AMERICAN CAMELLIA
Quarterly

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Courtesy Camellias in America Revised Edition, by H. Harold Hume

CAMELLIA SASANQUA • CLEOPATRA

American Camellia Quarterly, Volume 12 - Number 4, October 1957

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Of deep significance to the Camellia World is the terse announcement by the Longwood Foundation, of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, that approximately sixty thousand dollars has been set aside for an investigation of Camellia nomenclature. We are all interested in knowing the correct name of the varieties and species which we grow in our gardens. Under the International Rules this is normally the first validly printed name. As some camellias carry names which have been established for hundreds of years in China or Japan, and as more or less five thousand varietal names have come into common use in the Western World during the last 200 years, sorting out and verifying this information is a tremendous job. During the 1800s, Chandler, Abbe Berlese and Verschaffelt contributed much to Nomenclature. During the present century there have been many workers in this field, amongst whom Dr. H. Harold Hume and Mr. William E. Woodroof are outstanding. Now we are to have a scientifically controlled and well-financed effort, thanks to the interest of this nationally-known Foundation.

When this work is completed, the compilation will be used as the basis for an International Camellia Registration Bureau to be established in this country.

During the hot summer months, our Intersociety Relations Committee has continued to compile a list of Societies or Clubs (including Garden Clubs sponsoring a Camellia Show), which, for the first time, gives us a clear picture of Amateur Camellia Effort throughout the nation. We hope to bring all such organizations into contact with one another and to have our Society serve as a central Clearing House for ideas which may be mutually beneficial. The newly completed list will be included in this year's Yearbook—if your Society or Club is not listed, please advise the Secretary promptly.

If you have not already done so, please make reservations for the Annual Meeting in New Orleans, starting January 30. Headquarters will be at the Roosevelt Hotel, but if you prefer accommodations elsewhere, the Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans, 106 Royal Street, New Orleans, La., will be glad to help you. My preliminary survey indicates that this will be the largest Camellia Meeting ever held any place in the world.

9-6-57 Ralph S. Peer

ALL ROADS LEAD TO NEW ORLEANS

ZACHARY WOHL, M.D., New Orleans, Louisiana[1]

With the approach of winter, our thoughts are again turning to camellias. How will the new seedling flower buds that we have nursed through the warm weather turn out? What should be done next year that hasn't been done this year and vice versa? The answer to the last, as well as many more queries will be developed during the Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans between January 30 and February 2, 1958. The experts on the know-how, the what, when and why camellias will arrive by plane, train, and car eager to tell

[1]President of the Host Club, The Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans

all. The welcome mat for all American Camellia Society members and their friends will be out in New Orleans.

The convention activities will be as follows:

Thursday, January 30, 1958

10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.—Registration, Lobby of the Roosevelt Hotel.

Registration fee of $20 entitles each registrant to one ticket for each event listed.

1:00 P.M.—Busses leave Roosevelt Hotel for the racetrack.

1:30 P.M.—Afternoon at the Races—A feature race will be run for the A.C.S. purse.

5:00 P.M.—Busses leave racetrack for return to the Roosevelt Hotel.

5:30 to 6:30 P.M.—Get together at the Roosevelt Hotel.

8:30 P.M.—Forum at the Roosevelt Hotel.

Friday, January 31, 1958

9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.—Registration, Lobby of the Roosevelt Hotel.

10:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.—Bus sightseeing trip in and about New Orleans.

12:45 P.M.—Lunch—site to be determined.

2:30 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.—Mississippi River trip on Steamer "President."

A chance to see the busy, romantic Port of New Orleans while you rest and relax in comfort. Over one hundred thrilling, interesting, and unforgettable sights explained by lecturer while you travel the smooth Mississippi.

Night—Open for visitors to enjoy New Orleans as they wish.

Saturday, February 1, 1958

10:00 A.M.—Walking tour of the Vieux Carre—a visit to old New Orleans' French Quarter—see the antique shops, old homes, some of great historical interest, patio gardens, Pirates Alley, old cathedrals, famed Jackson Square, in short, the original New Orleans.

4:00 P.M.—Visit to camellia show.

7:00 P.M.—Cocktail Party, Roosevelt Hotel.

8:00 P.M.—Banquet and Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society, Roosevelt Hotel.

Many surprises are in store for those attending this convention. To let one cat out of the basket, several plants of the new seedling, Irene Rester, donated by Rester Nurseries of Bogalusa, Louisiana, will be given away at the banquet. So you can well see it will pay you to come to New Orleans this Winter.

Reservations have been coming in rapidly. In order to assure your having a roof over your head, act now. Write for your reservations directly to the Roosevelt Hotel or to Mr. Ernest A. Judice, Chairman of the Housing Committee, 2112 N. Claiborne Avenue, New Orleans 16, Louisiana.

In addition to the headquarters hotel, the following hotels are within walking distance of convention headquarters: the St. Charles, the Monteleone, the New Orleans, and the Jung Hotels. For those wishing to stay at motels, the following are within the city limits just a short distance from the Roosevelt:

Capri Motel, 2410 Tulane Avenue

Pan-American Motel, 3433 Tulane Avenue

The DeVille, 2800 Tulane Avenue

London Lodge Motel, 9301 Airline Highway

Town House Motor Hotel, 9419 Airline Highway.

The managers of these hotels and motels may be contacted directly for reservations.

It is recommended, and we strongly urge that hotel and motel reservations be made as soon as possible to avoid disappointment, for simultaneous with our own

convention others will be held and, of course, at this time the tourist season will be in full swing.

For those who wish to register in advance, you may do so by sending your check to Dr. Zachary Wohl, 12 LaSalle Place, New Orleans 18, Louisiana.

New Orleans, the beautiful and justly famed Crescent City, awaits your long anticipated arrival and graciously offers to its visitors the many and varied attractions that enhance this Paris of the Americas.

ALL-AMERICA (?) CAMELLIA FOR 1958

RALPH S. PEER, Los Angeles, California

For reasons still difficult to understand, the *reticulata* bybrid Buddha (*C. pitardii* X *reticulata, var.* Early Peach Bloom) is being advertised as the "1958 All-America Selection." By implication, at least, and in accordance with the plans originally announced by the organization of nurserymen known as All-America Camellia Selections, Inc., this camellia is supposed to have been tested throughout the camellia belt and found to be outstanding wherever camellias are grown. The initial propaganda, which will doubtless be reprinted by many horticultural magazines and in newspapers, indicates that Buddha "thrives out of doors in all frost free sections of the United States." This must be characterized as an "exaggeration." It would have been better to inform the public that it will grow well where Captain Rawes has proved satisfactory—and not elsewhere.

In greenhouses or in areas where *reticulatas* have been generally successful, Buddha will prove to be an exceptionally good item. The phlox pink blossoms are similar in form to but usually considered larger than Captain Rawes. The plants develop into an upright, attractive small tree, growing quite vigorously and producing a multitude of flowers. Unlike most reticulatas, new plants will begin to bear seeds after they are from three to five years old.

If reticulatas have been successful for you then certainly you will want to add Buddha to your collections; do not, however, get the impression from the designation "All-America" that Buddha will give any better results than other reticulatas in most sections of this country.

DID THE "GLASS SLIPPER" REALLY FIT?[1]

All of us remember vividly the story of Cinderella and the Glass Slipper which, because she had the only foot in town it would fit, eventually resulted in her rising from a scullery maid to attainment of her highest goal—capture of Prince Charming. Now comes another great beauty, which has also captured the highest possible prize: "Cinderella", the All-America Camellia Selection for 1956.

They say that one swallow does not make a summer and neither should one year's experience make (or break) a camellia, but, on the strength of the first year's performance of "Cinderella" many of the amateurs, and some of the professionals, too, are beginning to wonder whether the selections got off on the wrong foot. Particularly is this true in the case of camellia enthusiasts in the Deep South where in the six Southern States the writer visited in January-February, the experience with this celebrated mutation of "Tricolor Siebold" and close relative of "Fred Sander," has been almost uniformly unsatisfactory. Many blooms were seen which were flat, undersized and without any fimbriation whatsoever—in fact, they were wholly unrecognizable. Actually, only two at-all-typical blooms were seen in a four week's

Footnote 1 — Reprinted from the April, 1957, *Camellia Bulletin,* the official publication of the Northern California Camellia Society.

tour. Furthermore, it is reliably reported that, in at least one instance, reversions of these grafted plants have been as high as 60%!

It is, of course, extremely unfortunate that the All-America Selections Committee made the decision to market as their first award winner a camellia that was not a new seedling but a sport which, in the case of its near-relative ("Fred Sander") at least, is a highly questionable variety for broad dissemination among the general public. Actually, the writer does not recall seeing a single plant of "Fred Sander" in bloom in the South nor a flower of it in any of the several camellia shows attended. Consequently, one wonders on what basis this decision was reached.

Insofar as the policy of making such awards to mutations is concerned, we are also reliably informed that this will be discontinued beginning with the 1960 award. This, we feel, is a very wise and constructive step; however, much prestige and good will probably will have been lost meanwhile by reason of the tricky nature of most sports. It would seem that, if no worthwhile seedlings were available, a selection might be withheld for a given year, thus clearly demonstrating the Committee's rigid adherence to principle. We understand that this commendable policy has been followed by the All-America Rose Selection people, who do not necessarily make an award every year.

This is not intended to in any way question the good faith of the Committee and certainly we are completely sympathetic with the nurserymen, many of whom have been heard to express the identical criticism set forth here, and who would give a great deal to undo the damage done to their hard-earned good reputations. Furthermore, we would caution those who have been disappointed with the performance of "Cinderella" not to be too hasty in their judgment, for it sometimes takes two years for a "migrated" camellia to adapt itself to its new environment. On the Pacific Coast, we saw a number of satisfactory blooms at the shows at San Jose, Sacramento and Walnut Creek, as well as at the Southern California Camellia Society's meeting in San Marino on March 12th. So, it is possible the "Glass Slipper" may fit yet, although it is certainly pinching a bit right now. In any event, let us be completely fair and exercise that degree of patience which is often so rewarding.

CAMELLIAS FOR THE QUEEN

FRANK M. LYNCH, Birmingham, Alabama

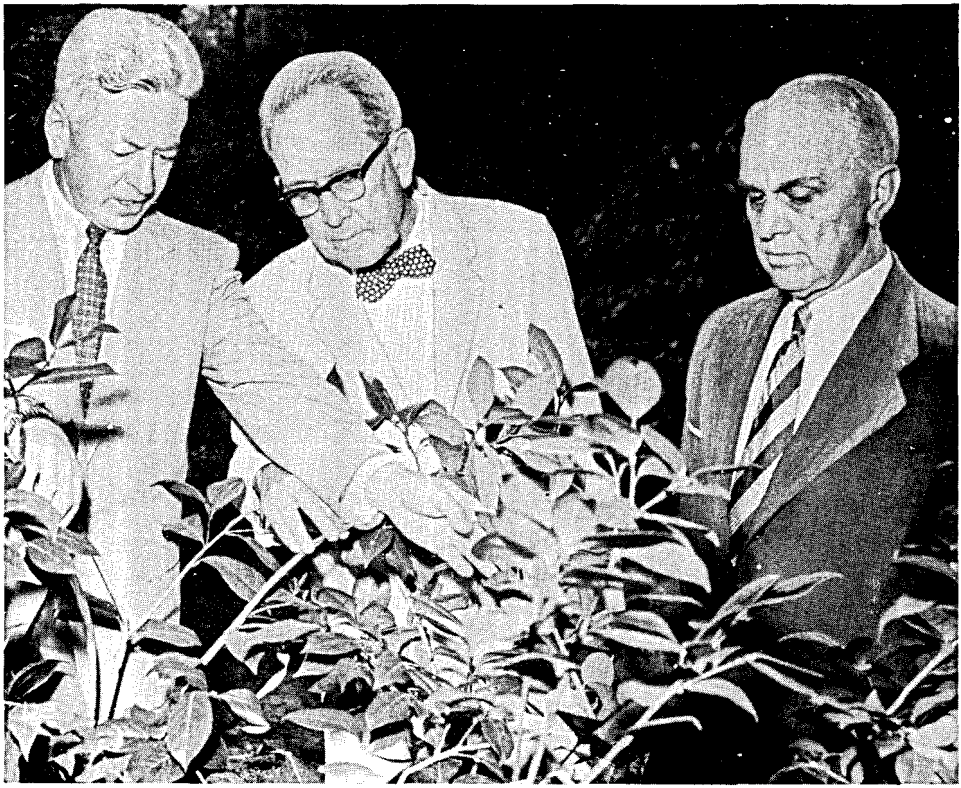
Six choice camellia plants are being readied for a trans-Atlantic journey as ambassadors of good will from the Men's Camellia Society of Birmingham (Alabama) to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II of England.

The Gift Committee, Mr. Frank M. Lynch, Chairman, Dr. Lee W. Turlington and Mr. M. Thomas Brooks, will set the plants in large redwood tubs and ship them by air early in November. The plants are heavily budded and should produce beautiful blooms.

The idea of the gift came to members of the Society last January when the Festival of Arts honored Great Britain. At that time six lovely blooms were sent to the Queen as a gesture of friendship. In a letter, the thanks of the Queen were expressed, as well as her willingness to accept the plants.

Ordinarily a shipment of this kind would be handicapped by the need for compliance with plant quarantine regulations imposed by the Agricultural Departments of this country and England. In this country the plants must be inspected and certified to be free of certain insects and diseases. Following arrival at a British port, they would have to be fumigated. However, letters are flying back and forth between diplomatic officials of both countries, and it is believed that the fumigation requirement will be waived.

The varieties to be sent to the Queen are Tomorrow, Mrs. D. W. Davis, Elizabeth Le Bey, and Betty Sheffield Pink.



CAMELLIAS FOR QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Mr. M. Thomas Brooks, Dr. Lee F. Turlington and Mr. Frank M. Lynch examine camellia plants to be shipped to the Queen.

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING EARLY
DO IT THE EASY WAY

Save time and worry by giving that relative, friend or library a membership in THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY.

What greater return for a $5 investment could be found? Entree into the finest group of people in the world—camellia hobbyists—4 issues of the Quarterly, and a handsomely bound volume of some 300 pages chuck full of camellia lore—all for $5. On second thought, make it $8—$5 for a 1958 membership and $3 for a copy of the 1957 Yearbook.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT DE LUXE

One membership in the Society and one copy of Dr. H. Harold Hume's *Camellias In America.* This book with 568 pages of text, 65 full-color plates, 107 black and white illustrations and 62 drawings, is an A B C of the Camellia—botany, culture, diseases, history, insects, literature, propagation, relatives, species, varieties—all phases of the subject are discussed by an authority. The price of Dr. Hume's book is $25.50.

Send check or money order, payable to the American Camellia Society, to

THE SECRETARY

Box 2398, University Station Gainesville, Florida

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER IN THE CAMELLIA GARDEN

SAM McK. MIXSON, Gainesville, Florida

As a rule there are a number of activities which could keep the camellia hobbyist busy during the late fall and early winter months. Some of these things are discussed in the following paragraphs. It is likely that each grower has his own ideas about the subjects discussed, but I will talk about things that have helped to make my own planting a pleasing and delightful one.

Camellia seeds—Camellia seeds should have been collected by this time, and should be planted without delay. The seeds may be planted in several ways—in a glass jar, cans or pots, cutting box, or in the ground.

A wide-mouth glass jar, with a capacity of one gallon, is satisfactory for germinating a comparatively few seeds. I place a layer of damp peat moss or sphagnum moss in the bottom to a depth of about 1½ inches. A layer of seeds, spaced about one inch apart, is placed on top of the moss and covered with another layer of moss. This procedure is continued until all the seeds are planted, or until the jar is filled. The new roots of seed planted near the sides of the jar may be seen without disturbing the contents of the jar. When the roots of several seeds are about three inches long, the sprouted seeds should be removed and planted either in the ground or in a container.

The amount of moisture in the moss is an important factor. If it is too wet, the seeds will rot. For this reason, perhaps sphagnum moss is the best medium. The moss should be dampened before use and then tightly squeezed to expel surplus water.

If for some reason there is a need for keeping track of a few seeds taken from a certain bush, a container—5-quart oil can or large pot—may be used. The container is filled with a planting medium of some kind and the seeds planted about 1½ inches deep and one inch apart. The soil should be kept moist—but not wet—until the seedlings are large enough to be transplanted. The same result, maintaining the identity of the seeds, could be achieved by planting the seeds in marked positions in a cutting box.

Recommendations for planting seed in a cutting box or in the open ground are about the same, although the amount of care and attention will be less when a cutting box is used. Before planting in the open, the ground should be spaded to a depth of 6 or 8 inches and all trash removed. The seeds should be planted about 1½ inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the rows. The ground should be kept moist and free from weeds. The seedlings may be transplanted after they have developed several vigorous leaves.

There is some difference of opinion about the desirability of pruning the tap root at transplanting time. I have tried both methods without noting any difference in the subsequent growth.

Debudding—If the bushes have not been debudded (surplus flower buds removed) the treatment should be given without delay. Actually, debudding should be done early in the summer and just as soon as flower buds can be distinguished from growth buds. It is my practice to leave only one terminal bud on a twig. Flower production is somewhat of a drain on the vitality of a plant, and for this reason unthrifty plants, or rather young plants, should not be allowed to carry too many flower buds.

The need for debudding, other than in the case of a sickly or young plant, is a matter of opinion. Some growers debud severely for the purpose of forcing plant vigor into the formation of larger blooms for show competition purposes. Others grow camellias for the charm and profusion of blooms and do not debud because they prefer their bushes to be full of flowers.

Spraying—Plants should be examined for the presence of red spider and scale insects that were not killed during the routine spraying earlier in the year. Red spiders can become very troublesome during the dry fall months.

The presence of spider mites is indicated by the appearance of the leaves—the midribs assume a brownish tinge, and at a later date the color of the leaves turns from green to gray. Mites extract plant juices, and a heavy infestation can impair the thrift of a plant. Control may be effected by spraying with malathion or one of the spray mixtures recommended by the operator of your seed store. Sulfur is a good control for red spiders; however, it should be used with caution for reasons described later.

Scale insects are generally found on the leaves, the undersides especially. Tea scale is one of the worst pests we have, and probably the most difficult to control. The scales may be identified by a white cottony covering on the leaves. Scale insects may be kept under control by repeated thorough spraying with oil emulsions, malathion or isotox, or other recommended material.

Now for some cautions about sprays and spraying. If you do not cover all parts of the plant, especially the undersides of the leaves, thoroughly and under strong pressure, you may as well leave the sprayer in the shed.

Do not use oil emulsion (Volck, etc.) in the late fall, for a sudden cold snap immediately following the treatment is likely to injure the plants severely. Incidentally, there are two types of Volck obtainable. Most entomologists recommend the type known as "Florida Volck" for control of scale insects. (This is a California product, so we are not trying to boost the business of Florida manufacturers.)

Do not mix sulfur with oil. The materials are not compatible, and, if used together, may injure the plant. Do not use sulfur within a period of two weeks before or after an application of oil emulsion.

Fertilizer—Fertilizer is another item that deserves consideration in the fall months. (It is assumed, of course, that the recommended fertilizer schedule of early spring and early summer was followed.) For a number of years I used a grade called a Fall Conditioner—high in phosphoric acid and potash, with little or no nitrogen—with the thought that an additional application of these materials would be helpful in hardening the plants and intensifying the colors in the flowers. After testing that mixture for several years, I discontinued its use and substituted a 4-8-8 fertilizer. It is my thought that this mixture, applied during the middle of November, causes the plants to produce better blooms, and, in addition, store up plant food to give the new growth a boost in the spring. It should be borne in mind, however, that here in Florida we do not have the low winter temperatures common to other states, so we may be able to use a little more nitrogen in the late fall than would be advisable in colder areas. However, a number of growers who reside in those areas have told me they apply a little nitrogen during the fall months.

Replacements—The fall months are a good time to think about new varieties to be added by grafting or purchase. The collection should be studied for the purpose of picking out the drones, or unsatisfactory varieties, to be marked for stock plants. Thought should be given to the new varieties to be added to the collection, as well as a source for scions.

If plants are to be obtained through purchase, the holes in which they are to be set should be dug and refilled with a suitable planting soil during the late fall or early winter months. There is nothing worse than to return home, after a hard day shopping in a distant nursery, and have to start digging holes for all the plants you just had to have, or the ones you persuaded your wife *she* had to have.

It's all work and no play in a camellia garden, but, gosh, it's such interesting, stimulating, and healthy work!

FLOWER ARRANGING AND THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY ARRANGEMENT CONTEST

MRS. ROSE GISH, Riverside, California

Flower arranging is a creative art, and one that can be practiced and enjoyed by the average person. When Nature is combined with art by the hands of a talented arranger, one of the highest forms of beauty is accomplished, and is much to be appreciated.

Many "schools" of Flower Arranging have sprung up throughout the country. Consequently, the over-all results have brought forth and revived an amazing interest. However, there is a great diversity of rules and methods, although there has been a tremendous effort to bring them together.

We have attempted to make the rules as well as classifications for the 1957-58 Arrangement Contest as simple as possible in order that they may be understood by flower arrangers in all groups.

The Theme of the Contest is:

"CAMELLIAS IN CONTEMPORARY MOODS."

It seems most fitting to have each arrangement a composition if the individual wishes to create her arrangement in such a manner. In other words, the rules allow accessories in all classes, but require them in none.

Since this is a Camellia Arrangement Contest, each arrangement must be designed with camellia flowers. (This statement may seem to be ridiculous to some readers, but the number of arrangements offered for entry in this specialized contest without a single camellia bloom in sight is surprising.) Failure of contestants to comply with this and other rules governing the contest could disqualify a lovely arrangement. I have seen this happen on several occasions.

The request that entry cards, blue ribbons and other extraneous material be omitted from photograhps is based solely on the fact that inclusion of such items detracts from what would otherwise be a pleasing appearance. Sometimes the best arrangement in a local show will win as many as four or five ribbons. The presence of these ribbons in a photograph is distracting to the judges.

Local awards won by an entry, with one exception, have no bearing on the final decision of the Judges. The exception referred to is the rule for the Contest which specifies that all entries must have been awarded a blue ribbon at a local show which was held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society.

The awards listed in the announcement of the Arrangement Contest published in the July Quarterly and in this issue will be given to the finalists in the Contest.

A cordial invitation to participate in the Arrangement Contest is extended to officials of all Camellia Societies and Garden Clubs which hold camellia shows. The requirements are simple ones—the show must be held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society, and all rules governing the Contest must be observed. These rules, as well as the Theme and Classes, are presented in the following paragraphs.

RULES

1. The competitive period shall be from November 1, 1957, to April 15, 1958.
2. The contest shall be open to exhibitors in camellia shows held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society.
3. Classes named and interpretations shall be adaptations in spirit of the theme, accenting a camellia or camellias.

4. Color harmonies will be left to Schedule Chairmen of local shows.
5. Backgrounds shall be plain (no fabric design shall be used).
6. Exhibitors shall be limited to one entry in each class.
7. Foliage and flowers other than camellias may be used in the arrangement composition.
8. Photographs of entries of Blue Ribbon winners shall be sent to the Chairman of the Arrangement Contest. These photographs shall be 5 by 7 inches, or larger, in size, printed on black and white glossy paper, and clear cut in design. All photographs sent to the Chairman shall become the property of the American Camellia Society.
9. A description of the contestant's entry, including class, design, materials and container, together with schedule of the show at which the ribbon was won, shall accompany each photograph. This description, together with the name and address of the contestant, shall be typed on a separate piece of paper, and not on the back of the photograph. Do not use paper clips or pins in connection with photographs.
10. Photographs and descriptive matter must be sent before April 30, 1958, to the Chairman of the Contest, Mrs. Rose Gish, 1845 Pennsylvania Avenue, Riverside, California.
11. Ribbons won at local shows or other extraneous material, such as entry cards, are not part of an arrangement and should not be shown in a photograph. However, inclusion of these articles will not disqualify an entry.

THEME — CAMELLIAS IN CONTEMPORARY MOODS

Class I—Camellias featuring Wood or Rocks.
Class II—Bottle Arrangement.
Class III—Arrangement of Camellias featuring Candle or Candles.
Class IV—Camellia Compote Arrangement.
Class V—Arrangement of Camellias with the Oriential Influence:
Section a. Low Container.
Section b. Tall Container.

AWARDS

Most Outstanding Arrangement in Contest—Six silver goblets to be retained by the winner.
Second Best in Contest—A silver tray to be retained by winner.
First in each Class—American Camellia Society membership for one year.
Second in each Class—Current *American Camellia Yearbook.*
Third in each Class—Current *American Camellia Yearbook.*

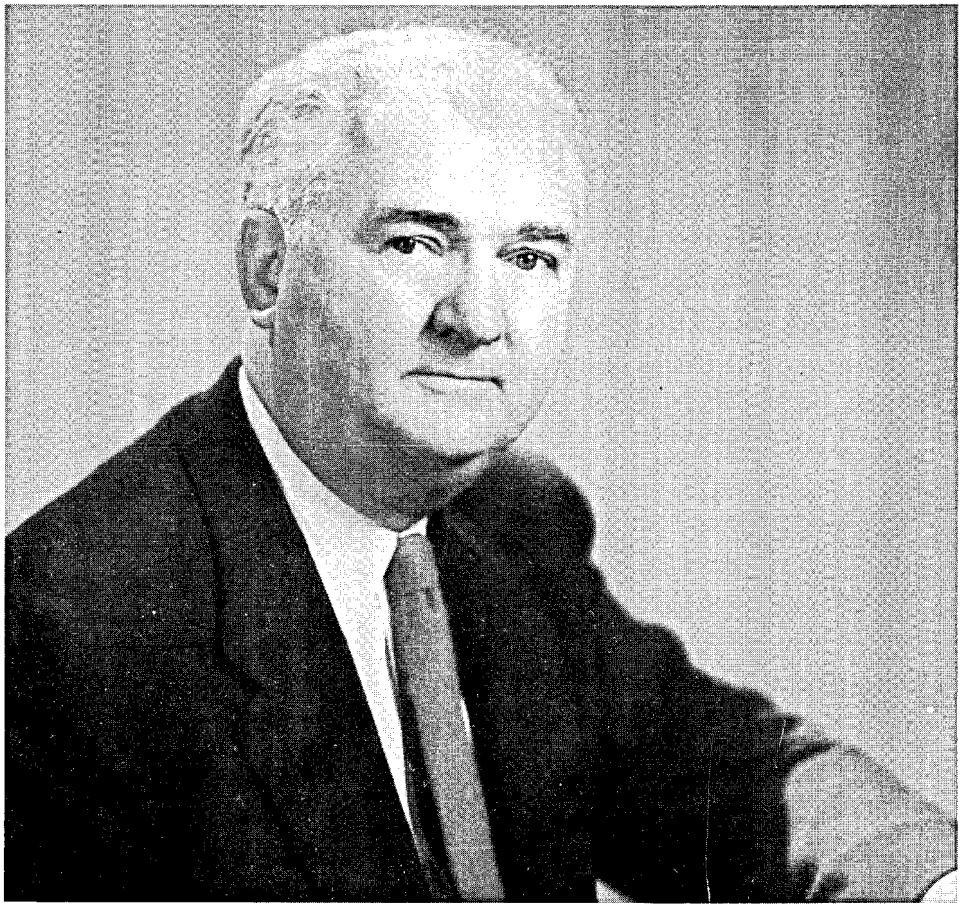
CORRECTIONS

The Editor made three inexcusable errors—two of commission and one of omission—in the July Quarterly.

1. Dr. J. R. McKinney, Texarkana, Arkansas, and not Dr. Chester E. Kitchens, is State Director for that State.

2. Dr. Zachary Wohl, rather than Mr. Ernest A. Judice, is President of the Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans, the hosts for the Annual Meeting January 30-February 2, 1958.

3. The Theme of the 1957-58 Arrangement Contest is "Camellias in Contemporary Moods."



MASTER SALESMAN

Mr. W. Clarence Buckley, Jackson, Mississippi, "signed up" his 105th new member of the American Camellia Society during the latter part of August. In addition, Mr. Buckley sent in 21 renewals.

CONVENTION TIME IN NEW ORLEANS

CHARLES J. ARTHUS, New Orleans, Louisiana

New Orleans, "America's Most Interesting City, Home of the Mardi Gras, Crescent City, and Gateway to Latin America" are just some of the adjectives that are aptly applied to this colorful and carefree Metropolis. This article is written to give members of the American Camellia Society a word picture of some of the things you may expect to see and enjoy should you find you have an idle moment to spare when you attend your American Camellia Society convention in 1958.

A modern city, the old French Quarter and the Garden District combine to give you a charm that is rarely found elsewhere. January is an especially festive time, for then Carnival balls and parades are almost a nightly event. These beautiful and lavish

balls are a prologue to Mardi Gras, or Fat Tuesday. It takes an entire year to plan and make the gorgeous costumes and floats. One is immediately swept up in the exciting and sometimes feverish expectation of this event. Visitors from all parts of the globe crowd the streets and every where there is an air of friendliness and good cheer.

Needless to say, a trip to New Orleans would not be complete without a visit to our famous French Quarter, the Vieux Carre. Beautiful old buildings adorned with lacy iron-work balconies and quiet patios reflect the charm of their Creole owners of the past. Many patios feature camellias along with orchids and other tropical plants. Our mild winters promise many other blooming flowers. The Cabildo, Jackson Square and the St. Louis Cathedral certainly should be included in your list of places to visit. Praline "Mammys" are still on the "banquettes" selling their sugary cakes. For those so inclined the Vieux Carre night life is in full swing at this time of year. The ladies will especially like the art exhibits and the antique shops, the gentlemen will probably prefer the historic buildings, and the entire family will want to sample the cuisine offered by world famous French restaurants.

A ride up St. Charles Avenue will take you to some of the fine old historic homes of the Garden District. Some of these gardens are open to visitors and you will see magnolias, sweet olives, night blooming jasmine and other old favorites that scent the air in summer, and, of course, our favorite, camellias. The New Orleans Garden Society, located in this section, is one of the largest and oldest garden clubs in this State. Their Garden Center is always open to visitors.

Continuing along this Avenue you will see both Tulane and Loyola Universities. Directly across from these fine old schools is the entrance to Audubon Park. The Zoo in Audubon Park is one of the best. Hundreds of animals and birds of other lands are housed in its many buildings. It is the home of the only parent Whooping Cranes in captivity and the birth this year of their two little ones has created world-wide interest.

We are proud of our beautiful City Park located in the downtown section. Swans lazily swimming on its many lagoons, thousands of trees, hibiscus, red-bud, roses and azaleas truly make this one of the beauty spots of our town. This is the largest Municipal Park in the United States and, aside from other plantings, features the Montreuil Camellia Garden named for Marcel Montreuil, one of the founders of the Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans.

New Orleans is an ever-changing old-new city with young ideas. The old network of canals has been replaced by modern roadways, over-passes and under-passes. A new bridge over the mighty Mississippi River is a dream and hope come true and will become a reality in early 1958. This bridge will put the city's main business district but a few minutes from the center of the booming West Bank area. The structure will rise 350 feet above the river and will dominate the city's skyline. The Pontchartrain Causeway which opened last year stretches 24 miles across Lake Pontchartrain and is the world's longest bridge.

A real indication of our modern standard of living is the increasing number of new homes being built. No matter which direction your fancy takes you, you will see new subdivisions and shopping centers. A ride along the lake front is certainly worth while. Many large palatial homes can be seen contrasted by the shrimpers casting nets on the sea-wall. Camellias invariably are included in landscaping of homes and public buildings alike. Although the larger camellia gardens are located in the adjoining parishes, our small city gardens offer many new and outstanding varieties. We expect these specimen blooms to be on display at our show, along with numerous artistic arrangements.

New Orleans is a busy town but with all its hustle and hurry it is also a friendly, carefree town. I'm sure that all of our citizens will cooperate to make your visit a happy one. All of these factors and many more contribute to make New Orleans the best place in the world in which to hold a convention. The Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans is grateful that our town has been chosen by the American Camellia Society for its convention January 30-February 2. Wonderful plans have been made for you by this club for your entertainment and pleasure. The welcome mat is out.

MOLE TREATMENT[1]

W. A. PRICE, Lexington, Kentucky

Ground moles do not feed to any great extent upon vegetable matter but eat earthworms, grubs, and other insects that inhabit the soil. They might be considered beneficial were it not for their habit of burrowing in the garden and lawn.

Moles are active both in the daytime and at night. It has been observed that they can be seen making their burrows most often between the hours of 10 and 11 in the morning and 1 and 3 in the afternoon. They make extensive burrows also after heavy rains.

Moles in lawns or garden plots can be trapped or "speared." To "spear" moles visit the lawn or nearby garden at the times when moles are actively raising dirt in making their runways. With a spade or shovel and a long meat fork, stealthily approach the runway, from the rear, taking a step only when the mole is pushing up the soil. To be sure the mole is there, wait until it starts moving the soil, before making a thrust. Then, if in loose soil, make a quick jab with the spade or shovel into the ground behind the mole and flip it on top of the ground, where it can be killed with the back of the shovel. If the mole is working in sod, thrust the spade or shovel into the ground behind the mole, to block the retreat, and then spear the animal with the fork. If you miss on the first thrust, continue jabbing, especially near the spade, until the mole is caught.

The traps generally considered best for moles are the scissors-jaw or choker-loop traps. These traps usually bear tags giving the proper method of setting them. Follow these directions exactly because the success from their use depends on the details of careful setting.

A repellent substance applied as a barrier on all sides of the area to be protected is fairly effective in keeping moles out of the lawn or garden. Use creosote, naphthalene, lysol, or any other substance having a strong odor. These materials are most effective when applied in the spring. Make a solution of the repellent material and apply it with a sprinkler around the outside edge of the area to be protected. For quick penetration, pour the material in a shallow trench made with a hoe. Several barriers, at intervals of 6 to 8 feet around the plot will increase the effectiveness of the treatment. Creosote and many other repellents will kill grass and other plants, so don't use such treatment where it will do harm.

The use of some insecticides such as dieldrin, DDT, chlordane, aldrin or lead arsenate, may be beneficial in some locations. These chemicals, when applied in sufficient quantity, destroy insects and earthworms, which constitute the principal food of the mole. The removal of the food may cause the moles to seek other areas in which to live. Dieldrin is an effective soil insecticide and it can be easily applied in the granular form. It should be used at the rate of 30 pounds of 10 per cent material per acre.

[1]A contribution from the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

WHAT DO THE JUDGES LIKE?

R. TAYLOR ABBOT, Mobile, Alabama

Camellias receive perhaps no other recognition of merit, as far as flower quality is concerned, that compares with the cumulative selection of varieties represented by the Judges' awards of Outstanding Bloom in Show in various accredited camellia shows throughout the country. These shows are held in camellia growing areas throughout the country and flowers come from plants grown in different environments and under different climatic conditions. Competition and nature both contribute to the survival of the fittest. Consequently, it seemed that a tabulation of show-winning varieties over the past five years might prove interesting.

It was apparent at the outset that some newer varieties which possess outstanding qualities would be penalized by a tabulation of this sort due to their very recent introduction and present limited distribution, or perhaps to the fact that blooms of varieties like those comprising the Daikagura family open too early in the season for entry in the majority of the shows. It was apparent that flower merit often has no correlation with the value of a variety as a landscape shrub. In any case, here are the results of the tabulation.

It was found that during the five-year period ending with the 1956-57 shows, 345 American Camellia Society Outstanding Bloom in Show awards were made. Where separate awards were given for flowers grown in the open, flowers grown under glass, flowers entered by professionals, and flowers entered by amateurs, each winner was listed.

The 345 awards were made to 98 different varieties, of which 44 received only one award. The 54 varieties which received two or more awards were further classified according to the total number of awards won.

The first group I have called the Top Ten. The Outstanding Bloom in Show awards received by this group for each year of the five year period are as follows:

	TOTAL	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Ville de Nantes	32	7	8	2	5	10
Donckelarii	18	4	2	1	8	3
R. L. Wheeler	18	5	3	2	2	6
Mathotiana Supreme	18	2	—	1	7	8
Tomorrow	13	—	—	—	3	10
Mathotiana	11	5	3	1	—	2
Charlotte Bradford	9	—	3	4	1	1
Gigantea	9	2	4	—	2	1
Thelma Dale	9	3	3	1	1	1
Lady Kay	8	—	—	—	3	5

Several striking features in the above tabulation are apparent. First, is the dominance of the group by the Donckelarii family. It is significant that for four of the five years either Ville de Nantes or Donckelarii has led the pack (tied with Tomorrow

in 1956-57). Other prominent families are the two representatives of the Mathotiana clan, and two offspring of Mrs. Baldwin Wood (Thelma Dale and Charlotte Bradford). Another interesting fact is that eight of the ten varieties made good showings practically every year.

Fifteen varieties were awarded from four to seven certificates during the period. Listed in order, they are:

Adolphe Audusson Var. 7
Jessie Katz 7
Elegans 6
C. M. Wilson 6
Joshua E. Youtz 6
Rosea Superba 6
Simeon 6
White Empress 6
Blood of China 5
Elizabeth Le Bey 5
Emmett Pfingstl 5
Flame 5
Mollie Moore Davis 5
Dr. Tinsley 4
Mrs. D. W. Davis 4

There were 15 three-time winners:

Adolphe Audusson
Eugene Lize
Fred Sander
Glen 40
Haku-rakuten
Iwane
K. Sawada
Lindsay Neill
Lotus
Magnoliaeflora
Mrs. Baldwin Wood
Mrs. Freeman Weiss
Nagasaki
Woodville Red
Wildwood

Finally, there were 14 varieties receiving two Best-Flower-in-Show awards:

Big Beauty
Daikagura
Dr. John D. Bell
Duchess of Southerland
Edwin H. Folk
Emily Wilson
Emmett Barnes
Finlandia Var.
Flame Var.
Fred Sander Var.
General George Patton
High Hat
R. L. Wheeler Var.
Ruth Royer

Do these 54 varieties constitute the best varieties of camellias, in approximate order as listed? Certainly such a conclusion is not warranted. With new varieties constantly being introduced, and older ones falling from popularity, who can say which are the best? Certain varieties are obviously on the way "up," and some of them, in all probability, will replace older varieties in popularity. One could list Tomorrow, Mathotiana Supreme, Lady Kay, Simeon, Dr. Tinsley, Mrs. D. W. Davis, Emily Wilson, Wildwood, and a good many others in that category. But for the camellia enthusiasts who do not wish to buy varieties until they have withstood the test of public trial and competition—and the camellia shows are as close to public trials as anything we have—then a list such as the foregoing should be a valuable guide.

SOME COMMENTS ON THE CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE MARY PAGE SEIBELS TROPHY, WITH ESPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE REAL MEANING OF THE TERMS, "AMATEUR" AND "GROWN IN THE OPEN"

MARVIN M. MANN, St. Matthews, South Carolina

In bringing to the attention of camellia growers and exhibitors the renewal offer by Mr. Calder W. Seibels of the Mary Page Seibels Trophy, as chairman of the committee entrusted with the making of this award, I deem it appropriate to lay before the membership and competitors for this award certain observations on the several conditions governing the making of the award. While these observations are immediately directed to the selection of the award in question, I am persuaded that several of these observations might well be given serious consideration by exhibitors generally and also by all judges charged with the duty of making important decisions in their respective assignments of service.

It is with the sincere hope that any ambiguity lingering in the minds of exhibitors as to the construction and interpretation of any of these conditions discussed may be dispelled and that the interests of the amateur grower of blooms grown in the open will be further awakened and encouraged and be made to extend over the State, regardless of geography, climate, soil conditions or number of plants a grower may own.

Bearing in mind that the definitely expressed purpose of Mr. Seibels in offering this award is to encourage an active and widespread interest on the part of amateurs and to bring to their attention the better practices in growing first-class camellias in the open in every section of the State, a broken-down study of the several conditions governing this award will best serve to clarify their respective meanings in the minds of all growers and exhibitors of blooms grown in the open. These conditions, insofar as they will bear an explanatory analysis, will be noticed in such detail as their importance or possible ambiguity, and sometimes loose or good natured application, may require.

First, the procedure as fixed by Mr. Seibels in arriving at an award is somewhat out of rote with the procedure followed in making kindred awards. The committee is chosen entirely from the officers and directors of the Society, each officer and each director, as well as each past president is ex officio a member of the committee.

Second, it is entirely fitting that the winner must be a member of the South Carolina Camellia Society. Otherwise, the entire machinery and total effort of the Society to encourage and aid in the production of flowers grown in the open might be expended in furthering the interests and efforts of those who reap all benefits but contribute nothing to the Society. It is the earnest purpose of Mr. Seibels that not only the interests of the current membership may be stimulated to excel in the growing of camellias in the open but that growers not now members of this Society may be encouraged also to join, thereby receiving the authoritative literature of the Society, being permitted to participate in all its educational and cultural programs and to lend to the Society the fine influence of their presence and membership in the Society, and extending its great work into every garden where camellia lovers live.

Mr. Seibels believes that membership in the Society will stimulate a more active interest in all phases of camellia culture, and certainly, he feels that participation in its many phases of social contact will add much to the real joy of living, scarcely otherwise to be had in any other organization.

In real fact, it can be asserted with certainty that membership in the Society, accompanied by attendance upon its several meetings, listening to the discussions of capable panels, and engaging in the discussion, both at meetings and with other members in social contact, introduces the new member into a new and inviting style of living. It gives one an interest not otherwise to be acquired and creates within one a new ambition and widens one's vista into new ways to understand the real meaning of friendship and the real way to love and enjoy flowers. Those not members of the Society cannot realize what a fine side of life they are missing. That is why men like Mr. Seibels, whose one controlling desire is to help make others happy, lays such emphasis upon joining the Society and learning with little effort, how to grow camellias with success and incalculable benefits.

Third, the winning bloom must have been grown in South Carolina. We must keep in mind that the award is to encourage those within the confines of our State lines to engage in the *growing* of camellias, and not merely in the owning of them. The idea of mere showmanship has no place in the purpose of this award. That is why the award is predicated entirely upon the effort, the genius and the interest of the grower in camellias. To allow otherwise would defeat the main purpose of the award. Hence, this committee does not look with favor on any practice or rule that would permit an exhibitor to allow some one else, either a nurseryman, or an individual, to do all the propagating, either developing on its own root, or by grafting, and bring the plant into a bloom-producing stage, then allow a purchaser to come along just when the plant is ready to bloom, buy it, take it into his possession, cut the flower and take it to the show and exhibit it as his own, grown within the State and, perhaps win over many exhibitors who have been *bona fide* South Carolina growers. Viewed from any angle, technical or imaginary, to allow such a miscarriage of justice would be to nullify the plain meaning of the requirement that the bloom be grown in South Carolina.

This does not mean, of course, that the entire life of the plant must have been lived in South Carolina. It is recognized as a common practice that plants are purchased from sources out of this State and, once domiciled a sufficient length of time to qualify them as culturally domesticated, become South Carolina plants. But this length of time must be construed within the rule of reason. This committee will consider that in order to establish a compliance with this requirement a plant must have been within this State for at least nine months. This will allow time for the purchase out of the State in the planting season of a given year and for the development and opening of buds grown on the plant within the State in time for the shows of the season following acquisition. Possession of a plant for any length of time too brief to meet with this requirement will disqualify a bloom for competition for this award.

Fourth, the winning bloom must be grown by an amateur. That the term "amateur" along with the term "grown in the open," should require elucidation as to their meaning seems incredible, but, according to "rumors in the air" of some reported present day practices, there is need for a clear and firm reiteration as to their respective meanings.

An amateur camellia grower, as considered in well informed and ethical circles, is one who merely grows camellias and who in no degree or manner whatsoever, deals in or handles camellias for a monetary consideration. He is in no respect a dealer but always a grower and nothing more. In camellia exhibition practices, there is no such thing as a *quasi* camellia grower. The terms, for show purposes, simply do not mix, or tolerate a hybrid dealer. He is either an amateur or a professional. The least infringement upon the rule automatically places a seller in the professional category and he may not lawfully compete as an amateur. To put it in a different way, it is not the volume of business done as a seller but the character of the transaction that marks the median line.[1]

Fifth, the winning bloom must be grown in the open. We adopt almost verbatim the language of the recent rule promulgated by the rules committee of the American Camellia Society. The slight variations introduced by us do not in any respect modify the rule stated but are slightly expanded in verbiage in a few instances to emphasize the meaning of the rule.

> As regards flowers grown in the open, this term means exactly what the words indicate—flowers from plants that are grown with no artificial protection whatsoever. Flowers from plants that have been given any artificial type of protection whatsoever other than that furnished by an unheated slat house, or its equivalent, which would hinder the free circulation of the air around the plant or its flowers, shall be considered as flowers grown under glass.
>
> Furthermore, flowers taken from container-grown plants that have been moved into a protected area, porch, cellar, garage, house or structure, or any other protecting kind of device or enclosure or given any form of artificial protection other than an unheated slat house, or its equivalent, shall be considered as flowers grown under glass even though the period of such protection did not extend more than one night, or its equivalent, in point of time. Finally, flowers taken from plants grown in the open or in containers that were given artificial heat in any manner or form for any length of time shall fall within the same category.

In view of the fundamental purpose of the Society to promote the educational aspects of camellia growing, and the expressed purpose of Mr. Seibels in offering this trophy to promote and encourage the widespread propagation of camellias in the open by amateurs, it is the purpose of this committee to cooperate fully in furthering the educational feature of this trophy. In furtherance of this purpose, the committee will hereafter amend the entire procedure by adding a post-award feature of the tenor below set forth.

After the award is made, the committee will seek from the winner detailed information as to the winning variety, the age of the plant from which the winning

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[1]The definition of an amateur as adopted by the American Camellia Society follows:

In exhibitions conducted by this Society an amateur is one who does not engage in the sale of plants or flowers for any part of his livelihood, and/or who does not accept pay as a gardener, garden consultant or landscape architect, or charge admission to his garden for personal gain."—ED.

flower was taken, from whom, or how, and where acquired, whether within or without this State, the domicile of the winner, giving County and locality in County, the altitide of domicile above sea level, type of growing area, type of soil, location of plant with reference to amount of sunlight and shade, and relation to air currents, whether from North, South, East or West, the age of the plant when winning bloom was cut, length of time plant has been in possession of winner, whether plant was grown in the open within the meaning of the definition of "plants grown in the open," above given in detail, method of fertilization and kind of fertilizer used, method of spraying, whether given artificial watering during dry spells, and whether the winner is an amateur grower within the meaning of the definition given. This information will be spread on the records of the Society, and will be available to all members of the Society, and will be published in the Society Bulletin.

The information obtained, the committee believes, will be very valuable to growers of in-the-open plants the entire State over. In other words, it will be a lesson in the culture of plants in the open to all growers of like standing. Especially will it be helpful to growers in areas still within the experimental world where advice derived out of the hard school of experience will be needed.

SO YOU WANT TO EXHIBIT CAMELLIAS

MRS. PAUL A. MENARD, Slidell, Louisiana

These words of encouragement are written mainly for the many camellia lovers who hesitate to start a camellia garden for show purposes. As one beginner expressed himself to me, "I love and admire camellias. I would like to exhibit flowers, but there are so many older varieties, and new ones coming along all the time, that it seems hopeless to me even to begin to learn the names of them all. I don't think I could keep up with the other camellia fans." This attitude seems to be typical of nearly every beginner, but they soon learn that by constant association with their plants and viewing the blooms at the flower shows, they are surprised at the ease with which they learn their names and associate the names with the varieties.

Others state that they don't have the space to go in for a complete collection of varieties, or the time and energy to care for a large planting.

To begin with, it is not necessary to have a large collection to enjoy the flowers and to do well at camellia shows. Many times I have seen an exhibitor walk into a show room with one bloom and walk away with the prize for the Outstanding Bloom in the Show.

There are so many varieties of camellias that are so nearly alike as to be distinguishable only to experts. Therefore, when there is room for only a few plants, it would be preferable to select varieties with care. Visit the different nurseries in your vicinity at blooming time as well as the various gardens where camellias are grown. Most growers are delighted to show off their gardens when they are in full bloom. I, for one, delight in sharing them with friends as well as strangers who might care to stop by. Carefully note the ones that are thriving and look happy in your area. Make notes of their names and again look for these particular ones at

various shows to see how they compare with blooms of other varieties for texture, color, size and the ability to keep in fresh condition.

A few carefully selected, healthy plants (don't buy bargain plants) can yield enough show flowers to win many blue ribbons. Also remember that it takes only one good bloom to win top honors in the show.

Many of the older, popular varieties are still winning these honors. It is a challenge to an exhibitor to grow a fine flower of a well-known variety a little better than any one else, and is a good example of his ability as a horticulturist. It gives me more pleasure to win a blue ribbon in a class of some rare variety.

It is rather foolish to waste space and time on varieties that have to struggle along in your vicinity, and never look happy, when there are so many tried and true varieties that can be chosen for your garden. It seems to me that the newer varieties have flooded the market so fast that it would be well for a beginner to sit back a while and observe the performance of these newcomers in his area and see which become as popular as the older ones. He should watch them at the shows, take note of them and later, when they are proven worth while, purchase only varieties that are more appealing and distinctly different from the ones he now has.

In this way a beautiful collection can be gradually acquired which he will be proud to own and which will give many years of pleasure as they grow into fine trees in his garden.

Be sure to buy only as many plants as you can easily care for. There is no enjoyment in a camellia garden if it becomes a hard chore. I would prefer twenty good healthy plants, well-groomed, to 500 sickly, neglected ones.

One way to learn more about growing good plants is to read everything you can about them. Another is to join a camellia club in your vicinity where you will have an opportunity to hear good speakers talk on all phases of camellia care and culture, and discuss your problems and compare notes with other members of the club. They will gladly help you choose good varieties, tell you where to purchase them, and let you profit by their mistakes.

A valuable book for any camellia grower to own is *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature,* published by the Southern California Camellia Society, Pasadena, California. This book contains instructions on the culture of camellias as well as the names, synonyms and descriptions of each variety.

As a final word of advice, your job does not end with the proper planting of your camellias. Whether you plan to exhibit your blooms or not, give a lot of attention to grooming the plants. Keep them healthy and a joy to behold by spraying, feeding, pruning and watering. Also, disbud for finer, larger flowers. You will enjoy your hobby more if you are proud of the plants and will find that they will win blue ribbons at the shows largely in proportion to the care given them. So take the plunge, start with a few good plants and see what fun you have been missing all these years.

NOTICE OF ELECTION—ATLANTIC COAST TERRITORY

An election for the Directorate will be held in the Atlantic Coast Territory in the Fall of 1957. (The States which comprise this Territory are Georgia, Maryland, including the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.) The positions involved will be *one* State Director from each State and two Directors-at-Large for the entire Territory.

On or about September 30, the Secretary will mail individual notices of election and requests for names of *nominees* to each member in the Atlantic Coast Territory. These notices and requests will be in the form of double postal cards. On the return portion of the cards will appear this form:

I hereby submit the following nominees:
For State Director .....
(Nominate ONE)
For Directors-at-Large .....
Nominate TWO) .....

All the member has to do is to write in the name of *one* nominee of his choice for State Director from his own State, and the names of *two* nominees of his own choice for Directors-at-Large from his Territory, and drop the card in a mail box.

The By-laws provide that the names of incumbent Directors (Directors who hold office at the time the election is held) shall appear in the notices of election. Publication of names of incumbent Directors leaves many members with the belief that they are obligated to renominate incumbents. This is not the case at all. Members may, within the prescribed limitations, *nominate* any member they may desire.

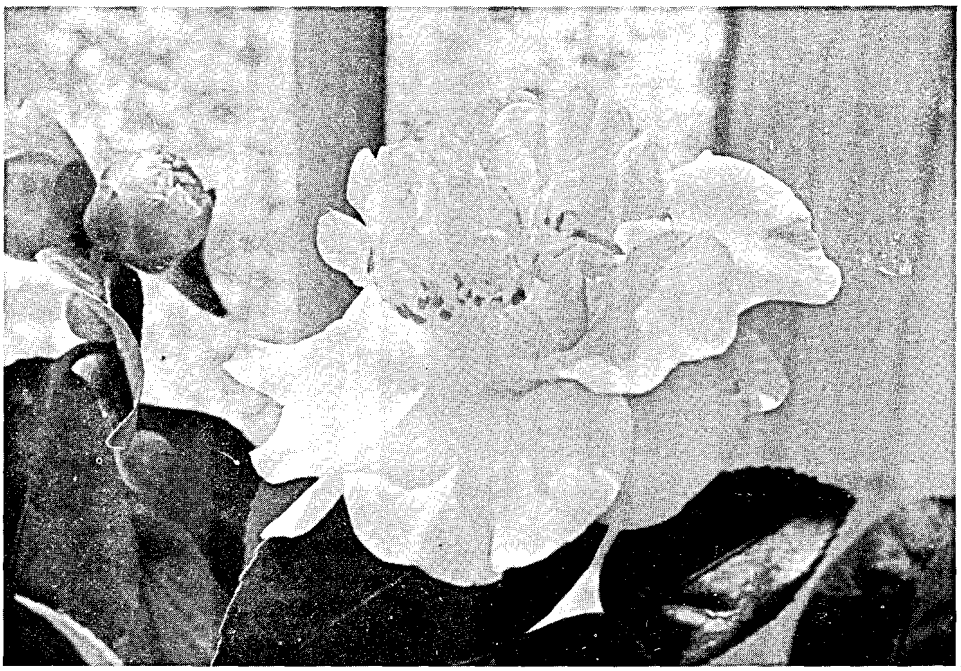
The By-laws also provide that "The name of the person receiving the highest number of *nominating* votes shall be included in the final ballot, together with such additional names as the Nominating Committee shall select. The Nominating Committee shall obtain the written consent of all nominees before their names are placed on the final ballots."

Members shall return their nominating ballots to the Secretary within 30 days of receipt. The Secretary will then tabulate the nominating ballots and send a copy of the list to each member of the Nominating Comittee. The latter, after due consultation with one another, shall prepare a slate of candidates as prescribed by the By-laws, and instruct the Secretary to place the names of such candidates on the final ballots which shall be mailed to each member in the Territory in which the election will be held.

The final ballots will also be in the form of double postal cards. In the section of the ballot provided for State Directors, the names of *two* candidates may appear in print—the candidate nominated by the members certainly, and, in all probability, the candidate selected by the Nominating Committee. In the section provided for Directors-at-Large, four names may appear in print—the names of the two candidates nominated by the members certainly, and, in all probability, two candidates selected by the nominating Committee. In addition, blank lines—one for the State Director and two for Directors-at-Large—will be provided for the names of write-in candidates.

Voters must bear in mind the fact that they are privileged to vote for only ONE State Director and for TWO Directors-at-Large.

Members who are elected to the Directorate in this election will take office at the Annual Meeting to be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, January 30-February 2, 1958.



CAMELLIA JAPONICA SERENADE

A new seedling of Finlandia developed by Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Johnson, Beaverton, Oregon. The originators state that the flowers are highly fragrant.

EARLY BLOOMS

Members from various parts of the country have reported the following early blooms:

Alba Plena

August 19, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bell, Cairo, Georgia.

Arejishi

July 3, C. Allen Favrot, Covington, Louisiana.
July 27, Charles D. Gouchie, Shreveport, Louisiana.
July 29, Charles D. Gouchie, Shreveport, Louisiana.
August 3, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome A. Giles, Beaumont, Texas.
August 6, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Quattlebaum, North Charleston, South Carolina.
August 17, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Morgan, Beaumont, Texas.
August 26, Sam McK. Mixson, Gainesville, Florida.

Arejishi Var.

August 2, J. A. Rubenstein, Long Beach, Mississippi.

Daikagura

August 8, C. A. Davis, Natchez, Mississippi.
August 9, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Comstock, Beaumont, Texas.

Flowerwood

June 29, Captain J. H. Brooks, Jackson, Mississippi.

Frank Gibson

August 26, Arthur C. Brown, Gainesville, Florida.

Helen K

August 22, Sam McK. Mixson, Gainesville, Florida

Imperator

August 30, Mrs. Sam P. Harn, Gainesville, Florida.

Lila Rosa

August 20, Mrs. Sam P. Harn, Gainesville, Florida.

September Morn

July 23, Captain J. H. Brooks, Jackson, Mississippi.

July 24, Dick Lashley, Greenville, South Carolina (2-year graft).

July 25, C. Allen Favrot, New Orleans, Louisiana (2 blossoms).

August 11, A. J. Martin, North Charleston, South Carolina.

August 12, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Comstock, Beaumont, Texas.

August 18, Mrs. Sam P. Harn, Gainesville, Florida.

August 18, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome A. Giles, Beaumont, Texas.

Mr. David Feathers reported blooms on three of his hybrid camellia plants during the week of August. 29.

IN MEMORIAM

Elizabeth Gregory Hill, Seabreeze Farm, Lynnhaven, Virginia, died on July 6, 1957. Services were held in her old home.

Miss Hill was an ardent horticulturist and an inspiration to all lovers of flowers. She founded the Princess Anne Garden Club on February 6, 1932, and served as President of that Society until she resigned in 1955. In appreciation of her long and faithful service, club members immediately elected her as Honorary President.

Only a short time before her passing (March, 1957), she accompanied her sister, Miss Evelyn Collins Hill, to New York and assisted in preparing an exhibit of camellias, azaleas and other blooms. That exhibit, incidentally, was awarded a Gold Medal Certificate.

Miss Hill was a Charter Member, and strong supporter of the American Camellia Society. One of the pleasant memories of Miss Hill was the Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1952, when members of the Society visited Seabreeze Farm as guests of the Princess Anne Garden Club.

The sympathy and condolence of the members of the American Camellia Society go to Miss Evelyn Collins Hill for her great loss.

ACROSS THE SECRETARY'S DESK

Members will be greatly pleased to learn that Mr. Sigmund J. Katz, Director-at-Large, Gulf Coast Territory, is slowly but surely recuperating from a very serious operation. In a postal card, dated September 13, Mrs. Katz stated that according to his physicians, Mr. Katz is making great progress towards recovery. The operation was performed in Houston, Texas, and Mr. and Mrs. Katz will remain in that city for the present.

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Elsewhere in this issue we have corrected several errors in the July Quarterly, for which we alone are responsible. Unquestionably, there will be some errors in the roster published in the 1957 Yearbook. If such is the case, we may pass the blame on to others.

In that roster names of Charter Members will be indicated by the letter "C." This is a little gesture of appreciation towards those early supporters of the Society

that should have been made long ago. At first glance the task of identifying Charter Members appeared to be a simple one—just copy the roster published in the 1946 Yearbook. We soon learned that that could not be done. Some members had changed their address, some had departed this vale of tears, and some did not become members until after that roster had been published. It was necessary, therefore, to check each of the 6200—plus membership cards. These cards constitute a complete record of members from the date the first check was received to date—name and address, date the membership checks were received, additional Yearbooks purchased, and gifts of memberships to friends. If a member does not renew for several years his card is removed from the file. Where it is filed, no one knows.

It may be possible that, in spite of painstaking efforts towards accuracy, we missed the names of some bona fide Charter Members. If we have, we are sorry. If such cases are called to our attention, we will make a further check of that member's card.

A Charter Member is defined in the By-laws as one who joined the Society in 1945 or 1946. Some membership cards show that certain members joined the Society early in 1947, and at the same time purchased copies of the 1946 Yearbook. These members may sincerely believe that they are Charter Members. That of course is not the case.

This year the roster in the Yearbook will contain separate listings of local camellia societies, showing the names and addresses of the organizations and the presidents or secretaries. That, ladies and gentlemen, was a task, as a stack of correspondence a foot high between Aubrey C. Harris, Chairman of the Intersociety Relations Committee, interested individuals and this office will testify. So, if there are errors of commission or omission in that list, blame either (1) your State Director for not furnishing Mr. Harris with information requested by him; (2) some officer (past or present) who did not reply to Mr. Harris' communication; or (3) the fact that some local societies do not hold elections until the first meeting in the Fall, and, of course, were not able to furnish the correct names and addresses of newly elected officers before the roster went to press. As our contribution to this particular listing, we went through the membership cards and listed local societies who had taken out memberships.

The roster will also contain a separate listing of nurserymen-members. We will assume responsibility for errors made in connection with the names and addresses of nurserymen who replied to Mr. Hoyt W. Lee's letter addressed to several thousand nurserymen. The blame for errors in connection with nurserymen who, being members of the Society in good standing, did not think it was necessary to send in the information requested by Mr. Lee, must be assumed by those particular nurserymen. To get the names of those members, it was necessary to check all of the 6200—plus membership cards and list the names of members whose cards indicated they are nurserymen, or whom we happened to know are nurserymen. During that labor of love we made every effort to pick out the nurserymen, but we are not infallible.

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The decision to publish each of the three lists in the roster popped up at different times. So, it was necessary to check the old faithful membership cards—all 6200 plus of them—three times. We like to play solitaire, but - - -

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Mrs. Julian Schwartz, Sumter, South Carolina, is one member who has learned the facts of life as they pertain to delinquent members. The bill for dues, which was sent out last Spring to members who had not paid dues for 1957, carried this warning:

"Your membership has expired. This will be the last Quarterly you will receive until you renew your membership."

When returning her bill—and check—the other day, Mrs. Schwartz added these words to the end of that warning:

"And you meant it too!" Let that be a warning to other delinquents.

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Elsewhere in this Quarterly, mention is made of the fact that strong pressure is being brought to bear on international plant quarantine regulations to waive certain regulations for the purpose of expediting a shipment of camellia plants from Alabama to London. Oh well, a cat may not look at a King, or Queen, but destructive insects sure can ride across the country on untreated plants—even those destined for the Palace greenhouses.

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Speaking of plant diseases, my old friend B. P. Livingston, Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry for the State of Alabama, tells me that repeated and intensive (I hope) inspections of camellias in Montgomery for camellia flower blight have been negative. This report, apparently, lays the rumor abroad several years ago that that destructive disease was present in Montgomery.

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Mr. C. S. Shoolroy, State Director from Beaumont, Texas, and Mrs. Shoolroy toured Europe this summer. Mr. Shoolroy looked for something new or spectacular in camellias. He had to return to Beaumont to find it—a good flower, in June, on a White Empress graft made by Mr. W. M. Calloway, March 1, 1957.

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A tale of woe, quoted, after deletion of a number of descriptive adjectives, from a letter from a member of the Directorate: "I bought a power sprayer which was delivered Saturday afternoon. Sunday morning I filled it with gas and oil, tried it out, and it worked O.K. I filled the tank with oil emulsion, pushed the machine out into the garden and, standing in front of it, started the motor. I overlooked the fact that the thing was pointed down hill, and that vibration of the motor would cause it to start rolling. It rolled all right, scraped a lot of skin off my legs, knocked me down, turned over, and dumped ten gallons of oil spray in my face. There I lay with the machine running smoothly and purring like a kitten while sitting on my chest, and my mind full of the darndest thoughts of how I was going to get out from under. But since most of my life has been devoted to trying to get out from under one thing or another, all I could do was lay there and laugh."

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Mr. A. W. Jessep, Armadale, Victoria, Australia, has announced his retirement as Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. During his tenure as Director, the Botanic Gardens has developed one of the best collections of camellias—some of the plants are tree-size—in Australia or New Zealand. The Gardens are an outstanding show place for the genus. Mr. Jessep is happy—he will have more time to devote to camellias!

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Members of the Society who will have occasion to drive along the Gulf Coast en route to the Annual Meeting at New Orleans, January 30-February 2, 1958, should stop off at Clarke's Gardens near Mobile and say hello to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clarke, owners. The extensive gardens, an age-old bayou converted into a place of beauty, is located on Perch Creek about 12 miles south of Mobile. Such a visit would serve two purposes—provide the visitors with a period of relaxation, and enable them to thank the Clarkes for their support of the Society in the form of continuous advertisements in the Quarterly.

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We will not stop with the Clarkes. Members who go to New Orleans will pass within speaking distance of a number of other consistent advertisers—Abbots Nursery,

Mobile, and McIlhenny Nursery and Jungle Gardens, Avery Island, Louisiana. When they return home they can show their appreciation by patronizing other consistent advertisers—The Texas Greenhouse Company, Fort Worth, Texas; Hodges Badge Company, Boston, Massachusetts, dealers in show ribbons and badges; Woolfolk Chemical Company, Fort Valley, Georgia, handlers of Security Brand insecticides and fungicides; Reliance Fertilizer Company, Savannah, Georgia, and Anderson Guano Company (Hawkins Brand Fertilizers), Timmonsville, South Carolina. The revenue from the consistent quarter-by-quarter advertisements placed by these firms has gone a long way toward paying for the cost of the Quarterlies you have been receiving.

Patronize your advertisers and show appreciation for their support.

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We welcome the most recent, and certainly the youngest, Life Member—Ralph Iverson Peer II, age 13, a student at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. (Vacation address, 8159 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.) We have strong evidence to support the statement that funds for this membership came out of Ralph's own pocket, or piggy bank.

It occurs to us that Ralph is a good "figgerer." He should be enjoying camellias and the American Camellia Society for at least 60 years longer. At the Annual Member rate during that period, the tab would be $300. Think of the camellia plants he will be able to purchase with that difference of $200!

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Membership in the Society as of September 15 is 6330, exclusive of Patrons and Life Members. A total of 1335 new members have been enrolled since January 1. Perhaps a sufficient number of last minute renewers will pay their dues in time to boost the Annual Membership to 6500 by the end of the year.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY LEADERSHIP

RALPH S. PEER, Los Angeles, California

We approach the new Camellia Season with a membership approaching seven thousand. Our financial position is strong, Camellia interest is growing throughout the world and the future prospects of this organization are indeed bright.

At the last meeting of our Board in February, it was decided that we are now large enough and that we have a sufficient well-developed organization to take a greater interest in the welfare and development of regional and local Camellia Societies, Clubs and Garden Clubs especially interested in camellias throughout the nations. The Intersociety Relations Committee was organized with Mr. Aubrey C. Harris as Chairman. This Committee is now functioning and will present its first Report at the Fall Meeting of the Board to be held in Point Clear, Alabama, November 23.

Believe it or not—there was no list of Societies and Clubs available. A few such organizations had become Members of the American Camellia Society. It has, however, taken the entire summer to assemble a fairly accurate list. This list will be printed in the 1957 Yearbook and will be the first authentic information on the subject which, so far as we know, has ever been printed. This list will contain the names of:

1. Societies organized on a state-wide basis.
2. Local Camellia Societies.
3. Local Camellia Clubs.
4. Garden Clubs especially interested in camellias or conducting an Annual Camellia Show.

As we have located these organizations, we have asked them to become members

A blue ribbon winner—the exhibit of the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley at the National Capital Garden Show, Washington, D. C., March 7-13, 1957.

of our Society, and we now have over one hundred local groups as members. It is, however, not necessary to apply for membership to be listed in the Directory which will be a part of the forthcoming Yearbook.

Ever since this Society came into existence, we have endeavored in many ways to assist local groups but this is the first time our effort has been organized. We are sponsoring Camellia Shows throughout the country. Upon application we supply a Show Kit for use by Show Chairmen. We created and keep up to date a list of Accredited Judges. We have organized the Camellia Arrangement Contest on a National Basis and our Secretary in Gainesville, Florida, is constantly answering inquiries relating to these various subjects.

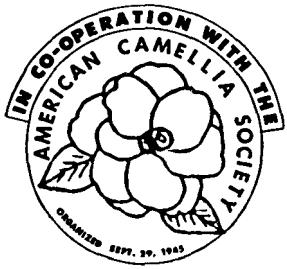
We now plan to increase this assistance and will be glad to have suggestions as to how we may help to develop the existing local organizations. If you have any ideas on this subject please send them to:

Mr. Aubrey C. Harris, 420 Milam Street, Shreveport, Louisiana or to our Secretary, Mr. Arthur C. Brown.

We also propose to offer assistance to local groups desiring to organize a Society or Club. Persons interested in initiating a local Society or Club should at once get in touch with Mr. Harris.

The point must be emphasized that we provide no form of supervision and that we have no actual relationship with any local organization unless they choose to join as a member. Societies or Clubs who assume membership receive the Yearbook and four copies of the Quarterly—issued during the calendar year during which their membership is valid—just like any other member. We do not provide a special classification for Societies or Clubs.

NEWS ABOUT LOCAL CAMELLIA SOCIETIES



The American Camellia Society has stocked a number of mats (see illustration above) for the use of officials of local societies whose shows will be held in cooperation with this Society. An impression of this seal should appear in a prominent place on local show schedules, preferably on the outside front cover, and in other announcements and publicity.

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Officials of cooperating shows, the schedules for which will be printed within the next month or so, should make immediate application for a mat to the Secretary, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida. Unless a special request for immediate dispatch is made, the mat will be included in the show kits which will be mailed in due time to show chairmen.

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The attention of show officials is directed to the Recommendations for Camellia Show Procedures which appear elsewhere in this Quarterly. The conditions which govern cooperative shows should be especially noted. At least three of the Judges shall be accredited by the American Camellia Society; in shows where the services of more than nine Judges will be required, the number of Accredited Judges shall be one-third of the total number officiating.

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Show officials should also scrutinize carefully the list of Accredited Judges printed in this Quarterly. It is announced with considerable regret that by reason of non-payment of dues, it has been necessary to delete the names of several members who have served as Judges for a number of years.

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Show officials should also read carefully the section devoted to the Certificates that will be furnished in the show kits and, when making application for their kits, specify the kind and number of each Certificate that will be needed.

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Show kits should be ordered as promptly as possible.

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By reason of the importance of the American Camellia Society definition of "flowers grown in the open" as printed in the Recommendations, that definition should be studied, and observed, by both officials and members of local camellia societies. It might be well to give that definition wide publicity in show schedules, local bulletins, and in the local press.

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As announced elsewhere in this issue, there will be printed in the 1957 Yearbook a list of local, state and regional societies, clubs, and garden clubs which hold annual camellia shows. This list was compiled by Mr. Aubrey C. Harris, Chairman of the

Intersociety Relations Committee, 420 Milam Street, Shreveport, Louisiana, after a voluminous, and at times fruitless, correspondence with State Chairmen and members of local groups. Membership in the American Camellia Society will be indicated by asterisks which will appear opposite the names of the various societies or clubs.

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Notice to members of the Australian and New Zealand Camellia Research Society who reside in America: Membership in that Society is valid during the calendar year—January through December. Members in this country who are delinquent for 1957, or who desire to join that Society, should send their checks in the sum of $2.40, payable to American Camellia Society, to the Secretary, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida. Dues in the Society abroad are $2.30 annually; the extra 10c is charged to cover handling costs. As the regular air mail postage on a letter to Australia is 25c, members may save a few cents by paying their dues through this office. Members receive the *Camellia Annual,* an interesting publication of the Australian and New Zealand Camellia Research Society together with copies of the News Letter.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STANDARD CAMELLIA SHOW PROCEDURES

CALDER W. SEIBELS, Columbia, South Carolina

It is not within the province of the American Camellia Society to promulgate and enforce rules and regulations governing show procedures. However, in the interest of uniformity and for the information of chairmen of the local societies which are coming into existence each year, it is believed desirable to recommend certain show procedures.

REQUIREMENTS FOR HOLDING SHOWS IN COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Show Chairmen who desire to hold shows in cooperation with the American Camellia Society shall make application to the Secretary, American Camellia Society, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida, as early as possible in the season. The Chairmen shall:

1. Agree to abide by the Society's Rules for Judging.
2. Select at least three Accredited Judges for the Horticultural Division. (Lists of Accredited Judges are published in the October and January issues of the Quarterly.) For shows where the services of more than nine Judges are required, the minimum number of Accredited Judges shall be not less than one-third of the total number of Judges officiating.
3. Publicize in show schedules and announcements the fact that the show will be held in cooperation with the Society. A matrix bearing an impression of the seal of the Society which may be used in show schedules will be furnished by the Secretary.
4. Furnish the Secretary, as promptly as possible, with a list of the Judges who will officiate, as well as a copy of the show schedule.
5. Make suitable arrangements to solicit members for the Society during the hours the show will be open to the public. (Sample Quarterlies and membership application forms will be furnished with the show kits. Sample Yearbooks should be obtained locally.)

SUGGESTIONS FOR SHOW OPERATIONS

1. The work of all committees would be greatly facilitated, and the tasks of placing and judging entries could be expedited if ample space is provided for all

show activities. Furthermore, ample space would make it possible for visitors to view the exhibits more or less at leisure and move through the exhibition hall without becoming involved in traffic jams.

2. Specimen blooms should be arranged according to variety in alphabetical order, and not by form classification. Containers should be uniform in style whenever possible.

3. Some varieties are represented by both solid colored flowers and variegated flowers. (Examples: Adolphe Audusson, Daikagura, Donckelarii, etc.) Placement Committees should segregate the two forms, and Judges should appropriate ribbons for each group when the flowers merit such recognition.

4. If tiered shelves are used for the display of numerous entries of one variety, the flowers should be arranged in blocks from the top downwards, rather than horizontally.

SUGGESTION FOR CAMELLIA SHOW ENTRY CARDS

Variety .....

Synonym .....
(If entered under another name)

Front—This side of the card should be face up *before* judging.

(Show name may appear here)

Exhibitor ..... No. .....

Section ..... Class ..... Date .....

Variety .....

Reverse—This side of the card should be face up *after* judging.

5. One entry card should be provided for each bloom exhibited. The size and form of the cards are left to the discretion of local show chairmen. However, the need for and desirability of uniformity is obvious. Some shows provide cards approximately 1¾ inches wide and 4 inches long, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The accepted name, and synonym if entered under another name, should appear on the front of the card, and the name and address of the exhibitor, section, class, date and variety should appear on the back or reverse side. If there is not sufficient room on the card for the address of the exhibitor, this information should be recorded by the Entrance Committee when the flowers are received. Entry cards should be made available to exhibitors several days before the show, together with requests that they be filled out before the flowers are offered for entry.

6. Entry cards may be printed in different colors to signify the several classes—white for flowers grown in the open, green for flowers grown under glass, blue for trays of three, and so forth.

7. Exhibitors of large numbers of blooms should be requested to secure entry cards in advance of the show. These should be filled out by exhibitors before the blooms are offered for entry.

8. A soft pencil or typewriter should be used to make out entry cards. Ink or indelible pencil will smear if water is spilled on the cards.

9. Adequate space, tables and personnel for receiving and processing entries should be provided.

10. Stapling machines, Scotch tape or gummed stickers for attaching ribbons to cards should be made available. Precautions should be taken to prevent the separation of cards and ribbons. This is important to prevent ribbons being separted from winning entries.

11. When ribbons are mailed to out of town exhibitors, they should bear the name of the winning flowers. In many instances ribbons are simply mailed without comment and the exhibitor has no idea just which of his varieties were judged worthy of an award.

12. The Show Chairman should appoint a Chairman of Judges, and bring him up to date with regard to local conditions as they may apply to the exhibition. In the event that blooms had been injured by adverse weather immediately preceding the show, the Chairman of Judges should be informed of that condition, with the suggestion that the Judges use some leniency in awarding ribbons. The Chairman of Judges should pass on this information to his associates, and discuss with them the American Camellia Society's Rules for Judging which were published in the April 1957 Quarterly. These Rules shall prevail in all shows held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society.

13. There should be provided an interval of at least one hour between the closing of entries and the beginning of judging in order to provide time for the Placement Committee to complete the placing and arranging of exhibits.

14. Three clerks should be assigned to each group of Judges. The first one should place the ribbons on the entries in accordance with the instructions of the Judges, the second clerk should pick up the cards under winning flowers and read the essential information on the underside to the third clerk. The latter should complete the tally sheets. These tally sheets for each section should be delivered to the bookkeeper promptly after judging of that section is completed.

Clerks should pay specific attention to the requests of Judges regarding the movement of blooms and the placement of ribbons. Clerks should not talk to Judges or fellow clerks unless they desire more specific information regarding instructions or matters pertaining to an entry.

15. Show officials should take all precautions necessary to prevent theft of scions from the exhibits, and to safeguard all articles and things provided by exhibitors. In the case of patented varieties, or with other varieties the distribution of which is restricted, the growth bud may be removed from the wood. However, show officials should not be held responsible for such theft or injury as may occur.

16. At the conclusion of the show, all blooms should be burned. It was formerly recommended that the flowers be sent to hospitals as a good will gesture but because of the fast spreading petal blight conditions which now exist, it is definitely recom-

mended as a precautionary measure that all blooms be destroyed by fire. A notice to this effect should be published in the show schedules. The schedules of some societies carry a notice to this effect: "All blooms entered for exhibition shall become the property of the management, and shall be destroyed by burning at the end of the show."

17. Members of show committees should be selected with the thought of providing continuity of service. It may be well to plan on three-year terms of service and stagger appointments whereby only one-third of the membership each year is new committee material. This arrangement would provide for the presence of experienced members at all times.

18. It is recommended that, in so far as possible, Judges be selected from other localities rather than local residents. Judges must be used in teams of three as provided in Paragraph 24, American Camellia Society's Rules For Judging.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SHOW RULES

1. In the single specimen class, exhibitors should be limited to one bloom of each variety. (This rule is recommended for the larger shows where an abundance of flowers for display purposes is not a matter of concern.) When more than one flower of a variety is permitted, exhibitors should be eligible for first, second and third awards of ribbons.

2. Plates of mixed varieties should be standardized as to the number of varieties permitted: entry plates of five varieties only, plates of seven varieties only, etc.

3. A class for "Collectors' Exhibits" might be provided. This may consist of twenty-five or more varieties. Entry could be by invitation only, and competition should be limited to large collectors who are consistent winners. Appropriate ribbons or trophies may be provided for winners of the best collections. Any bloom in this class should be eligible for award for Outstanding Bloom in Show.

4. Flowers entered for competition shall be from plants that have been owned by the exhibitors for at least thirty days.

5. All blooms with synonymous names shall be exhibited as representatives of one variety. The American Camellia Society has agreed to accept names, spelling, and descriptions of varieties as listed in *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature,* published by the Southern California Camellia Society, 40 N. San Rafael Avenue, Pasadena 2, California.

6. A seedling flower is defined as being a bloom of a plant raised from seed, and that has not been disseminated commercially.

7. The length of stem and number of leaves required should be specified. The Society's Rules for Judging provide, except as otherwise noted, that one or two leaves, with color and vigor characteristic of the variety, should be attached to each bloom; however, reticulata blooms may be judged without wood or foliage if so stated in the schedule of that particular show. (See Paragraph 19 (h) Foliage, Rules for Judging.) Specifications should be determined by local conditions, types of containers provided, exhibit space, etc. Exhibitors should be informed in advance of the types of containers that will be used. This information could be published in the show schedule.

8. The wiring of blooms to their stems to prevent dropping or shedding of blooms of some single and semidouble varieties is approved by the American Camellia

Society. However, the blooms must be wired to their *own wood.* (See Note, Rule 19 (h), Rules for Judging.) If the flower is restricted by patent or otherwise, the growth bud should be removed from the wired wood.

9. Individual entries shall consist of single blooms only, without unopened buds. Entries with two flowers on a single stem shall be automatically disqualified; the entry may be accepted, however, if the exhibitor removes one bloom.

10. All judging shall be against the standard of perfection for each variety. If less than three specimens of a variety are entered, appropriate ribbons shall be awarded nevertheless. If no entry merits the requirements for a blue ribbon, none should be awarded. The same is true for second and third place ribbons.

11. A Judge shall be disqualified in judging any class or group in which he has (1) an entry of his own or (2) knowledge of the ownership of any particular entry. A Judge shall not indicate his entry to a fellow Judge. If this is done, such entry shall be automatically disqualified.

12. The Show Committee shall have authority to reject blooms of inferior quality.

13. The decisions of the Judges shall be final.

Other rules or regulations often adopted, subject to local conditions and management, are:

(a) Time for opening and closing registrations, and opening and closing the show.

(b) Disclaimer for responsibility for loss or injury to containers, trays or other property belonging to exhibitors.

(c) Exclusion from exhibit hall during judging hours of all individuals other than judges, clerks and officials whose presence is necessary.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SHOW SCHEDULES

A typical show schedule might include any or all of the following classes or groups. (These classes may be added to or subdivided to meet local conditions.)

DIVISION I — HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITS

Class I—Single specimens of blooms. Each variety shall be judged separately and appropriate ribbons awarded.

Class II—Plates of three blooms of one variety. Appropriate ribbons, which shall be counted in determining the Sweepstakes winners, should be awarded.

Class III—Collection of five named varieties. (This number may be changed to meet local conditions, or Class III may be increased to several classes, using specific numbers of varieties for each class.) Appropriate ribbons, which should be included in the count for Sweepstakes winners, should be awarded. Points won by blooms grown in the open and under glass must not be added together to determine Sweepstakes winners.

As regards flowers grown in the open, this term means exactly what the words indicate—flowers from plants that are grown with no protection whatsoever. Flowers from plants that have been given any type of protection, other than that furnished by an unheated slat house, which would hinder the free circulation of air around the flowers and plants, shall be considered as flowers grown under glass. Futhermore, flowers taken from container-grown plants that have been moved into a protected area—porch, cellar, garage, house or structure, or any other protecting device or en-

closure, or given any form of artificial protection other than an unheated slat house—shall be considered as flowers grown under glass, even though the period of such protection did not extend beyond one night or its equivalent. Finally, flowers taken from plants grown in the open or in containers that were given artificial heat in any manner or form shall fall within the same category. These flowers, of course, should be judged separately and ribbons and Certificates awarded accordingly. Separate awards may or may not be made for "Outstanding Bloom in Show." If it is determined to give separate awards, the American Camellia Society will furnish the necessary Certificates.

At times certain Blue Ribbon winners designated by the Judges are removed to the Table of Honor for competition for the Outstanding Bloom in Show award. For the information of spectators, it is recommended that in such instances there be placed in the space vacated by those entries, cards bearing the following inscription:

"The Blue Ribbon Winner of this variety has been moved to the Table of Honor for competition for the Outstanding Bloom in Show award."

DIVISION II — ARRANGEMENTS

Separate into classes any arrangement themes selected. For American Camellia Society Arrangment Contest competition, three classes of specified themes are required. In the case of shows participating in the contests for National Council of State Garden Clubs awards, five classes of arrangements must be provided. Arrangements by Juniors and Arrangements by Men are often assigned classes.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY CERTIFICATES

For shows held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society, the following Certificates will be furnished.

Outstanding Bloom Certificates for (1) japonicas grown in open, (2) japonicas grown under glass; (3) reticulatas grown in open, and (4) reticulatas grown under glass.

Gold Certificates for Sweepstakes Winner (1) flowers grown in open, and (2) flowers grown under glass.

Silver Certificates for runners-up to Sweepstakes winners.

Highly Commended Seedling Certificate (Note: The Award of Merit formerly provided for seedlings has been superseded by the Highly Commended Seedling Certificate.)

Note: Standard show kits contain only one Outstanding Bloom Certificate (for japonicas grown in open), one Gold Certificate and one Silver Certificate. When additional Certificates will be needed, it shall be the responsibility of the Show Chairman to inform the Secretary with respect to the number and kind required.

The Society's awards shall be presented only as follows:

Outstanding Bloom in Show Certificate: The Outstanding Bloom in Show must be selected by a majority, never a plurality, of the judges officiating. A written ballot is recommended.

Gold Certificate: For Sweepstakes winner in the Horticultural Class. This Certificate shall be awarded to the exhibitor who wins the highest number of Blue Ribbons. In case of ties, the number of Red Ribbons shall be counted and included

in the total count. Note: Points won by any exhibitor for blooms grown in the open and for blooms grown under glass shall not be added together to determine the winner.

Silver Certificate: For the runner-up to the Sweepstakes winner. Points shall be counted on the same basis.

Highly Commended Seedling Certificate: This Certificate shall be awarded only when, in the opinion of the Accredited Judges officiating, a seedling bloom is likely to make some new and valuable addition to varieties already in circulation, and, furthermore, possesses sufficient merit to qualify it for competition for the Illges Medal. More than one Certificate may be awarded if the entries warrant such action. In the event this Certificate is awarded, it must bear the signatures of at least three Judges accredited by the American Camellia Society. As the seedling which wins this Certificate is eligible for consideration for the Illges Medal if it has been registered with the Society, Chairmen of shows in which the award is made should send full information concerning the seedling and award to the Chairman of the Committee on Awards and Exhibitions through the office of the Secretatry. The incumbent is Mr. Calder W. Seibels, Box 1199, Columbia, South Carolina.

DEFINITIONS APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Amateur: An amateur is one who does not engage in the sale of plants or flowers for any part of his livelihood, and/or who does not accept pay as a gardener, garden consultant or landscape architect, or charge admission to his garden for personal gain.

Seedlings A seedling flower is defined as being a bloom of a plant that has not been disseminated commercially, i.e. offered for sale or sold either by the originator or by others. After a seedling plant has become disseminated, flowers from that plant must compete in the regular classes provided in any show.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE CAMELLIA IN GARDEN CLUBS

MRS. ROBERT W. SMITH, New Orleans, Louisiana

It goes without saying that members of garden clubs are interested in camellias. The very nature of the organization indicates an interest in all growing things; and each club tries to plan a comprehensive program that touches on as many subjects as possible. However, in an area where to many the word "flower" is almost synonymous with "camellia" the average over-all garden club program left something to be desired for the delightfully intense devotee of Father Kamel's namesake. It was a problem, but the New Orleans Garden Society solved it.

A wise and mature organization, the Garden Society has flourished and increased for some thirty-eight years, meeting the requirements of its diverse, and sometimes demanding, membership of twelve hundred with grace and aplomb. So, too, in this case it met the Challenge of the Camellia by establishing a special niche for it, with a separate identity, but as a part of the Society.

Thus, in 1953, the Camellia Division of the New Orleans Garden Society was born. The Division has its own officers, its own budget, its own meetings, its own

program. Any and all members of the Society are eligible, without additional dues, for membership in the Division. But it is also open to non-members, both men and women, who for a small annual fee may join the Camellia Division only. The Division through the Garden Society is a member of the American Camellia Society, is accredited by it and annually stages an accredited show.

The Camellia Division has full use of all the Society's facilities and Garden Center where monthly meetings, devoted exclusively to camellias, are held at night. The annual meeting is usually a garden party held at the home of one of the members. Most of the shows are also held at the Center.

The Division's budget is allocated from the club's treasury, but administered by the group alone. Any surplus at the end of the year, and there usually is one, is used for the purchase of new plants for the camellia garden—another phase of the Division's activity. When it was organized, space in the Garden Center grounds was set aside for the use of the Division as a garden. The members secured, donated and bought specimen plants. They did some of the actual work in planting; and continue to maintain and supervise the rare as well as familiar plants now beautifying the garden, which also serves as a demonstration plot for lecturers.

The Camellia Division is now an established and successful group. Members have won many American Camellia Society awards, and look forward to winning more. It has stimulated an increased interest in growing and exhibiting camellias; and has given invaluable help to growers through outstanding speakers and panels at the meetings, and a monthly bulletin on camellia culture in the Garden Society's official publication.

In effect, the Camellia Division is a full-fledged camellia club as a part of and under the protective wing of a parent organization. We like the arrangement, and heartily recommend it to other garden clubs in meeting the Challenge of the Camellia.

NEW INTRODUCTIONS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

A. H. DEKKER, Glendale, California

Les Marshall, Marshall's Camellia Nursery, San Gabriel, California, is quite proud of his new seedling, Fiesta, which he will introduce this season.

The large flowers with petals of medium texture are solid coral red in color, and semidouble to loose peony in form. One parent is California. The plant, which blooms from January to April, is a beautiful spreading bush with large, medium green leaves. It is reported to be a good bloomer.

Harvey Short, who has produced a number of outstanding new seedling varieties in southern California in recent years, has accepted an important position with the Huntington Gardens at San Marino. He has authorized the Nuccio Nurseries, at Altadena to market his camellias. We have learned that in addition to marketing Mr. Short's earlier introductions, Nuccio Nursery will offer four of his new varieties described herewith.

It is rather appropriate that this list of four varieties is headed by Grand Finale, a seedling of Lotus. The flowers are large to very large, pure white, semidouble blooms with long, fan-shape fluted petals, irregularly spaced among a mass of yellow stamens. The flowers, unusually high with a heavy texture and good keeping qualities, are borne from midseason to late on a rather compact, upright shrub with medium sized, glossy green elliptical leaves.

Pink Ice is second on the list of the new Short introductions. This seedling of

Amabalis shows signs of Lotus parentage. The color is an unusual and lovely shade of soft lavender pink. The flowers, of good substance and heavy texture, are single, with a mass of golden stamens. It is stated that individual blooms will "stand-up" for six or seven days. The flowers appear from midseason to late on an open vigorously growing bush with medium to large, medium to light green elliptical leaves.

Next comes Leading Lady—the flowers are large, semidouble, with large trough-like petals of a pleasing salmon or coral pink color. This is a chance Flame seedling. The blooms, of medium to heavy texture, keep well. This variety should be excellent for growing in containers inasmuch as it is not a fast grower and forms a compact bush with medium dark foliage. The plants, which usually set only one tip bud, bloom midseason to late.

The fourth new Short introduction, which he has named Anita's Triumph, is an illustration of the fact that seedlings are positively unpredictable. Here we have a seedling of Anita, a variety which produces small flowers which shatter readily, the female parent of a good keeping, large full peony bloom with a few rabbit ears. The color is soft oriental red with deep blood red streaks. This streaking feature is perhaps the only characteristic that has been inherited from the mother plant. This variety blooms midseason to late on a medium compact bush with dark green mucronate leaves.

Vern and Billy McCaskill, McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, plan to introduce their award winning Sultana and Billy McCaskill, as well as four new chance seedlings.

The first one was named Scheherazade because of its oriental flavor. The color of the flowers is a luminous coral rose overlaid gold, semidouble to anemone form of medallion shape with many golden stamens and petaloids. The flowers have good texture and substance, and appear in midseason on a bushy, upright shrub with medium sized glossy green leaves.

In giving the name Rose Gish to one of the new introductions, the McCaskills have honored one of southern California's most enthusiastic camellia hobbyists who has demonstrated an unusual talent for flower arrangements, Mrs. Rose Gish, Riverside. This is an especially appropriate gesture as the flowers of the new seedling are excellently suited for cutting and arranging. The ladies find the color, peaches and cream, irresistible. The flowers are semidouble with fluted petals of good texture and substance surrounding a crown of delicate golden stamens, and appear in midseason. The plant is bushy and upright, with large, dark green foliage.

Pretty Pantalettes—that name has appeal. It was suggested for this semidouble bloom by the soft pink beauty of the wide petals with ruffled edges, which brings to mind the dainty parasols and pantalettes of Colonial days. The open upright shrub, with medium size, dark green foliage, produces an abundance of enchanting flowers of good texture and substance.

Another unusual semidouble to be introduced by McCaskill's is Sweet Young Thing, a pale pink flower with beautiful shading of pink and white, which may be described as cloud patterns. The flowers, with good substance and texture, appear in midseason. The plant is upright, bushy, with wavy, glossy green leaves.

Earl Hudson, Sun Valley, California, thinks enough of his new chance seedling of Chiffon to honor his wife by naming it Florence Hudson. The anemone flowers, with good substance and texture, are blush pink, with seven guard petals surrounding a cone or mound of shapely petaloids, without a stamen in sight. This unusual flower is borne on a spreading, bushy plant with rather long, medium green leaves similar to its female parent. This new variety will be released during the 1958 marketing season.

NEW VARIETIES REGISTERED

CRUSSELLE (No. 308): Originated and propagated by T. A. Crusselle, Sr., Atlanta, Georgia. The bright red flowers average 4½ inches in diameter and 2¾ inches in depth and have 39 petals with golden stamens interspersed. Flowers resemble Blood of China (Victor Emmanuel) in form but are lighter in color. Blooming season is January and February.

JANIE LEE OTT (No. 309): Originated and propagated by E. C. Wolfe, Branchville, South Carolina. The clear crimson flowers, somewhat lighter in color than Mrs. Charles Cobb, are incomplete double with mixed petaloids similar to Nobilissima, and average 3 to 4 inches in diameter with 11 to 12 outer petals and 20 or more petaloids. The petals are wavy and fluted. The flowering season is midseason.

DIAN HARTMAN (No. 310): Originated and propagated by Alpha M. Hartman, San Fernando, California. The flowers are white with slight fleck of reddish pink to red, and are from 3½ to 4½ inches in diameter and 1¾ inches in depth, with 36 petals and 96 petaloids, resembling Anemonaeflora Alba (Aust.) in form. The flowering season is February through April.

MARY KNOCK (No. 311): Originated by Lewis H. Knock, Frederick, Maryland. The bright pink flowers average 4 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, with 65 petals. The flower opens as a perfect formal; as the flower grows in depth a small compact circle of stamens forms in the center. Flowering season is February through April.

SERENADE (No. 312): Originated and propagated by Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Johnson, 4745 S.W. 139th Avenue, Beaverton, Oregon. The cream-white flowers average 5 inches in diameter and 2½ to 2¾ inches in depth, with 12 very broad petals and 84 to 109 petaloids intermixed with 100 stamens. The plant is a seedling of Finlandia, and the flower is said to be very fragrant. Blooming season is March and April.

SHOW DATES — SEASON 1957-1958

November, 1957

Columbia, S. C. (South Carolina Camellia Society and Columbia Men's Garden Club) 16-17

December, 1957

Charleston, S. C. (Men's Camellia Club of Charleston County) 8

January, 1958

Abbeville, La. (Madame et Mademoiselle) 4-5

Covington, La. (Woman's Auxiliary to Christ Episcopal Church) 4-5

New Orleans, La. (Camellia Division of New Orleans Garden Society) 4-5

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Marianna, Fla. (Marianna Camellia Club) 11-12
Orlando, Fla. (Camellia Society of Central Florida) 11-12
Cordele, Ga. (Federated Garden Clubs of Cordele and Crisp County) 11-12
Thomasville, Ga. (Thomasville Garden Club) 11-12
Bogalusa, La. (Woman's Society of Christian Service, E.S.M. Church) 11-12
Hammond, La. (Men's Garden Club of Tangipahoa Parish) 11-12
Lafayette, La. (Louisiana Camellia Society) 11-12
Beaumont, Tex. (Southeast Texas Camellia Society) 11-12
Gainesville, Fla. (Men's Garden Club) 18
Biloxi, Miss. (Irish Hill Garden Club) 17-18
Panama City, Fla. (Camellia Society of Panama City and Panama City Garden Club) 18-19
Cairo, Ga. (Cairo Garden Club) 18-19
Moultrie, Ga. (The Cherokee Garden Club of Moultrie) 18-19
Bay St. Louis, Miss. (Bay-Waveland Garden Club) 18-19
McComb, Miss. (McComb Camellia Club) 18-19
Summerville, S. C. (Summerville Camellia Society) 18-19
Port Arthur, Tex. (Men's Garden Club) 18-19
Madison, Fla. (Madison Garden Club) 23
Moss Point, Miss. (Perennial Garden Club) 23
Mobile, Ala. (Men's Camellia Club of Mobile) 25-26
Lake Charles, La. (Southwest Louisiana Camellia Society, Inc.) 25-26
Slidell, La. (Ozone Camellia Club) 25-26
Gulfport, Miss. (Gulfport Men's Camellia Society) 25-26
Hattiesburg, Miss. (Hattiesburg Camellia Society) 25-26
Savannah, Ga. (Men's Garden Club) 25-26
Charleston, S. C. (Garden Club of Charleston) 25-26
Beaumont, Texas (Men's Garden Club of Beaumont) 25-26
St. Simon's Island, Ga. (Cassina Garden Club) 29
Waycross, Ga. (Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross) 29

February, 1958

Albany, Ga., Radium Springs, (Federated Garden Clubs of Albany) 1-2
New Orleans, La. (Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans) 1-2
Aiken, S. C. (Aiken Camellia Club) 1-2
North Charleston, S. C. (North Charleston Camellia Society) 1-2
Birmingham, Ala. (Men's Camellia Society) 8-9
Columbus, Ga. (United Garden Club of Columbus) 8-9
Biloxi, Miss. (Biloxi Lions Club) 8-9

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Georgetown, S. C. (Georgetown Garden Club) 8-9
Mt. Pleasant, S. C. (Alhambra Garden Club) 8-9
Orangeburg, S. C. (Men's Garden Club) 8-9
Beaumont, Texas, (Magnolis Garden Club) 8-9
Marshall, Tex. (Armaryllis Beaty Garden Club) 13
Moncks Corner, S. C. (Men's Camellia Club of Berkeley County) 15-16
Atlanta, Ga. (North Georgia Camellia Society, Atlanta Camellia Society and Buckhead Lions Club) 15-16
Marshall, Tex. (Men's Camellia Society) 22
Bessemer, Ala. (Men's Camellia Society of Jefferson County) 22-23
Temple City, Calif. (Temple City Camellia Society) 22-23
Shreveport, La. Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport) 22-23
Jackson, Miss. (Jackson Camellia Society) 22-23
Wilmington, N. C. (Men's Tidewater Garden Club) 22-23
Columbia, S. C. (Columbia Garden Club) 22-23
Kilgore, Tex. (Kilgore Camellia Society) 23

March, 1958

Pasadena, Descanso Gardens, Calif. (Los Angeles, Pacific, Temple City and Southern California Camellia Societies) 1-2
Florence, S. C. (Florence Camellia Society) 1-2
Greenville, S. C. (Men's Garden Club of Greenville) 1-2
San Jose, Calif. (Camellia Society of Santa Clara County) 2
Sacramento, Calif. (Camellia Society of Sacramento) 8-9
Charlotte, N. C. (Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte) 8-9
Dallas, Tex. (Dallas Camellia Society) 8-9
Norfolk, Va. (Virginia Camellia Society) 22-23
Warwick, Va. (Huntington Garden Club) 29

April, 1958

Washington, D. C. (Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley) 12-13

LIST OF ACCREDITED CAMELLIA SHOW JUDGES

The names of members in good standing who have been designated as judges by the Chairman of the Exhibitions and Awards Committee of the American Camellia Society appear in the following list. Conditions that govern the appointment as an accredited judge include continuous membership in the Society for a period of two years (twenty-four months), including the year during which the application is made,

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Nordan, Majors

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Poe, W. Lee
Turlington, Dr. Lee

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Cannon, Mark S.
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Carter, Stuart B.
Lee, Alto V.
Mazyck, Dr. Arthur
Poyner, Mrs. B. P., Jr.

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Bradford, J. T.
Moyers, R. R.

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Talbert, Erastus

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Godwin, Robert L.
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Sawada, K.
Smith, Gregory L.

Monroeville:
Agee, Walter L.

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Johnston, T. D.
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Nation, Mrs. Harry E.
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Stephens, C. R.

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Fisher, Dr. Gilbert E.

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El Dorado:
Garrett, Mrs. Rufus N.
Ward, Mrs. Jack F.

CALIFORNIA

Altadena:
Nuccio, Julius

Anaheim:
Griffiths, Austin, Jr.

Antioch:
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Beverly Hills:
Williams, Frank D.

Campbell:
James, Vernon R.

Concord:
Stoeckle, W. L.

Coronado:
Kohl, Edward F.

Covina:
Viney, Mrs. William

El Cajon:
Miller, Mrs. Stanley W.
Miller, Stanley W.

Fresno:
Rowell, Milo
Wilson, Homer C.

Glendale:
Clairmont, Dr. John H.
Dekker, Mrs. Albert H.
Dekker, Albert H.
Garner, A. W.
Hubbs, Dr. E. Clark
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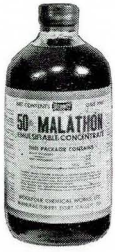

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