which is known to change its form as the bloom continues to mature shall have as the standard of perfection that form which represents its normal shape at peak of maturity. Several illustrations follow:

a) Certain rose form flowers open with bud centers, with petals filling in the space between the high centers and outer petals. When past the peak of maturity, the flowers have a distinct division between the rosebud centers and the flattened outer petals. (Example: MATHOTIANA.) The first condition shall be considered as the ideal form.

b) The petals of some formal flowers are frequently flat, or are slightly upturned, when fresh. As the flowers grow older, the petals of these varieties have a tendency to turn down towards the calyx and stem. (Example: ALBA PLENA.) The first condition shall be considered the ideal form.

8. Changes in color or form of flowers of the same variety—The flowers of some varieties are subject to distinct changes in color or form as a result of adverse growing conditions, such as extremes in high and low temperatures. These variations from the normal should be charged against the specimen. Examples:

a) Changes in Color: Flowers of Mathotiana tend to become a darker purple under such circumstances. That color is not ideal, regardless of the cause for the change in color.

b) Changes in Form: The variety LALLAROOK has tendency to produce some flowers with incurved petals, and others with flat petals. The flatter form is to be considered the more desirable. This is not true with respect to some other varieties, such as TEUTONIA; the petals of these varieties normally curve upward at the tips.

9. As the season advances, the flowers of certain varieties, which earlier in the season are rose form, will normally exhibit stamens. Experience in such matters shall be the guide in judging these cases, i.e. if most of the flowers of these varieties exhibited still retain the bud centers, those showing stamens are not ideal. (Examples: BLEICHROEDER PINK (CASABLANCA), MATHOTIANA.)

10. Some varieties under certain conditions, or in certain localities, fail to attain

the form described as typical for the variety. The form as described for that variety or sport shall be considered as the ideal standard.

11. Variations in color and form are often caused by climatic or soil conditions peculiar to the locality in which camellias are grown. This fact should be understood by Judges, and judging should be according to what is typical of the locality.

12. A flower shall be judged against the highest standards of its own variety, but any deviation agreed among Judges to be an *improvement* in such qualities should not be counted against the flower. Example: Extra size in most varieties will be considered an improvement, whereas extra size in miniature varieties would disqualify a flower for competition in a class for small blooms. In such cases, an increase in size is not an improvement, but a fault.

Note: Such deviations as amount or type of variegation, form, coloring, etc., if constant and great enough, will result in the variety being designated as a sport and, thereafter, will be judged by its own standard of perfection.

13. Among Judges on a team there should be willingness to discuss relative merits of specimens before decisions are made; often the position in which one judge is standing enables him to point out faults or merits of a flower not apparent to the others.

14. Selection of Outstanding Bloom Awards must be made by majority vote, never by plurality vote. A written ballot is recommended.

15. In judging seedlings, condition should count for very little or even be ignored unless it is so poor that the qualities of the flower are impossible to assess. There are so few flowers of a new seedling that it is seldom possible to bring them into many shows in prime condition. However, growers should be encouraged to bring their seedling blooms before the public by allowing old or damaged flowers to compete in that class. It is the variety which is being evaluated in such cases, not the bloom itself.

16. Each Judge should know that awarding ribbons in new seedling class in each show is proper, but the presentation of the Highly Commended Certificate is optional with the Accredited Judges serving. This award should be made only if the new seedling variety is likely to make some new and valuable addition to those varieties already in circulation, and the bloom is considered worthy to compete for the Illges Medal. (See 3.) More than one award may be given if entries warrant it.

17. American Camellia Society Point Scores are as follows:

Form	20	Texture and Substance	20
Color and Markings	20	Condition	15
Size	20	Foliage	5

18. Point scoring should be followed. That does not necessitate a literal addition of points for every specimen judged but it should be used to assess the relative importance of the different qualities specified in the list and *all* qualities must have ample consideration from the Judges.

19. Definition of terms used in point scoring.

a) Form. That which is true or characteristic of a variety in all its customary variations. The form may be better, but it must not fall short of these requirements except as is habitually found in a certain growing area. Failure to attain symmetrical form in outline is a fault.

b) Color. That which is characteristic or better for a variety. Clear and bright, or soft, as called for.

c) Markings. Amount, distribution, design and clarity of markings or variegations.

d) Size. This refers to size according to the best that can be expected of a variety.
e) Texture. Smooth or crepey as characteristic for the variety; also sparkle, sheen, brilliance of the petal surface.

f) Substance. Thickness or thinness of petal as characteristic of the variety as well as firmness and crispness of petals.

g) Condition. Freshness as indicated by turgidity, color, and firmness of stamens and anthers; blooms should be free from indications of insect or disease injury, torn petals, discolorations or other surface marks caused by the weather or damaging contact of any kind.

h) Foliage. One or more leaves, with color and vigor characteristic of the variety, should be attached to each bloom. (*Camellia reticulata* only may be judged without wood or foliage if so stated in the schedule of that particular show. In such an event the 5 points allotted to foliage may be for Distinctiveness.) Evidence of diseases or insects such as scale or mites, or disfigurement caused by weather or mechanical injury and chewing insects, shall be counted against the exhibit. Leaves must also be free of dust and spray residue. Growth buds may be removed by the exhibitor without risk of penalty.

Note: In order to prevent premature dropping or shedding of blooms of some single and semidouble varieties which have this tendency even while quite fresh, the American Camellia Society has approved the practice of wiring such blooms to *their own wood*. A Judge should be able to recognize, within limits, leaves typical of a variety and observe and penalize any infringement of the rule that flowers must be wired to *their own wood*.

20. A Judge should be willing to accede to special requests of a show committee unless such requests would conflict in some important way with the American Camellia Society rules. Example: On occasions where weather just prior to show time has been especially injurious to blooms, Judges may be requested to be very lenient as concerns relative importance of physical damage to blooms.

21. Judges should have the privilege of withholding certain ribbons if blooms exhibited are inferior, and no leniency has been specially requested on account of unusual conditions, i.e., the best of a very poor class may not merit a blue ribbon.

22. No Judge should be expected to foresee whether a flower will be past its prime or perhaps shatter (particularly with regard to certain varieties which have that habit) the following day, and therefore must evaluate a specimen only as he sees it at the *moment of judging*.

23. In selecting specimens for an Outstanding Bloom Award, it is no longer possible to be guided by point scoring, as only the blossoms scoring highest in their individual classes will be presented for selection. Therefore in making this choice a Judge must single out for the award that blossom which seems to him most attractive, desirable and arresting in its beauty, without regard to the newness, rarity, or long and wide distribution of its variety.

24. Any team of Judges, which must consist of 3, finding a bloom misclassified as to variety must request the clerk to move the flower into its proper class. If there is disagreement with the Show Committee, unanimous decision of that particular team of Judges may override the ruling of the Placement Committee of the show in question.

25. Commercial exhibits should be judged on overall attractiveness rather than on the quality of the individual blooms comprising it or the number of blooms exhibited. A large number of good flowers, of course, will be more attractive than a few good ones.

26. Judging plates of 3, 5, 7, etc. Containers should be uniform.

a) Blooms of the same variety—Credit should be given for uniformity and attractive appearance, freshness, etc.

b) Blooms of different varieties—Credit should be given to attractive combinations of colors as well as quality of blooms.

27. Collections—Show schedules should present regulations by which the Judges can gauge the exhibit.

a) Number of varieties specified or limited or greater number count as a point in favor of an entry.

b) Quality of blooms in exhibit.

c) Overall appearance and manner of displaying collection.

Note: It is suggested that show rules be set to conform with these judging rules and be announced in show programs and preschedules.

28. The Society agrees to accept names, spellings and descriptions as found in the nomenclatural section of *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature*, or the proposed successor to that publication, *Camellia Nomenclature*, published by the Southern California Camellia Society, 40 N. San Rafael Avenue, Pasadena 2, California.

29. These rules shall be subject to amendment and addition as time and circumstances necessitate. The Committee invites suggestions and will answer questions submitted from the membership with reference to these rules.

30. All shows held under auspices of the American Camellia Society must be governed by these rules.



Mrs. A. E. Voight, President, and Mrs. Dan Russell, Co-Chairman, display American Camellia Society sign at the Bay-Waveland (Mississippi) Camellia Show.

PANEL DISCUSSION—ANNUAL MEETING

Macon, Georgia, February 14, 1957

MODERATOR: S. L. Marbury

MEMBERS OF THE PANEL

Mr. T. A. Bowdoin.....	Columbia, S. C.	Mr. Fred Heutte.....	Norfolk, Va.
Mr. D. W. Davis.....	Seffner, Fla.	Mr. Robert Holmes.....	Mt. Olive, N. C.
Mr. David L. Feathers.....	Lafayette, Calif.	Mr. J. S. Howard.....	Salemburg, N. C.
Dr. D. L. Gill.....	Tifton, Ga.	Mrs. Sigmund J. Katz.....	Covington, La.
Mr. Carl Good.....	Atlanta, Ga.	Mr. Ralph S. Peer.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr.....	Suffolk, Va.	Mr. Dave Strother.....	Fort Valley, Ga.

Mr. Marbury. We will start the meeting by telling you that a short time ago we asked the members of the panel to prepare a list of ten best varieties for the beginner to buy, and a second list of the five best varieties that have been introduced during the past three years. I will read their recommendations.

10 Best Varieties for a Beginner to Buy:

Donckelarii	Elegans
Ville de Nantes	Donation
Daikagura	Magnoliaeflora
Lady Clare	White Empress
C. M. Wilson	Debutante

5 Best Varieties in Past Three Years

Mrs. D. W. Davis	Guest of Honor
Reg Ragland	Tomorrow
Billie McCaskill	

Now for the questions and answers.

1. What connection, if any, is there between the American Camellia Society and All-America Camellia Selections?

Dr. Habel. There is no connection whatsoever. The All-America Camellia Selections was organized by a group of nurserymen. Varieties selected for testing are grown in a number of test gardens scattered throughout the United States. There are three judges assigned to each test garden who are supposed to evaluate each variety. The variety that makes the highest score during the three-year test period is designated as the All-America Camellia Selection.

2. Is it necessary to cover the juncture of scion and stock with moist sand, vermiculite, or other material?

Mrs. Katz. I do not think it is necessary. In the past we followed that practice, using sand and vermiculite. We found that the sand sifted down into the cleft and stayed there after the wound had healed. That, in our opinion, was undesirable. At times the sand would sift away and leave the juncture exposed; when we found that it was callousing beautifully, we decided that the sand and vermiculite was not necessary and discontinued that practice.

Mr. Davis. I am going to differ with Mrs. Katz. We cover the stock and the scion up to the eye with sand. In our part of the country, south Florida, the sap is flowing practically all the time. When a plant is cut, in a few hours time enough sap would boil out of the cut to dampen a spot about 4 inches around the stub. We believe the sand is necessary to absorb this excess sap and prevent the scion from souring.

3. Do camellias growing in a soil with a high pH have as much dieback as plants growing in a soil with a low pH?

Dr. Gill. It is my experience that there is little or no difference. I have observed a great deal of dieback in a number of cases where the pH is quite high.

4. What is the ideal potting mixture for container-grown plants?

Mr. Feathers. I have experimented with different mixtures and they all seem to work about the same. I am now using a mixture of one part of a homemade compost, one part peat moss, one part coarse sandstone and, when available, one part of good black loam. The materials are allowed to mellow before being used, until a handful, tightly squeezed into a ball, will fall apart when the hand is opened. Remember that camellias in containers are growing under artificial conditions and factors other than the composition of the soil must be considered. Perfect drainage is essential; otherwise there will be stagnation and rootrot will be encountered. Two or three inches of drain rocks in the bottom of the cans will provide good drainage.

The soil mixture should be rather coarse—if too fine you will not have proper aeration or penetration of the nutrients. We use sandstone and animal manure. The latter is not well-rotted. I think a lot of value of manure is lost when it is well-rotted. These compost materials are sifted through a one-half inch mesh screen. You must fertilize more frequently because the soil area in cans is limited. When filling the cans with the mixture, leave a space of about three inches between the soil level and the tops of the cans, and fill that space with a mulch of pinestraw or other coarse material. This space will provide plenty of room for the water to collect and penetrate completely through the container.

5. Should camellia plants be pruned? If so, when is the best time to prune?

Mr. Bowdoin. You can prune in the spring before growth starts or at any other time. One good way to prune is to cut flowers with long stems. Be sure to cover all large cut surfaces with wound dressing.

6. Will the use of fungicides, such as Captan, increase the take of grafts and improve the rooting of cuttings?

Mr. Howard. My experience has been with cuttings. The cutting beds are sterilized with methyl bromide, and the cuttings are dipped or soaked for a few minutes in a solution composed of one teaspoonful of Captan and one gallon of water. About every three or four weeks the cuttings are sprinkled with this solution. Last year we started 21,000 cuttings under mist and had wonderful success with them. A lot of the cuttings rooted within eight to ten weeks. We use intermittent mist. Good drainage is the first requisite of a mist spray program. Our beds are excavated to a depth of four inches, and the space is refilled with rock. The frames are set in place and filled with the rooting material—a very coarse sand. We believe that anyone can propagate camellias inexpensively under the mist system and have almost 100 per cent of the cuttings to take root.

Dr. Habel. A lot of scions will die from some disease. I have attempted to eliminate some of this loss in my garden by dipping the grafting tools and scions in a Captan solution. I also wash the inside of the cover jars with Captan. I have not been doing this long enough to tell you of the results, but I believe it will prevent the loss of a number of scions.

Mrs. Katz. I would like to direct your attention to the very good article on this

subject in the 1956 *American Camellia Yearbook*. That article was written by Dr. A. G. Plakidas and Louis Anzalone of the Department of Bacteriology and Botany at the Louisiana State University. The authors found that the percentage of loss of scions from disease was reduced through the use of Captan and Ferbam. I am trying the treatment this year.

Mr. Marbury. Well, that goes back to the same old story—the value of the information published in the Yearbooks. There is no question but that the people who have belonged to the American Camellia Society for the past ten years, and who have kept their Yearbooks, can find the answers to most of these questions in one or another of their publications.

7. Is there a difference in the amount of water and fertilizer that *reticulatas* will stand, as compared to *japonicas*?

Mr. Peer. I doubt if anyone can answer that question conclusively, because we just haven't had enough time to investigate. I had a conference recently with Mr. Howard Asper of the Huntington Gardens, San Marino, California, who was the first man to graft the Kunming *reticulatas* in this country. The best he can say, and this agrees with my experience, is that *reticulatas* are just like *japonicas*. Perhaps that is because they are all, or practically all, grafted on *japonicas*. So I don't believe that you can say they need more or less fertilizer. Some say that the brown edges on *reticulata* leaves are due to lack of iron, or to too much fertilizer. But after trying it both ways and down the middle; I am not convinced that that is the reason for those brown edges. I think it is due to the fact that the Kunming *reticulatas* are not exactly suited with the California climate.

Mr. Feathers. I agree with Mr. Peer that our experience has been very limited. We water and fertilize everything at our place and *reticulatas* and *japonicas* all get the same treatment. I can't see that it makes a great deal of difference. It has been my observation that under our California climatic conditions *reticulatas* do not require as much water as *japonicas*.

As far as fertilizer is concerned, I think the one great essential to growing plants of any kind is that you keep the elements of growth in as perfect balance as possible. By that I mean that if you grow a plant in the sun where it can absorb and consume and utilize the fertilizer that is present, it will stand more, it will require more than a plant grown in the shade. It just makes common sense to me that where the sun is the agent for converting the nutrients into energy the plants should be fertilized more, and watered more than plants grown in the shade. That is what I call balance in a plant.

Whether or not that theory is correct, I have no proof but that is my conviction. Therefore as far as *reticulatas* are concerned, I would say that, because it seems to me they do fairly well as shade-grown plants, I would go along with the thought that they could stand a little less fertilizer.

8. Why is the variety Mrs. D. W. Davis so difficult to graft?

Mr. Davis. I do not think that Mrs. D. W. Davis is more difficult to graft than other varieties. Remember, the plants of this variety, which was released for the first time last year, were shipped from a locality in which the sap flows practically all summer and winter. Most of the scions taken from those plants were inserted in stocks that were wholly dormant. I believe that is the reason for the difficulties encountered. In a way, that was like breaking off a vigorous twig and putting it in a glass of

dry sand. The twig will wither and die. But if the twig had been placed in a glass of water, it would have stayed fresh and alive for a much longer time. It is our opinion that the great difference in degrees of dormancy, rather than the variety itself, is responsible for the difficulties encountered by many growers.

9. What are the conditions that govern the awarding of the Illges Medal?

Mr. Strother. To be eligible for consideration for the Illges Medal, a flower must be a seedling (not a sport or mutation) of *Camellia japonica*; must be registered with the American Camellia Society; and must have won one or more of the Society's Highly Commended Seedling Certificates while being exhibited as a seedling. Such seedlings may be eligible for five years after they have been in commerce. The selection is made by a committee of three members appointed by the Chairman of the Exhibitions and Awards Committee. The only secret about the Illges Medal is the names of the Committee. The reason for and desirability of keeping these names a secret is obvious.

10. How may the tension in a very large stock be regulated to lessen pressure on scions?

Mr. Holmes. I don't know why I was picked to answer that question. I am not an expert. I read a definition of an expert the other day,—“An expert is one who can complicate the Hell out of something simple.”

I do not know the best way to regulate tension in large stocks. When we cut stocks up to three inches in diameter, close to the ground, we make three or more complete cuts clear across the cut surfaces. Some growers drive wedges into the split to lessen the pressure.

When we graft large plants that branch within fifteen inches from the ground, we prefer to prepare the stock by cutting off the branches. A nail keg, cut to the desired height, is placed around the stump and filled with sand to provide a support for the glass cover.

Moderator. Thank you, Mr. Holmes. Inserting scions in the branches of large stocks, instead of in the stock close to the ground, falls within the category of top working. Mr. Fred Heutte has had remarkable success in top working through the use of mist sprays, so we will call upon him.

Mr. Heutte. When you graft, there is one basic principle involved—a constant state of moisture between scion and understock. I make that principle applicable through the use of mist spray and a small amount of sphagnum moss around the base of the scion. As I told you about my mist grafting in detail in the 1956 Yearbook, I will touch only the high spots tonight.

Through the use of mist, you can more or less pick your own time to graft. This means a lot when you have to soften up a friend to get him to give you a scion from a choice variety. You can graft in the spring or in the summer in full sun. You do not have to bother with glass jars or plastic bags to cover the grafts. The grafts are in full view all the time—there are no covers to remove when you want to examine them.

I do not use constant mist, as I am afraid that would make the grafts too tender. For the first week the mist spray is used continuously during the daylight hours. After that I lessen the exposure each week by one hour in the morning and one hour in the evening.

To learn how different species would react under mist, I grafted *reticulata*, hybrid and *japonica* in a *japonica* stock. The operation was successful. Incidentally, all of my grafts are on *japonica* stocks.

I am continuing my experiments with the use of mist spray, and plan to write a progress report for the 1957 Yearbook.

11. What should be done to recondition a container-grown plant when it is pot-bound?

Mr. Good. I cannot answer that question from experience. George Wheeler, Birmingham, Alabama, bareroots his pot-bound plants, cuts the roots back to the size he desires, and paints the cut surfaces with wound dressing. He has some fine plants that have been treated that way.

Mr. Feathers. We keep a supply of containers of graduated sizes, and when a plant gets too large for one size it is moved up to the next one. At times we do not have the right size, or want to keep a plant a certain size. In such cases—in the dormant season of course—we cut the roots back about three inches, and generally take off a few branches to compensate for the loss of roots, and put fresh soil in the container. I understand that other growers do that as a regular practice.

I believe, from experience, that some varieties do better when they are root-bound. We have a *K. Sawada* that has been in one position on our patio and in the same container, about 15 inches in diameter, for six or seven years. The plant is now 8 feet high, and touches the top of the patio. It has performed beautifully.

I think we will have to look to experience to tell us what to do with root-bound plants—root-prune, repot or change the soil; or leave them where they are, remove the topsoil or mulch, and replace with compost.

Mr. Peer. Experienced growers in Japan believe that if a plant is pot bound, it should be taken from the container and the roots washed and pruned. They advise, in addition, that the top be pruned rather severely to compensate for the loss of roots. I will tell you of an incident which illustrates this point. During the war the one hundred year old Hakone Nursery, located about sixty miles south of Tokyo, was pretty well knocked to pieces by bombs. Large camellia bushes had been reduced to stubs about 26 inches high. After the war, the owners removed the trees from the ground, cut the roots back severely and replanted them, and practically all of them lived. I brought three of the bombed plants to my home, and they all grew until they were killed as a result of carelessness on the part of my gardener.

12. Should we wait until plants are ready to grow, or fertilize earlier, for best results?

Mr. Davis. Again I must remind you that my locality is unique, insofar as camellia culture is concerned. Our flowering season is over by the middle of February and new growth starts about the last of that month. That is my time to fertilize.

13. What about fertilizing through the foliage? Can this method be used exclusively?

Dr. Habel. I believe that a plant should be fed, but I don't think you can feed it altogether through the foliage. I think there is some question as to whether elements other than nitrogen can be absorbed through the leaves. If that is true, continuous foliage feeding could bring about deficiencies in other essential elements.

I use a mixture of cottonseed meal, super-phosphate and potash in February or March. During the summer I do leaf spraying, using some type of high nitrogen content liquid fertilizer—or Nugreen, Rapid-gro or Orthogro. I do not apply high-nitrogen fertilizers after August.

Mr. Feathers. I have had some experience with leaf feeding. We grow a great many seedlings in cans in a greenhouse under conditions where we try to get as rapid development as possible. I have not found it essential or requisite that the plants be fed through the leaves. The plants have grown as high as 7 feet in gallon cans. If a plant can supply its requirements through feeding through the roots, and attain a size of 7 feet in three years, I think it is self evident that it is not necessary to feed through the leaves. It seems to me that it is dangerous to let the plant depend too much on absorbing fertilizer through the leaves because of the fact that you may tend to promote under development of the root system.

14. Should a fall conditioner, such as 0-14-14, be used?

Mr. Howard. We used 0-14-14 for three years, but quit when we did not see any benefit to the plants.

Mrs. Katz. I think that the type of soil in which camellias are growing should be considered in answering that question. Our own soil is deficient in almost every element necessary for plant growth. Our fertilizer problem is different from that of growers who start out with good soil. So we started out to apply these nutrients in the fall. We also feed in midwinter so the fertilizer can be broken down into plant food and absorbed before the growing season begins.

15. Camellia flower blight has been present in California and other states for several years.—What has been done to control the disease?

Mr. Peer. Nobody has yet found a way to cure this disease. The flowers are the only part of the plant that carries the disease. The best remedy is to gather and destroy all fallen flowers. It is essential that diseased blooms be destroyed by burning. Tossing affected material over the back fence or on the trash pile is just another way to spread the disease. The mulch around diseased plants should be removed and burned at the end of the flowering season. During the period January-May the mulch and ground under the plants should be drenched with a solution of 1 pound of fermete to 25 gallons of water once a month.

16. What causes some varieties of camellias to "bull nose?"

———. It is doubtful if the real cause for bull nosing is known. Some say it is because the plants are too wet or too dry; others say it is due to the temperature—it is too hot or too cold.

17. Is there an all purpose spray that will satisfactorily take care of scale insects and mites?

Dr. Gill. I like oil, and oil will take care of both scale and mites. There are other insecticides like Parathion which I do not like to recommend for ordinary use because there is a certain amount of danger unless the precautions are followed to the letter. Parathion will not do the job with one application, so we add one of the ovacides such as Orthotran, Ovatan or Aramite, to it to get rid of eggs as well as mature insects. Unfortunately, under certain conditions mites develop a resistance to these materials, so you have to use something else.

18. Can some varieties of camellias take full sunlight better than others?



Mrs. Fred Scott, Chairman, and Dr. Mervin Wine, Co-Chairman, ready to sell A. C. S. memberships at the Camellia Show staged by the Garden Club and Men's Garden Club of Thomasville, Georgia, January 18-20, 1957.

Mr. Davis. I do not think Flame or Lady Hume's Blush like full sunlight; others, Mathotiana, Gigantea and Alba Plena like the sun.

19. What goal should we strive for in new seedlings?

Mr. Strother. It looks to me like everyone is aiming for size more than anything else.

Mr. Feathers. I think we should strive for improvement of types we have rather than introduction of new varieties. I do not think we have one hundred varieties that will stand the test from all standpoints.

20. What is the advantage of refrigeration of scions as an aid in grafting?

Dr. Habel. I am convinced that refrigeration for two weeks or longer induces a state of dormancy and we will get a better take of scions. Mr. Marbury has kept scions in polyethylene bags in a hydrator for 90 days or longer. I agree with Mr. Davis that the great difference in dormancy between the Mrs. D. W. Davis scions and the stocks used last year accounts for the many failures experienced.

21. Why is there so much interest being shown in the introduction of new species, some of which produce poor flowers?

Mr. Peer. I think that the hope of turning up very good hybrids like Donation (japonica X saluenensis) is the purpose of exploring this field. Some marvelous results have been obtained from saluenensis hybrids—you have all heard of J. C. Williams and Mary Christian perhaps. Saluenensis likes to join with other species having the same chromosome count of 30. Japonica has 30; so does Cuspidata. Some of these combinations are really wonderful.

Several years ago a camellia fanatic in California had shipped to him twelve saluenensis plants from England, and fell in love with the blooms of one particular lot. That plant was given the name of his daughter—Sylvia Mae—and was propagated commercially. From seeds of these particular plants Vernon James got three items which were good enough to be introduced to the trade. Mr. Feathers has several remarkable looking seedlings from this same source. We now believe that the original plant was not saluenensis, but was actually a hybrid of that species and cuspidata.

I have been informed by a Chinese botanist that the Kunming Reticulatas are probably hybrids of Pitardii and reticulata. There is a guess that there may be even other species involved. But as some of these plants have been growing since about the year 900, there is no way to get their history. Pitardii, reticulata, oleifera and Sasanqua have chromosome counts of 45. All of these species may probably be crossed. If in the crossing we come up with something as good as Donation just occasionally, we will be repaid for all the trouble we go to in bringing in these different species.

At this point the panel recessed, to return to answer questions from the floor.

22. What is Mr. Strother's system for fertilizing?

Mr. Strother. I think that more depends on *how* you fertilize rather than on what you use or when you apply plant food. However, about the only thing I have learned during the many years I have been working with camellias is never to make a positive statement about them. But I think the important thing is to get the fertilizer out to where the roots are (and they go further than you think they do). It is for this reason that we rake the mulch back to the trunks and fertilize from the outside spread of the branches outwards rather than inwards.

We prefer to use organic materials as sources of nitrogen, rather than inorganics. They last longer and you do not have to fertilize so often. We fertilize one time a year—in the spring.

Our fertilizer is made up at the rate of 5 pounds of cottonseed meal, 4 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate, and 1 pound of 6 per cent murate of potash. When we want a little more nitrogen we use 5 pounds of cottonseed meal and 2 pounds of fish scrap or blood meal, or other high grade organic nitrogen, and reduce the phosphate and use 1 pound of potash. The main thing is to use organics; they are long lasting and you do not have to fertilize so often. Castor bean meal and tung meal are good organics. We do not use castor bean meal because we are afraid it might have some effect on the worms in our soil. Plain old cow-lot manure is good. I have been selling fertilizer for 53 years, but I can't sell you anything as good as cow-lot manure.

23. What is the best shade for camellias?

Mr. Strother. Remember, I told you the only thing I have learned is to never make positive statements about camellias. But we think that pine trees make the best shade. You can't grow camellia plants satisfactorily under pecan or oak trees. You can plant a camellia two feet from a pine tree and it will do just as well as it would

do out in the open. Roots of pine trees do not affect camellia roots like roots of pecans and oaks do. Pine trees provide protection against frosts in winter and the hot sun in summer.

24. Has the variety Cinderella the same characteristics of its parent plant, Fred Sander or Tricolor? Is it worthy of the claims made about it?

Dr. Habel. I have yet to see the first good bloom of Cinderella. I do not think it will do any better than Fred Sander, a variety that does very well, even very fine, in some years. Last year a bloom of Fred Sander won the Outstanding Bloom Certificate at the Norfolk show. But the blooms of Cinderella I have seen are almost single in form, reverting back to Tricolor.

25. Please tell us something about fertilizing container-grown plants.

Mr. Feathers. Fertilize lightly and frequently to avoid burning the plant. Remember that there is a very limited soil area in a container, and the ability of the soil to assimilate and disperse the fertilizer is also limited. We use dry fertilizer—approximately a 4-8-8 mixture that includes the usual ingredients, including cottonseed meal. We fertilize four times a year, and the applications are about a month apart; No. 1, the dry fertilizer is used just as soon as the blooming season is over; No. 2, a liquid fertilizer with an analysis of about 5-10-10; No. 3, dry fertilizer; No. 4, liquid fertilizer. Roughly, this feeding schedule runs from March through July at home; in the South it would be about February through June. I don't like to fertilize after July 1. This is likely to incite a second cycle of growth at the expense of flower bud development and you will probably get a lot of little flower buds and flowers.

To get exhibition type blooms, we give the plants liquid fertilizer about the time the buds begin to show color—about one-half or one-third the amount used in the spring.

Mr. Good. There is not much that I could add. We use large containers in the greenhouses. They are placed on the sides, and the old soil is scraped away to a point where the first feeder root is observed. We put on the fertilizer and cover it with coarse fresh soil. If you add a mixture of well-rotted cow manure and leaf mold the plants will be benefited. I agree with Mr. Feathers that it is a whole lot better to feed too little than too much. If you over feed you will injure the root system and, of course, the entire plant.

26. How do you control moles?

Mrs. Katz. We tried Scottie dogs, and traps, and carbon bisulphide or High Life (The latter is good for a cold, too). The High Life was the most satisfactory. We put it in the tunnels and it seemed to do a lot of good.

Mr. Marbury. I got rid of moles by putting poisoned peanuts in the tunnels.

Member from floor. That is what I used successfully. The brand is called "No-Mole."

Mr. Heutte. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has a bulletin on the control of moles. According to the experts, you can't get rid of moles through the use of poison baits of any kind because they eat insects, grubs, worms and other small subterranean animals. They do not feed upon roots. Castor bean plants will not drive moles away. The experts recommend the use of mole traps. But you won't catch moles unless you put the traps in the main runways. Moles make two types of tunnels. One serves as a runway between two feeding grounds. They are fairly straight and the moles use them regularly for a number of years. In addition, moles make many feeding tunnels which branch off the main runways. These feeding tunnels may be used only



ANTICIPATION

one time, or at infrequent intervals. To find the main runways, tamp down all tunnels. If the depressed tunnels are raised the same day, the chances are that they are the ones you are looking for. It may take several days to find the main runways, but it can be done. I know, for we have trapped hundreds of moles in our garden.

27. Can overpotting container-grown camellias be harmful to plants, or cause smaller blooms?

Mr. Feathers. There seems to be a general belief that overpotting is undesirable. They say the soil sours, and this, that and the other thing happens. While I would not advocate overpotting, I don't think that I could say that there is definitely a disadvantage in so doing.

28. How do you know when a plant is pot-bound?

Mr. Feathers. The first evidence is the difficulty in trying to keep the plant watered. The root system will get to the point where it occupies four-fifths of the area within the container and it is practically an impossibility to properly water the plant. At times we have to immerse the cans in large containers full of water and in so doing I am able to keep them in undersized containers instead of moving them into larger ones. In growing seedlings in cans one of the essentials is to restrict the tendency of the plant to make foliage rather than flowers. I think the most natural way, and certainly the way we use, of inducing florescence is allowing the plant to get root-bound. The natural objective of every plant is reproduction—perpetuation of the species. Any interference with the health of the plant—such as causing it to become root-bound—tends to force the camellia plant into reproduction by formation of flowers and seeds.

29. Has anyone else observed a sport of Turner's Seedling No. 8, now named Marguerite Turner?

No reply.

Mr. Marbury. You may be interested to learn that the variety Mrs. D. W. Davis has sported a very beautiful peony type flower. Mr. Davis has three of these sports, and Mr. Farmer and I each have a plant.

Mr. Davis. The fact that this sport has appeared in three widely separated localities in the South leads me to believe that it is pretty well set. We have applied to the American Camellia Society for registration of this new sport as Mrs. D. W. Davis, peony type.

Mr. Marbury. I know Mr. Strother's committee will approve that name, as it is their policy to require that names indicate the close association of parents and sports.

30. Where can the beginner get an economical shredder for peat, pine bark and similar materials?

Mr. Davis. Lending Manufacturing Company. I do not recall the address but if anyone will write to me at Seffner, Florida, I will supply it.

———. The W-W Grinder Company, Wichita, Kansas, makes shredders. The price is \$189.50 complete with a 21½ horsepower engine.

31. What is the best way to help camellia plants compete with roots of oak trees?

———. At a time when the ground is wet, take a sharp spade and force it into the ground all around the camellia plant at a point about two feet beyond the outside branches of the camellia plant. This will cut the feeder roots of the trees.

32. What luck has anyone had cleft grafting when they used a saw instead of a knife to make the cleft?

Mr. Marbury. You are probably referring to Judge Solomon's article on that subject in the April 1955 Quarterly.

33. Why is it that in New Orleans the stamens of Frank Gibson and Virgin's Blush become blotched before the flowers are fully opened?

Mr. Marbury. Not only in New Orleans. We see that condition in Frank Gibson all over the country.

Mr. Hjort. Bees are responsible. If you can keep the bees away from the flowers and keep the water off you will have very lovely flowers. They are perfect in the greenhouse.

Just a word about Cinderella. All the nurserymen in the South who propagated it are just as disappointed as the people who bought plants. Cinderella is not the first dud that people have bought, but it is the first one that has been so highly publicized. Cinderella does better in California. The object of All-America Camellia Selections was to get as many seedlings as possible run through the test gardens and weed out those that are no good. But that is a hard thing to do, for many people with very good seedlings don't want to wait for three years to run it through All-America.

34. Why do some varieties that bloom well in California produce inferior blooms in the Gulf Coast States, especially Florida?

Mr. Peer. I believe that the amount of moisture in the air is the reason. In California the air may be a little damp at 5 A.M. and practically dry at noon. That is not the case in the Gulf States.

The biggest difference that occurs perhaps is in Woodville Red. I have never seen a bloom of this variety in the Los Angeles area with a diameter of more

than three inches. Duchess of Sutherland is a very indifferent performer. Ville de Nantes is not especially good around Los Angeles.

So I say, it is not because it's Florida or because it's California—the real difference is the amount of moisture that is in the air during the day time.

I want to tell Mr. Hjort that California is not sponsoring Cinderella. Cinderella does just as well out there as Fred Sander, and it is almost impossible to find Fred Sander because it is not very good.

Cinderella is a variety which has been sold by advertising. I think the nursery-men have been taken in on it, but on the other hand they are responsible because they make money out of it. So I think we have to blame the nurserymen for this Cinderella thing.

Mr. Marbury. That completes our program for tonight. I hope you enjoyed it. I want to thank you for the attention you have given to the panel and I want to thank the members of the panel for making the discussion so interesting.

NEWS ABOUT CAMELLIA SOCIETIES

We have been notified of the following show dates for 1958:

New Orleans, La. (Camellia Division of New Orleans Garden Society).....	Jan. 4-5
Marianna, Fla. (Marianna Camellia Club).....	11-12
Hammond, La. (Men's Garden Club of Tangipahoa Parish).....	11-12
Biloxi, Miss. (Irish Hill Garden Club).....	17-18
Slidell, La. (Ozone Camellia Club).....	25-26
Gulfport, Miss. (Men's Camellia Society).....	25-26
Savannah, Ga. (Men's Garden Club).....	25-26
Aiken, S. C. (Aiken Camellia Club).....	Feb. 1-2
Birmingham, Ala. (Men's Camellia Society).....	8-9
Orangeburg, S. C. (Men's Garden Club).....	8-9
Florence, S. C. (Florence Camellia Society).....	Mar. 1-2

Believe it or not, but Mr. R. Fred McGee of Florence has even sent in the list of Accredited Judges who will serve at the Florence show in 1958.

We extend a welcome and best wishes for successful careers to the officers and members of the following newly organized Camellia Societies:

West Carolina Camellia Club. The membership of this club consists of camellia enthusiasts in Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood and McCormick Counties, South Carolina. Officers are: President, Mr. Z. D. Robertson, Abbeville; Vice-President Mrs. O. Frank Robinson, Anderson; and Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Brabham Dukes, Greenwood.

Memphis Camellia Society. This association was formally organized on March 8 with over one hundred enthusiastic camellia lovers present. Dr. J. I. McClurkin was elected President. Mr. Henry Boudolf is the Vice-President, and Mrs. W. Neal Rogers is Secretary-Treasurer.

The Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley has prepared an interesting publication entitled "Handbook for Camellias in the Potomac Valley." Such subjects as cold resistance, growing camellias indoors, outdoors and in containers, planting and allied subjects are discussed by various authors. Copies of the Handbook may be obtained from Mr. John L. Koehne, Rt. 3, Box 277, McLean, Virginia, at 35 cents each.

The robe worn by La Dame aux Camellias pictured elsewhere in this Quarterly

was designed by the ladies of the Gulfport (Mississippi) Garden Club and consisted of approximately 2000 camellia blooms. The lower part of the robe was made of dark red blooms, the center and larger portion consisted of flowers of a lighter hue, and the top section was made of Pink Perfection flowers. Dressing the mannequin required a considerable amount of artistry, and a prodigious amount of work.

According to press reports, another "Dame aux Camellias" greeted visitors to the Shreveport camellia show this year.

James A. Austin, President of the Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville (Florida), reports the following incident:

"The Palmetto Circle brought their specimen blooms with each individual stem stuck in a Tokay grape. I was told that this not only gave moisture to the blooms, but there was also sufficient sugar to hold the blooms for several days in practically a perfect condition."

One of the requirements for holding a camellia show in cooperation with the American Camellia Society is to solicit memberships in this Society at booths to be provided for that purpose by the local society. A number of cooperating societies make sincere attempts to abide by this requirement. This is indicated by the manner in which they advertise the Society and sell memberships. Two A. C. S. booths are illustrated in this Quarterly.

HOW ONE COMMUNITY PUT ON A CAMELLIA SHOW TWO DAYS AFTER A FREEZE

MERVIN B. WINE, Thomasville, Georgia

This is a tribute to the residents of Thomasville, Georgia, and environs. Without the cooperation of every one in the community we would not have put on Thomasville's 19th Annual Camellia Show on January 19 and 20.

For several days before the show was scheduled the town was like a fairyland. Camellia plants were blooming in every garden, and we anticipated the largest show since the first one was held 19 years ago. Twenty-four hours before show time we were warned by officials of the weather bureau that the temperature was likely to fall to 18 degrees. They were correct; temperatures did fall; and many thermometers dropped to 18-22 degrees. To add insult to injury, rain and sleet started to fall.

By television, radio and newspapers, exhibitors were urged to cut their blooms and store them in such cool places as unheated rooms, garages, playhouses, porches, or in the hydrators in their refrigerators. It was the recommendation that the cut flowers be placed on damp cotton or Spanish moss.

It was not unusual to see gardens illuminated at night by flashlight, flood lights, or car lights while the owners cut the blooms. I might add that there were many cold fingers pierced by the wires used to fasten the flowers to the stems.

The results of all that activity were most gratifying. Believe it or not, that was one of the most beautiful shows we ever had. By actual count 3707 blooms were entered. But, we want to emphasize the fact that it took the cooperation of all the good people of Thomasville and vicinity to make the show so successful.

This experience proves that many camellia shows scheduled in public spirited and cooperative communities like Thomasville do not have to be cancelled because of adverse weather conditions.

THE SOCIETY THE CAMELLIA'S GUARANTEE FOR THE FUTURE

LUCIEN C. ATHERTON, San Diego, California

Future interest in the camellia will be dependent upon the continuing growth of the hobby through camellia organizations. The rise and decline of interest in camellias in the past has been due to a lack of group sponsorship. Camellia culture was considered a pastime of the wealthy, and a select handful of individuals caused the interest to follow their personal likes and dislikes. The development of camellia societies broke down this economic barrier and made the camellia available to all garden enthusiasts. With demand, the supply increased until the price range was within the reach of all. Camellias are now considered a standard stock item by practically all nurserymen.

There may be many reasons why an individual becomes interested in the camellia. A camellia society is created from a basic interest in the camellia, but its continued existence depends upon the people who constitute its membership. The societies have developed a reputation for friendliness and generosity, and are probably the most democratic of all floral or garden hobbyist organizations. Some members have thousands of plants, while others have few, if any. Their rosters represent all walks of life and every economic level.

Here the professional and the amateur become one and the same, each dependent upon the other. The membership illustrates the versatility and adaptability of the camellia. The society serves as a media for exchange of information and materials. We are a progressive group, constantly searching for the new and unknown, with an increased interest in scientific research. This research is now recognized as a major project in many of our educational institutions.

The material value is secondary to the spiritual value for no one can truly work with and enjoy camellias without being in close contact with his Creator. It provides for personal pleasure and relaxation and permits an inborn egotism to find harmless expression. Nothing will deflate an overdeveloped ego as quickly as the camellia. We do not seek valuable prizes for our efforts. A simple competitive or recognition ribbon serves as an ample reward for any labor and effort. Few floral organizations offer a more generous supply of ribbons and inexpensive prizes than does the camellia society.

The societies encourage community beautification programs. A community possess-

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ing actual floral and garden groups is usually proud of the beauty of its homes and general landscaping, especially with camellias serving as basic landscape subjects.

Our civic interest is further illustrated by public plantings and shows. The vast majority of public plantings throughout the land have been initiated by societies. The camellia, once proved to be an ideal specimen for landscaping, is then used by other agencies, both public and private. These plantings serve as test gardens and offer an outlet for duplicates and surplus stock. Probably our greatest civic contribution is through our camellia shows. This is one activity that every camellia society should sponsor. A small informal exhibition will have the same values as the large ornate show. This cooperative project enables us to "show off" our finest blooms in a beautiful setting. No other activity brings so many members together in work and play, resulting in the most beautiful of all floral presentations. Here we display not only our best flowers, but also our finer human qualities. Here we have our greatest opportunity to welcome and obtain new members. What organization does not need new blood? But new blood is of no benefit unless it is permitted to circulate, so again the value of our shows is demonstrated.

An expanding membership with delegated responsibilities will prevent the occurrence of the only real danger to the future of any organization, the growth of a group known as a "clique." This small, self-centered group usually has an innocent and well-meaning beginning. They are the workers, and once the routine is learned it is easier to carry on than to indoctrinate the new members. They soon become the indispensables. Every society must rely on the experienced and willing, but surely there are opportunities for all who wish to have an active part in the affairs of an organization.

In a camellia society, as is the case in most groups, the individual will receive benefits in relationship to his contributions. One will derive certain benefits regardless of how energetic or lazy he may be. The varied interests of the member create a composite which characterizes a "Camellian." The special interests of a society's membership will include "the big ones," "little ones," soils, propagation, landscaping, floral arrangements, corsages, hybridization, species, forms, colors, foliage and many others.

We need, not only more members, but we also need more societies. Through these organizations a bright future is insured for the camellia, and we humans will be better able to live with each other, and to experience some of the finer values of life as planned by our Creator.

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IN MEMORIAM

Lucille Kinnebrew Smith

When Lucille Kinnebrew Smith, McRae, Georgia, passed away unexpectedly on January 6, 1957, at Rochester, Minnesota, after battling courageously through a serious illness, the American Camellia Society, the State of Georgia, and the Flower World in general, lost a most beloved friend and supporter.

Camellias were one of her great loves, and she shared this interest with her husband. Together, Lucille and Thomas Jefferson Smith were Life and Charter Members of the American Camellia Society, and a husband and wife team of Accredited Camellia Show Judges who gave freely and graciously of their time and experience whenever called upon by officials of local camellia shows.

By reason of her boundless vitality, she found time to participate in the activities of other organizations on a state as well as a local level. She was Immediate Past President of the Garden Clubs of Georgia, Inc., and under her efficient and loving guidance this organization took great strides and acceded to heights never before attained.

She was a member of the American Daffodil Society, the Georgia Daffodil Society, the American Rose Society and a member of the Executive Board of the Georgia Rose Society, and an Accredited Judge of the National Council of State Garden Clubs. On the local level she was Past President of the Lyonia Garden Club of McRae; Past President of the Parents and Teachers Association, and a Past Chairman of the General Committee that built and furnished the McRae Civic Memorial Center. For over twenty years Mrs. Smith was Organist and Director of the McRae Methodist Church Choir.

Her stability and sound judgment, her ability to view in an unbiased manner problems presented to her, her willingness to assist friends and club members, either within a small radius or on the all-encompassing state level, her beauty of soul, her effervescent personality, her love for her fellow men, and her deep and abiding spiritual self will never fade from the minds of those who loved her—and to know Lucille Smith was to love her.

Atlanta, Georgia, April 1, 1957

Elizabeth Payne

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Mrs. William Green Lee

Members of the American Camellia Society, especially those who enjoyed her gracious hospitality during the course of the Annual Meeting in Macon last month, will be shocked to learn of the passing of Mrs. William Green Lee, wife of Dr. William G. Lee, Charter Member and Patron of the Society. Mrs. Lee died in a Macon Hospital on March 20, 1957, after an illness of only a few hours' duration.

Mrs. Lee, the former Anna Weaver, was a life-long resident of Macon. She shared with her husband a great love for camellias and, like him, was an Accredited Judge of the American Camellia Society. She was a graduate of Wesleyan College and took an active part in alumnae activities. She had served as Chairman of the Women's Division of the Mercer-Wesleyan campaign, a member of the Board of Managers of the Wesleyan Alumnae Association, and Chairman of the Association's endowed scholarship for leadership. She was a Past President of the Shirley Hill Garden Club, a member of the Nathaniel Macon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Macon Chapter of the American Association of University Women, the Macon History Club, and other organizations.

To Dr. Lee and other members of the family go the heartfelt sympathy and condolences of members of the American Camellia Society.

Paul King Rand

1888-1956

Dr. Paul King Rand, eminent physician, recipient of the Oxson-Choppin Award for distinguished service in public health activities in Louisiana; Past President of the Louisiana State Medical Society; and Chief of Staff, Mid-State Polio Center, died at his home in Alexandria on August 7, 1956.

Dr. Rand was born in Atlanta, Texas. A graduate of the Medical School of Tulane University, he served as an instructor in the Department of Pathology at the University of Wisconsin and on the staff of the Tulane Base Hospital Unit in France in World War I. Following the war he made his home in Alexandria.

Dr. Rand was prominent in horticultural activities. He was a charter member of the American Camellia Society and represented his state on the Directorate from 1945 to 1948. He was Past President of the Central Louisiana Camellia Society and of the Louisiana State Camellia Society.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Blythe White Rand, three sons, Dr. Paul King Rand, Jr., Horace, and Paul, and one daughter, Mrs. Whitfield Jack.

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