

AMERICAN CAMELLIA *Quarterly*

VOLUME 13 • NUMBER 2

APRIL, 1958



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CAMELLIA JAPONICA • IMPERATOR (FRENCH)

American Camellia Quarterly, Volume 13 - Number 2, April 1958

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American Camellia Quarterly

VOL. 13 — NO. 2

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

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

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

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Thanks to the extraordinary interest of our membership, the Annual Meeting was, by all standards, the largest and most enthusiastic gathering we have ever had. If you were not lucky enough to be present, please note on your calendar that the Annual Meeting will occur next year in Norfolk, Virginia, during the month of March.

We thank the Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans, this year's host, for their planning, hard work, and the extraordinary spirit of hospitality. We must also express our appreciation for their very fine Camellia Show and Arrangement Contest.

It is my personal observation that the camellia spirit thrives best in situations where the difficulties of camellia culture are greatest. New Orleans growers, faced with difficult drainage problems, vie in enthusiasm with residents of "fringe" areas like Birmingham and Atlanta, with their somewhat low wintertime temperatures. If this theory is correct, there will certainly be a tremendous outpouring of affection for CAMELLIAS next season in all of the Southeastern States. It is seldom that we have had as much inclement weather as has been experienced in this vast area during January and February. Fortunately, the plants themselves have not suffered greatly. Blossoms, however, were decidedly scarce during February, and many Shows were cancelled.

This is the time of year to invite your friends to join this organization and also to participate in the local Society or Club to which you probably belong. We are most anxious to bring our membership up to a total of 10,000, and this can only be done effectively through personal solicitation of amateur growers.

RALPH S. PEER

THE NEW ORLEANS ANNUAL MEETING

The 13th Annual Meeting of the Society was held in New Orleans from January 30 to February 1, 1958, with the Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans as host. Under the presidency of Dr. Zachary Wohl, this very active club had made careful preparation for the meeting and had scheduled their 18th Annual Camellia Show as a vital feature. Weather cooperated well for the time of year, and while some days were chilly and windy, there was no rain to dampen ardor or hamper the plans for entertainment.

The only event planned for the opening day, Thursday, was a visit to the race track for the whole afternoon, with running for the American Camellia Society Purse as the main attraction. Registration went on all day at the headquarters hotel, The Roosevelt, and some late comers registered on Friday. The hotel lobby was crowded before and after the races with camellia lovers from all over the country renewing old acquaintance. This spirit of camaraderie was further stimulated by cocktail gatherings for everyone on Thursday and Saturday evenings.

Thursday evening the first official meeting of the Society took the form of a forum where a group of well known and experienced members undertook to answer all questions about camellias put to them. A large crowd filled the room where the forum was held. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a full report on this important meeting.

The activities planned for Friday consisted of guided walking tours through the historic old French Quarter—the Vieux Carré—in the morning, and a trip on the Mississippi River by steamer in the afternoon. Those who had walked all morning found the river trip especially pleasant for its inactivity, as well as for its intrinsic interest. No entertainment was planned for that evening, thus giving opportunity for dinner parties at one of the famed restaurants of the city.

A conference participated in by representatives from state, regional and local camellia societies and officials of the American Camellia Society was held on Friday evening. The discussion, for the most part, centered around the requirements for holding cooperative shows and policies and practices governing camellia show procedures.

Saturday morning a "rubber neck" tour of New Orleans by bus was provided, so that visitors got some idea of the city as a whole. The tour ended at the magnificent new City Hall, not really completed but already in use, where a buffet lunch was served. After lunch tours of this skyscraper were available until the hour when the camellia show was ready for inspection up on the top floor. In spite of the unfavorable weather conditions of the preceding month, a very creditable display of camellia flowers was set forth, and judges found many top quality specimens before them. Over 10,000 blooms were said to have been exhibited. The horticultural competition was handled by the Men's Camellia Club, while the Garden Clubs of New Orleans competed in arrangements, except for an interesting no-holds-barred division of arrangements for the men. All in all, it was an excellent camellia show.

Saturday night came the big event of the series, the banquet and formal Annual Meeting itself, held in the spacious ballroom of the Roosevelt. On a series of raised platforms at one end of the room were seated the officers of the Society, with the top officers on the highest level, so that all could easily see as well as hear the speakers. Two items of interest will long be remembered by those who were present. One was the colorful and elaborate ritual accompan-

ing the entry of the dessert course, brought into the darkened room by uniformed waiters with military precision bearing flaming swords. The other was an event expected only by a very few and a surprise to all of the officers—the conferring of honorary commissions on his staff by the Governor of Louisiana upon these officers. President Peer and senior President Emeritus Hume are now properly addressed as Admiral, while the other officers were created Colonels. This stunt was promoted by Rex H. Smelser of the Men's Club, and to spice interest even further, host club president Wohl was surprised to find himself also invested with a colonelcy.

President Peer introduced the new officers and directors to the assembled members, and, after some general remarks on the affairs of the Society, terminated what all who attended will remember as a memorable meeting.

The total registration for the meeting was 551 with 587 attending the banquet. The attendance by states was as follows:

Alabama	73	North Carolina	90
Arkansas	14	Oklahoma	2
California	24	Pennsylvania	2
District of Columbia	4	South Carolina	44
Florida	27	Tennessee	4
Georgia	61	Texas	47
Louisiana	115	Virginia	23
Maryland	2	Washington	2
Mississippi	15	Ontario, Canada	1
New York	1		

Business Sessions

The business sessions at the Annual Meetings are separated into three parts: meeting of the outgoing Governing Board to certify the election of Directors, meeting of the Directors to elect officers for the ensuing year, and meeting of the incoming Governing Board to transact all business of the Society and consider questions of policy. Some of the more important business transacted at New Orleans is discussed in the following paragraphs.

The meeting of the old Governing Board was called to order by President Peer at 9:45 A.M., Friday, January 31, with the following members present: A. W. Solomon, S. L. Marbury, Hoyt W. Lee, J. M. Habel, Mrs. S. J. Katz, Aubrey C. Harris, Wm. E. Woodroof, M. Thomas Brooks, John N. Sewell, J. R. McKinney, W. S. Domer, D. L. Feathers, C. W. Farmer, R. K. Womack, T. S. Clower, Mrs. L. G. Fox, L. C. Wannamaker, C. S. Shoolroy, A. J. Parsons, Milo E. Rowell, Mrs. G. W. Tritle, T. J. Smith, Herbert S. Wolfe, Arthur C. Brown and Ethel M. Brown.

The following members were present as proxies for Directors who were not able to attend: Ray Lang, Atlanta, Georgia, for Maxwell Murray; L. Burr Belden, San Bernardino, California, for Morrie L. Sharp; and Harold L. Paige, Lafayette, California, for Dr. L. J. Taylor.

The Board certified the election of the following Directors:

1. Special election. It had been the distressful duty of the Directors to hold a special election by that Board to elect members to fill out the unexpired terms of two deceased Directors-at-Large—Mr. John P. Illges for the Atlantic Coast Territory, and Mr. Sigmund J. Katz for the Gulf Coast Territory. As a result of that election, Mr. Maxwell Murray, Fort Valley, Georgia, was elected to com-

plete Mr. Illges' term, and Mrs. Sigmund J. Katz, Covington, Louisiana, to succeed her husband.

2. Regular and scheduled election for the Directorate in the Atlantic Coast Territory. The following members were elected:

Directors-at-Large: J. P. Illges and Maxwell Murray

State Directors: Georgia—C. W. Farmer, Macon

Maryland—W. S. Domer, Washington

North Carolina—Frank Dowd, Charlotte

South Carolina—L. C. Wannamaker, Cheraw

Virginia—A. J. Parsons, Norfolk

Members of the Board stood for a minute in silent prayer for the two departed Directors-at-Large, John P. Illges and Sigmund J. Katz, who from the very beginning gave so freely and cordially of their time and talents to further the interests of the American Camellia Society and the genus *Camellia*.

The Board thereupon adopted two resolutions to express and record the heartfelt sorrow of members at the loss of these two beloved and esteemed members of the Society.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Board members elected Mr. William E. Woodroof, Director-at-Large for the Pacific Coast Territory, to serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors until the next Annual Meeting.

The Directors, confronted by a most unusual situation in the Directorate brought about by the death of Mr. John P. Illges, Director-at-Large-elect for the Atlantic Coast Territory for the ensuing three years, before he could assume office, and pursuant to an opinion handed down by the Society's Parliamentarian, Mr. L. C. Wannamaker—an opinion shared by other eminent counsel—proceeded to elect Mr. H. E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina, to the position of Director-at-Large for the Atlantic Coast Territory in place of Mr. Illges.

The Directors thereupon elected the following Officers to serve until the next Annual Meeting:

President—Ralph S. Peer, Los Angeles, California

President Emeritus—Hoyt W. Lee, Mobile, Alabama

Vice-Presidents:

Atlantic Coast Territory—M. J. Witman, Macon, Georgia

Gulf Coast Territory—W. C. Buckley, Jackson, Mississippi

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

Senior Vice-President—S. L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina

Treasurer—T. J. Smith, McRae, Georgia

Editor—Herbert S. Wolfe, Gainesville, Florida

Executive Secretary—Arthur C. Brown, Gainesville, Florida

Assistant Secretary—Ethel M. Brown, Gainesville, Florida

The Directors also adopted a resolution of appreciation for the valuable services performed by the retiring State Director for North Carolina, Mrs. L. G. Fox.

MEETING OF NEW GOVERNING BOARD

Mr. Peer called the meeting of the new Governing Board to order immediately after the Directors' Meeting.

The report of the Treasurer was read and approved, and is made a part of this report. The Treasurer was instructed to set up a separate reserve fund of

\$10,000 to consist of \$8,000 in Treasury Bonds on hand, plus an additional \$2,000 in Treasury Bonds to be purchased by the Treasurer in the immediate future. The Board ruled that no part of this reserve fund shall be used to defray current expenses.

The Board instructed the Treasurer and Secretary to transfer a portion of the Society's funds now in a checking account to a savings account where they would draw interest, and provided that the sum thus deposited in any one bank shall not exceed \$10,000.

The proposal made by representatives of the Southern California Camellia Society that that group discontinue its varietal registration project and that all registration work in this country be performed by the American Camellia Society came up for further discussion, and the Board agreed to (1) accept the proposal, (2) designate the activity as the American Camellia Registration Bureau, (3) prepare a varietal registration form that would be adaptable in all parts of the country, and (4) vigorously urge all applicants to furnish two 35 mm. Kodachromes of each variety offered for registration or, in lieu thereof, two clear and distinct glossy black and white photographs.

The Board approved Mr. Woodroof's motion that members of the Varietal Registration and Nomenclature Committee be directed to complete the consolidation of the two services and settle any differences of opinion between the American Camellia Society and the Southern California Camellia Society that may arise; prepare a new varietal registration form; and prepare and publish a set of rules governing the registration of new varieties.

The Board discussed the varietal rating system proposed by Mr. David L. Feathers, approved the proposal in principle, and instructed the Secretary to cooperate with Mr. Feathers in a trial rating of ten selected varieties by a representative group of experienced camellia growers. Mr. Feathers' rating plan is published elsewhere in this Quarterly.

The Board instructed the Editor and Secretary to prepare and publish a Table of Contents of all articles published in the editions of the Yearbooks 1946-1957. The Table will be printed in two sections, (1) by title, author and year of publication, and (2) by name of author, title of article and year of publication. The Table of Contents will be printed in pamphlet form and made available to members at a price sufficient to cover preparation, printing and handling costs, estimated at about \$1.00 the copy.

The Board agreed to continue its policy of publishing critical comments about the offerings of All-America Camellia Selections, Inc., when in the opinion of members of the Board such criticisms are justifiable, and emphasizing the absolute absence of any official connection between that organization and the American Camellia Society.

The Board voted to change its copyright policy to require that no article published in the Yearbook or Quarterly may be reproduced without permission from the Editor and Author.

The Board voted to accept the joint invitation to hold the 1960 Annual Meeting in Jacksonville, Florida, extended by the Garden Club of Jacksonville and the Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville.

Mr. L. Burr Belden presented an invitation from Mr. Morrie L. Sharp to hold the 1961 Annual Meeting in Portland, Oregon.

The meeting in 1959, of course, will be held in Norfolk, Virginia, with the members of the Virginia Camellia Society as hosts.

No further business being presented, the Board adjourned at 4:30 P.M.

REPORT OF TREASURER

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

For the Year Ending December 31, 1957

BALANCE: Cash on Hand January 1, 1957 \$11,755.82

RECEIPTS:

Membership	\$32,433.00
Yearbooks	1,368.00
Quarterly Advertising	2,487.50
Quarterly Binders	46.50
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	572.64

TOTAL RECEIPTS \$36,907.64

TOTAL CASH AVAILABLE \$48,663.46

DISBURSEMENTS:

Yearbooks	\$15,839.10
Quarterlies	5,170.36
Salaries:	
Editor and Secretary	\$7,000.00
Assistant Secretary	3,000.00
Part-Time Employees	1,272.85
	\$11,272.85
Office Supplies	2,158.36
Postage	913.74
Travel	212.99
Auditing	75.00
Fidelity Bond	25.00
Telephone and Telegraph	59.63
Janitor Service	100.00
Fuel for Heating	51.22
Miscellaneous—Expense Itemized in Audit	425.43

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS \$36,303.68

BALANCE CASH DECEMBER 31, 1957 \$12,359.78

Total Deposits in 1958 since Audit \$ 8,873.34

Checks issued in 1958 since Audit 4,368.81

Net Cash Addition to December 31, 1957 Balance \$ 4,504.53

NET CASH BALANCE IN BANK JANUARY 27, 1958 \$16,864.31

Treasury Bonds 1967-72, 2½% Par Value 8,000.00

Coupons Attached to Bonds from June 1956 to January 1958 Value..... 200.00

CASH PLUS BONDS PAR VALUE AND INTEREST \$25,064.31

Respectfully submitted,
T. J. SMITH,
Treasurer

RATING CAMELLIAS—

A PROPOSED STANDARD METHOD ¹

DAVID L. FEATHERS, Lafayette, California

Prefatory Remarks

It is rather remarkable that, in more than a century and a half of camellia literature which includes much that is analytical and technical, there does not appear to have been a single instance of an effort having been made to classify, or even list, the separate characteristics which, taken together, constitute a camellia's whole character. That this is true is, in itself, ample evidence that no systematic attempt has ever been made to evaluate, or "rate" camellias in accordance with accepted mathematical principles. The practical value of so doing is, of course, perfectly obvious as it would be an easy matter to attach a numerical rating to a camellia that would be immediately indicative of its desirability—at least in theory.

This concept is not merely theoretically possible of implementation—the identical principle has been employed for many years by the American Rose Society, whose many members attach great value to such ratings, which are adjusted annually. In fact, the section of the Rose Society's "Annual" devoted to this, which bears the colorful title of "Proof of the Pudding", is widely regarded as one of its highlights, as well as constituting one of the most important services rendered by the Society. Roses, like camellias, have faults as well as merits and also vary in performance a great deal according to climatic and environmental conditions. Thus it may fairly be said, we believe, that a tried and proven principle of evaluation in the case of one would be applicable to the other, although not as to details, of course. On this subject of evaluation of varieties, the similarity between roses and camellias does not end here for, oddly enough, in both cases a commercially-sponsored organization has been created for the purpose of making an annual "selection" of the best new variety. Unfortunately, however, these projects have not yet demonstrated that they are of advantage to the general public and, being extremely limited in scope anyway, obviously were not designed to grade camellias generally. The camellia plan, in particular, has been under heavy fire because of its controversial performance to date as well as the fact the actual basis of appraisal has never been publicly disclosed. Consequently, this first step in the direction of rating camellias has, so far at least, not answered the need.

We all know, of course, that it is very easy to criticize, especially when something new is being attempted about which it is quite natural that there should be some difference of opinion. However, it is always more helpful and far more convincing if something better can be suggested. This appears to have been the thought of Mr. Walter G. Hazlewood, of New South Wales—himself a retired nurseryman, incidentally—who came up with the constructive idea a little over a year ago of trying to work out some systematic method of rating camellias according to accepted mathematical principles. Knowing that the writer had spent some time on a study of the faults with which camellias are beset, Mr. Hazlewood

¹ Reprinted with permission from the *Camellia Bulletin*, official publication, Northern California Camellia Society, Vol. 11, No. 2, January 1958.

solicited his views in this regard, submitting a list of points which he regarded as vital. Out of this initial contact a most extensive interchange of views has developed, involving, among others, Mr. Charles Puddle of Bodnant Gardens, North Wales, who has contributed valuable suggestions based on the British viewpoint. Sailing a wholly uncharted course, it was found necessary to tack and reef occasionally, and, among other things, in the course of our discussion it was decided to broaden the scope of the plan so that it could be applied to *all* camellias—not merely the newcomers.

This interchange of views proceeded for more than a year, until it had become evident that the three of us were unanimously agreed in principle and largely as to details, as well. Before devoting more work to the subject, it was felt desirable at this point to broaden the basis of discussion by submitting the plan to a number of qualified persons for criticism and then publicizing the matter, with an invitation for comment and suggestions. Perhaps because of a greater similarity of climatic conditions, it was found that the English and Northern California viewpoints as to details seemed to coincide a little more closely than with the Australian—or it may be that the individual backgrounds had something to do with it. What is more important is that indispensable contributions were made by both amateur and professional and, where differences do occur, they are slight. In fact, the essential point involved here is that there has been rather complete agreement in principle.

The ultimate object of the plan is to develop and put into operation throughout the English-speaking camellia world at least, a standard method of evaluating and rating camellias by means of a set of fixed rules, which would constitute the basis of appraisal, and a standard scale of points, by which the results of the appraisal may be plainly expressed. This—and this alone—is what might be called the *universal* objective. Everyone who has been consulted to date seems to agree that *the rating itself* would have universal application only in rare instances, due to differences in climate, local environment and cultural practices. Thus the *immediate result* of the rating would be primarily of regional or local importance, while a “universal rating” (an average of all regional ratings) would be largely a matter of secondary interest. It is contemplated that the regional ratings will be determined by qualified local judges—preferably not less than three—on a basis of strict adherence to the applicable rules and as free from partiality and personal preference as possible; which is, of course, merely a statement of the fundamental qualifications of a good judge, whether it be for this purpose, a camellia show, or what not. It is hoped that accredited judges will be named, and as many of their ratings published annually as possible, by such organizations as the American Camellia Society, the Royal Horticultural Society and the Australian and New Zealand Camellia Research Society, which last-named organization, incidentally, has already taken an active interest in this project and will, we understand, publish an article expressing Mr. Hazlewood's views fully in their 1957 Annual. A final object would be to have the regional ratings, at least, appear in the local publications, catalogs or lists.

With this general statement of the origin and objectives, to complete this preface perhaps we should endeavor to set down a list of what might be called the basic essentials required of any camellia rating scale. As we see it, there are three:

- (1) Completeness—all the principal factors relating to evaluation must be included.

- (2) Accuracy—although exactitude will be difficult, it is essential that the apportionment of values between these factors be in proper balance.
- (3) Treatment—the reasoning behind the handling of the factors must be valid.

If the method proposed is sound in these absolute essentials, on which it should be very closely examined, then there would be real hope for success.

The concept of the Plan, explanatory material and the proposed Scale, itself, follow. It should be kept in mind at all times that, while the scale deals primarily with merits, in application it employs the discount principle, so that the permissible deduction for a vital fault should be such as to insure the overall rating will never be any higher than the possession of such a shortcoming would justify. Put simply, no plant lacking satisfactory Vigor should ever carry a "Satisfactory" final rating—thus the permissible maximum deduction on this score must be at least 30 points. Any recommendation for change in the proposed scale must not fail to recognize this vital principle.

Basic Premise

The appraisal of the worth of any plant involves a study of its individual and several characteristics which, collectively, constitute its nature and merit or lack thereof. In a camellia, this requires that a great many such items be considered, both good and bad, but to be practicable any rating scale should be limited to as few evaluation items as possible for the sake of simplicity. In the suggested camellia rating scale shown herein, the standard evaluation items have been limited to ten that are to be judged from the merit standpoint and one consisting solely of demerit characteristics and thus listed separately. These eleven items therefore constitute the framework or details of the "Normal Rating" Scale, encompassing all the essential characteristics possessed by the average camellia.

The prime requisites of a good camellia concern the quality of the bloom and plant and its performance. Therefore, it would seem that the first essential of any rating system be that proper balance exist between these three categories. This has been recognized by classifying the ten merit evaluation items in the scale and the one demerit item under their respective sub-headings and showing the point sub-total for each category—a step taken for the sake of orderliness in the arrangement of the items as well. The first test that such a scale must meet, therefore, is whether the relative weight assigned to each of these categories is correct. Obviously, if there is imbalance here the scale cannot yield an accurate result. The proposed scale presumes that the Plant should constitute 45 percent of the point value and the Florescence 55 percent, the latter divided between the Flower (35 points) and the Flowering Habit (20 points).

The "fault" section of the Normal Rating Scale concerns the unpardonable sin of Balling, or Bud-Drop. This is so serious as to require that the penalty be sufficiently heavy in itself as to practically assure that the possessor of this fault will bear a final rating no higher than "Fair", notwithstanding it might be a practically perfect camellia otherwise. Obviously, faults may not properly be combined with merits. To deal with this situation, and at the same time recognize it will rarely be encountered, a "Demerit" category has been set up in the "Normal Rating" section, whereby the camellia will first be pointed in the usual way, then discounted for such fault, if present, the net result, or figure, being the final Normal Rating.

In devising the Rating Scale, a fundamental concept is that the value of a camellia must be determined primarily from the standpoint of its desirability to *the general public*. This means that the scale must be so arranged as to show, first, the evaluation determined solely by reference to the *basic characteristics* common to camellias in general. The result thus obtained has been designated the "Normal Rating." Were unusual or abnormal characteristics included in the basic scale, the great majority of fine camellias not possessing these features would be penalized, although they might be of the highest quality. This would be very misleading, because the use of a single numeral in expressing the overall value of a plant imposes considerable limitation and thus a fundamental weakness might be offset by the mere possession of uniqueness. We must also consider that the scale is designed to have universal application and, where some unusual quality might be highly desirable in one part of the world (such as Extreme Hardiness, for example), it might be unimportant or completely meaningless in another. Thus to include such unusual characteristics in the standard, or normal, scale would tend to destroy its usefulness from a comparative standpoint, as well as to the general public, whose judgment should be guided primarily by normal standards, not the novelty and frills that are so appealing to the collector and connoisseur.

It is, nevertheless, true that *all* of a plant's attributes and faults of any importance should enter into consideration if it is to be properly evaluated. Where rare or unusual qualities do exist, credit must be given in some way. However, this test must be applied with great discrimination, otherwise it would become meaningless. As previously stated, the limitations of a single numeral are such that the Normal Rating should be confined to only the usual or customary characteristics. It would follow that any added special qualities should be separately evaluated and the credits therefrom shown *in conjunction with* (not combined with) the Normal Rating. A ready way to accomplish this is simply to show both figures in conjunction with a plus sign (+). To illustrate: a "Good" camellia with a Normal Rating of 78 and special credit of 10 points for supreme Cut-Flower Value would be rated thus 78 + 10. The fact that not everyone requires that a camellia have Cut-Flower Value (many are purchased merely for their show in the garden) is sufficient evidence that these two figures should not be combined into a rating of 88, which could be very misleading, as it would convert a "Good" camellia into a "Superior" one.

There is one further matter to be considered, which has absolutely nothing to do with the Normal Rating of a camellia because it is neither a horticultural fault nor a common one. That is the matter of rating a camellia which is so similar to one already existing as to make it undesirable for a person to have both. We call this "Duplication." In dealing with this problem, it must first be clearly recognized that it is something separate and distinct from all the other considerations. The question will immediately arise as to which one of two camellias greatly similar should bear the onus of Duplication. It might be argued that priority should govern, but this would not only be impracticable because of nomenclatural problems but would actually operate to prevent improvement. There seems to be but one solution and that is not to deviate from the basic principle of judging each camellia solely on its horticultural merits and letting the "duplicate" with the higher rating prevail. In so doing we will never stand in the way of progress. How, then, to express such a situation in the rating? Obviously, it is necessary to show, not only that Duplication exists, but also what camellia it duplicates. It is also necessary that the *degree* of duplication be in-

licated. This cannot be expressed in figures, however, as to do so would complicate matters too much. It is felt that only three degrees of Duplication should be necessary and that this may best be taken care of by having the numerical rating contain a suffix consisting of one to three capital letters "D": a single D to reflect resemblance that is slight but sufficient to constitute lack of originality; DD if very similar and DDD if practically identical. The rating must then be followed by the name of the camellia duplicated and its normal rating, so that a preference is indicated. Thus a perfectly satisfactory camellia as to performance will be so rated but, if its numerical rating contains one or more "D's", this will serve warning that it contributes nothing new *unless* its rating is higher than the variety it duplicates. For example, 'Anemonaeflora Variegata' is very similar to 'Elegans' but inferior. Assuming its Normal Rating to be 84 and that of 'Elegans' 95, the full rating would appear thus: "ANEMONAEFLORA VARIEGATA = 84-DD (Elegans-95)." Anyone familiar with the rating system would therefore ignore the former in favor of the latter.

The suggested Scale is shown below followed by a Glossary explaining in detail what is meant to be covered under each of the 15 separate items comprising the Scale.

Suggested Camellia Rating Scale

SECTION 1. NORMAL RATING (MERIT SECTION)

Item No.	Characteristic	Maximum Point Value	Sub-Total for Category	
PLANT				
1	Vigor	30		
2	Growth Habit	10		
3	Foliage	5	45	
		—		
FLOWER				
4	Form	10		
5	Color	10		
6	Substance	10		
7	Size for type	5	35	
		—		
FLOWERING HABIT				
8	Quantity of Blooms	5		
9	Duration of Bloom	10		
10	Self-Grooming	5	20	
		—		
TOTAL—MERITS:				100
FLOWERING HABIT (DEMERIT SECTION)				
11	Balling, Bud-Drop, etc.	—30	—30	—30
FINAL RATING—NORMAL CHARACTERISTICS:				70

SECTION 2. SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS (UNIQUE OR UNUSUAL)

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Maximum Point Value</i>	<i>Sub-Total for Category</i>
12	Exceptional Cut-Flower Value	+10	
13	Abnormal Blooming Season	+15	
14	Outstanding Hardiness (Plant or Flower)	+20	
15	Uniqueness of Flower or Florescence	+25	

SPECIAL MERIT RATING ("PLUS FACTORS"): 70

(to be shown separately)

(Caution: this section applies only to exceptional camellias)

Basis for Determination of Points and Final Rating

Grade 1 = Supreme	=	90 - 100	points or %
Grade 2 = Superior	=	80 - 90	" " "
Grade 3 = Good	=	70 - 80	" " "
Grade 4 = Fair	=	60 - 70	" " "
Grade 5 = Poor	=	0 - 59	" " "

Illustration: Good Vigor = not less than 21 nor more than 24 points.

Final Normal Rating, 85 points = Grade 2, Superior.

Duplication Scale

- D = slight resemblance, lacks originality.
- DD = very similar to existing variety.
- DDD = practically identical to existing variety.

Item No.

GLOSSARY

- 1—VIGOR: relates to Plant Growth and health characteristics, not necessarily to rapidity of growth—disease resistance and hardiness—strength of root system, twigs and branches; ability to leaf out well.
- 2—GROWTH HABIT: refers to form largely, overall beauty as a shrub except for foliage, symmetry vs. legginess, density, etc.
- 3—FOLIAGE: concerns amount and quality of leaves, color, glossiness and ability to withstand burning, fading and yellowing.
- 4—FLOWER FORM: Beauty and individuality of petalage and stamen formation, orderliness in formal types, height and overall grace in others.
- 5—FLOWER COLOR: Reds that are bright, whites that are pure, markings on variegated forms, sheen, iridescence, pleasing shades, venation.

- 6—**FLOWER SUBSTANCE:** Keeping quality of blooms, on plant and when cut; freedom from weather and other damage, ability to hold form well, lack of tenderness.
- 7—**FLOWER SIZE:** Not simply largeness, but desirable size for type of bloom—if single or semi-double normally should have greater diameter than more double sorts, if miniature type must be real small—the size should be commensurate with the form and color to make the most pleasing overall effect.
- 8—**QUANTITY OF BLOOMS:** To be regarded in the light of other factors, such as size and type of flower, overall garden effect vs. individual specimen blooms, etc.—not necessarily governed by greatest number as can be too many under some conditions.
- 9—**DURATION OF BLOOM:** Extent of blooming season and to be judged in the light of the desirability thereof—also relates to the ability of the plant to keep up a good show.
- 10—**SELF-GROOMING:** Neatness of the plant, whether from the standpoint of dropping spent blooms, shattering of flowers where petals must be picked up, and maintaining good appearance whether in bloom or not.

Abnormal Factors

- 11—**BALLING, BUD-DROP, Etc.:** Any camellia which chronically refuses to open its flowers properly, or drops its buds, should be penalized very heavily as such characteristics at their worst make the variety practically worthless. Some will do this only occasionally, depending upon the weather, and the penalty should be modified accordingly. If one year in three, the penalty might be one-third, or 10 points; similarly if only one-third of the buds drop or refuse to open.
- 12—**EXCEPTIONAL CUT-FLOWER VALUE:** Varieties that are exceptionally useful when cut or that have outstanding and unusual value for personal adornment. Must be quite exceptional to rate the full award.
- 13—**ABNORMAL BLOOMING SEASON:** Extremely early bloomers or very late where that is desirable because of cold—includes varieties which flower over abnormally long periods but the credit value in such case should be moderate.
- 14—**OUTSTANDING HARDINESS:** This refers to both plant and flower and relates only to those camellias which will perform in climates where the average will not—whether it be due to heat or cold. Points here should be awarded very sparingly.
- 15—**UNIQUENESS OF FLOWER OR FLORESCENCE:** The bloom must possess some special, original or otherwise individualistic feature that marks it as separate and distinct from the normal such as fragrance—or

the flowering habit must be unique, such as axillary-blooming, for example; pendant or otherwise broadening the usage of camellias. Or the color tones or form must be new, including new shapes and sizes.

The reactions to the foregoing to date have been, on the whole, most encouraging. The principal questions raised concern the following:

(1) that Item 1 (Vigor) may be too heavily weighted (30%), while Item 7 (Flower Size) may be under-rated at 5%;

(2) that Flower Shattering and Flower Tenderness (purely local considerations) appear to have been ignored;

(3) that the importance attached to Flower Color (10%) may be too great, one authority expressing the view that this is largely a matter of individual preference (but are not form and size, also?);

(4) that Growth Habit may be overweighted because this is largely controllable by proper pruning and shaping (but this overlooks the fact the plan is designed to apply to the general public rather than the more skilled collector or specialist).

It would be difficult to prove that the proper ratio of PLANT to FLOWER-PLUS-FLOWERING HABIT is more properly 45-55 than 40-60 and the writer has no absolute convictions on this point. However, Vigor is vital and the possible penalty here must be sufficient to disqualify a camellia on that point alone (at least 30 points). It might be better, if the 40-60 ratio be more correct, to deduct 5 points from Growth Habit and add them to Flower Size. However, we must not forget that extreme size may more properly be recognized in the Special Characteristics (Item 15). A better plan might be to drop Item 10 entirely (thus reducing the headings by one), adding the points (5) thus gained to Flower Size and changing "Self-Grooming" (a merit factor) to "Untidiness" (a demerit factor), which would then put this in as an additional sub-division of Item 11. The same reasoning might be applied to Flower Shattering and Flower Tenderness—purely local considerations but quite important regionally. To allow for these additional demerit factors, perhaps the permissible deduction under Item 11 should be increased to 40 points. The fact that all of these factors have close relationship would seem an additional reason for doing so, as Balling, Bud-Drop, Shattering, Untidiness and Tenderness all relate to flower performance.

The foregoing is quite illustrative of the potentialities by way of alteration of the scale according to individual viewpoints, but it also serves warning that the reason for any change should be rather compelling, otherwise the problem will become endless and highly confusing. We should never lose sight of the fact the scale is designed to have universal application and that it should be affected as little as possible by purely local considerations, so that, where differences in rating do exist they will simply be reflections of environment.

This is certainly no simple problem, nor casual undertaking. The hours of effort devoted to this matter have long since dispelled any illusions in that regard. However, it would seem that the goal, if it can be attained, would make the effort well worth while. It would be difficult to think of any single more valuable service the camellia societies could render to their members than a reliable guide such as is contemplated here. To that end, the helpful assistance and participation of all interested and qualified persons, who will give this subject the study it deserves, is cordially solicited.

CANNED SEEDLINGS

A. W. SOLOMON, Savannah, Georgia

Only three years ago I learned that the bakeries received their eggs in very thin 4-gallon cans, which I have been using successfully since then in growing seedlings. The cans are easily punctured with a beer can opener all the way around at the bottom to allow for drainage. Then we cut five or six slits about six inches long from the bottom up along the sides, for the roots to penetrate. Because the inside of the cans is lacquered, we treat them with a solution of sulphuric acid to assist the cans in rusting out quicker.



Seedling camellia plants growing in cans in Judge Solomon's nursery.

Listed below are six very good reasons why we are using these cans so successfully:

1. We know the exact mixture of soil we put in the can.
2. We know the exact amount of fertilizer we put in the can.
3. No fertilizing material is lost because there is no erosion.
4. The water is controlled, other than rain.
5. The seedlings can remain in the can until they rust out without becoming rootbound.
6. The plants can be planted in the ground any time of the year.

By this method of handling the seedlings you can put them in any degree of shade that you wish until you are ready to plant them. We find that the seedlings bloom quicker this way than when planted in the open ground.

Many of these seedlings have been sent to different areas to people who I thought were deeply interested in growing seedlings, and who could use them later on for grafting stock if the blooms were unsatisfactory.

A NEW STUDY OF CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

Announcement has recently been made of a grant of \$59,000 by the Longwood Foundation to the Bailey Hortorium of Cornell University for a study of camellia nomenclature. Confusion in names of camellia varieties has been a problem which has troubled camellia fanciers for a long time, and bringing order out of this old confusion has been a major project of the American Camellia Society ever since its inception. The same can be said of some other camellia organizations, notably of the Southern California Camellia Society.

The first real attempt to solve this problem was made in 1939, when the late Roy Wilmot began, at the urging of Dr. H. Harold Hume, to bring together a collection of varieties on the campus of the University of Florida, in order to determine by direct comparison which varietal names were duplicates. Eventually over 2,000 plants of over 200 varieties were included, most of the plants being donated by some 65 cooperating nurseries. In 1948 Austin Griffiths, Jr., was appointed on a fellowship of the American Camellia Society to assist in this study of varietal synonymy, which included research as to which name had priority among the synonyms. Following Secretary Wilmot's death in 1950, Mr. Griffiths continued his work as a member of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station staff, until his resignation in 1955.

In the Gulf Coast area, Mr. Dave Strother has worked long and effectively on this problem, not only as chairman of the Committee on Nomenclature of the Society but also in his private capacity. His collection of camellia varieties is unrivalled in the Southeast, and he has probably seen personally every new variety which has been named in this area, as well as most of those in other areas.

In California Mr. William E. Woodroof began his long investigation into camellia synonymy about 1940, and has continued this work down to the present as the spearhead of the drive by the Southern California Camellia Society to unravel the tangle in names. The well known brochure on Camellia Nomenclature which is issued biennially by this society embodies most of the work done by these and other investigators. So well has the work progressed that in his introduction to the latest edition, President Ralph Peer could say that there are today very few cases of varieties being offered under two names in this country.

On the international scene, however, the situation is not so satisfactory. Harmonization of varietal nomenclature in Australia, Japan, New Zealand, England, France, Belgium, Italy, and the United States has not yet been accomplished, although Mr. E. G. Waterhouse in Australia has made a notable beginning. For this reason camellia lovers will be interested in this grant by the Longwood Foundation to the Bailey Hortorium. Under the direction of Dr. G. H. M. Lawrence, director of the Hortorium, the study will be carried out by a young California graduate student in botany, Mr. Ralph N. Philbrick. He will attempt to obtain herbarium specimens of all varieties in culture, together with descriptive notes and photographs, for later collation at the Hortorium. During the present year he is collecting specimens in the United States. Already he has worked in California and the Gulf Coast region, and as this issue appears he should be completing his field work in Oregon and Washington. Later it is expected that he will make collections in Europe and the Pacific area. The program is to extend over five years.

The interest of the American Camellia Society is indicated by the presence on the advisory committee of our president, Ralph S. Peer, our secretary, Arthur C. Brown, and our senior president emeritus, Dr. H. Harold Hume. The other

members are Mr. William Hertrich, the curator emeritus of the Huntington Botanical Gardens in California, and Mr. Charles Puddle of Bodnant Gardens in Wales.

The Bailey Hortorium is also interested in obtaining catalogs from all camellia nurseries, so that it may be able to answer any possible question as to where a given variety may be obtained. Those who have old camellia catalogs, especially a collection running back some years, and above all those who have European camellia catalogs of the last century, are urged to so notify Mr. Philbrick at the Botany Department, University of California, Los Angeles.



CAMELLIAS FOR THE MOON?

Glenda Tyler, 1957 Camellia Queen, apparently thinks it's a distinct possibility as she hands John F. Goodman, field station supervisor for the local Douglas Aircraft Company plant, a prize plant which she hopes will be sent via Douglas rocket to the moon. C. F. Smoot (left), assistant to Goodman, and E. A. Combatalade, president of the Sacramento Camellia Festival Association, watch the presentation. Officials of the association extracted a promise from Douglas officials that the first moon rocket will carry a few blossoms from the Camellia Capital.

THE LIBRARY TABLE

Camellia Annual. This is the publication of the Australia and New Zealand Camellia Society, and the 1957 issue has come to hand. That well known camellia expert, E. G. Waterhouse, is editor, vice president, and secretary of the Society, which reports a notable growth in membership during the year, from 241 to 323. The Annual carries several excellent brief articles on culture and propagation, and gives an equal amount of attention to nomenclatural problems. It is interesting to note that 14 members of the American Camellia Society are also members of our sister society "down under", more than half hailing from east of the Rockies.

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Camellia Nomenclature. The 6th revised edition of this well known publication has now appeared under the auspices of the Southern California Camellia Society. As for many years past, Mr. William Woodroof has been the chairman of the Nomenclature Research Committee which has compiled and corrected the varietal names. So far as they can ascertain, this booklet contains descriptions of all species, hybrids and varieties now growing in the United States, and represents the consensus of the best informed experts on correct naming. It takes almost one hundred pages to list these varieties, in spite of elimination of the cultural notes which in former editions preceded the nomenclatural section. At the price of \$1.50, this almost indispensable book is certain of a large demand, and may be ordered from the Southern California Camellia Society, 40 N. San Rafael Avenue, Pasadena 2, California, or from The Secretary, American Camellia Society, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida.

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Sasanqua Nomenclature Book. The Japanese Camellia Society is publishing in English a Sasanqua Nomenclature Book, edited by Mr. Eikichi Satomi, the foremost camellia authority in Japan. President Peer has arranged for shipment of 300 copies to him in California, so that they may be more conveniently obtained by Society members than from Japan. The price is only 50 cents per copy, and orders should be sent to Ralph S. Peer, 8159 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles 46, California.

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New Camellia Culture Book. Announcement is made of the forthcoming publication of a book on camellia culture which should be very much worth while. Under the editorship of E. C. Tourje, a group of authorities from all over the United States has been preparing this book for more than two years, endeavoring to make it comprehensive, authoritative, and useful wherever camellias are grown. Watch for the publication of this book by the Macmillan Company next autumn.

Suggestion to Program Chairmen: Arrange for your speakers well in advance of the meetings at which they are to be present. It should be borne in mind that many qualified speakers are business men who must plan for absences from their affairs well in advance. We have heard expressions of regret from several good speakers that, because of the very short notices, they were not able to accept the invitations.

SELF-SUFFICIENT CAMELLIAS

CATHERINE M. STEWART, Panama City, Florida

Coming to Florida in the winter of 1953-54 from the Tennessee and North Carolina mountains, where an early June snow is no rarity, camellias were a new experience and I went absolutely daft. Undeterred by a pocket-handkerchief-size lot, I planted deliriously. There were the usual novice errors in judgment such as too many of the same varieties, and leaving too little space for handsomer or more appealing varieties discovered later at shows, nurseries, or in the gardens of friends. However, it was not until at least 40 bushes were growing like mad and elbowing each other aside that I began boning up on camellia culture and learned that these delightful plants require considerable care. Fortunately, my plants cannot read or they probably would have turned up their toes. It isn't that I don't want to pamper them. I'm just not around to do it.

This particular camelliaddict is a field representative for the Red Cross. From the camellias' point of view it is a good week that finds me back at base Saturday and/or Sunday with a few minutes to spare. If a tornado or flood or hurricane happens up I may be a thousand or so miles away for as long as two months or more. The fairly recent Eastern States floods meant a nearly four months absence. Neighbors are fine helpers when one is called away occasionally, but you just don't ask them to make a career of it as would be necessary when absenteeism is the rule rather than the exception. And I'm far too busy to be wringing my hands when the newspapers shriek of hard freezes or Sahara-like drouths in northern Florida. The answer has to be self-sufficient camellias.

By now you are probably saying, "Those poor plants! There should be an SPCC for camellias as well as children." Your sympathy is wasted. It would be hard to find plants more chipper. I had never attended a Camellia Show until the Panama City one of 1956, but a fellow camellia lover encouraged me to attend and take along a few blooms. All four won either blue or red ribbons. Last year I managed to dash home in time to gather up blooms from 20 varieties and am still gloating over the 13 ribbons they won. This year, unless another sub-arctic freeze lays us low, there should be about 24 varieties to tote along to the Panama City show. Next year I am hoping to have seedling blooms, since several 1954-55 seedlings are 3 to 4 feet tall, and quite bushy.

A Gov. Mouton hedge thriftily planted of 18- to 24-inch "twigs" in January 1955 is now about six feet high, with the bushes wider than they are tall. Their only problem has been some foliage damage due to over-exuberant city mosquito-spraying down the alley which they grace.

To be strictly honest, and to avoid encouraging completely laissez-faire camellia culture, I must add that I really do *plant* the bushes according to Hoyle (or rather, according to Hume) but they have to take it from there. However, during summer and winter vacation periods, about eight days each, I give my camellia chums the highest priority possible. I water, spray, mulch, fertilize, and fuss about, and pretty generally coddle them to the teeth, but I certainly wouldn't want them to get used to any such lavish attention. We continue to stress "the glorious privilege of being *independent*".

A hearty welcome into the group of societies is extended to the first camellia organization to be formed in New Zealand—The South Auckland Camellia Society. Colonel Tom Durrant, Mayhills Farm, Tirau, is President, and Mr. J. R. Turnbull is Secretary. At the initial meeting fifty camellia enthusiasts joined the new society.

ACROSS THE SECRETARY'S DESK

Copies of the April 1958 Quarterly will be mailed only to members who have paid their dues for 1958. If any of your friends who were members in 1957 complain because they did not get their copy, ask them if they have paid their dues for this year.

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Some members take great pleasure in paying dues. Take Dr. Robert K. Cutter, Berkeley, California, for instance. Early this year he sent us a check for \$10.00. The check was returned with a reminder that he, a Life Member, had paid his dues in one lump sum. Back came this reply from the good Doctor: "I realize of course that I do have a Life Membership. Nevertheless, I am glad to continue to support the Society, so I am returning the check to you." Another Life Member, Mrs. Andrew L. Whigham, Century, Florida, sent in a donation of \$50.00. Another welcome contribution was a check for \$35 from Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr., Suffolk, Virginia. This interest in and support of the Society by these members is very much appreciated.

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Still looking for that missing copy of the Quarterly that contained an article you need so badly? Why not put an end to that everlasting search and purchase a binder which will take care of issues for several years. We have a new supply on hand, and will fill your order on the day it is received. Of course, like everything else, the price has gone up, and we must charge \$1.75 for each binder, postpaid.

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Mrs. S. R. Harman, a new member from El Dorado, Arkansas, in sending in her membership together with that of another newcomer, Mr. Nolan DeLaughter, added this comment: "May I say that Mr. E. N. Kimes, El Dorado, is certainly doing a lot to stimulate interest in the growing and propagating of camellias in this area."

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Let us do a little juggling with membership figures. The membership as of March 12 was 5038, 512 more than on the same date in 1957. There are in every community a number of nonmember camellia growers who are not familiar with the benefits enjoyed by members and who, with a little persuasion, would join the Society. If each of the current members would bring in just one new member, we would have a total enrollment of a little over 10,000—the goal for 1958 set by President Peer.

The drive for new members should not obscure the need for prodding delinquents into renewing in 1958. The records indicate that so far about 1,400 of last year's members have not renewed to date. Add this figure to that of the 5,000 "probables" (one new member from each current member) and we would be well along to a membership of 15,000 by December 31.

The field for new members is large and fertile, and with a little cultivation and a modicum of effort could bring forth a bountiful crop of newcomers to the American Camellia Society.

Camellia shows provide wonderful opportunities for the enrollment of new members, and General Chairmen are urged to make greater efforts to tap this source. The management of the Atlanta show appointed a committee of twenty members, with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kilbride as Chairmen, to man the American Camellia Society booth. As a result 12 new members and 5 renewals were secured. The Panama City (Florida) show brought in 11 new members and 10 renewals. At the Orangeburg (South Carolina) show 16 new members joined and 4 others renewed for 1958.

Mr. Frank Griffin, Editor of the *Camellian*, put on a special drive and enrolled 35 new members.

We take great pleasure in introducing two new Life Members. Mrs. C. M. Gooch, 123 E. Parkway N., Memphis, Tennessee, took out a Life Membership through Mr. Griffin. Mrs. Theodore G. Klumpp, Messenger Lane, Port Washington, L. I., New York, recently took out a Life Membership while visiting the Gainesville office. We are pleased to add these two names to our list of Life Members.

Now that I am no longer the Editor of the Society's publications, there should not be so many "goofs" (Hoyt Lee's expression) to correct. In a recent letter Mr. Lee called the Editor's attention to an error, in fact several errors, which appeared in the article about the Fall Meeting in the January 1958 Quarterly. Let Mr. Lee tell the story:

"The fact is that the Men's Camellia Clubs of Mobile and Pensacola assisted in staging the camellia show at Fairhope, but the show was actually put on by a very small club operating under the name of Eastern Shore Men's Camellia Club, Mr. W. C. Strain, Battles Wharf, President. And the reception was held at the home of one of the members of that club, Mr. Bernard Carlin—not Garlin. I thought you would like to know the facts in order that you would have an opportunity to correct the errors."

Our thanks go to Mr. Lee for giving us the facts in the case, and our apologies go to the members of the Eastern Shore Men's Camellia Club and to Mr. Carlin for making the "goofs." The fact remains, however, that that show was one of the best fall shows ever staged in the South, and that Mr. Carlin is a most gracious and hospitable host.

A Correction and an Apology: My apologies are offered to Mr. John Hillier, Winchester, England, and to President Peer. The purpose of these apologies is to correct an erroneous impression of the extent of Mr. Hillier's interest in camellias that might have followed a reading of my footnote to Mr. Charles Puddle's article on camellias published in the January 1958 Quarterly, brought about by careless proofreading of the printer's galley.

It is a matter of fact and record that Mr. Hillier is keenly interested in the propagation and sale of camellia plants, conducts a large nursery selling many plants in England and abroad, and in addition has a very large and excellent collection of rare camellia varieties. In recent years he has been especially successful in creating national and international interest in the *C. williamsii* hybrids.

Another Correction: Our attention has been called to the fact that the *Reticulata* on the cover of the January Quarterly was incorrectly identified as *Chang's Temple*. Instead, it is the variety *Crimson Robe*.

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It must be admitted that cold weather damaged many camellia flowers in a number of localities in the South. However, the damage was not lasting as many plants bloomed satisfactorily when the weather moderated. This fact is supported by comments in a number of letters received by the Secretary, three of which are quoted herewith:

"We have some wonderful blooms in spite of cold weather and ice which bowed branches to the ground."—Dr. J. B. Harrell, Laurel, Mississippi.

"I think camellias fared better during our cold weather than most people thought they would, and the plants are really beginning to bloom. I believe that we are going to have one of the best shows held anywhere this year."—Mansfield Latimer, Charlotte, N. C.

"More camellias in bloom right now (March 7) than I have ever seen in the garden."—Judge A. W. Solomon, Savannah, Georgia.

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Mr. Morrie L. Sharp, State Director, Portland, Oregon, has come up with a suggestion that possesses considerable merit, as well as potentialities for a lot of grief.

He suggests that the Editor run what might be termed a "Want and Exchange" section in the Quarterly dealing with hard-to-find varieties, species, and hybrids. It is his thought that a column of this nature would be of considerable interest and value to serious collectors, and would open up a means for purchase or exchange between growers in the States and those in foreign countries.

The idea is a good one; whether or not it is a practical one is another question.

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The sets of Kodachromes of camellia blooms which the Society is attempting to assemble for the use of program chairmen of local societies are growing slowing but surely. At the Annual Meeting in New Orleans, Dr. Robert P. Woltz, Fort Worth, Texas, donated a number of his excellent slides to the Society. Now comes a letter from Mr. Alpha M. Hartman, Nurseryman, San Fernando, California, in which he offered to furnish several slides. Members who wish to contribute Kodachromes should send them to Dr. Robert K. Womack, 803 Jordan Street, Shreveport, Louisiana, a member of the Intersociety Relations Committee who is custodian of Kodachromes.

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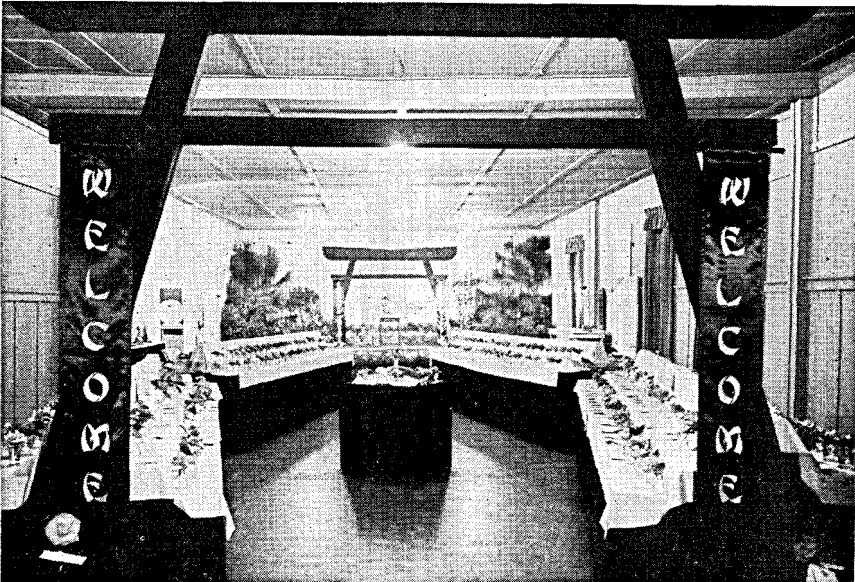
Mrs. Joe Simons, 507 West Vernon Avenue, Kinston, North Carolina, has donated a number of Yearbooks, 1949 to 1957, to the Kinston Public Library in memory of Mr. Charlie Johnson, who with Mrs. Johnson did so much to popularize camellias in that locality. Mrs. Simons wants to get copies of the editions of 1946 and 1947 to complete the set. Members who have copies of these editions which they wish to dispose of, should communicate with Mrs. Simons.

According to information furnished by Mrs. James F. MacGill, Fayetteville, North Carolina, the City Council in meeting assembled on January 19, 1958, resolved that "The City of Fayetteville be, and hereby is, designated as the Camellia City of North Carolina, with all of its rights and privileges."

This action was based on the facts that, among other things, the oldest *Alba plena* plant in the South is growing on the old McLean farm close by, many beautiful camellia plants thrive in the city, one of the first camellia shows in North Carolina was staged in Fayetteville, and a resident of that city was one of the first Presidents of the North Carolina Camellia Society.

The recent election for the Directorate in the Atlantic Coast Territory was an unusual one in that there were five candidates for the two positions as Director-at-Large. (Mr. Maxwell R. Murray, Fort Valley, Georgia, and Mr. H. E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina, were elected to those positions.) One of the candidates, Mr. Milton H. Brown, Arlington, Virginia, has requested the Secretary to express his thanks to the many members who voted for him in that election.

We still have on hand a supply of *Camellias Illustrated* by Morrie Sharp, a publication sponsored by the Oregon Camellia Society. This publication deals with the history, classification, culture and propagation of camellias, with a special reference to camellia culture in the colder parts of the country. The book contains 555 illustrations of which 99 are in color. The price of the spiral-bound copies is \$5.00; cloth-bound editions are \$6.50 each.



A section of the exhibit at the camellia show staged by the Panama City (Florida) Camellia Society and the Panama City Garden Club. That show was held just two days after a two-inch snow fall.

CAMELLIAS AND THEIR ODDITIES

A. M. HARTMAN, San Fernando, California

I believe a lot of camellia people think they enjoy camellias because of their exquisite beauty and their blooming in the winter, when the rest of the garden is drab; but aside from that, something else is ever present in their minds. That is the oddities, the surprises that come to us in many different ways. The most common anticipation is the blooming of seedlings, especially those from the crossing of varieties or the crossing of species to obtain new hybrids, always hoping they can show McGillicuddy across the street a new color or formation.

Now what I have been leading up to concerns a suspense for seven years. While watering in the lath house, about seven years ago, I kept noticing a green leaf underneath a large red Daikagura plant, with its base partially buried in the peat moss. Day after day, week after week, it remained the same, always fresh and green. After about two months my curiosity got the better of me and I had to look. I found it was a double veined leaf instead of the normal one with a single main vein. After removing it very carefully, I noticed that it was well callused on the basal end. Knowing that some plants root from leaves, I decided to grow a camellia from a leaf, and thereupon put it in a 3" pot with damp peat moss and a little sand. After approximately four months I again checked to find it had a fair root system but no top growth. Believing I could get a top growth in due time, it was transferred to a gallon can in a good mixture. A friend of mine, who raises camellias in Sun Valley (near me), after hearing the story, said, "I have tried but have never been able to get a top growth from a leaf cutting." After waiting over two years it started a tiny shoot up. Three more years passed and it had attained a height of about 8 inches. To speed progress, a graft was made two years ago. This took, and is now 14 inches tall, but has no flower buds this year. The mother plant is also about 14 inches in height, also without flower buds.

I have a lot of patience and hope to see a flower on one of them next year, even if it has to be a red Daikagura.

My new thriller is *Camellia japonica* Dian Hartman. It is packed with surprises, always changing its markings. One flower had one side white and the other side pink, one was solid pink, and a few came marked with two spots of red instead of the usual one; each morning I look and wonder what's coming next. It will be released in October of 1959 so that all can share the thrills I have enjoyed thus far.

Another sensation is on its way, for those few who have seen the foliage of the new species *Camellia granthamiana* know what I mean—it's beyond words. The flower is attractive and different, but that's only the beginning. How many varieties will there be in this species? Can it equal *C. japonica*? With its very unusual foliage, it will surely take the front seat in this space age of ours.

We are passing along a pertinent piece of advice offered to members of the newly organized Piedmont (North Carolina) Men's Camellia Club by Dr. H. Harold Hume:

"Hands off any camellia plants thought to be injured by cold weather until April or May when damage, if any, will be clearly evident."

PANEL DISCUSSION — ANNUAL MEETING

New Orleans, January 30, 1958

Moderator: RALPH S. PEER

Members of the Panel

Mr. J. Lloyd Abbot, Mobile, Alabama

Mr. D. L. Feathers, Lafayette, California

Mr. W. S. Domer, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Rose Gish, Riverside, California

Mr. A. C. Harris, Shreveport, Louisiana

Mr. E. A. Judice, New Orleans, Louisiana

Mrs. S. J. Katz, Covington, Louisiana

Mr. S. L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina

Mr. G. M. Wheeler, Birmingham, Alabama

Mr. J. D. Wirth, New Orleans, Louisiana

Dr. H. S. Wolfe, Gainesville, Florida

Mr. W. E. Woodroof, Sherman Oaks, California

Mr. Peer: We have some questions which will be assigned to some member of the panel, or perhaps to two people. Then we shall ask you to ask from the floor further questions, which we will try to answer for you. If no one on the panel feels able to answer some question, we will feel free to call for volunteers from the audience.

1. Is there any disadvantage in using an infra-red light in place of regular light bulbs in a lathhouse during the winter? I am told that these lights would keep frost away from plants and thus help protect against cold. On the other hand, I wonder if exposure of my plants to these lights might have an injurious effect.

Dr. Wolfe: An infra-red lamp produces heat instead of light, and to the extent that you substitute a lamp which converts most of the electrical energy into heat instead of having much of it become light, you could increase somewhat the temperature. Infra-red lamps are rather expensive producers of heat usually, as compared with such sources as kerosene pressure heaters or propane gas heaters. To heat a lathhouse significantly you would need a great many more infra-red lamps than you would need incandescent lamps to light it adequately, with consequent need for heavier wiring. The infra-red rays are absorbed directly by the leaves and do not heat the air, so every leaf must have heat rays falling on it. Leaves which are on the back side of the bush or shaded by other leaves from the heat rays will be warmed only as the irradiated leaves warm the air around them by conduction and this warmed air gives up some heat to these shaded leaves. Unless the lathhouse is covered by a tarpaulin or plastic sheet to make it air-tight, the warmed air will simply rise out of the house or be carried out if there is any wind. Then the shaded leaves may freeze while irradiated leaves are warm.

Speaker from the floor: I would like to add to these remarks, and will qualify myself as an electrical engineer who has spent 14 years selling what he says will not work, though I have had no experience with camellias. We have found that no plant structure is needed. The only thing the infra-red lamp will heat is that which it hits, and wind blowing through has no effect on plants so heated. In the area in which I live (Tyler, Texas) someone might have a very

nice specimen plant outside. For one freezing night they might not want to erect a structure around it, but they could take the heat lamp they use for their rheumatism, put it out there, and heat the plant sufficiently to keep it from freezing. The lamps are very inexpensive and any local power company official will be glad to send a man out, without charge, to tell you how much it will cost to run and what it will do.

Mrs. Katz: I would like to call your attention to the fact that under the rules for exhibitors of our Society, when you use infra-red or any other method of heating to protect camellias from cold, the flowers from the bush must be put in the grown-under-glass class.

2. Does registration of a new seedling imply that the new variety is an exceptionally good one?

Mr. Woodroof: It depends on what registration is for. If it is for the purpose of clarifying nomenclature, as I think it should be, then it should not be the function of a registration committee to rate a new variety. Its function should be to assure that there is no duplication in names. Whether the variety is worth putting on the market is another story. If a person wants to register a new variety and we cannot persuade him that it is not worthy of being registered, then we should register it.

3. It has been suggested that two Kodachrome slides of the proposed new variety should be required to accompany the application for registration. Is this a requirement and why are they desired?

Mr. Harris: The Society has not made this a requirement but does request these slides. The Intersociety Relations Committee is trying to build up two complete sets of slides of varieties, in the hope that by next fall we will have available for loan to any club in the country a set of color slides of the good established varieties and of the less known new ones.

4. What is the Society's Award of Merit and when is the award made?

Mrs. Katz: The old Award of Merit has been discontinued and has been replaced for a number of years by the Highly Commended Seedling Certificate. This is given to a seedling which is considered outstanding and likely to prove a valuable addition to varieties already on the market, and to be a candidate for the Illges Award.

5. What constitutes a membership year in our Society—a year from the date of membership or the calendar year?

Mr. Peer: The answer is, of course, the calendar year, and you can see what endless confusion would result if this were not so. The question arose in connection with some members who joined the Society recently in Australia. I had sent out circular letters timed for the height of the camellia season, which is in July and August down there, so that a number of memberships came in very late in our year. Mr. Brown solved that problem by sending the Quarterly from the first of the year, but some of them still felt that they had only had the benefit for three or four months' membership, and I had to write several soothing letters and send out some extra books.

6. When pruning to eliminate branches showing dieback, is it recommended that the shears or knife be disinfected before making the final cut? If so, what disinfectant should be used? Should the prunings be removed and destroyed?

Volunteer from audience: I cannot speak as an authority, but I have been pruning out dieback for years without ever disinfecting the shears, and if the infection is transmitted in this way, I ought to have dieback all over the place, since I use the same shears for all pruning.¹ But I don't have it.

Mr. Peer: We do not have dieback in California, so I know nothing about it. None of the panel cares to speak up. Is there anyone here from New Orleans who feels he can speak authoritatively?

Mr. Wirth: I cannot speak with authority, but I had some experience seven years ago. Dieback was appearing rapidly in a large Sasanqua. I pruned off three large branches in succession, and treated the cut with Bordeaux paste, and I also sprayed the bush three times at intervals of two weeks with Bordeaux mixture. The bush is thriving today.

7. Can anyone tell me how to grow camellias in a greenhouse or on a glass-enclosed porch?

Mr. Peer: I have a friend in New Jersey who grows camellias in containers. In summer they are set out in the garden but in the winter they are put on his small side porch, which is closed in with storm windows in winter. By the help of a portable electric heater, his wife carries these plants through the cold weather in good shape. I am going to ask Dave Feathers to speak on this question because he has a small greenhouse.

Mr. Feathers: I should explain that I do not use my greenhouse primarily to carry blooming-size camellias through the winter, but rather to bring seedlings into bloom more quickly. We have our greenhouse heated by natural gas, and can usually raise the temperature ten degrees in as many minutes. We grow our seedlings in 1-gallon cans mostly, and get them so root-bound that we have to immerse the cans in larger containers to keep the roots moist enough; but this pot-bound condition helps us bring them into bloom sooner. We grow the seedlings in continuous light for nine months of the year, since this stimulates vegetative growth. Then in winter we use only daylight and lower the temperature, which makes favorable conditions for blooming. In this way we can get some plants to bloom in 18 months from seed, as others have also done, whereas the average is probably about three years. But this is not a suitable technique for handling mature camellia bushes for bloom. Such men as Bill Domer and George Wheeler can tell you more about that.

Comm. Domer: Many people in Washington are growing camellias on porches with jalousies. I have taken my garage, which is too small for present big cars, and have installed fluorescent and incandescent lights, and there I grow camellias in tubs. Last year I had 26 plants, but I have reduced these to 13 this year in order to give more space to each. The main problem is light, and if you call up the General Electric man in your area, he will bring a light meter and tell you whether you are supplying enough light intensity. Of course I move the plants out in the summer, but I have had very good success blooming them in this way. I would rather have a greenhouse and use natural light, but that would necessitate getting a building permit. I am doing it the hard way.

¹ From the nature of the fungus responsible, there is no reason to expect infection to be spread by the pruning instrument. Infection is spread by spores, whereas the cut is made through tissues in which only the vegetative mycelium of the fungus is growing.—ED.

Mr. Wheeler: When you have such temperatures as we have in Birmingham, you have to grow camellias in greenhouses if you want any blooms. This year our plants have been blooming very late and we have not found any good way to speed them up. We have tried higher temperatures, but while that produces earlier blooms, they are flabby. We have tried turning on lights at night, but that only forces buds out into new growth and causes flower buds to drop. Greenhouses have one advantage even in areas where camellias can be wintered outside, and that is the larger size and better quality generally of greenhouse blooms. You do not have to battle wind and rain, as well as having protection from cold.

Some people say they would not bother with camellias if they had to grow them in a greenhouse, but these people do not say they would not own an automobile if they have to stop for gasoline to be put in the tank. One of my friends who had very few flowers on his outdoor camellias last year said he only needed a greenhouse on three nights! If you live in a climate where some years you get no blooms, if you have thousands of dollars and untold hours of work tied up in your camellias and one cold night can eliminate your chances for blooms all year, then a greenhouse is a really worthwhile investment. It need not be expensive either to erect or to operate. A plastic greenhouse is very cheap to build. Around Birmingham many people have erected sashhouses, using steel windows, 7 x 8 feet. These cost \$40 or more new without glass, but it is often possible to buy them from buildings being demolished for \$7.50 apiece with most of the glass intact. I use natural gas to heat my little greenhouse, at a cost of only \$3 or \$4 a month. I have more camellia bushes outside than inside, and some years I get a lot of blooms from outside bushes. But I always know I am going to have on my greenhouse plants plenty of blooms every year.

Mr. Feathers: I would like to add three principles of greenhouse culture of camellias which must be observed if you want them to bloom properly:

1. camellias must have some darkness each day to initiate blooming,
2. camellias must be kept at cool temperatures at blooming time,
3. camellias in greenhouse containers must be fertilized heavily.

Mr. Peer: I want to add a word about the most successful greenhouse operation in the world, so far as my experience with camellias goes. It is a glasshouse at Laeken, Belgium, which is 60 feet high, 150 feet long, and perhaps 80 feet wide. Camellias were planted in this house in 1875, and two-thirds of the original plants are still there today. In more recent years it has been realized that this is not the ideal way to grow camellias, and so the spaces between the established old plants are filled with camellias in tubs which are moved outside each April and returned again in October. But I wanted to point out that camellias have been grown successfully in the greenhouse there for over 80 years.

8. My Alba plena plants have been slightly damaged by cold and growth on other varieties suffered also. What treatment should be given these plants to bring them back to a healthy condition?

Mrs. Katz: All I can tell you to do is the usual recommendation to cut back all damaged wood so that you leave only sound wood, if you refer to wood killed back from the twig tips. When older limbs have split bark, that is very hard to cure and my experience is that such plants usually die. Pruning of dead twigs

should not be too long delayed because the dieback fungus may invade such tips and then kill the twigs back further.

Mr. Woodroof: I do not have frost damage where I live in California, but I suggest that if you have considerable cold injury to some variety that you do not think highly of, this is a good opportunity to cut it off about 6 inches from the ground and graft some better variety on it as stock.

Mr. Peer: I can add a little international note on this also. In Japan I know two very competent nurserymen whose fathers were also nurserymen, so that they have a long tradition of experience. They told me that in cases where the top of the camellia is pruned severely because of cold or any other type of injury, they also prune the roots comparably.² And they grow wonderful plants. I had personal experience with some camellias which had been seriously injured when bombs were dropped on a nursery. Although the tops were almost eliminated, many of the trees kept on growing, and when the war was over a few months later, the nurseryman returned. He dug up the plants, chopped off half of the roots, and replanted them. I brought four of them back from Japan by air, bare-rooted, and grew them in my yard for several years. They grew and flowered successfully, although they were so misshapen that I finally discarded them. They were at least 40 years old.

Now I will call for questions from the audience.

9. Is there any way to prune out dieback in *Reticulatas* without having the whole branch die?

Mr. Woodroof: Of course we do not have dieback in California, but we have found that we cannot cut the top out of *Reticulatas* without serious loss. When I first started growing them, I had a lot of fun cutting the tops out of them, and I ruined a whole set of them that way. They lose foliage readily, but a plant with only four or five leaves left on it may bloom very well. Such defoliated plants do not appeal to me, and my experience is that the older a *Reticulata* gets, the uglier it gets to be. Buddha probably holds its foliage better than any other one, but with any *Reticulata* do not cut off any more wood than is absolutely necessary. If you have a greenhouse, they are all worth growing, for you can consistently get blooms 7 inches across or more; and in California we can get them that big outdoors.

10. Is Buddha really a *Reticulata*?

Mr. Woodroof: Buddha is considered to be probably a cross between *C. reticulata* and *C. pitardi*. It grows like a weed, but often you end up with a plant that is a weed at the top and no weed at the bottom.

Mr. Feathers: I want to put in my ten cents worth about *Reticulatas*. We have most of the available varieties where I live, in the San Francisco Bay area, but we haven't had them long enough to try many of them in the ground. Ours are mostly in containers and doing very well there. Last year the one plant which we had in the ground dropped all its buds when we had an unusual snow in February, while another of the same variety (*Pagoda*) close to it in a container held its buds. I suggest that if you have trouble growing them in the ground, it

² This practice should be tried cautiously, as it is contrary to what is considered good horticultural practice in this country.—ED.

might be worth while trying wooden tubs. Another interesting observation is of another variety, Butterfly Wings, whose trunk is about two feet high. Our cat scarred one side of the trunk severely, sharpening his claws, but it healed over without any sign of harm to the plant. I have no explanation.

11. Would it be harmful to cover a greenhouse with a tarpaulin instead of a clear plastic sheet, just for the winter months?

Mr. Peer: The problem will be light. If you cover the structure with a tarpaulin and shut off all light for some weeks, the plants will all die.

12. Can you give us any information on *Camellia granthamiana*?

Mr. Peer: This is a new species recently discovered in Hong Kong. I happen to have been there and I know the man who found it. It is a most unusual case. This man, a forest ranger, was just passing along and saw a large, whitish flower like a *Gordonia*, but the leaves were not this. The plant was about 10 feet high. He brought a specimen into headquarters, and the botanist there recognized it as a camellia but not one which he had ever seen or could find in the literature. He sent a specimen to the leading authority on camellia species, J. R. Sealy of Kew Gardens, London, by air mail, and had a cable quickly announcing it as a new species to which the name *C. granthamiana* was given in honor of the man who was then governor of Hong Kong. The really astonishing thing is that only this one plant has ever been found and it was in an area which has been thoroughly botanized. The other species native to the area, *C. hongkongensis*, occurs in large forests. This new species has flowers about 4 inches across and handsome foliage, and it looks very promising for use in breeding. I have three plants of it growing in California.

Mr. Small: I obtained some scions last year and grafted four. One is already over 4 feet high.

Mr. Peer: I found it to graft very readily. Unfortunately my first and largest plant was stepped on by a careless workman, so I have not yet had a bloom. I gave my best remaining graft to Huntington Gardens. Anybody who is seriously interested can obtain seeds, or even scions, from Hong Kong.

13. What do the experts think of the choice of Buddha by the All-America Camellia Selections, Inc.?

Mr. Peer: I am undertaking to answer this question because it is rather a touchy subject. The American Camellia Society takes no stand against All-America Camellia Selections, but we are concerned to prevent our members, if possible, from spending good money for something worthless. The All-America Camellia Selections is operated by a group of eminent nurserymen, but I regret that they are not necessarily camellia experts. No group of camellia nurserymen in their right mind could ever call Buddha an All-American selection when it cannot be grown satisfactorily in what we consider the principal camellia area of the United States. These people are trying to do the best they can and say that this was the only entry good enough to be recommended this year. Of course our answer is that nothing should have been selected this year in that case.

14. Why must the candidates for All-America Camellia Selections trials be patented?

Mr. Peer: These nurserymen believe that in this way only can they protect themselves from having plants grafted by amateurs, thus assuring that authorized nurseries will be the only sources for plants. Most of the competent camellia nurserymen whom I know are of the opinion that this theory is wrong—that having scions given to amateurs helps their business instead of hurting it. The way to make a new variety popular is to have it very widely grown over the country. If 10 per cent of the plants are grown from scions given by one fellow to another, there will still be 90 per cent of new business for the nurseryman which he would not otherwise have had at all.

15. Why could the Society members not have been forewarned about the unwise selections instead of letting the matter go so far?

Mr. Peer: We did tell you about Buddha in the October 1957 Quarterly, as soon as the selection was announced. In the case of Cinderella last year, we expected from the selection program that a really desirable selection would be made. After that proved such an unwise selection we were prepared for the 1958 announcement, and we will give you prompt information also on the 1959 selection, warning you if we think it is also a poor choice.

NEW VARIETIES REGISTERED

EUGENIA HOWELL (No. 315): A sport of Mathotiana Var., originated and propagated by Vaudie T. Howell, Semmes, Alabama. The large, loose, peony-form flowers are deep rose-pink, spotted and flecked with white, with 55 petals and 35 petaloids interspersed with golden stamens. The flowers average 5½ inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth. Blooming season is October 15 to March 1.

MARGUERITE BULLARD—*Sasanqua* (No. 316): A 9-year-old seedling of Mine-no-yuki originated by Mrs. M. Eugene Bullard, Wilmington, North Carolina. The peony-pink flowers have 30 petals and 8 petaloids, resembling Mine-no-yuki in form, and average 3½ inches in diameter and 1½ inches in depth. Blooming season October to January.

ELEANOR GRANT (No. 317): A 5-year-old chance seedling originated by Mrs. Adam Grant, Dothan, Alabama. The delicate rose-colored flowers have 10 large, slightly waved and ruffled petals and 2 to 3 small petaloids, and average 6 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth. Blooming season is October-December.

PINK SHOWER (No. 318): A seedling of Shishi-gashira (*C. hiemalis*) originated by Marjorie Washburne, and propagated by Eagleson Nursery, both of Port Arthur, Texas. The light pure pink flowers with 18 petals and a cluster of stamens in the center resemble Pink Snow in form, and average 3 to 3½ inches in diameter and 1 inch in depth. The petals are shirred at the edges and the stamens are flared. Blooming season, October-November.

INTERLUDE (No. 319): A seedling of Shishi-gashira (*C. hiemalis*) originated by Marjorie Washburne and propagated by Eagleson Nursery, both of Port Arthur, Texas. The flowers average 2¾ inches in diameter and 1 inch in depth, and are formal double, at times rose-form double, light pink in color, with

45 to 50 petals. The stamens are exposed in some fully opened flowers. Blooming season, October to January.

CHANSONETTE (No. 320): A seedling of Shishi-gashira (*C. hiemalis*) originated by Marjorie Washburne and propagated by Eagleson Nursery, both of Port Arthur, Texas. The imbricated formal double flowers average 2¾ to 3½ inches in diameter and 1 inch in depth, with 46 petals. The color is strong brilliant pink. The petals become ruffled as the flowers grow older. Blooming season, October to December.

TYLER NATION (No. 321): A 9-year-old seedling of Imura originated by Harry E. Nation, Montgomery, Alabama. The light red, semidouble flowers have 21 petals in 4 rows, with the top row of five petals waved and fluted; flowers average 4½ to 5 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth. Flowering season is from November 15 through January.

SUE GWATHMEY (No. 322): A chance seedling originated by E. B. Davis and propagated by E. D. Mercer, Mobile, Alabama. The light rose pink, irregular, semidouble flowers have approximately 30 petals and 8 to 10 petaloids, and occasionally show stamens. Flowers average 3½ to 5 inches in diameter and 1½ to 2 inches in depth, and resemble Ethel Davis in color and form. Flowering season is late January and early February.

ALABASTER (No. 323): A seedling of *Magnoliaeflora* originated and propagated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida. The semidouble, creamy white flowers, 3½ to 4 inches in diameter, are similar to *Magnoliaeflora* but are somewhat larger and have one more row of petals. Petals are heavily textured. Flowering season, late midseason to late.

STEVIE COCKRELL (No. 324): A 10-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida. The semidouble flowers, white, heavily flecked and dashed bright red, are 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. There are four alternating rows of petals, a few small petaloids, and inconspicuous small white stamens. The plants bloom in midseason.

LILLIE ROBINSON (No. 325): A 5-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida. The incomplete double, blush pink flowers have two rows of curved and twisted petals, with prominent stamens surrounded by fluted petals and petaloids. The flowers are from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and appear in midseason.

INEZ MOLL (No. 326): A 9-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida. The incomplete double flowers are clear deep salmon in color with a rose undertone, and have three rows of large rounded and heavily textured petals, with smaller curved petals interspersed among an interesting formation of short, light golden stamens. The flowers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter, appear early through midseason.

ATHENA (No. 327): A 9-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Julington Nurseries, Jacksonville, Florida. The incomplete double flowers, 3½ to 4 inches in diameter, have three rows of slightly waved petals surrounding a few small petals and petaloids interspersed with lightly colored stamens. The flowers are white, with scattered deep rose markings, and appear midseason to late. It is stated that the flowers are fragrant.



Officers and Directors, Texas Camellia Society.

Left to right: George Du Brul, Director, Dallas; Henry C. Paine, Treasurer, Longview; Mrs. E. L. Trice, Director, Waco; Dr. C. E. Kitchens, President, Texarkana; Mrs. Louis Squyres, Corresponding Secretary, Tyler; C. S. Shoolroy, Director, Beaumont; Mrs. J. A. Giles, Recording Secretary, Beaumont; and Dr. Glen Johnson, First Vice-President, Carthage.

Other officials not shown in the picture are Dr. E. C. McRee, Director, Port Arthur; A. P. Micchiche, Second Vice-President, Houston; and Dr. Carter Anderson, Director, Tyler.

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SHOW DATES — 1958 - 1959

1958

Charleston, S. C. (South Carolina Camellia Society) Nov. 23

1959

Beaumont, Texas (Southeast Texas Camellia Society)	Jan. 10 - 11
New Orleans, La. (Camellia Division, New Orleans Garden Society) ..	Jan. 17 - 18
Port Arthur, Texas (Men's Garden Club of Port Arthur)	Jan. 17 - 18
Savannah, Ga. (Men's Garden Club of Savannah)	Jan. 24 - 25
Slidell, La. (Ozone Camellia Club)	Jan. 31 - Feb. 1
Biloxi, Miss. (Irish Hill Garden Club)	Jan. 31 - Feb. 1
Gulfport, Miss. (Gulfport Men's Camellia Society)	Jan. 31 - Feb. 1
Houston, Texas (Houston Camellia Society)	Jan. 31 - Feb. 1
Liberty, Texas (Atascosito Camellia Club)	Jan. 31 - Feb. 1
Hammond, La. (Men's Garden Club of Tangipahoa Parish)	Feb. 7 - 8
Charleston, S. C. (The Garden Club of Charleston)	Feb. 7 - 8
Mt. Pleasant, S. C. (Alhambra Garden Club)	Feb. 7 - 8
Macon, Ga. (Middle Georgia Camellia Society)	Feb. 14 - 15
New Orleans, La. (Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans)	Feb. 14 - 15
Georgetown, S. C. (Georgetown Garden Club)	Feb. 14 - 15
Charleston, S. C. (North Charleston Camellia Society)	Feb. 14 - 15
Columbia, S. C. (Men's Camellia Club of Columbia)	Feb. 14 - 15
Florence, S. C. (Florence Camellia Society)	Feb. 28 - March 1

BOOKS FOR SALE

American Camellia Yearbooks—1949,
1952 and 1957, \$3.00 the copy.
Camellias In America — revised. H.
Harold Hume — \$25.50.
Camellia Trail—E. G. Waterhouse—
\$25.00.
Mail orders to the Secretary, American
Camellia Society, P. O. Box 2398,
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NEWS ABOUT STATE AND LOCAL SOCIETIES

A cordial welcome is extended to all new camellia societies.

The Texas Camellia Society was organized in Nacogdoches, Texas, January 5, 1958. Dr. Chester E. Kitchens, 723 Main Street, Texarkana, is President, Mrs. J. A. Giles, 4120 E. Lucas Drive, Beaumont, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Louis Squyres, 2606 Copeland Road, Tyler, Corresponding Secretary. Some 250 camellia growers have joined the Society to date.

The Eastern Carolina Camellia Society was organized in December 1957, and is composed of camellia enthusiasts throughout eastern North Carolina. Dr. Adam T. Thorp, 543 Avant Street, Rocky Mount, is President, and Mrs. F. E. Butler is Secretary. Over 100 members have enrolled to date.

The Men's Piedmont Camellia Club was organized in January, 1958, with members from Asheboro, High Point, Reidsville, Winston-Salem and surrounding areas in North Carolina. Officers are Clyde Hardy, Winston-Salem, President, Dr. Edwin Vaughan, Greensboro, Vice-President, John F. Redding, Asheboro, Secretary, and Dr. Frank Edmondson, Asheboro, Treasurer. Dr. H. Harold Hume was the featured speaker at the organizational meeting.

The first annual camellia show of the Texas Camellia Society was held in Tyler, Texas, on February 16, 1958, in conjunction with the ninth annual camellia show of the Tyler Camellia Club, with over 5,000 people in attendance. The festivities started with a tour of local gardens and greenhouses, followed by a banquet and panel discussion. The story behind one of the properties visited on the tour, that of Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Thomas, is cited as an example of the way camellias "take over." A few years ago all of the floral interests of the Lynns were centered in a greenhouse full of orchid plants. Then entered the Camellia, and it was not long before a greenhouse was built to accommodate the plants. Little by little the orchids began to disappear from the original greenhouse and now it is full of camellias.

The Eastern Carolina Camellia Society's first camellia show was held at the Ricks Hotel, Rocky Mount, March 15-16, 1958.



Distinguished visitors at the Orangeburg (S. C.) camellia Show.

Ladies, *left to right*: Mrs. Mansfield Latimer, Mrs. W. A. Prout, Mrs. Fred McGee, Mrs. W. M. Quattlebaum, Mrs. L. C. Wannamaker and Mrs. R. M. Falley.

Gentlemen, *left to right*: Fred McGee, James T. Moore, Ted A. Bowdoin, M. M. Mann, Ralph S. Peer, L. C. Wannamaker, Mansfield Latimer, John D. Carroll and Mark Boatwright.

What are the reasons for and purposes of camellia shows?

Supporters of the Semmes (Alabama) camellia shows can furnish one excellent reason. This is a community project sponsored by the Parent-Teachers Association in which students and school officials, nurserymen, and business men participate. Tangible benefits from past shows can be seen in improvements at the school which include equipment for the library, lights and equipment for the athletic field, new uniforms for the band, a new fence around the playground, and the employment of a full-time school nurse.

— — — — —

Here is another question: "What is it about camellias that makes business men go nuts on the subject, acts as a magnet to attract doctors, impels hundreds of people to drive long distances in inclement weather to look at flowers, and induces one and all to walk around gardens in the sleet and rain?"

This question was prompted by the large attendance on a garden tour staged by members of the Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport, Louisiana, to help defray expenses of their annual show. Six hundred tickets were sold in advance and then the weather man took charge. The temperature dropped to 26 degrees the night before the tour, and sleet fell intermittently throughout the trip through the gardens. In spite of these handicaps over one thousand camellia enthusiasts, many from out of town, enjoyed the flowers and contacts with other hobbyists, and returned to their homes with a feeling of great content and pleasure.

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One more question: "There are camellia societies composed of men and women, and camellia clubs for men only, but, to the best of my knowledge, there are no camellia clubs for women only. Why?"

Perhaps the members of the Perennial Garden Club of Moss Point, Mississippi, had this question in mind when they offered the following explanation for their Theme—"The Manly Art":

"Our second camellia show you're surveying.
We can't take the credit for blooms we're displaying.
Our men do the digging, the planting, the spraying.
When bushes are purchased, the men do the paying.



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Men do let us women enjoy them, and share them.
When good blooms appear it's the women who wear them.
But men study new kinds, discuss and compare them.
Hard names, and formations, and colors don't scare them.

And so, when a theme for our show we selected,
All sweet, sissy ruffles and frills we rejected.
The masculine angle has long been neglected.
This sad situation is being corrected.

We hope, with our "stick-men", our target we're hitting.
We hope that our real men will not think of quitting.
The art is a manly one, all are admitting.
This open acknowledgment seems only fitting."

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Reference was made in the January Quarterly to the comprehensive manual, *A Handbook For Camellia Shows*, sponsored by the South Carolina Camellia Society. According to Mr. H. E. Ashby, 1372 N. Edgewater Drive, Charleston, South Carolina, this publication will be ready for distribution on April 1. The price per dozen copies will be \$10; single copies will cost \$1.50 plus 50¢ for postage and handling. Orders, accompanied by checks or money orders made payable to the South Carolina Camellia Society, should be sent to Mr. Ashby. It is his recommendation, and a good one, that local societies provide a copy for the Chairman of each of their show committees.

Mr. Ashby, incidentally, is President of the South Carolina Camellia Society and newly elected Director-at-Large for the Atlantic Coast Territory.

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General Show Chairmen of societies which have not purchased the set of Varietal Name Display Cards furnished by the Society are urged to place their orders before the present stock on hand has been exhausted. Two separate lots are available. One lot consists of the original set of 250 name cards plus 61 cards bearing the names of some of the newer and more popular varieties—a total of 311 cards—at \$6 the set, postpaid. The second lot consists of only the 61 newer and more popular varieties, at \$2 the set postpaid. Orders, with checks made payable to the American Camellia Society, should be sent to the Secretary, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida.

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Presidents of local societies which have not paid their dues for 1958 are urged to do so without delay. When the dues are mailed, please indicate the name and address of the officer (President or Secretary) to whom communications should be addressed. This information is needed by the Chairman of the Intersociety Relations Committee and for compilation of the roster of member societies for the 1958 Yearbook.

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The San Diego (California) Camellia Society has added something new to camellia show routine. Two complete shows were held on February 15-16. One was the regular camellia show with all of the features which have made that event such a popular attraction for a decade. The other was the first Annual Super-Sweepstakes. Competition in the latter event was limited to exhibitors who have won at least one sweepstakes award in an accredited show. The winner of that battle of the giants should be regarded as a grand champion indeed.

Many sweepstakes winners are reluctant to continue to exhibit and content themselves with entering "courtesy exhibits." San Diego's Super-Sweepstakes should provide a means whereby these champions will have opportunities once again to enjoy the thrill of competition, this time against other champions.

IN MEMORIAM

John Paul Illges

Here was a gentleman of superlatively high standards, complete integrity, and boundless enthusiasm for whatever task he took in hand. No one whose privilege it was to know John Illges is likely to forget the candor of his speech, the courage of his beliefs, and the warm and glowing brightness of his friendship.

He never dodged a responsibility, and never refused to take on a hard job if it needed to be done. What he preached, he practiced; what he believed, he believed with heart and soul. He fought hard for every cause in which he enlisted, and the causes for which he fought were for the best interests of those who enjoyed growing camellias. He was quiet, perhaps overly modest, inclined to be extremely cautious, acutely conscious of his responsibilities, and prone to deprecate his own charm and abilities. He held positions of trust and died in the full tide of a career which gave great promise of future usefulness.

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The State of Georgia and his home city, Columbus, share with his camellia friends the loss of an outstanding citizen, difficult to replace.

To all of those who grow camellias he was and always will be an ideal. The example he set will long continue to influence us and inspire us to bring forth a camellia worthy of the honor that bears his name. In making the Illges Medal possible, he sensed for the future something worth striving for, that would be of lasting benefit to all camellia lovers and not only to the fortunate winner, a camellia every collector would like to own.

Words are futile at a time like this to assuage the anguish of his family or of his friends. We can only bow our heads to the will of God the Father of us all, and say to ourselves:

"Is there beyond the silent night endless day?
Is death a door that leads to light?
We cannot say.
The tongueless secret locked in fate
We cannot know.
We watch and wait."

ARTHUR W. SOLOMON

Sigmund John Katz

The American Camellia Society lost another of its founders and most active leaders in the untimely death on January 3, 1958, of S. J. Katz at a hospital in New Orleans, Louisiana. In view of the fact that the 1957 Yearbook, so recently distributed, was dedicated to Sigmund and Jessie Katz and contains an extensive appreciation of his life and camellia activities, it is felt that this brief notice need only call attention to this fine tribute. He will be greatly missed in the councils of the Society, as well as by a host of friends who join in sympathy with Mrs. Katz in this bereavement.

Thomas Kelly McKnight

Thomas Kelly McKnight died at the age of 62 on January 23, 1958, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where he had been director of student employment at Louisiana State University since 1938 and executive secretary of the Louisiana State

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University Alumni Federation from 1942 to 1957. A native of Louisiana, he received his B.A. and M. Ed. degrees from Louisiana State University, and spent his entire professional life in that state, having been for some years a high school principal before joining the university staff.

Long interested in camellias, T. K. joined the American Camellia Society in its initial year of existence, and was successively director for Louisiana in 1949 and 1950, and vice-president for the Gulf States in 1951. He was also at one time president of the Louisiana Camellia Society and of the Baton Rouge Camellia Club. His collection of camellias numbered over 700 varieties, making it one of the largest in Louisiana, and represented in good part the results of his own grafting.

To his wife, Edwina Wilson McKnight, who shared his love of camellias, the Society extends its sympathy.

James Rayson Stokes

Lovers of camellias, scientists, educators, and his many friends suffered a great loss in the sudden death of James R. Stokes on November 11, 1957. Born in Walterboro, South Carolina, on July 7, 1900, he grew up in southern Georgia and spent his whole professional life there. Following his graduation in biology from the University of Georgia, he earned an M.S. degree at Wisconsin in 1928 and the Ph.D. at Chicago in 1937. In 1936 he joined the staff of the Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville where he served continuously until his untimely death, having been since 1945 the Chairman of the Division of Natural Sciences and Mathematics.

Highly regarded as a teacher and administrator, Dr. Stokes was active in many professional organizations, including the Georgia Academy of Science, Georgia Society of Naturalists, Botanical Society of America, Southeast Association of Biologists, Southern Society of Science and Industry, and American Hemerocallis Society. He was also a steward of the First Methodist Church.

A Charter Member and Fellow of the American Camellia Society and a Director of the Middle Georgia Camellia Society, he was an enthusiastic collector and student of camellias. Articles in many publications testify to his keen interest in camellia culture, history and literature.

To his wife, Louise McDaniel Stokes, who shared his interest in camellias, the Society extends its sincere sympathy in this sorrow which we share.

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