

AMERICAN CAMELLIA *Quarterly*

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Courtesy Camellias in America Revised Edition, by H. Harold Hume
CAMELLIA RETICULATA • CHANG'S TEMPLE

American Camellia Quarterly, Volume 13 - Number 1, January 1958

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

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

As of January 1st our membership stands at about seven thousand. To operate the Society efficiently and to make it possible to initiate various projects useful to CAMELLIAS, we should have 10,000 members. We need your help to reach this figure by the end of 1958.

The easiest and best "prospects" are amateur camellia growers sufficiently interested to have joined a Camellia Society or a Garden Club. Such people, if approached personally or through a short explanation of our purposes before a local meeting, will be interested in acquiring membership. Talk to your camellia friends about the American Camellia Society, and you will be surprised by the ease with which new members are obtained. No special entry blank is required; simply send the name of the new member, plus his check for \$5.00, made payable to the Society, to our Secretary. If the 1957 Yearbook is desired in addition to the 1958 membership, the total cost is \$8.00.

A preliminary investigation indicates that there are at least 20,000 persons interested in camellias belonging to local Societies or Garden Clubs. The only really practicable way to reach these people and to ask them to join our organization is through the already-established membership. Please help.

Our Annual Meeting in New Orleans at the end of January will, according to present indications, be the largest assemblage of Camellia Enthusiasts ever held. If you have not made your reservations, please telegraph Mr. Ernest A. Judice, 2113 Claiborne Avenue, New Orleans, immediately, as hotels and motels are filling rapidly.

Of special interest is the first national conference of Camellia Societies and Clubs, to be held in connection with our Annual Meeting—be sure that your local group is represented.

RALPH PEER

LAST CALL — ANNUAL MEETING, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA JANUARY 30 - FEBRUARY 2, 1958

All roads will lead to New Orleans during the last week in January, 1958. The lodestone will be the Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society, and the 18th Annual Camellia Show of the Host Club, the Men's Camellia Society of New Orleans. Several local Societies have chartered busses for the trip, and will stop at interesting gardens en route.

The program arranged by the host club will be essentially as follows:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1958

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

Registration fee of \$20 entitles 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 American Camellia Society purse.

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

5:30 to 6:30 P.M.—Get-together cocktail party 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.—Walking tour of the Vieux Carre

2:00 P.M.—Busses leave Roosevelt Hotel for Mississippi River pier

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

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

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1958

10:30 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.—Bus sightseeing trip in and about New Orleans. Busses will return to the new City Hall where lunch will be served

1:15 P.M.—Lunch

2:30 P.M.—Guided tour through the new City Hall Building and surrounding Civic Center. The City of New Orleans has just moved into its new home which was built at a cost of several millions. It is one of the newest and most up to date buildings of its kind in the country—of which we are justly proud

3:00 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

It should be noted that festivities will start promptly at 1:00 P.M. Thursday when busses will depart for the racetrack. In order to avoid delays, members are urged to register in advance of their arrival. With tickets in hand, they will be in a position to enjoy a leisurely lunch before the busses leave. Registrations by mail should be sent to Dr. Zachary Wohl, 12 LaSalle Place, New Orleans 18, Louisiana.

Hotel reservations have been coming in rapidly. In order to assure your having a roof over your head, act now. Write for your reservation directly to the Roosevelt Hotel or to Mr. Ernest A. Judice, Chairman of the Housing Committee, 2113 N. Claiborne Avenue, New Orleans 16, Louisiana. The following hotels are within walking distance of the 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 Motel, 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.

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.

THE USE OF CHELATES¹

WHAT IS A CHELATE?

(It is pronounced kee-late)

The word chelate is derived from a Greek word meaning "claw." Technically, it refers to a ring configuration in organic chemistry that results when a metal ion combines with two or more electron donor groups of a molecule or ion. Metals bound in chelate rings have essentially lost their ionic characteristics. In this form they are less subject to participation in chemical reactions. This is the characteristic that makes these compounds useful in agriculture. They are prevented from inactivation in the soil and remain available to plants. Ordinary iron is fixed rapidly in soil.

HOW ARE CHELATES USED?

These compounds can correct or control iron chlorosis in plants. There is a place for both spray and soil applications. Spray applications do not always work for some plant species. This is possibly the result of the nature of the leaf which does not permit sufficient absorption. Spray applications also may not be practical where flowers or fruits might be injured. Sprays are more conducive to toxicity than are soil applications. Where sprays can be used, this method of application is more economical than soil applications. Soil applications on calcareous soils are best used when the value of a plant is very high. This is always true of ornamental plantings.

HOW DO IRON CHELATES FUNCTION?

Chelated iron slows down or even stops the fixation or precipitation of added iron in the soil. Other forms of iron readily fix in the soil and are unavailable to plants. The soluble iron chelate is absorbed by the root and both iron and chelate move to the leaves. The iron has little chance to become fixed along the route. Once in the leaf, the iron supposedly must be removed from the chelate before it will function in the metabolism of the leaf although there is some evidence that makes this doubtful. How the iron is removed from chelates in the leaf is unknown.

¹ Reprinted from *The Camellia Review*, Volume 19, No. 1, October 1957. This article itself was reprinted from "Symposium on the Use of Metal Chelates in Plant Nutrition" by permission of the Editor, Arthur Wallace, Associate Professor of Subtropical Horticulture of the University of California at Los Angeles.

CAMELLIA SHOW AT NEW ORLEANS

C. H. GILLEN, New Orleans, Louisiana

The camellia show to be staged by the Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans on February 1 and 2, 1958, in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society, will be the eighteenth show held by the host club.

A radical departure from established procedures has been made for that occasion. I have been a member since 1945 and during that period individual specimen competition has been limited to members only. At a recent meeting, it was decided to abandon this policy and open the show to competition by all members of the American Camellia Society. Two general classes will be provided—amateurs vs. amateurs, and nurserymen vs. nurserymen.

We will also have a new class of entries which will be tried out for the first time. This will be a class for arrangements to be made by the members of the Men's Camellia Club. Some sort of a schedule will have to be worked up, but we will be literally "throwing the usual accepted arrangement procedure or type of schedule out the window." All entries in this class will be made by men who know nothing about making arrangements and will be judged by the entire group of horticulture judges, the majority of whom, we believe, will know nothing about the accepted rules for arrangement judging. Should any of the judges be accredited arrangement judges, they will be asked to recess themselves. This idea, which I thought up, has not been presented to the club members, but will be at our first fall meeting, has been well received by the few people I have told about it so far. The garden editors of our local papers think it a great idea and believe it will bring out some unique and unusual ideas. They will play it up in their columns prior to the show. In this class the rule will literally be "no holds barred."

In the Artistic Arrangement Division, which will be handled by Mrs. Gillen, as Chairman, we will have entries from the seventy-odd Garden Clubs in the New Orleans area competing according to the American Camellia Society Arrangement Contest Rules. In addition, we will have two classes of corsages so that our show will be fully accredited. These various clubs will be invited to enter arrangements. Mrs. Gillen, for the past three years, was District Director for the First and Second Districts of the Louisiana Garden Club Federation, which is affiliated with the National Council of State Garden Clubs. At present she is 2nd Vice-President of the Louisiana Federation and is active in both the national and regional meetings and conventions. Practically every Garden Club will accept the invitation. We are also planning some special non-competitive arrangements to be made by members of the New Orleans Judges Council (who will not compete), and other expert arrangers. This should be a very beautiful and outstanding exhibit.

In addition to the usual ribbons in all classes, we will have special awards in the form of silver trophies, as follows:

HORTICULTURE

Men's Camellia Club Trophy	Outstanding specimen bloom
Jos. E. Miller Trophy	Best 3 blooms, one variety
E. A. Judice Trophy	Best 3 blooms, different varieties
Dr. J. K. Howles Trophy	Best 5 blooms, 1 or more varieties
W. G. Schneckenburger Trophy	Best Table Display
Hy. F. Scherer Memorial Trophy	Most Unique Table Display
Globe Homestead Trophy	Best Table Display, Commercial
Sarcefield's Twin Oaks Nursery Trophy	Best medium bloom (japonica)

Guillot Camellia Gardens Trophy	Best medium-large bloom (japonica)
Dr. Joseph Ciolino Trophy	Best white bloom
Mr. and Mrs. Ross Hayes Trophy	Best bloom, variety Tomorrow
Edw. Atchley Memorial Trophy	Best new seedling
Robert Ewing, Jr. Trophy	Most unique arrangement (by club member)

In the Arrangement Division a large silver tray will be donated by the Show Chairman for the Tri-Color winning entry, and a silver trophy, donated by a club member, for the Blue Ribbon winner in each class of both arrangements and corsages. This brings the total number of trophies at this time to twenty. While I have been discouraging any more, it may be I will be forced to find spots for two or three more, especially in the horticulture classes.

As Show Chairman, and in behalf of all the members of the Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans, I take this opportunity to extend to all members of the American Camellia Society a most cordial invitation to come to this city and enjoy the program planned by members of the Society, meet the members of our Club and their wives, and attend our eighteenth annual cammelia show.

Remember the dates—January 30 to February 2, 1958. The show will start on the afternoon of Saturday, February 1, and will continue until the evening of February 2.

STOCK — ROOTSTOCK — UNDERSTOCK

H. HAROLD HUME, Gainesville, Florida

The word *stock* came from the old English *stoc*, meaning a tree trunk or stem. Its original meaning has been extended until there are few words in the English language with more and widely different meanings. The Standard Dictionary (1909) gives more than 30, Webster (1958) has at least 37, while the Murray (1919) has 55. In all three, many combinations with other words that further extend the number of meanings are given. A few of these meanings are: goods for trade, a collar, farm animals, butt of a gun, supplies used in manufacturing, a meat broth for soup, part of a plow and a flower. Indeed, so many and varied are its meanings that the context in which used is the only safe guide to its intended meaning.

In plant propagation, that part of a grafted (or budded) plant that provides or is intended to provide the roots is the stock. Usually part of the trunk also is furnished. Dr. L. H. Bailey, for so many years America's foremost horticulturist, gave this definition: "The plant or part in which the cion is set is the stock." Charles Baltet in his "L'art de Greffer," a small volume on the subject of grafting that has never been surpassed in any language, said, "The plant or part which received the graft is called the stock" (translation). By graft, cion is meant.

Within recent years the terms "rootstock" and "understock" have come into frequent use. Why is not clear, for the word stock is sufficient and *root* and *under* are superfluous and unnecessary. "Understock" is entirely irrelevant and its use connotes that there is an upper stock. The definition given by Webster is that "understock" indicates an inadequate supply, usually not desirable in the root system of a plant.

Many with an educational background in horticulture have fallen into the error of using "rootstock" and "understock" instead of stock. There are examples in recent literature, all too frequent. In the interest of purity and clarity in the use of language, the practice of using "understock" and "rootstock" for the word "stock" should be discontinued.

MEET YOUR NEW EDITOR

ARTHUR C. BROWN, Gainesville, Florida

Dr. H. S. Wolfe, Gainesville, Florida, is the new Editor of American Camellia Society publications. At the Fall Meeting of the Governing Board held at Point Clear, Alabama, November 23, 1957, members accepted the resignation of Arthur C. Brown, who has been Editor since 1952, and appointed Dr. Wolfe to that position, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors at the Annual Meeting in New Orleans.

Dr. Wolfe, who holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago, became Horticulturist in Charge of the Sub-Tropical Experiment Station near Miami, Florida, in 1930. In 1938, he was transferred to Gainesville to become Head, Department of Horticulture, University of Florida, and Professor of Fruit Crops, College of Agriculture.



Dr. Herbert S. Wolfe — Editor, American Camellia Society Publications.

The new Editor is not a novice in the field of publications. He is senior author of bulletins on avocado and mango culture published by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station; and co-author of *Southern Horticulture Management* and *Your Florida Garden*. During the period 1938-1956 Dr. Wolfe was editor of *For Florida Gardeners*, a monthly news letter for Florida Garden Clubs.

Like a great many otherwise rational individuals, Dr. Wolfe is a camellia enthusiast. He is an Accredited Camellia Show Judge.

The appointment of Dr. Wolfe as Editor should add prestige to the Society and its publications. The only "joker" in the arrangement is found in the condition governing his tenure, imposed by Dr. Wolfe in his letter of acceptance of the position—"that he shall have the cordial and active cooperation and assistance of the Governing Board

and other members of the Society in his search for material suitable for publication." As one who knows the difficulty in finding material, I vigorously urge members to pass on to the Editor suggestions with respect to sources of articles.

Dr. Wolfe's connection with the Society will be on a part-time basis. His office will be located in the building on the campus of the University of Florida now occupied by the Secretary, and he will have the same address for mail—Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida. The arrangements for the actual printing and mailing of the Quarterly will be the responsibility of the Executive Secretary. Letters concerning changes of address, as well as matters pertaining to shows—in fact all matters other than strictly editorial, should be addressed to the Secretary as in the past.

MICROELEMENT NUTRITION OF CAMELLIAS GROWN IN CALCAREOUS SOILS¹

G. F. RYAN and C. P. NORTH, University of California, Los Angeles, California

Severe symptoms of manganese deficiency, including chlorosis, necrosis and leaf abscission, were observed on camellia plants growing in a highly calcareous (32 per cent calcium carbonate) Hacienda soil. Analysis showed the manganese content in mature leaves to be less than 10 ppm. These plants responded favorably to soil applications of 25-50 grams manganese EDTA² per plant.

When plants of the variety Alba Plena were grown in this soil in the glasshouse, manganese deficiency symptoms appeared in the first or second growth flush. Application of 4 to 10 grams manganese EDTA per five-inch pot in October corrected the deficiency in the spring growth flush, increasing the manganese content from less than 8 ppm. to 8 to 20 ppm.

Two Alba Plena plants which showed manganese deficiency at the end of the first season, and to which manganese was not applied, showed severe iron deficiency in the growth flush the following spring. The leaves were small and very chlorotic without a pattern, except that the mid-vein was usually greener than the rest of the leaf in the early stages of the deficiency. Three plants of other varieties showed similar symptoms in the spring without having shown manganese deficiency the previous season. The iron content was generally below 20 ppm. where symptoms were apparent, and was rapidly increased to over 50 ppm. by application of 4 grams of iron EDDHA³ per plant.

In plants where application of manganese EDTA resulted in sufficient uptake of manganese to correct the manganese deficiency, there was also an increased uptake of iron and consequently no appearance of iron deficiency symptoms.

There was evidence, on the other hand, that application of iron EDDHA depressed the manganese level. Two plants showed manganese deficiency for the first time after application of the iron EDDHA, and analysis of a third plant showed a decrease from 15 to 8 ppm. manganese while the iron content increased from 16 to 58 ppm. When the iron EDDHA treatment was followed by 6 grams of manganese EDTA, neither deficiency occurred.

The evidence indicates that at least some camellias can be grown in calcareous soils if their micronutrient needs are met. It is not known yet how permanently they can be grown in a calcareous soil with the use of chelates.

¹ Reprinted from *The Camellia Review*, Volume 19, October 1957.

² EDTA, abbreviation for Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid. Trade name "Sequestrene AA".

³ EDDHA, abbreviation for an aromatic phenolic polyamino-carboxylic acid whose identity is not yet released. Commercial trade name "Chel 138" or "APCA" (experimental only).

CAMELLIA NOTES FROM GREAT BRITAIN

CHARLES PUDDLE, Denbighshire, North Wales

Despite the very mild winter, 1957 was a poor year for outdoor camellias in most districts in Great Britain. There were fewer flower buds than usual due to dull weather of the previous summer and autumn, whilst bud dropping was serious. The few slight frosts that did occur came at the vital stage of bud opening and small and damaged blooms were all too prevalent. Still there is always another season to look forward to and growth and bud development at the moment promise that 1958 may make amends for any disappointments of the past season.

Awards made by the Rhododendron and Camellia Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society were not very numerous. One of the most interesting to be honoured with an Award of Merit was a seedling of the wild form of *reticulata* called Elizabeth Johnston. The flower is pale salmon pink, about five inches across, with petals of good substance. This variety should be most popular in the milder areas. The amazing variation of *Camellia japonica* in cultivation will, I feel sure, in time be equaled by both *C. reticulata* and *C. saluenensis*. Both these species seed very freely in Britain and many other named forms and hybrids are likely to appear. Although all wild forms of *reticulata* so far seen have been either single or semidouble, there is already a tendency toward doubling and also better foliage.

Camellia Williamsii Pink Wave is another new addition to this hybrid group. This variety is said to have been raised from the seed of J. C. Williams and so is a second generation of the *saluenensis* × *japonica* hybrids. The flower is single with broad pale pink petals and prominent stamens. The Williamsii hybrids are exceptionally good garden plants in this country and due to the succession of bloom over a long period, even if some are caught by frost, there are always plenty of buds to open. Bud dropping seldom occurs. Donation is still the best but I think we shall soon get away from the bluey-pink which is a characteristic of most single *saluenensis* hybrids and does not appeal to everyone.

Two *C. japonica* varieties received the Certificate of Preliminary Commendation: Anna Bruneau, the double red variety which goes under this name and is designated Anna Bruneau (France) in the Southern California Camellia Society's nomenclature list, and the variety usually known as Mathotiana. It is surprising that this fine variety which is popular in all parts of the world did not gain a higher honour. Its nomenclature is, of course, very confused with Grand Sultan, and whilst authorities bear such differing opinions, it seems unlikely that there will be universal agreement as to which is the correct designation for sometime. Quite a number of the new American japonicas are now finding their way to Britain and will soon be coming before the Committee.

The Kunming reticulatas are now seen more often and Tzepao (Purple Gown) received a Preliminary Commendation in April. At first I was a little disappointed in the blooms of these new forms, but having observed them for three or four seasons they appear to get better every year. I do feel, however, that some of the varieties are scarcely distinct and perhaps too many names have been given.

The Camellia Show in mid-April proved a little late this season, but was well supported and some interesting blooms were shown. Alexander Hunter, an old Australian seedling named in recent years, was outstanding in the semidouble section; its glowing red flowers of good size with prominent golden stamens had great brightness. Hana-fuki and Hatsu-sakura¹ are two Japanese varieties which arrived in this

¹Perhaps this is the variety referred to in the Southern California Camellia Society's *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature* as Hatsu-zakura. ED.

country in 1939, but are only just receiving the praise they deserve because of the war. The beautifully shaped, pale rose blooms of the former were much in evidence, whilst the deeper Hatsu-sakura is often large in this country and has the added interest of an unusual petaloid formation. There were such superb blooms of Grand Sultan (Mathotiana) and the exhibits were illustrating the great variation of plants grown under this name and its tendency to go purple with cold or age. Another interesting Japanese variety was Chitose-giku, a double crimson red bloom with white stripes. The double form of reticulata known in America as Robert Fortune was not shown quite so well this year, but Donation, Salutation, and J. C. Williams looked better than ever. The usual popular British varieties, Adolphe Audusson, Lady Clare, Elegans, Magnoliaeflora, Donckelarii, Alba Simplex, Mercury and Mars were in most of the larger classes, and it is interesting to compare this list with those usually exhibited at American shows. Mr. Lionel de Rothchild won the Peer Trophy for the best exhibit in the show with a mixed collection of six perfect japonica blooms.

As will be seen by two articles in last year's edition of the Royal Horticultural Society Yearbook, the parentage of Salutation is very much in dispute. The chromosome number is certainly 30, not 60 as first reported. Despite this, I think there is some reticulata blood in Salutation. Our plants at Bodnant Gardens have now become a good size and they are developing the somewhat lanky habit and scarcity of leaves of the old semidouble reticulata Captain Rawes. It is difficult to propagate from cuttings and I see no reason to doubt its parentage from the flower. I am sure that all raisers of inter-specific camellia hybrids will have on occasions doubted the parentage of their controlled crosses, for very often at first there appears to be little evidence of one of the parents. Whatever its pedigree, Salutation is certainly a very fine camellia.

One of the events of the Camellia year was the publication of *The Camellia*, the first illustrated book on camellias to be published in Britain since the very early days. It is a book worthy of the occasion and most of the twenty plates are really wonderful. Every attempt has been made to ensure the accuracy of the text. Unlike most books of this nature, it is easy to read. A second volume is due next year and the publishers should secure the encouragement they deserve to portray many more camellias in the future.

The need for a British check-list of camellia varieties is becoming more and more apparent, and it is to be hoped that this may become a reality in the near future. Camellia nomenclature is a world problem, for names vary from one country to another. The real solution seems to be the general adoption of a world list based on the rules of the International Nomenclature Code for Cultivated Plants. This should be very easily accomplished when an International Registration Authority for camellias is set up shortly.

Editor's Note: We know of no better place to publish the following reference to English hybrids, quoted from a communication from President Peer to Mr. Calder W. Seibels. Mr. and Mrs. Peer spent the period October 1 - November 15 in Europe.

"We passed through Bagshot and spent a most pleasant two hours with Gerald Pinckney and his wife.

The camellias he has started from American scions are doing remarkably well. I suppose you know that his propagator does not believe in cleft grafting and uses the approach graft method. No matter how he does it, the plants look in excellent condition and are quite thoroughly covered with buds.

At the moment Mr. Pinckney is certainly the most enthusiastic camellia nurseryman in England. I also talked to John Hillier, of Winchester, a member of the Royal Horticultural Council. He also is personally interested in camellias but does not find the business of supplying the plants very interesting. Recently he found a new Williamsii hybrid, similar to Donation, growing at Caerhays Castle and has decided to commer-

cialize it. It will be called Caerhays. I have not seen the flower but did find a most excellent painting of it, when I visited Mrs. Urquhart. One of my friends says it is better than Donation, and the other one thinks it is not nearly so good. Take your choice. I am bringing over a couple of plants and should have the item available next year."

CAMELLIAS BLOOM EARLY AT WORLD'S LARGEST MOTEL

MILTON H. BROWN, Arlington, Virginia

Mid-August brought forth camellia blooms in the planting at the world's largest motel—the Marriott Motel—along the Potomac River just at the entrance to the Nation's Capital. Mr. and Mrs. J. Willard Marriott, members of The Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley, had the camellias planted on the grounds and in the foyer of the Motel during the past few months.

As we strolled through the sunny and spacious lobby on our way to lunch in the Motel's dining room, we were pleasantly surprised to see the many camellia plants. We were even more surprised to see the swelling reddish buds on many plants, and the blooms on some of the Daikaguras. The camellies are really the accent plants in an outstanding landscape design. This is the first rather extensive planting of camellias—both japonica and Sasanqua—in the landscaping of a public building here in the Washington, D. C., area.

There are public plantings of camellias at Arlington House, the home of General Robert E. Lee; the National Academy of Science Building; the National Gallery of Art; and the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley's planting at the Corchran Gallery of Art. The National Parks Service of The Department of the Interior has many camellia plants, including several specimens over twelve feet tall, in their experimental gardens along the Potomac River. These plants will probably soon find their way into some of the national parks in this area and in the landscaping of many other public buildings.

Soon we will tell you, "Come to Washington in the spring to see the camellias; and while here, you might want to look at the cherry blossoms at the Tidal Basin." For example, last April while visiting here Colonel Frank Wood, a California camelliaophile, took many pictures of camellias at the homes of the author, Colonel L. E. Edwards and others, but he didn't find time to take pictures of the cherry blossoms then in bloom.

NEW VARIETIES REGISTERED

JEWEL BOWDEN (No. 313): A sport of Tricolor (Siebold) originated and propagated by Mrs. John A. (Jewel) Bowden, Shreveport, Louisiana. The pink and white semidouble flowers average from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter, with 14 petals. The base of each petal is pink—periphery white. The flower resembles Tricolor (Siebold) in form. Blooming season is midseason to late.

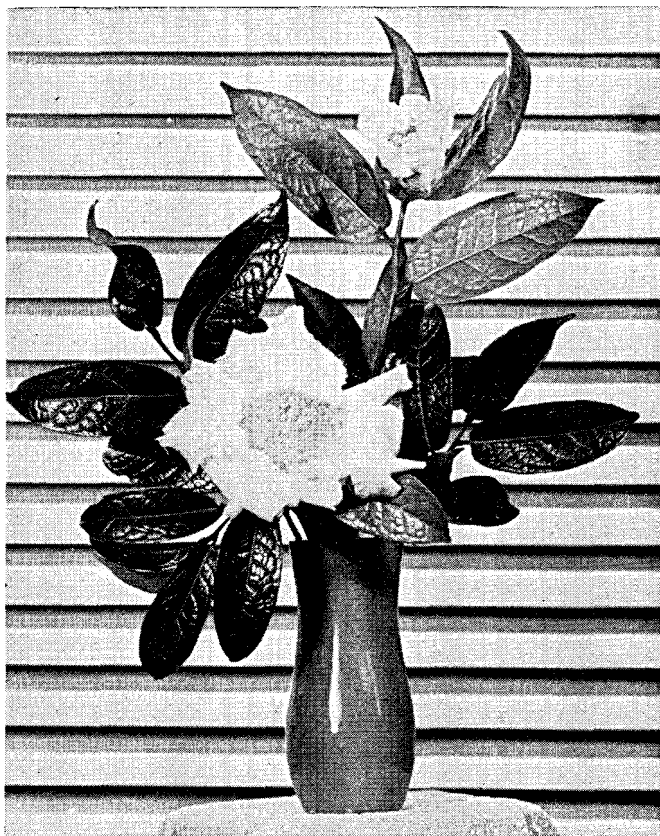
MISS ED—Sasanqua (No. 314): A chance seedling originated and propagated by Mrs. T. K. McKnight, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The flower is a very light pink with lavender tints and deeper pink tints and has 30 to 36 wavy and notched petals (6 to 10 small petals around stamens; 6 to 18 short stamens showing when fully open). Blooms measure from 2 to 3 inches in width and from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in depth. Flowering season is October and November.

CAMELLIA GRANTHAMIANA — A NEW SPECIES

ARTHUR C. BROWN, Gainesville, Florida

Through the kindness of Mr. Ralph S. Peer, President of the American Camellia Society, we are able to reproduce a photograph of the new species of camellia, *Camellia Granthamiana*, from Hong Kong, described by Mr. Ralph Dean in the 1956 *American Camellia Yearbook*.

In his letter transmitting the photograph, Mr. Peer, who has probably seen more camellias growing abroad than any other member of the Society, stated that this is the first photograph of *Camellia Granthamiana* he has ever seen, although he has a plant in his collection at Park Hill. He also stated that the bloom is the largest found on any species camellia.



CAMELLIA GRANTHAMIANA

A new Species from Hong Kong

The discovery of this new species, according to Mr. Dean, Superintendent of Gardens, Hong Kong, was made quite accidentally in October, 1955, by a Chinese forester who had from time to time furnished him with material collected on patrol

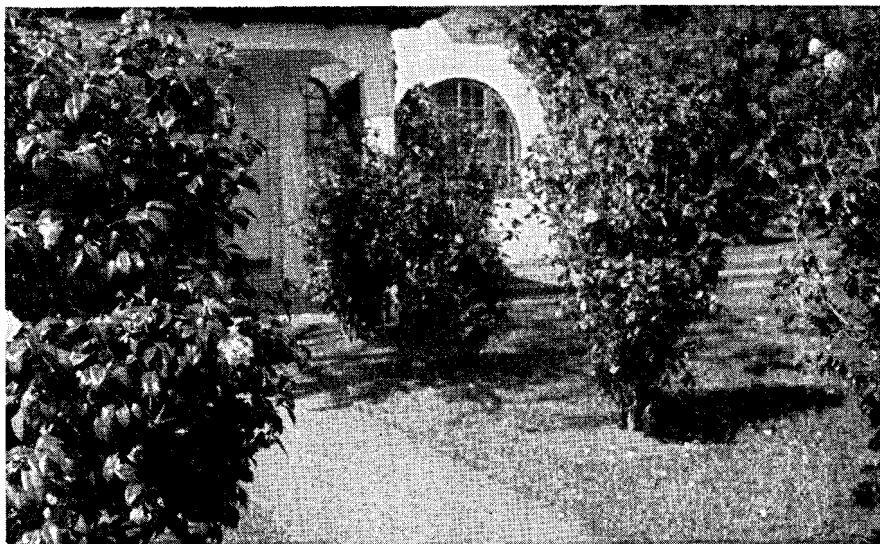
duty. The flowers, 5 to 5½ inches in diameter, have eight white petals with a cluster of golden stamens in the center. The white petals are from 4½ to 5½ inches across.

The comments of Mr. J. Robert Sealy, Royal Horticultural Society, Kew Gardens, England, who made the determination of this new species for Mr. Dean, should encourage plant explorers who may have reached the conclusion that the field has been exhausted. "... I have no hesitation in saying that the plant represents a very distinct new species. It seems almost incredible that so distinct a plant, and one with such large flowers should have remained undetected for so long, and then to be found growing in an area which is little more than 3½ miles northwest of Kowloon City."

CAMELLIAS IN COSTA RICA

L. C. KUITERT, Gainesville, Florida

During the past year I had the pleasure of accepting an entomological assignment in Costa Rica, Central America. Costa Rica is beautiful beyond description and is sometimes called the Switzerland of the Americas. Flowers abound throughout the country. Huge fields of lilies were seen growing in the wild. Numerous varieties of orchids are commonplace about homes and parks and here the orchid is the national flower. In this setting I was surprised to find camellias used in quite a number of plantings in the vicinity of San Jose, the capital, which is located about 11.5 degrees north of the equator.



Specimens of *Camellia japonica* growing in the garden of Senor Adrian Collado, Los Yoses, San Jose, Costa Rica.

Camellia plantings observed were restricted to the Meseta Central (Central Plateau). The meseta is bounded on all sides by steep mountains and includes an area roughly 70 by 30 kilometers. The terrain of the plateau is mostly hilly with some gently

undulating areas. The elevation varies from 1,360 meters (about 4,500 feet) at Tres Rios on the east to 760 meters (2,500 feet) at Atenas on the west. The mountain ranges to the North vary from 9,300 feet (Volcán Poás) to 7,800 feet. The mountain range to the South is somewhat less imposing; however, some peaks exceed 7,800 feet. To the East Volcán Irázu is most imposing with an elevation of 3,482 meters (11,300 feet). The meseta lies within an ecological zone classified as sub-tropical humid forest type in the Atlas Estadístico de Costa Rica.

Camellias are being grown with considerable success in the area between Tres Rios and San Jose. Apparently camellia culture is of recent origin for no old plants were observed. Many plants 6 to 8 feet in height were observed and these were growing as vigorously as any I've ever seen. Much of the soil on the meseta is of volcanic origin. Rainfall varies from 85 to 123 inches per year at San Jose and most of this falls during the 6-month period from May to October. Temperatures do not vary greatly at any time of the year. Temperatures may drop a few degrees below 50 degrees F. on a few occasions during November and December, and exceed 90 degrees F. occasionally during February to April.

Very little information was obtained on the cultural practices used and it is doubtful that anyone has investigated the requirements of the plant. Also, very little has been done in the way of investigating varietal response. Observations suggest that the needs of the plant are well satisfied with the soils, moisture and temperatures found in much of Costa Rica.

Some comment should be made regarding the length of the flowering season. Although no plants were observed to flower as profusely as is common in Florida they do produce flowers of high quality over a period of 4 to 6 months. During periods of heavy rainfall blooming stops but begins again about a week or two after the heavy rains moderate.

VARIETAL-NAME PLACE CARDS

A new and expanded supply of Varietal-Name Place Cards for use in camellia shows has been stocked by the Secretary. These cards are available in two groups.

Group 1—A total of 311 cards printed on heavy stock 4 x 5½ inches. This group consists of the original set of 250 cards bearing the accepted names and synonyms of the most popular and widely encountered varieties, plus 61 cards bearing the names and synonyms of the more recent and popular introductions. The price of these expanded sets is \$6 per set, postpaid.

Group 2—These sets consist of 61 cards bearing the accepted names and synonyms of the more recent and popular introductions. The price of the 61 cards is \$2 the set, postpaid. Show officials who purchased the original sets will, no doubt, want to obtain a supplementary set.

The only major change in the original set of 250 varieties was the deletion of the card for the variety "Aunt Jetty" and the inclusion of a new card "Governor Mouton Var." with "Aunt Jetty" given as a synonym.

Standards to hold these cards upright are not included in either set. Standards can be prepared locally by making slits, at a slight angle, in lengths of one-inch or larger quarter round, or one by two-inch material. After cutting the slits lengthwise, the strips should be cut into 5-inch lengths and painted white.

MY SUCCESS WITH CAMELLIAS

MRS. T. FRANK FORD, Rome, Georgia

My love for camellias began in 1939 when, as a young bride, my husband and I moved to a small town in southeastern Alabama, where camellias were the pride and joy of many of the residents. There we could scarcely find a yard that did not boast of several varieties of camellias—some having as many as two or three hundred bushes. As we walked through the fairyland of color with the owners, they called each plant by name. This practice may seem strange to any one who has not come to regard camellias as a part of their life, as true camellia enthusiasts do. But, often when these novices have started to grow these wonderful plants, collected and propagated seeds and cuttings, enjoyed the beauty of the blooms, they will discover that camellias have become a part of their lives.

We lived in Alabama for five years, and, of course, purchased some camellia plants at, to me, a rather extravagant price. These plants soon became my own pride and joy. Lady Luck smiled on me, and the plants grew rapidly, and it was not long before friends began to visit my yard to admire my beautiful flowers. It was not long before I became a real camellia enthusiast.

In 1954 we moved to Rome, a small but wonderful town in northwest Georgia. I had lived in Rome before, but had never seen camellias growing there. (One reason perhaps was because I was not particularly interested.) I told my husband I would not move to Rome unless we could grow camellias, and unless we took our plants with us.

Actually, there were a few scattered plants in Rome. The oldest was a Sarah Frost. Mr. Clinton Strange had two or three plants about twenty-five years old. Mrs. Russell Berry, Jr., had a plant growing in her greenhouse. (After we had moved our plants to Rome and proved that they could be grown outside, Mrs. Berry moved her plant into the open, and set out additional ones.)

We did not trust any one to move our plants to our new home. They were balled and burlapped with great care. The branches were tied close to the trunk with soft twine to prevent them from being whipped and twisted by the wind while in transit. We bought a small open trailer, and we were on our way.

The move was made early in June, at a time when the temperature was very high. I had read everything I could lay my hands on about digging, balling, planting, exposure, and everything else that should be done for the benefit of our precious plants. Following arrival at our new home, every precaution was taken to insure a good start for the camellias. The holes prepared were extra large. Good drainage was provided, together with a planting soil with plenty of humus and well-rotted manure. When setting the plants we made sure that they were not planted too deeply. The plants were watered and mulched with pine needles. Twice a week, in the late afternoon, I sprayed the leaves with the hose.

The venture was a successful one. All the plants lived and thrived, and are almost as large as trees. One, a Professor Charles S. Sargent, with its upright growth and masses of red flowers, makes a perfect Christmas tree.

I have talked camellias and worn camellia blooms to such an extent that I am known as the Camellia Lady. People would come to see my flowers and to seek advice about varieties and their care. Today, there are a number of plantings in which there may be found a wide range of varieties. I like to think that I had a little to do with the arousing of interest in camellias in this locality.

I attribute my success with camellias to two things—good plants and good care. Poor plants require more care and attention than good thrifty ones, so in the long run

it pays to start off right. Equally as important is the way the bush is planted. A little additional time and labor devoted to this will pay extra dividends in the form of quick, sturdy growth. My fertilizing schedule calls for three applications of cotton-seed meal, one after the plants have stopped blooming, one early in June, and a light feeding in early fall. The plants are sprayed with insecticides when necessary, and are watered frequently. Water is especially important following freezing weather. In the winter we have sudden cold snaps followed by warm weather. Freezing is a drying out process, and plants should be watered thoroughly at such times.

Camellias to me are not just shrubs, but something that grows in beauty and value throughout our lives and afterwards throughout the lives of our children. We should treat them as we do our heirlooms, for that is what many of them will become.

NEW COLOR CHART AVAILABLE

DONALD WYMAN, Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts

The American Horticultural Council has been interested for many years in making available to the horticultural public a popularly priced color chart that could be used as a standard in all phases of horticulture. Accurate charts, in the past, have been too costly to publish at a moderate price.

The Nickerson Color Fan, just published and now available through the American Horticultural Council Secretary's Office, is the answer to our color problems. It folds into a booklet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, which easily fits into a pocket or handbag. It contains 262 colors of 40 hues.

No color chart, except those with a thousand colors or more, can contain all the colors needed by all the various horticultural groups, but the Nickerson Fan, which has been approved by America's outstanding color foundation, can well become the standard everywhere.

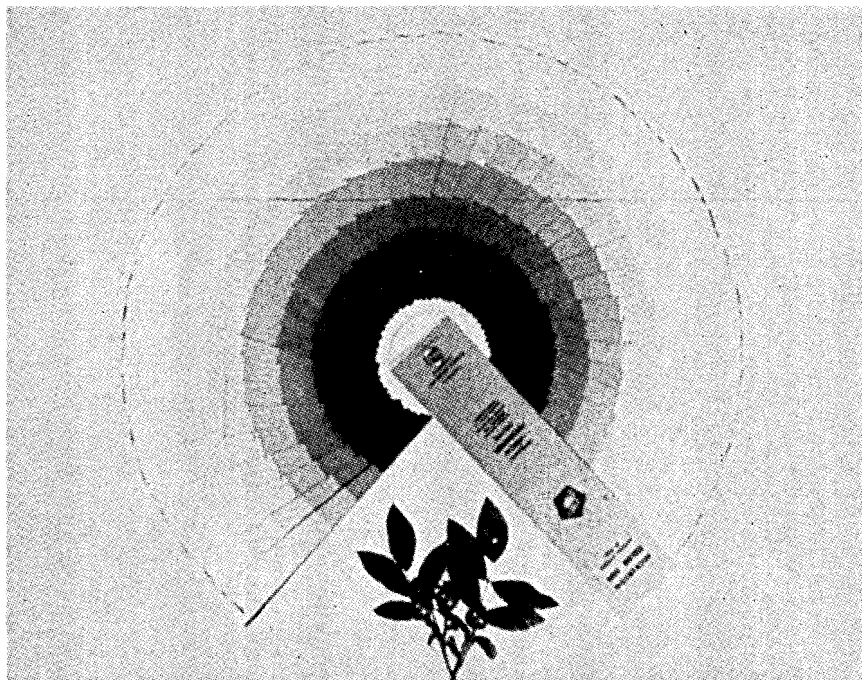
Included with the color chart is a 12-page booklet explaining the use of the fan in detail. Printed in small type, on each color, is the popular color name and its numerical designation in the Munsell color system, which is fast becoming accepted as standard by many industries and societies dealing with color systems in America. The chart uses color names that have been selected as standard by the Inter-Society Color Council and the National Bureau of Standards.

The numerical color system may seem a little complex at first. But, as one uses the chart and becomes familiar with it, one finds the system to be both logical and readily understandable. Furthermore, one finds that the system provides a means for estimating the value of colors which may not appear in the chart but are found in the flowers or fruits being studied. Unless the work necessitates an extremely accurate designation (which, because of natural variability, is not often the case in horticulture), a close-enough judgment can usually be made by reference to the name or notation on the nearest matching sample. With practice, in fact, the notation can be used to express as fine a color difference as the eye can see.

With increasing knowledge of the principles upon which the Munsell system is based, visual judgment of the amount of difference between a sample and the scale colors can be made and recorded by reference to the notations on the scales. Thus there should be no difficulty for observers with normal color vision to agree on the nearest hue and value and within reasonable limits on the closest chroma. It is this factor of

anyone's being able to estimate colors accurately according to this numerical system which makes the Nickerson Fan so valuable.

The fan may be opened out into the form of a color wheel, and, if desired, a background chart may be obtained on which all the fan leaves may be pasted to make a complete, permanent color wheel. The wheel-type chart is often desirable for the study of complementary colors in such fields as flower arrangement. However, the ease with which the fan can be folded and carried is one of its valuable characteristics from the standpoint of both indoor and outdoor work.



The Nickerson Color Chart opened in the form of a wheel.

The Munsell system of color organization is basic to the design of the fan, and its numerical notation of the three attributes of color provides a precise method of color identification. These three attributes are *hue* (e.g., red, yellow, green, etc.), *value* (lightness or darkness of a color), and *chroma* (the saturation of a color).

The present fan includes 40 hues of maximum chroma—262 color samples arranged on 40 leaves. Each leaf displays samples of a single hue ranging from dark at the bottom to light at the top. Plans call for the publishing at some later date of three additional fans—a low-chroma fan of ten hues, a moderate-chroma fan of 20 hues, and a fan of near-whites.

The availability of the present fan, through the American Horticultural Council, was made possible by a grant from the Longwood Foundation.

The price is \$5.00 postpaid. Each annual member of the American Horticultural Council may obtain one copy of the fan at a discount of 10 per cent. Horticultural

organizations wishing to sell copies of the fan to their own members may order in quantity at special discount rates. Send orders to:

American Horticultural Council
Donald Wyman, Secretary
Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plains, 30, Massachusetts

For users of the Royal Horticultural Society's Colour Chart there will be available shortly a table of conversion data, so that Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart notations can be automatically changed over to the Munsell notations of the Nickerson Color Fan.

The Executive Committee of the American Horticultural Council appreciates the time-consuming work done by Miss Dorothy Nickerson, color technologist, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and the Munsell Color Company in originating and producing this color fan, and the Committee is thankful that the American Horticultural Council has had the opportunity to make this color fan available to all who are interested in the study and description of colors found in plants.

JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH IN THE CAMELLIA GARDEN

SAM MCK. MIXSON, Gainesville, Florida

This is the time of the year for which we have all been waiting. Our plants are now in full bloom and we are being paid for our past labor with beautiful flowers. The blooms that are now with us should make us look forward with pleasure to the work that is ahead of us.

Pruning: Blooming time is pruning time, and pruning helps a plant in many ways. All weak inner growth should be removed to allow better circulation of air, and remove breeding places for scale and other pests.

One can do quite a bit of pruning while cutting blooms; however, care should be taken to keep the plants well shaped. There are blooms that should be cut with little or no stem, while others may be taken with stems a foot or more in length. The lower branches should be removed in order to keep the foliage well above the ground level. All awkward growth should be removed to give the plant better conformation.

Proper pruning will make a healthier plant that will produce better flowers. While pruning, if you cut a stem or branch $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter or larger, the wound should be treated with pruning compound.

Fertilizing: The first spring feeding in this general area should be applied the first part of February, and the second application should follow during the latter part of March or the first of April. The amount of fertilizer used will depend somewhat on the type of soil in which the plants are growing. I would suggest for the soil of average fertility that an 18-inch plant should receive about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of fertilizer; add about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound for each 18 inches of growth.

When fertilizing, remove the mulch, apply the fertilizer, water well and replace the mulch. In applying the fertilizer spread it around the plant and let it extend at least 6 inches beyond the outer growth of the branches.

Another method of fertilizing is by plugging. This is done by driving a small rod about 8 inches deep into the ground around the outer growth of the plant and twisting the rod around in the ground to make a cone shaped hole. Place a small

amount of fertilizer in each cone, then fill with soil and water. Drill enough of these holes to receive the amount of fertilizer the plant should receive.

This type of fertilizing encourages deeper root growth and enables the plant to acquire more moisture during the dry season. I use a $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch well point to make the cone shaped holes for plugging. One good stroke is all that is necessary to make the hole. I have a friend who uses a post-hole digger for this purpose as it is good to cut through heavy turf and matted tree roots.

Planting: The time has arrived to plant the new camellias you expect to add to your collection. If you have not already prepared the holes for these plants, get busy and prepare them now.

As a result of personal experience, as well as experience of friends, I have arrived at the conclusion that careless or improper planting is responsible for the unthrifty condition, at times death, of more camellia plants than all other causes combined. If there ever was a penny-wise, pound-foolish practice, it is to skimp on the preparation of the holes in which camellias are to be planted. As a rule these holes must serve the plants as a home for the rest of their lives, and every effort should be made to make them adequate. If they are too small, the roots will be too crowded. If they are too deep, the plants, as they increase in weight with the years, will sink into the ground to a depth where the feeder roots cannot function properly. This is especially true in instances where considerable quantities of leaf mold or rotted cow manure are mixed with the planting soil.

The hole should be at least three feet in diameter and about 18 inches deep—wider and a trifle deeper if large specimen plants are to be set in it. In digging the hole, the operator should imagine that there is a post in its center. The diameter of this imaginary "post" should be no larger than is necessary to support the weight of the plant. The soil surrounding this "post" should be excavated to the desired width and depth. The depth of the ball from the point at which the lateral roots branch from the trunk to the bottom of the ball is then determined, and a sufficient amount of the top of the "post" is removed so that after the plant is set the lateral roots will be about three inches *above* the surrounding ground level. The hole is then partially filled with an enriched planting soil and thoroughly soaked with water. Additional soil is added so that the lateral roots are covered to a depth of about one inch, and more water is applied. The surface of the excavation is then covered with a mulch consisting of oak leaves or pine straw. (I also use old cypress sawdust, to the amazement and disgust of many of my friends.) In time the organic material mixed with the planting soil will decompose, and the ground around the plant will settle, at times to a degree where the lateral roots are exposed, but the plant, resting on the "post," will remain at the correct elevation. Additional quantities of the planting mixture should be placed around the plant to compensate for the soil shrinkage, covering any roots that may be exposed, and providing additional fertilizer.

At this point I would like to express my thoughts about a recommendation frequently offered to the purchaser of a balled-and-burlapped camellia plant, namely, that the soil and burlap around the roots be undisturbed, and the plant set in the hole so that the top of the bag is level with the surrounding ground. It is my opinion that compliance with this recommendation is more likely to result in unthriftiness, at times death of some plants. In the examination of the soil in balled plants, it is not unusual to find the lateral or feeding roots anywhere from two or three to six inches below the top of the ball. If the plant is set according to the recommendation, these lateral roots will be so deep beneath the surface that they cannot function properly, and the plant will suffer. The correct procedure is to remove any surplus soil above the roots,

and set the plant so that these lateral roots will be somewhat above the surrounding ground level.

Another condition that is frequently observed on examination of balled plants is the presence of a solid, brick-like mass of clay. This should not be a matter of concern to gardeners who have a clay soil themselves. However, if the soil in which the plant is to be set is a sandy loam, and the clay is not removed, the plant will not grow properly. The smart gardener in a sandy loam area will, therefore, examine balled plants to determine whether or not the ball is clay; and if this is the case, he will remove it before the plant is set in the ground. This may be done by soaking the ball in a tub of water until the clay is soft enough to be removed without breaking the roots, or by placing the plant in the correct position in the hole and washing the clay away with a hose.

Grafting: To me this is one of the most interesting things in growing camellias. I prefer to do this during the month of February even though it can be done successfully during the months of December, January, February and March. I am an old Florida "Cracker" and I believe in grafting during the increase of the moon.

Spraying: This is a task that must not be neglected for it is most important in the cultivation of camellias. For dieback, if there is any control for this menace, I think spraying with a solution of copper A, using four tablespoonsful to a gallon of water, is as effective as anything that I have tried. This solution should be applied just as the growth buds begin to swell. The entire plant, buds, leaves, twigs, branches and trunk, should be thoroughly saturated with this mixture.

All plants should be watched most carefully for dieback; withered twigs and branches should be removed immediately, cutting well back into the healthy wood. Make sure all discolored tissue is removed. When a canker is found, use a sharp knife and carve out the discolored tissue even though it extends to the center of the stem. At times it is necessary to remove the branch or even the entire top of the plant to get rid of all the discolored tissue.

When pruning has been completed, wash the wounds with Fermate and apply a good pruning compound.

Plants should be examined carefully for the presence of scale insects, especially tea scale. The latter insect can become well established on the undersides of leaves in a comparatively short time. The presence of tea scale is indicated by cottony masses on the undersides of leaves. Infestation on the inner branches and branches that droop to the ground can be eliminated by pruning. The rest of the leaves should be sprayed. Unfortunately, oil emulsions cannot be used during cold weather without risk of injury to plants. Malathion, in the Gainesville area at least, has not been effective this fall. Parathion gives better control, but, because this material can be very dangerous to humans if not handled carefully, I do not like to recommend its use. About the best thing to do would be to wait until spring and then make several applications of oil emulsion. Be sure that all parts of the plants, especially the undersides of the leaves, are thoroughly drenched with the spray. There is no better way to waste time, money and material than to spray plants in a hasty, haphazard manner. Furthermore, one application of spray material will not do the job; adults may be killed, but not the eggs. It is necessary, therefore, to make a second application about ten days later to kill the newly hatched scales.

Red spiders can cause a lot of plant (leaf) injury at this time of the year. Along the Gulf Coast populations begin to build up in the fall and reach their greatest density in the spring. Eggs are deposited on both sides of the leaves and hatch in from 4 to 14 days. The mites feed on both leaf surfaces, causing the leaves to become reddish brown to gray in color. The first visual indication of the presence of red spiders is

a discoloration of the midrib of the leaves. Unless these pests are brought under control in the early fall, the grower is headed for trouble. Oil emulsions are effective, but this material should not be used during cold weather as it could cause severe plant injury. Sulfur dust will kill red spiders, but is of little value during the winter since hot weather is required for sulfur to be effective. Some of the newer phosphate insecticides should control red spiders. About the best recommendation I can offer, other than the use of oil emulsions at the proper time, is to consult the entomologists at your experiment station, and follow their advice.

ACROSS THE SECRETARY'S DESK

As the January issue of the Quarterly carries the most recent information concerning programs for Annual Meetings, it is desirable that the issue get into the hands of members as promptly as possible after January 1. For that reason all copy for the Quarterly must be in the hands of the printer by the first of December. Because of this time limit, it is necessary at times to omit, or, at the best, to make brief mention of important matters that otherwise would be reported in some detail.

One such matter is the report of the Fall Meeting of the Governing Board which was held at Point Clear, Alabama, on November 23.

The general feeling of good cheer that prevails at such meetings was dampened to a considerable degree at the Fall Meeting by the absence of several members of the Board brought about by illness on the part of themselves or members of their family. Included in that group were Mr. Sigmund J. Katz, Mr. J. P. Illges, Commander W. S. Domer, Mr. C. S. Shoolroy, Mr. Calder W. Seibels, and Judge A. W. Solomon.

Important business transacted at the meeting included:

1. A further consideration of the proposal made by the Southern California Camellia Society that that organization discontinue its varietal registration program, and that all registrations in this country be performed by the American Camellia Society under the name "American Camellia Registration Bureau." The proposal was approved in general at the Annual Meeting held last February in Macon, but a committee was appointed to give further study of two of the recommendations made by the California organization, namely, that applicants be required to furnish two 35 mm kodachromes with each application, and that registration requirements be made more stringent in order to prevent registration of undesirable varieties. The committee offered the following recommendations which were approved by the Board:

- A. That it shall be the policy of the Registration Committee to strongly urge applicants to furnish two 35 mm kodachromes, or at least two clear and distinct black and white photographs, with each application; and

- B. The Committee shall work out some practical plan for making registration requirements more stringent for the purpose of preventing registration of new varieties that do not make some new and valuable contribution to those varieties already in circulation.

2. Amended Paragraph 1-D, Division IV, Elections, of the By-laws so as to authorize the President, not less than 180 days before the next Annual Meeting, to appoint a Nominating Committee from the Territory in which Directors are to be elected to take office at the next Annual Meeting, such Committees to be composed

of one member from each of the States in the Territory which are represented by State Directors.

3. Accepted the resignation of Arthur C. Brown as Editor of the Society's publications, and appointed Dr. Herbert S. Wolfe, Gainesville, Florida, to that position.

4. Elected Mr. J. Robert Sealy a Fellow of the American Camellia Society in recognition of his invaluable contributions to the cause of the Camellia. Mr. Sealy is a member of the Staff of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey, England, and a botanist of note.

On the social side of the meeting, Board members viewed a very creditable exhibition of camellias staged by the Men's Camellia Societies of Mobile and Pensacola. After the exhibit, members were entertained at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Garlin.

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During the course of their visit with members of the Jackson (Mississippi) Camellia Society, President and Mrs. Peer were made Honorary Citizens of Jackson by Mayor Allen Thompson. For awhile the Peers thought that they might become permanent residents of that city. A zero ceiling grounded the plane in which they were to fly to Point Clear. They finally reached their destination via New Orleans and Mobile.

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Another item of interest that was received too late for full coverage is a reference to the camellia show to be staged by members of the host club, the Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans, in conjunction with the Annual Meeting.

According to Mr. C. H. Gillen, Show Chairman, the show will be held on the 9th floor of the new City Hall Building. (Don't worry, there will be plenty of elevators to carry visitors to the show rooms.) The entire front half of the building, which is approximately 320 feet wide, will be used. As this will be Carnival Season in New Orleans, the theme of the show will be "Camellias at Mardi Gras." Actual decorations from carnival floats, as well as scenery used at some of the carnival balls, will be used as background in the exhibition hall.

In his letter Mr. Gillen emphasized the fact that competition in the camellia show will be open to all members of the American Camellia Society. The former limitation of competition to members of the Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans only has been removed.

Mr. Gillen concluded his letter with a cordial invitation to all members of the American Camellia Society to attend the Annual Meeting and the camellia show.

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Better hurry up and make your reservations!

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Introducing new Life Members: Due largely to the influence of Mrs. L. G. Fox, State Director, Rockingham, North Carolina, the following residents of that State have been enrolled as Life Members:

Mrs. Frank Dowd, Sr., Charlotte
Dr. Frank Edmundson, Asheboro
Mr. John F. Redding, Asheboro
Dr. George W. Joyner, Aseboro

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As indicated by Mr. Aubrey C. Harris in his report on the activities of the Intersociety Relations Committee, that Committee is anxious to build up several sets of colored slides which will be loaned to Program Chairmen of local societies. Members who have extra slides that truly depict the color and form of the subjects will make lifelong friends with Mr. Harris by sending the slides to him at 420 Milam Street, Shreveport, Louisiana. These sets, incidentally, will become the property of the Society and not that of any one person.

It occurs to the Secretary that this endeavor on the part of Mr. Harris should be a strong inducement for applicants for registration of their new varieties to furnish kodachromes with each application sent to the Secretary. The best of the slides furnished by applicants will be sent to Mr. Harris and to a representative of the Southern California Camellia Society for inclusion in their sets of colored slides. What better advertisement could a good camellia receive?

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The 1957 Edition of the Yearbook will be the last one edited by the writer. The task of assembling and editing material for six Yearbooks has been an interesting one although, at times, a vexing one. However, the few vexations were promptly forgotten following receipt of letters such as one written by Mr. F. D. Owen, President, Owen Steel Company, Columbia, South Carolina, which is quoted herewith:

"I am enclosing my check for \$5.00 covering my annual dues. I have just received the 1957 edition of the American Camellia Yearbook. I would like to say that I do not believe that I get as much enjoyment from any other five dollars that I spend as I do from the check I am sending to you. The Yearbook is worth more than the membership fee."

In relinquishing the duties and responsibilities of the office of Editor, I want to express my heartfelt thanks to the many members who so freely and generously contributed the material that made possible the publication of the several editions, and urge them to deal as generously and freely with the new Editor, Dr. Wolfe.

— — — — —

And now, as Secretary, I want to drop a gentle hint to members. The January issue of the Quarterly will be the last one you will receive unless and until you renew your membership for 1958. And do not rest content with renewing your own membership; go out and enroll several new members and help President Peer arrive at his goal of 10,000 members by the end of 1958.

I know of no better sales talk than to repeat the expressed opinion of Mr. Owen—"The Yearbook is worth more than the five dollar membership fee." If this does not make a sale, follow up with this quotation from a letter recently received from Mr. Robert M. Cleckler, President of the First National Bank, Childersburg, Alabama:

"We would like to take this opportunity to tell you that membership in the American Camellia Society represents one of the best investments I have ever made."

Who should be a better judge of "best investments" than the President of a bank?

THE LIBRARY TABLE

The Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book.—The 1958 issue contains a number of articles on camellias in the United States, New Zealand and Australia. Sir Giles Loder, who has always taken a very great interest in camellias, gives an account of his recent visit to California and describes many of the camellias he saw in the gardens which he was able to visit. Mr. Frederic Heutte contributes an article on Camellias in Virginia, and the increasing interest in the cultivation of camellias in New Zealand is described by Col. Tom Durrant. The London Camellia Show and Competition are described in detail, and from Australia comes a list of newly recorded camellias.

In addition to these articles on camellias, there are a large number of extremely interesting and varied articles relating to Rhododendrons. Mr. George Johnstone, one of the founder members of the Rhododendron Society, has given us a careful account of its history. Gardens on the Island of Gigha off the west coast of Scotland, at Pylewell Park near Southampton and at Westbourn in Surrey are all described and make very interesting reading. The severe Winter of 1955 in Seattle and the resulting damage is discussed by Mr. Madison, and shows in England and the United States are again described. Plants which have received awards during the last season are all carefully described at the end of the book as in previous years. The price (in dollars) is \$1.65 postpaid from the Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, London, S.W.1.—P.M.S.

* * * * *

How to Grow Camellias, pp. 88, Ills. Lane Publishing Company, Menlo Park, California, 1957, at \$1.50 the copy.

How to Grow Camellias, a paper bound publication, was prepared by the editorial staff of *Sunset Magazine* and *Sunset Books* with the assistance of a number of growers on the West Coast, particularly in California. There is an introduction by David L. Feathers.

Text of ten chapters covers the details of propagation, culture, garden uses and values and selection of varieties. Headings of the ten chapters are: (1) Meet the Camellia, (2) Ideas for Buying Camellias, (3) Landscaping with Camellias, (4) How to Plant Camellias, (5) Caring for Your Camellias, (6) How to Control Pests and Diseases, (7) How to Propagate Camellias, (8) Camellia Flower Arrangements, (9) How to Grow Bonsai Camellias, (10) A Camellia Encyclopedia.

Illustrations are numerous, many of large size, and the pages, of course, are also large, 8¼ x 11 inches, to accommodate them. Twenty-seven varieties are illustrated in color, three of them on the front cover. There are also twenty-six varieties illustrated in black and white from photographs.

Chapter Ten is given to listing 600 varieties of japonicas, Sasanquas, reticulatas and others. Brief descriptions are supplied with notes on growth habits and other details. A hybrid system of flower form classification based in part on flower habit, single, semi-double and formal, in part on the resemblance of the flowers to other kinds, rose, anemone and peony. Surely camellias have sufficient character to entitle them to stand on their own beauty instead of indicating that they look like something else.—H.H.H.

* * * * *

Camellias Illustrated, Revised Edition, pp. 176, Ills. Lane Publishing Company, Portland, Oregon.

Camellias Illustrated, published in 1948 under the sponsorship of the Oregon Camellia Society, has been revised under the supervision of Mr. Morrie Sharp, Past President of the Oregon Camellia Society and a Director in the American Camellia Society.

Subjects covered in the text are descriptions of popular varieties, hybrids and species; listings according to color and blooming seasons; clarification of the nomen-

clature of a number of varieties; scarce variety source list; cultural suggestions for the several climatic sections of the country; practical gardening tips; cultural practices—drainage, planting, fertilizer, pruning, insect and disease control, propagation; the experts question and answer box; and others.

There are 555 illustrations. Of this number, 383 are pictures of varieties in black and white; 99 in color; and 172 "how-to-do-it" illustrations.

Camellias Illustrated will be off the press and available for distribution in the immediate future. The price will be \$5.00 for the deluxe spiral bound edition, and \$6.50 for the cloth bound edition. The supply of the cloth bound edition is limited. Copies may be obtained through the Secretary, American Camellia Society, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida.—A.C.B.

* * * * *

Camellia Trail, pp. 44, Ills. This publication by Professor E. G. Waterhouse, Gordon, New South Wales, Australia, is not a recent one, but it is believed desirable to make reference to it again as a reminder to readers who have been intending to order a copy but never got around to it.

The format of the book is 10 x 13 inches, with 44 pages of text and 21 pages of excellent color plates by Paul Jones. It is attractively bound in green linen with gold-blocked lettering and wrapped in color-plate dust jacket with celluloid outercover.

Camellia Trail.—Essentially a work of research—discusses camellia nomenclature, reports further identifications, gives some accounts of recent Australian varieties, discusses camellia sports and presents 21 color plates with a total of 27 varieties.

The edition is limited to 1,000 autographed copies. The price is \$25.00. Orders should be placed with the Secretary, American Camellia Society, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida.—A.C.B.

* * * * *

DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS ARE DEDUCTIBLE FROM INCOME TAX

There is presented herewith, as a reminder to older members and as information to those members who have joined the Society within the past year or two, the ruling of the Internal Revenue Department authorizing deduction of membership dues and contributions on income tax returns.

This matter was called to the attention of officials of the Internal Revenue Department by Judge Arthur W. Soloman in 1952. A letter addressed to the Judge by a Deputy Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department authorizing the deductions is quoted in full in the following paragraphs.

"IT:TS:EO

WLH-3

Amercan Camellia Society
c/o Arthur W. Solomon, President
Box 2398, University Station
Gainesville, Florida

Washington, D. C.

March 5, 1952

Gentlemen:

"Reference is made to the evidence submitted in support of your request for reconsideration of your status for Federal income tax purposes.

"In a ruling dated March 21, 1947, you were held to be entitled to exemption from Federal income tax as a horticultural organization under the provisions of Section 101 (1) of the Internal Revenue Code. Under date of May 11, 1950, this ruling was affirmed.

"It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence now presented that you are exempt from Federal income tax under the provisions of Section 101 (6) of the Code, as it is shown that you are organized and operated exclusively for educational and scientific purposes. . . .

"Contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in computing their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided by Section 32 (o) and (q) of the Code.

"Bequests, legacies, devises, or transfers, to or for your use are deductible in computing the value of the net estate of a decedent for estate tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by Sections 812 (d) and 861 (a) (3) of the Code. Gifts of property to you are deductible in computing net gifts for gift tax purposes in the manner and in the extent provided in Section 1004 (a) (2) (B) and 1004 (b) (2) and (3) of the Code.

"In the event you have not filed a waiver of exemption certificate in accordance with the provisions of Section 1426 (1) of the Code, no liability is incurred by your organization for the taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Tax liability is not incurred by your organization under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act by virtue of the provisions of Section 1607 (c) (8) of such act.

"The collector of internal revenue for your district is being advised of this action.

"Bureau rulings of March 21, 1947 and May 11, 1950 are modified accordingly.

"By direction of the Commissioner.

"Very truly yours,
(signed)
E. I. McLARNEY
Deputy Commissioner."

THE INTERSOCIETY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

AUBREY C. HARRIS, Shreveport, Louisiana

TO ALL CAMELLIA SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND GROUPS:

A happy New Year to each and every member. May the New Year bring to your group prosperity, a "best ever" camellia show, a mild winter, and the best camellia year you have ever known.

ANNOUNCING . . .

BETTIE PATRICIA

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SEEDLING SASANQUA ORIGINATED TO DATE. THE FLOWERS—4 TO 5 INCHES ACROSS—HAVE 24 PETALS, WITH 4 PETALOIDS AROUND A CENTRAL RING OF STAMENS. THE COLOR IS A MOST PLEASING SHADE OF PINK — A HEAVY ELOOMER.

GRAFTS, BALLED AND BURLAPPED, ON 4 TO 6 YEAR STOCKS:

1 Yr. — \$7.50 2 Yr. — \$10.00 3 Yr. — \$12.50

S. D. COLEMAN NURSERIES
FORT GAINES, GEORGIA

There are over 116 local organizations holding memberships in the American Camellia Society. With the knowledge and talent represented, we should be able to solve almost any problem. If your club has a difficult one, let us know about it.

— — — — —

If your Show Chairman needs help tell him to order a copy of *The Handbook for Camellia Shows*, a new contribution from the South Carolina Camellia Society, Inc. This publication is actually a comprehensive show manual, prepared by a committee headed by Mr. H. E. Ashby. The six chapters cover every detail from sponsoring the show to cleaning the exhibition hall after the show is over. Copies of this Handbook may be purchased at \$1.50 the copy from Mr. H. E. Ashby, 1372 N. Edgewater Drive, Charleston, South Carolina, about April 1, 1958.

Other publications that should be in the hands of Show Chairmen are the Southern California Camellia Society's *The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature*, obtainable at \$1.50 the copy from the Secretary of the Society, Colonel C. M. Gale, 40 N. San Rafael Avenue, Pasadena 2, California; and the *Rules for Judging and Recommendations for Standard Camellia Show Procedures*, obtainable from the Secretary, American Camellia Society, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida.

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Incidentally, the *Recommendations for Standard Show Procedures* in the October Quarterly are those of the American Camellia Society and not of a single individual, as readers may have been led to believe from the manner of presentation. The Recommendations were prepared by a committee appointed by Mr. Calder W. Seibels, Chairman, Committee on Exhibitions and Awards. The Committee was composed of Mr. L. C. Wannamaker, Mrs. R. Frank Brownlee, Mrs. Sigmund J. Katz, and Mr. Aubrey C. Harris.

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A reminder for Show Chairmen: Have your entry cards printed early and send supplies to the larger exhibitors several days before the show, with the request that they be filled out and attached to exhibits when delivered to the show. This practice will prevent bottlenecks on the morning of the show, and will speed up the placing of blooms.

Show Chairmen who desire to make a hit with exhibitors should have relays of Boy Scouts at the entrance of the exhibition hall to help carry blooms to the receiving tables.

ANNOUNCING

The Release of KRAMER'S SUPREME "Pl. Pat. No. 1,583" to the trade—
September 1, 1957.

This Award Winner is a Large Turkey Red, Double Peony with good
growing habits.

ORIGINATED BY AUGUST KRAMER, IT WILL BE PROPAGATED EXCLUSIVELY BY

KRAMER BROS. NURSERIES

P. O. BOX 200

UPLAND, CALIFORNIA

(WHOLESALE ONLY)

ORDER THROUGH YOUR NURSERYMAN — SUPPLY IS LIMITED

Have pity on the poor clerks who need an extra pair of hands to hold the various colored ribbons and staple them to entry cards at the same time. We know of one club that furnishes the clerks with carpenter's aprons which have pockets large enough to hold ribbons, staples, and other needed articles.

— — — — —

The Intersociety Committee is hard at work gathering two sets of colored slides of camellia blooms for the use of local clubs. This task has just started and many more slides are needed. It would be most helpful if editors of local club bulletins would make reference to this project in their bulletins or newsletters, with the suggestion that members who have extra slides of good subjects donate them to the Committee. Contributions should be mailed to me at 420 Milam Street, Shreveport, Louisiana.

There are now available two sets of slides showing the correct way to pack blooms for shipment, and one set showing the easy way to wire blooms for corsages. These sets will be loaned to local groups in the order in which requests are received.

We know of five groups over the country that have organized Camellia Societies or Clubs within the past several months. There are a number of other localities where a keen interest in camellias is manifested by members of Garden Clubs. Alas! The scope of Garden Clubs is so wide and programs are so varied that there are opportunities for these camellia enthusiasts to ride their hobbies only at certain times in the year. One way to provide continuous, twelve-month-long discussions, arguments and good fellowship would be to form camellia societies or clubs.

If and when these camellia minded Garden Club members desire to organize camellia societies, we will be happy to furnish suggestions for constitutions and by-laws.

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SCHEDULE AND SPONSORS FOR THE 1958 SACRAMENTO CAMELLIA FESTIVAL FOLLOWS:

February 25—Escort Dinner—Past Escorts.

March 7—Kickoff Breakfast—Sacramento City-County Chamber of Commerce and Camellia Society of Sacramento

March 8—Camellia Ball—Sutter Hospital Auxiliary

March 8-9—Camellia Show—Camellia Society of Sacramento

March 12—Luncheon Honoring Past Camellia Queens—Mercy Hospital Guild

March 15—Children's Camellia Parade—City, County, and Parochial Schools and City Recreation Department

March 16—Camellia Folk Dance Pageant—Northern California Folk Dance Federation

Reliance

The recommended fertilizer for
AZALEAS and CAMELLIAS
Complete nourishment for acid-soil plants

Send for **FREE BOOKLET**—this authoritative guide on Azalea and Camellia culture mailed on request.



THE RELIANCE FERTILIZER CO., SAVANNAH, GA.

It is always interesting to learn something about the purposes and accomplishments of local camellia groups. Mr. Henry A. Bailey, Hueytown, Alabama, furnished us with the following report about the Men's Camellia Society of Jefferson (Alabama) County:

"The Men's Camellia Society of Jefferson County was organized to promote and encourage the growing, propagation and exhibition of camellias in this area. Although we encourage the growing of outdoor camellias, our Society places special emphasis on greenhouse culture. With a greenhouse we are able to increase the scope of our activity in the culture of the camellia and have a greater variety of blooms for our own pleasure, as well as for the annual shows. In this climate (Birmingham area) we would not be able to grow the beautiful reticulatas, as well as many other varieties, outdoors.

"At the present time we have twenty-four members and a waiting list. We limit our membership to twenty-five and our attendance averages around twenty-one members the year around. We require that all members belong to the American Camellia Society. The meetings are held monthly and in the homes of the members; several of the summer meetings are held at river or lake cottages, along with a basket picnic. All of us have been married long enough to know that we have to have the support of the wives to spend as much as we do on camellias; so at the summer picnics the ladies are invited and, in addition, we give them a Christmas Party and an After Show Banquet.

"We already have fifteen members and their wives registered for the Annual Meeting in New Orleans, January, 1958. The Club has chartered a Greyhound Bus for the trip and they have promised us the newest type bus. The group will board the bus in Bessemer on Thursday and unload at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans the same day. Lunch and refreshments will be served by the members. We will return on Sunday, February 2, 1958.

"For our 1958 Show, February 22 and 23, at Holiday Inn Hotel in Bessemer, the Show Committee will give reticulatas the center of the show. Last year we had the largest display of reticulatas encountered by me, and that includes the show at the Annual Meeting in Macon. Dr. Robert T. Cale, 310 South Parkway, Hueytown, Bessemer, Alabama, is Chairman for the 1958 Show. We are looking forward to seeing our many friends from other states, as well as in Alabama, again in 1958."

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The idea of going to the Annual Meeting at New Orleans by bus seems to be spreading. According to Mrs. J. F. MacGill, Fayetteville, North Carolina, members

VISIT
CLARKE'S GARDEN
THE SOUTH'S ENCHANTING GARDEN

LOCATED ON PERCH CREEK, AT THE END OF RIVER FOREST DRIVE, 12 MILES FROM DOWNTOWN MOBILE. CAMELLIAS, AZALEAS AND OTHER SHRUBS, IN A NATURAL SETTING OF PINES, DOGWOODS AND MAGNOLIAS, COMBINE TO MAKE CLARKE'S GARDEN A BEAUTY SPOT. CHARMING VISTAS MAY BE SEEN FROM THE WALKWAYS OR REFLECTED ON THE LAKE.

MR. AND MRS. FRED W. CLARKE

P. O. BOX 301

MOBILE, ALA.

of the Fayetteville Camellia Club have chartered a 45-passenger bus for the trip. Forty-three members have already reserved seats on the bus. Forty-three out of a total membership of 97 speaks very well for the interest manifested by the Fayetteville group.



NEW ORLEANS BY BUS

Some of the members of the Fayetteville Camellia Society who will go to the Annual Meeting in New Orleans by bus. *Left to right:* Mrs. J. F. MacGill, Dr. W. T. Rainey, David Oates, Mrs. Davis Oates, Marvin Little, Mrs. W. T. Rainey and W. J. Hall.

McILHENNY NURSERY

AVERY ISLAND, LOUISIANA

SEEDLING CAMELIAS

(Write for Information)

PLANTS: BAMBOO

ANIMALS: NUTRIA

(The tour through "Jungle Gardens" is educational in itself)

The second annual camellia seed distribution program of the Sacramento (California) Camellia Society is in full swing. Last year some 30,000 seeds were distributed among city, county and parochial school children. It is expected that approximately 50,000 seeds will be given away this year. The purpose of the project, which has the backing of school officials, is to interest children in the culture of camellias. As the program progresses, seedlings that do not produce flowers of some merit will be used as stocks. Members of the Club will conduct demonstrations on how to graft choice varieties on seedling stocks.

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Something new has been added to the camellia shows staged by the San Diego (California) Camellia Society. The schedule for the show to be held February 15 and 16, 1958, at the Conference Hall in Balboa Park will provide for two complete shows to be held concurrently. One will be the regular camellia show with all the features which have made it such a popular attraction for a decade. The other will be the first annual Super Sweepstakes.

Competition in the Super Sweepstakes is limited to individuals who have won at least one sweepstake in an accredited camellia show. This event should be a battle of the giants, and the winner will be a champion of rare distinction.

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Mr. Paul Ackerman, 144-15 Newport Avenue, Neponsit, Long Island, New York, is working diligently to further the interest in camellias at the International Flower

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
RHODODENDRON AND CAMELLIA YEAR BOOK
FOR 1958

A valuable contribution to the literature of the Camellia in England as well as in other countries. The 1958 Edition contains, among other articles, a list of the newly recorded Camellias in Australia.

Price (in dollars) \$1.65 Postpaid

Obtainable from
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Vincent Square, London, S.W.1

Show to be held in the Coliseum, New York, March 9-15, 1958. He has written to members of the American Camellia Society who reside in the area north and east of Virginia and Ohio to urge them to place entries in one or more of the camellia classes designated by the show schedule committee. Classes will be provided for (1) A camellia, one pot; (2) Camellia, one or more varieties, three pots; (3) Collection of camellias, one or more varieties, covering 30 square feet on a table; and in the Open Classes, a display of cut camellias in variety, covering 30 square feet of space.

No entry fees will be charged, and exhibitors will be furnished with free passes. Shipments will be accepted by the management, and cared for without charge. Entries will close on February 28. Members who desire to exhibit should obtain entry forms from Miss Kari Berggran, Schedule and Publicity Director, International Flower Show, Essex House, 157 West 58th Street, New York 19, New York.

We take this opportunity to thank Mr. Ackerman, in the name of the American Camellia Society, for taking on this rather considerable task of spreading the Gospel of the Camellia and the American Camellia Society.

The Orange County Camellia Society has joined other groups in the Los Angeles Camellia Council, Ltd., in staging the Descanso Gardens Camellia Show, La Canada, California, March 1-9, 1958. Other members of the Camellia Council are: the Southern California Camellia Society of San Marino; the Pacific Camellia Society of Glendale; the Temple City Camellia Society; and the Los Angeles Camellia Society. The new President of the Los Angeles Camellia Council is Dr. Cecil Eshelman of Sherman Oaks. The 1958 Show Chairman will be Harold Dryden of San Marino.

At the 1958 event, the Descanso Camellia Show will be conducted under two large tents instead of under smaller tents and canopies, as in the past. There will be an increase in landscape exhibits. Horticultural schools will set up special exhibits. The theme of the 1958 Descanso Camellia Show will be "Know Your Camellias." There will be on display and demonstration every detail of camellia growing. The show will be geared to the understanding of novice camellia growers.

The opening week end of March 1 and 2 will feature camellia cut flowers for display and competition. They will remain on exhibit until the closing week end of March 8 and 9, when there will be an outstanding competitive camellia arrangements show.

We will see you at the Annual Meeting in New Orleans, January 30 - February 2.

DON'T MISS . . .

"WILLIE HITE"

NEW COLD WEATHER CAMELLIA

MOST SIMILAR TO BERENICE BODDY AND MAGNOLIAEFLORE. FLOWER BUDS ARE VERY RESISTANT TO COLD INJURY, FLOWERS DROP CLEAN, BLOOMS ON LONG STEMS, FOLIAGE DARK GREEN. EXCEPTIONALLY FAST GROWER, UPRIGHT AND COLUMNAR; LIGHT PINK SHADING TO DEEPER PINK AT EDGES OF HEART-SHAPED PETALS. LONG BLOOMING SEASON.

FULL DESCRIPTION PAGE 66 IN 1956 AMERICAN CAMELLIA YEARBOOK

GRAFTS: 12 TO 18 INCHES, \$15.00 18 TO 24 INCHES, \$20.00

24 TO 30 INCHES, \$25.00 30 INCHES AND OVER, \$30.00

SCIONS: \$4.00 EACH (FROM PARENT PLANT)

WE SHIP ONLY SPECIMEN GRAFTS

HITE'S NURSERY

MARION, SOUTH CAROLINA

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF JUDGES

The following names are additions to the list of Accredited Judges which was printed in the October 1957 Quarterly.

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield:
Johnson, Mrs. Robert T.
Riverside:
Gish, Merle S.
San Marino:
Dryden, Harold E.

GEORGIA

Cairo:
Minter, Mrs. Carl

LOUISIANA

Slidell:
Geiser, John

SOUTH CAROLINA

Beech Island:
McDonald, Guy D.
Charleston:
Rivers, Mrs. G. L. Buist
Greenville:
Morris, Mrs. Cecil
Orangeburg:
Curlee, Mrs. T. Hayward
Curlee, T. Hayward
Gehry, Dr. Eugene L.
O'Cain, Dr. Raymond K.
Walterboro:
Marvin, Mrs. W. R.

TEXAS

Beaumont:
Knight, C. A.

SHOW DATES—1958

Since there have been several changes in show dates and many additions to those published in the October 1957 Quarterly, we believe it desirable to publish the entire list in this issue.

JANUARY

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
Quitman, Ga. (Quitman Garden Club)	9

SHACKELFORD NURSERY

HUGH SHACKELFORD, OWNER 133 COURT AVE. ALBANY, GEORGIA
THE SHACKELFORD SEEDLINGS

APPLE QUEEN	KING SIZE	MISS GEORGIA	RED GIANT
HIGH SOCIETY (138)	LAURA CAMP	NICK ADAMS (144)	RED WINGS
INDIAN CHIEF (143)	LITTLE MAN	QUEEN OF THE SOUTH	RUFFLED PRINCESS (217)
KING COTTON	MAID OF THE MIST	RAGGED ROBIN	SNOW PRINCESS

ONE YEAR GRAFTS \$10.00
TWO YEAR GRAFTS (BUDED IN 3 GAL. CANS) \$17.50

SCIONS FOR SALE

\$2.00 EACH	\$3.00 EACH	\$5.00 EACH
APPLE QUEEN	INDIAN CHIEF	ANNE SHACKELFORD
LAURA CAMP	KING COTTON	MARIE SHACKELFORD
LITTLE MAN	KING SIZE	SHACKELFORD 315
MAID OF THE MIST	MISS GEORGIA	(NOT YET RELEASED)
RAGGED ROBIN	NICK ADAMS	
RED WINGS	QUEEN OF THE SOUTH	
SNOW PRINCESS	RED GIANT	

NO ORDERS LESS THAN \$4.00

\$1.00 EXTRA FOR AIR MAIL

Marianna, Fla. (Marianna Camellia Club)	11-12
Orlando, Fla. (The Camellia Society of Central Florida)	11-12
Cordele, Ga. (Federated Garden Clubs of Cordele and Crisp County)	11-12
Thomasville, Ga. (Thomasville Garden Club and Men's Garden Club)	11-12
Hammond, La. (Men's Garden Club of Tangipahoa Parish)	11-12
Lafayette, La. (Louisiana Camellia Society)	11-12
Beaumont, Texas (Southeast Texas Camellia Society)	11-12
Mobile, Ala. (Cottage Hill Garden Club)	12
Panama City, Fla. (Camellia Society of Panama City and Panama City Garden Club)	18-19
Tallahassee, Fla. (Tallahassee Garden Club)	18-19
Cairo, Ga. (Cairo Garden Club)	18-19
Moultrie, Ga. (Cherokee Garden Club)	18-19
Valdosta, Ga. (Valdosta Garden Center)	18-19
Bay St. Louis, Miss. (Bay-Waveland Garden Club)	18-19
Biloxi, Miss. (Irish Hill Garden Club)	18-19
Laurel, Miss. (Laurel Men's Camellia Society)	18-19
Long Beach, Miss. (Long Beach Garden Club)	18-19
McComb, Miss. (McComb Camellia Club)	18-19
Summerville, S. C. (Summerville Camellia Society)	18-19
Port Arthur, Texas (Men's Garden Club)	18-19
Gainesville, Fla. (Men's Garden Club)	19
Tallahassee, Fla. (Tallahassee Garden Club)	19
Madison, Fla. (Madison Garden Club)	23
Moss Point, Miss. (Perennial Garden Club)	23
Jacksonville, Fla. (Garden Club of Jacksonville and Men's Garden Club)	25-26
Albany, Ga., Radium Springs (Federated Garden Clubs of Albany)	25-26
Savannah, Ga. (Men's Garden Club)	25-26
Lake Charles, La. (Southeast Louisiana Camellia Society)	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
Charleston, S. C. (Garden Club of Charleston)	25-26
Beaumont, Texas (Men's Garden Club of Beaumont)	25-26
Pensacola, Fla. (Men's Camellia Club)	25-26

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St. Simon's Island, Ga. (Cassina Garden Club)	29
Waycross, Ga. (Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross)	29
Bogalusa, La. (Woman's Society of Christian Service, Methodist Church)	29-30
Ft. Gaines, Ga. (Ft. Gaines Garden Club)	30

FEBRUARY

Perry, Ga. (Perry Garden Club)	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
Statesboro, Ga. (Civic Garden Club)	7
Birmingham, Ala. (Men's Camellia Society)	8-9
Augusta, Ga. (Augusta Council of Garden Clubs)	8-9
Columbus, Ga. (United Garden Club of Columbus)	8-9
Macon, Ga. (Middle Georgia Camellia Society)	8-9
Biloxi, Miss. (Biloxi Lions Club)	8-9
Gulfport, Miss. (Gulfport Garden Club)	8-9
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 (Magnolia Garden Club)	8-9
Marshall, Texas (The Amaryllis Beaty Garden Club)	13
San Diego, Calif. (San Diego Camellia Society)	15-16
Atlanta, Ga. (North Georgia Camellia Society, Atlanta Camellia Society and Buck Head Lions Club)	15-16
Minden, La. (Minden Camellia Club)	15-16
Dillon, S. C. (Dillon Council of Garden Clubs)	15-16
Moncks Corner, S. C. (Berkeley County Camellia Society)	15-16
Marshall, Texas (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

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Santa Ana, Calif. (Camellia Society of Orange County)	23
Kilgore, Texas (Kilgore Camellia Society)	23

MARCH

Pasadena, Descanso Gardens, Calif. (Los Angeles, Pacific, Temple City and Southern California Camellia Societies)	1-2
Fayetteville, N. C. (Fayetteville Garden Club)	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
Bakersfield, Calif. (Camellia Society of Kern County)	8-9
Sacramento, Calif. (Camellia Society of Sacramento)	8-9
Charlotte, N. C. (Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte)	8-9
Dallas, Texas (Dallas Camellia Society)	8-9
Fresno, Calif. (Central California Camellia Society)	9
Walnut Creek, Calif. (Northern California Camellia Society)	15-16
Norfolk, Va. (Virginia Camellia Society)	22-23
Warwick, Va. (Huntington Garden Club)	29
Richmond, Va. (Richmond Camellia Society)	29-30

APRIL

Washington, D. C. (Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley)	12-13
Baltimore, Md. (Pioneer Camellia Society)	18-19

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The Secretary



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