

AMERICAN CAMELLIA *Quarterly*

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CAMELLIA JAPONICA • WOODVILLE RED

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

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

With very hot weather in California, and freezes in Georgia and the Carolinas, prospects for good blossoms in January are only fair. Generally speaking, however, camellia interest is enhanced by problems—and the weather difficulties may be helping us right now. The answer to our appeal for new members has been remarkably successful and we are well ahead of last year. Keep up the good work!

In conjunction with our Board Meeting in Charleston, the South Carolina Camellia Society held its Fall Show, November 22nd and 23rd. The blossoms were excellent, and the Judges were pleased to have this opportunity to see varieties never available in Shows held after January 1st. It is recommended to all Societies and Clubs that they copy this idea and have *two* Shows every year.

Plans for our Annual Meeting have been completed and a record attendance is expected at Norfolk, March 18th to 21st. Please make your reservations early.

Friday evening, March 20th, there will be a Panel Meeting for all local Societies and Clubs. All Camellia Societies, Camellia Clubs, or Garden Clubs especially interested in camellias are urged to send one or more representatives to attend this session.

Ralph S. Peer

COME TO NORFOLK IN MARCH

A. J. Parsons, Norfolk, Virginia

Have you made your hotel reservations yet for the Norfolk Convention, March 19-21, 1959? That time is inexorably drawing nearer, and you do not want to miss this fine event. While the Monticello Hotel is headquarters, there are three other good hotels in its vicinity. These are the Commodore Maury Hotel, Granby and Freemason Street; the Fairfax Hotel, City Hall Avenue; and the Thomas Nelson Hotel, Granby Street. Reservations should be made at one of these fine hotels in plenty of time beforehand.

Registration is time consuming and considerable delay can be avoided by pre-registration. If you send in your registration fee of \$20.00 ahead of time, your name plate and tickets can be awaiting you on arrival. In case it is necessary at the last to cancel your trip, the fee will be refunded. Registration requests should be sent to A. J. Parsons, Box 4034, Norfolk 2, Virginia.

The following tentative schedule of activities has been developed. Virginia camellia growers are really going "all out" to make this a memorable convention.

Tentative Schedule of Activities for the

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY CONVENTION

March 19-21, 1959, Norfolk, Virginia

Thursday, March 19, 1959

9:00 A.M.-

5:00 P.M. Registration, Lobby Monticello Hotel

Registration Fee of \$20.00 entitles each registrant to one ticket for each event listed

10:00 A.M. Buses leave Monticello, Fairfax, Commodore Maury and Thomas Nelson Hotels for Coleman Nursery

11:30 A.M. Buses leave Coleman Nursery for luncheon at the Planters Club, Suffolk, Virginia

1:00 P.M. Buses leave Planters Club for walking tour of two outstanding Virginia Camellia Gardens—"Flowerwood", the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Henry McRae Pinner, and the garden of Dr. James M. Habel, Jr., Suffolk, Virginia

4:00 P.M. Leave Suffolk and return to various hotels

5:30 P.M.-

6:30 P.M. Reception for Past Presidents of the American Camellia Society in the Colonial Room of the Monticello Hotel

8:15 P.M. Leave by bus for Municipal Auditorium for Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society, and also demonstration of every phase of camellia culture

Friday, March 20, 1959

- 9:00 A.M.-
5:00 P.M. Registration, Lobby Monticello Hotel
10:30 A.M. Buses leave from Monticello, Fairfax, Commodore Maury, and Thomas Nelson Hotels for visits to the gardens of—
 Mr. and Mrs. Alan J. Hofheimer
 Mr. and Mrs. Alison J. Parsons
 Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. Worrell
 Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Mason
 Mr. and Mrs. John V. Gettle
 Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Schafhirt
 Mr. and Mrs. Fred Heutte
1:00 P.M. Buses will leave for Norfolk Municipal Gardens, the greatest collection of camellias in the United States.
1:30 P.M.-
2:30 P.M. Barbecue—Norfolk Municipal Gardens
4:30 P.M. Buses leave Norfolk Municipal Gardens for the Monticello and other hotels

FRIDAY NIGHT

Open for Get-Togethers of Various State Organizations

Saturday, March 21, 1959

SATURDAY MORNING

Open for Shopping and Visiting with Friends

- 3:00 P.M. Buses leave hotels for Norfolk City Auditorium for visit to Camellia Show
3:30 P.M. Show opens
5:30 P.M.-
6:00 P.M. Buses leave show for return to the Monticello and other hotels
7:00 P.M. Cocktail Party—Monticello Hotel
8:00 P.M. Banquet of the American Camellia Society at Monticello Hotel

A PROGRESS REPORT ON THE NORFOLK CONVENTION

Fred Heutte,¹ Norfolk, Virginia

As this goes to press, nearly four months before the first American Camellia Society delegate is due to arrive in our Convention City, your Convention Committee is pleased to report that most of the arrangements have progressed to the point where we can present herewith a tentative schedule of events. As your Host Society we are endeavoring to make March 19-21, 1959, a period which will combine enjoyment with increased knowledge of camellias.

¹ President, Virginia Camellia Society.

One feature of this convention which we hope to make different from the pattern of previous ones will be a general meeting on Thursday night in the large Municipal Auditorium. It is hoped to make this a sort of Annual Meeting of the Society, when the new officers and directors can be introduced to the members and reports can be made on Society affairs to the general membership. In addition, however, there will be presented, under the auspices of the Department of Parks and Recreation of the City of Norfolk, a dramatization of camellia culture in detail, complete with living subject matter and narration. Nothing like it has been attempted before, to the best of our knowledge. Subsequent discussions of more specialized phases of camellia culture will be held Friday night in separate conclaves.

The camellias of Tidewater Virginia themselves seem to anticipate the importance of this occasion, as they have never before performed so well at this particular season—no doubt because everyone has groomed them just a little extra, especially in the gardens which you will tour. You will travel no less than one hundred miles in your 3-day schedule of garden visits, from small, manicured gardens to large estates covering dozens of acres. Gastronomically the peak will be reached on Friday noon, when an outdoor barbecue near the Norfolk Municipal Camellia Garden will be a featured presentation.

We are not revealing at this time all that is planned, but are making this announcement to let you know that we are preparing for the biggest convention ever held under the banner of the American Camellia Society. It is being done with zest and with the expectation that you will never regret having journeyed to a place where camellias and camellia lovers really enjoy performing for your pleasure.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND CAMELLIA RESEARCH SOCIETY

Walter G. Hazlewood, Epping, N. S. W., Australia

The Australian and New Zealand Camellia Research Society was formed in 1954. The objects of the Society are to make and encourage investigation and research in matters connected with the genus *Camellia*, to collect information thereon, and to publish and distribute its findings.

Beside matters directly concerned with camellia culture, the Society is also doing something to help straighten out the confusion connected with nomenclature. Each Annual contains a number of varieties in which the earliest known recorded name is given and the country of origin, together with other information. By doing this we have something definite to go on, and should an earlier record be found the entry can be corrected in a later Annual.

In 1954 there were 83 members, and this number has now increased to 346. This includes 14 in the United States, 4 in England, and one each in Italy and Japan. There are two branches, one in Victoria and one in New South Wales, but other States can form a branch as soon as they have sufficient members. The subscription is 21 shillings (Australian) per year, \$2.40 in United States currency, due in January of each year. For this the member receives the Annual, 4 Newsletters, and the reports of the meetings of the two branches.

Members in the United States may renew, or take out memberships, through the Secretary of the American Camellia Society, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FALL MEETING OF THE GOVERNING BOARD

The Fall (1958) meeting of the Governing Board of the American Camellia Society was held in Charleston, South Carolina, November 20-21. Members of the South Carolina Camellia Society served as hosts, and, as is customary at meetings held in South Carolina, royally entertained members of the Board, their wives and visitors. However, also as customary, the Board devoted many hours to business. The first session started at 7:15 P.M. Thursday and lasted until almost midnight. The Board reconvened early on Friday morning and did not complete the business session until late Friday afternoon.

Items of special interest to members which were acted upon include the following:

1. Expanded the area under the supervision of the Director from Maryland-District of Columbia to include the City of Alexandria, Virginia, and the Counties of Arlington and Fairfax, Virginia. This expansion was deemed desirable because of the peculiar situation in Washington, D. C., wherein a number of members of this society, whose business and camellia interests center in Washington and the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley, have their residences in Arlington and other nearby cities in Virginia.

2. Provided a certificate to be awarded to the arrangement judged to be the most outstanding at local camellia shows held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society and instructed the Secretary to include a copy of the certificate in the show kits.

3. Viewed the excellent color film prepared by the Shreveport (Louisiana) Men's Camellia Club depicting the major activities incidental to the staging of a camellia show and authorized Dr. R. K. Womack to have a copy made for the use of the American Camellia Society. The Society will make its copy available for viewing by local camellia organizations, conditional upon the payment of a \$10.00 fee and assurance that the local clubs will employ professional operators to run the film through the projector. These restrictions are necessary to reduce risk of injury to the film, and to help underwrite costs for repairing such damage as may occur. The film, about 1,000 feet long, is accompanied by a sound track which explains the different activities.

The Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport will be custodians of the Society's copy. Local club officials who desire to use the film in connection with their club programs should communicate with Dr. R. K. Womack, 803 Jordan Street, Shreveport, Louisiana.

4. Authorized President Peer to appoint an Annual Meeting Committee to cooperate with the Virginia Camellia Society in the preparation of the program for the Annual Meeting in Norfolk, March 19-20-21, 1959. President Peer was also authorized to appoint a committee to work in cooperation with officials of the International Flower Show, New York, for the purpose of increasing the exhibit of camellias.

5. The Board of Directors held a meeting and elected Mr. Milton H. Brown, Arlington, Virginia, as State Director for Maryland-Greater District of Columbia to complete the unexpired term of Commander W. S. Domer, deceased.

WHAT'S NEW IN CAMELLIAS¹

Ralph S. Peer, Los Angeles, California

May I first greet the members of the Annual Congress of the American Horticultural Council on behalf of the American Camellia Society and thank you for this opportunity to discuss the new events happening in our small segment of the horticultural world. Membership of the American Camellia Society comprises about six thousand five hundred persons especially interested in camellias and, in addition, about one hundred twenty local or statewide Societies or Clubs, thus accounting for a total of somewhat less than 30,000 individuals who have never met together in any one place at the same time. These people are bound together by a common desire to know more about their favorite flowering shrub. For the most part, they are ardent amateurs giving freely of their time and money to broaden general knowledge of the genus CAMELLIA.

When we talk about what is new in any branch of Horticulture, we must explain that actually we are lifting the corner of a curtain to uncover the details of God's control over the forces of life itself. We know and understand only a minute fraction of the rules governing Nature's methods.

About the year 1928, an amateur camellia enthusiast—Mr. J. C. Williams—noted interspecific camellia hybrids for the first time in our modern world. He created what was later to be called *C. × williamsii*, and thus brought to the Western countries an art well-known to the Chinese at the dawn of horticultural history. Actually, this is a short account of events which probably started about the beginning of the Christian era. What we consider to be new today is really a discussion concerning one of the oldest horticultural secrets.

Sparked by the experimental crosses of *Camellia saluenensis* and *Camellia japonica* in England, amateur workers are now carrying on this process in the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

Every year one or more new hybrids become commercially available to the general public, and there is every indication that in the reasonably near future, hybrids will create an increasingly high percentage of the new popular varieties.

It must be explained that the average Camellia Enthusiast (a person who has developed sufficient curiosity to join a Camellia Society or Club) almost invariably starts his collection of varieties with a few old standard types which have been popular for the last hundred years. He next "graduates" by purchasing through his local camellia nursery newly-developed varieties of *C. japonica*. After that he may select varieties of *C. sasanqua* for special horticultural effects. In areas where the climate will permit, varieties of *C. reticulata* will be added.

It is now possible to predict that the "new look" in camellias will be a group of hybrids now under development. One of the *C. × williamsii* hybrid group—DONATION—is already a "standard" in most parts of the Camellia Belt.

Experimentation in this country has demonstrated that the species *C. saluenensis* (one of the *williamsii* components) has a special hybrid avidity—it appears to join readily with any of the common species excepting only *C.*

¹ Address read before the American Horticultural Council by President Peer in October.

sasanqua. Before the Bamboo Curtain descended, we learned from the Chinese that *C. reticulata* and *C. pitardii* would combine easily. This knowledge has been applied at Huntington Gardens in California with startling successful results. Their new *C. reticulata* × *C. pitardii* combination will surely be in great demand as soon as it can be made ready for public distribution. This is the first public announcement that it has been named CARL TOURJE after California's famous camellia amateur.

Experimenters in this field report new flower forms, new colors, new leaf forms, and curious growth habits. Blossoms of good size, having colors usually associated with orchids, and with quite narrow petals resembling nothing heretofore seen in camellias are now being grown by commercial nurseries and should be ready for the market within the next three years.

When political conditions in the Far East again permit plant exploration, we will be able to bring from the mountainous region west of Hanoi in Indo-China species already well-known to the botanists which produce yellow, coral and purple flowers. This will lead to introduction of yellow into our commercial camellia world and should add greatly to public interest in camellias as a garden shrub.

A curious change, not successfully explained, is the increasing size and complexity of new forms of *C. japonica*, the most widely distributed garden species throughout the world. Year by year the maximum size of blossoms of newly developed Japonica varieties is definitely increasing. Complex but beautiful petaloid and stamen arrangements are now taken as a matter of course. Within the last three years, two or three new varieties per year appeared which produce blossoms up to six inches in diameter. The most extraordinary new Japonica is certainly MRS. D. W. DAVIS, producing flat single flowers of a delicate Japanese pink, up to seven and one-half inches in diameter. A sport of this new variety has appeared which is a beautiful peoniform variation of smaller size, but of even more delicate beauty. To produce these new forms, thousands of seedlings must be grown. So far, only Japonica and Sasanqua seeds have been used for this work. One cannot help speculating on the possible results if we were able to attempt the same mass growing methods with *C. saluenensis*, *C. pitardii*, *C. reticulata* and perhaps the newest species, *C. granthamiana* from Hong Kong, which in its wild form produces beautiful pink blossoms four and a half inches in diameter.

I have tried to point out the developments which will almost surely lead to the creation of even more beautiful and interesting camellias. During the last 110 years the growth of public interest in camellias has certainly been in proportion to the successful development of new varieties, and I can safely predict, therefore, an ever increasing use of this beautiful flowering evergreen shrub.

To complete this report on recent camellia developments, I must call your attention to two extraordinary books which will be published before the end of this year—*Revision of the Genus Camellia* by Robert Sealy, Taxonomist at the Royal Botanic Gardens in London, and *Camellia Culture*, an extraordinarily complete compendium of horticultural fact edited by Carl Tourje for the Southern California Camellia Society. The Sealy book is printed for the Royal Horticultural Society. *Camellia Culture* comes from the Macmillan Company, veteran publishers of horticultural works.

A REPORT ON THE CAMELLIA SLIDE LIBRARY

Dr. R. K. Womack, M.D., Shreveport, Louisiana

For the past year I have had the responsibility of assembling and distributing camellia slides for the American Camellia Society. As you may surmise, this has been somewhat of a chore, but a rather pleasant chore, as it has brought about some interesting contacts and correspondence with clubs throughout this country and abroad. To date I have dispatched a collection of slides to the following localities: Charleston, South Carolina; Los Angeles, California; Mobile, Alabama; Montgomery, Alabama; Atlanta, Georgia; Savannah, Georgia; Bainbridge, Georgia; Little Rock, Arkansas; Monticello, Arkansas; Carthage, Texas; Minden, Louisiana; Columbia, South Carolina; Rock Hill, South Carolina; London, England (Mr. Francis Hanger); and South Auckland, New Zealand (Colonel Tom Durrant). Future bookings have been made for Pensacola, Florida; Panama City, Florida; and Albany, Georgia.

The response to the appeal for contributions to the library has produced excellent results and there are at the present over 300 slides in the over-all collection. Approximately 90 per cent of these were donated by amateurs who combine the hobby of raising camellias with photography. The remaining 10 per cent were contributed by nurserymen and individuals registering new varieties.

The collection is lacking in one respect—there are not nearly enough slides of the latest varieties and this is, of course, what most clubs want to see. The American Camellia Society pleads with each individual registering a new variety to contribute two color slides to be included in the collection. Whether or not this should be made mandatory was discussed by the Governing Board one year ago, but it was the feeling of the Board that this would be rather dictatorial; and since it is the wish of the Board to cooperate with, suggest to, and advise its members, as well as its component clubs, it was decided to resort to pleas rather than demands.

I sincerely hope that any one producing a new and good seedling will bear this in mind and contribute slides whether the variety is registered or not. Personally, I strongly feel that if I were fortunate enough to obtain a worthwhile seedling that I wished to name for my wife, or other relative or friend, I would be delighted and flattered for camellia enthusiasts to see a slide of this variety. The response of nurserymen, by and large, has been very poor. I can appreciate the fact that a nurseryman who does not ship camellias to distant parts of the country would not be particularly interested in contributing slides, since whatever they are offering would, of course, be well known in their locality. However, I do feel that they should think seriously about contributing slides of their introductions as a service to clubs and individuals in other parts of the camellia belt. Many nurserymen are now engaged in selling scions of recent introductions. I noticed in a recent publication that one individual offers scions of 40 new varieties at \$5.00 each. There are slides in the collection of only two of these. I firmly believe that if this individual would furnish the library with color slides of all these varieties, his sales would increase tremendously. After January 1, 1959, the collection will be in the hands of our Secretary, Mr. A. C. Brown, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida, for distribution from that office. We hope shortly to have all slides mounted in glass and suitable for automatic projection. The collection as it exists has been grouped under 3 headings—*Japonica*, *Sasanqua* and *Reticulata*.

Only one hybrid, DONATION, is included and we are very anxious to secure slides of other hybrids. An endeavor has been made to include in each shipment slides of tested and proven varieties, because it is realized that in every club there are beginners who would like to start their collections with dependable and relatively inexpensive varieties. We have tried to accommodate the collectors by including slides of as many new varieties as possible. The collection will, of course, need revision from time to time, so please cooperate with us (whoever you are and wherever you are) and send contributions.

THE EDITOR'S CUBBYHOLE

Camellia Pronunciation

Director Morrie L. Sharp has sent in an interesting communication from Mr. Harold H. Sherley regarding pronunciation of the word *camellia*. His letter reads: "In 1890 *camellia* was pronounced kuh-mell-yuh by Webster, Century, Smart's, Worcester, Imperial, and Encyclopedic dictionaries. Only two dictionaries gave the pronunciation kuh-meel-yuh—Stormonth's, which gave only this, and Webster, which gave it as one of two alternatives. Since that time the trend is strongly toward kuh-meel-yuh. Wyld's Universal Dictionary, edited by a famous English phoneticist, gives only this. This is also the judgment of the American College Dictionary, highly regarded for its judgments on modern pronunciation. The Concise Oxford gives both pronunciations. The Thorndike-Barnhart dictionary, which originally gave both, now gives only kuh-meel-yuh. The New World Webster, an excellent recent dictionary, gives both pronunciations but prefers kuh-meel-yuh. Among the new dictionaries only the Oxford prefers kuh-mell-yuh, and it gives both. If we wish to follow strict rules for pronouncing Latin words in English, we must, of course, say kuh-mell-yuh; but if we wish to be guided by the trend of usage and the preponderant judgment of recently published dictionaries, we will say kuh-meel-yuh."

The Editor's first reaction was to check on the accuracy of the facts, and so he did a little library research. The two most widely used dictionaries, published in massive unabridged and in a variety of abridged forms, are Funk and Wagnalls Standard and Websters New International. The 1952 Standard lists only ca-mell-i-a, and the 1954 Webster gives ca-mell-i-a as first choice and ca-meel-ya as second. The 1955 Shorter Oxford, the 1951 Webster's New World, and the 1940 New Century (the latest here available) all prefer ca-mell-i-a, with ca-meel-ya as second choice. The 1952 Wyld, the 1946 Odham, the 1948 American College, and the 1954 Thorndike-Barnhart (all much smaller dictionaries) give only ca-meel-ya.

Undoubtedly there has been an increased recognition by dictionary editors in the past 60 years of the prevalence of the perverted pronunciation, ca-meel-ya, although the most respected ones still adhere to ca-mell-i-a. The adjective "perverted" is used because there is no slightest doubt that for the first 150 years of its use as an English word, the only pronunciation ever heard was ca-mell-i-a, and the change to the curious pronunciation, ca-meel-ya, is post-Victorian largely. It is curious because in no other English word is the syllable "ell" pronounced "eel". Consider bell, dell, fell, jell, hell, etc. But the task of dictionary editors is to decide how words are actually being pronounced by supposedly careful speakers of the language, and dictionaries are full of perversions which have

come to pass. Cycle is "sigh-kl" in all dictionaries, but the two-wheeled vehicle has become "bi-sic-kl". The sound of g before a is normally hard in English words, as in gat and Margaret; but the popular substitute for butter has been more often called mar-jer-een than mar-gah-reen, as it should, and most dictionaries have changed to the perverted pronunciation. And if enough people insist on saying ca-meel-ya, that will ultimately come to be the preferred pronunciation. At present, however, Mr. Sherley's thesis is hardly justified by the facts available to the Editor.

There is another important aspect of this matter, however, which has largely been overlooked in the conflict between passionate partisans of the two pronunciations. That deals with the genus name when used as the scientific name and not as the common name. You may speak of your Japonica camellias and say either ca-mell-i-as or ca-meel-yas, but you may not speak of *Camellia japonica* and say it Ca-meel-ya. There are two recognized ways of pronouncing Latin, the English system (almost always used by American botanists) and the Continental system, which pronounces words as Caesar and Cicero did. But in both of them, "ell" must be pronounced with a short e. There can be no difference of opinion on this. For that matter, the word must be pronounced in four syllables, Kah-mell-ee-ah, as a Latin word. This is the one pronunciation on which all members of our Society can and must agree!

THE INTERNATIONAL GARDEN OF TOMORROW

Morrie L. Sharp, Portland, Oregon

Washington Park in Portland, Oregon, will have one of the finest plantings of hybrids, species and late varieties of camellias in the country if present plans of the Oregon Centennial Commission and the Portland Park Bureau fully materialize. This planting will be a part of the unique International Garden of Tomorrow or Garden of the Nations.

The idea originated at the first Centennial publicity committee meeting which Morrie L. Sharp, Centennial commissioner, called.

Plans call for a spacious beautifully landscaped garden as a feature attraction of Oregon's Centennial Exposition and International Trade Fair which will be held in Portland next year to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the state. It will open on June 10th and continue 100 days. At the close of the Centennial the plants will be moved to the Washington Park site, where the garden will be permanently maintained by a non-profit corporation working with the Portland Park Bureau.

Here it will be adjacent to Portland's new \$3,500,000 zoo, a new museum of Science and Industry, the city's arboretum, and next door to the International Rose Test Garden. The beautiful setting will have a scenic background of Mt. Hood and Mt. Adams and overlook the Willamette and mighty Columbia rivers.

All nations are being invited to send rare plants as well as plants from their famous gardens. Several countries plan to landscape and have a section planted in the true tradition of their native land in the permanent Washington Park garden. For example, Japan plans to have their famous landscape architect, Nagao Sakurai, who was commissioned by the Japanese government to landscape their area at the San Francisco World's Fair, design their garden. This garden as well as the "Camellia Lane" area will contain many fine camellias.

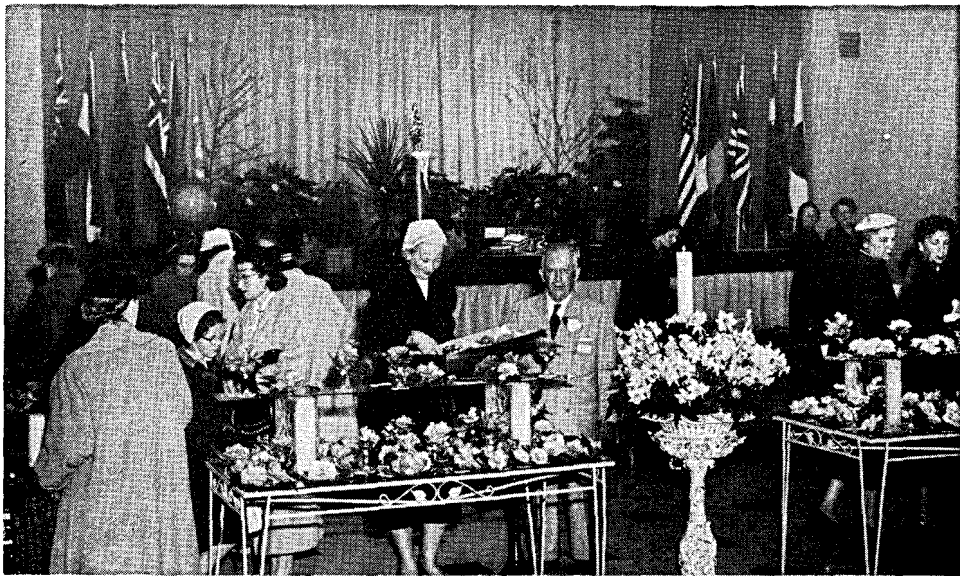
Other countries that have indicated a desire to participate in the International Garden are England, France, Canada, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Italy, New Zealand, Scotland, Portugal and Iceland.

Other features planned for the garden include the world's largest floral clock, patterned after the famous ones of Edinburg, Scotland, and Christchurch, New Zealand.

The possible effect on international goodwill is well expressed in a statement from Vice-President Richard Nixon: "Knowing that flowers are a common bond among mankind, I feel sure that the International Garden of Tomorrow as planned by the Oregon Centennial Commission will contribute to a greater international understanding and appreciation of other people and cultures."

The program is being endorsed and assisted by governmental agencies and garden clubs, as well as business, professional, religious, educational, civic, service and youth groups, and also by commercial nursery and florist associations. Many prominent American Camellia Society members are acting on the advisory council of the non-profit corporation.

Edward L. Boatright, Manager of the International Garden of Tomorrow non-profit corporation, urges that anyone wishing to assist the program by supplying rare plant material, or in any other manner, write him at 300 Phoenix Bldg., 305 S. W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. All plant material will be carefully labeled as to variety and name of donor.



General view of educational tables and stage setting for Oregon Camellia Society's spring show, held March 28-29, 1958, in the Meier and Frank Co. Auditorium. Center foreground: Mrs. A. E. Johnson (white hat) hybridizer and grower, chairman of educational display, and Ludwig Strauss, general chairman for the show.

Theme for the show was "Camellias and Candlelight", and this was the first presentation of the candles and memberships offered for the International Garden of Tomorrow, Inc., to be a part of the Centennial observance in Oregon in 1959. Large candle, symbol of the 100th birthday celebration, and scale model of the International garden were central theme of stage setting.

OBSERVATIONS ON GRAFTING CAMELLIAS

H. E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina

I might entitle this article "The Strange Behavior of My 1958 Grafts." I am a rank amateur when it comes to propagating camellias, not because I have never done much of it but because I have never paid very much attention to details or results. I have picked up information here and there, and with the experience I have, proceeded to "do the best I could." My grafts either took or they didn't and that was the end of it. My batting average was normal as I usually get about 85 per cent take and lost a few during the summer and ended up with 75 per cent, which to me was a very good average.

Not so in 1958! With the unusual number of freezing days and the almost continuous rain which kept my garden at the saturation point well through the grafting season, conditions could not have been much worse. I started grafting a little late, due to those cold days, as I could always say it would be warm tomorrow. I did considerable grafting in January, continued through February and did a little in early March. Most of my wood came from the East, out of my own garden and from friends, but some came from California. These scions reached me in good condition, as I gathered most of them on trips that I made and there was only a few days delay in getting them in.

During the past several years I have not used sand or any other medium around the grafts. My luck seemed just as good without the sand, so why bother. I have never tried to match the cambium layers but have crossed them, kicking the bottom of the scion out slightly and the top of the scion in toward the center of the understock. In general my technique is about the same as others in this area.

When my grafting was done I went my merry way without much thought of results except the anticipation of all the fine new varieties I would have to tell my friends about. In April I began to take a peep and to my dismay there was no sign of healing; in most cases the sap was coming from the stock very profusely and on close observation they were literally bleeding to death. This continued until in desperation I took some of the jars off and put dry sand around and over the union to try to dry the plant out.

Ordinarily I have most of my jars off the first two weeks in May; however, this could not be done because even at that late date many had not even started to heal. At this point most of the scions showed signs of putting on growth but upon close examination this growth was not normal. Tiny leaves were coming from the growth buds, not more than 1 inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, and seldom more than two leaves. Two weeks later some of the stocks began to heal and the latter part of May I removed the jars. Immediately the new growth all died and I estimated that I might get 10 per cent take. But all was not lost. On the plants that had healed and the old leaves were green, new growth came from blind eyes and some broke out from the stem of the scion; and now at this writing I have about a 40 per cent take. The new growth is vigorous and healthy and has grown very rapidly in the last four weeks.

To add to my dilemma a friend of mine did some grafting in my garden and got a much better take than I did. The only difference I can find was the manner of inserting the scions. He inserted his scions at a wide angle while most of mine were inserted nearly vertically. The healing process started on his grafts about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the top of the stock, which seemed to keep

it dryer due to the fact that the sap was coming out and accumulating on the top of the stock and, therefore, did not affect the healing process.

My data are too meager to arrive at any final conclusions, but I expect to make a few changes in my procedure and experiment further.

Here is a summary of my observations:

1. The use of sand during a dry season is not necessary; however, if a wet season is expected or if grafting is delayed until the sap begins to rise, then sand should be used, not to keep the union wet but to serve as a drying agent.

2. Due to the freezes last winter the buds on the wood used were damaged and did not put on a normal growth. Of the 18 scions received from California, where they had no freezes, 16 were successful grafts. This to me is further evidence that scions secured from my own plants and from other plants exposed to severe freezes gave nowhere near the percentage of take of those that were not exposed.

3. The use of longer scions with blind eyes as well as visible buds is advantageous because these eyes are not as likely to be damaged by cold or for other reasons.

4. I won't give up on a graft because it does not show early growth or loses its first growth. If the union is well healed and the original leaves or buds on the scion are green, it will still grow if given proper care.

5. I expect to experiment more with scions inserted into the stock at an angle. I have reason to believe that this is a better method than the method I have been using.

THE NEW ZEALAND CAMELLIA SOCIETY

For several years there has been a very active South Auckland Camellia Society in New Zealand, which has served as the rallying point for New Zealand camellia enthusiasts. Such a localized name was a deterrent, however, to expanded membership over the whole country, and with rapidly increasing interest in camellias in New Zealand it was felt desirable that there be a national organization. Accordingly, at the annual meeting of the South Auckland Camellia Society on September 2, 1958, the members voted to re-organize as The New Zealand Camellia Society. Colonel Tom Durrant continues as president and spark-plug of the new national society, which had over 400 members early in October, with our own President Ralph Peer as the first honorary life member. The Society is sponsoring the organization of local camellia clubs, and has assurance of such groups being organized in Wanganui, South Taranaki, Auckland, and Bay of Plenty during this camellia season.

Letters from Colonel Durrant to President Peer and the Editor indicate great interest in camellias on the part of the general public in New Zealand. The Annual Meeting was held at the time of the Spring Show of the Hamilton Horticultural Society, and a display of camellias was made a feature of this show, "stealing the show completely" in Colonel Durrant's words. Two weeks later a similar but larger exhibit of camellias was made at the Spring Show of the Auckland Horticultural Council. Camellias were given the featured position down the center of the large hall. Over 9,000 people visited this show, and the camellia exhibit was ringed for two days by people making notes on varieties. It seems likely that before long New Zealand will be having shows devoted wholly to camellias, as is the rule in the United States.

THE LIBRARY TABLE

SEALY'S CAMELLIA REVISION.—Where do camellias grow as native plants? How many species are there? Who found, first described and named them? Answers to many such questions are to be found in *A Revision of the Genus Camellia* by J. Robert Sealy of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, published recently by the Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, London. Manuscript for this interesting volume practically was completed several years ago. In the interim, it has been carefully scanned and edited. Delay in publication was due to the heavy cost of engravings and printing. Something, however, has been gained, for in the meantime it has been possible to include species and varieties unknown until very recently. It is a welcome botanical survey of a group of plants much in the thoughts of garden makers in recent years.

There are in this volume, seven pages of introduction with much historical interest and 239 pages in 18 chapters of detailed descriptive and related matter. It is larger than its pagination indicates for the text exclusive of headlines measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches with ample margins. Difficulty in reading rapidly, due to wide lines, is relieved somewhat by clarity of type, Baskerville 12-pt. and 1-pt. leaded. Large size of page has made possible the inclusion of large drawings, 102 in number. Of these the first five and number 87 are maps showing natural distribution of the species in China, Korea, Japan, Indo-China and southeastern Asia, including the adjoining islands but excluding southern Siam and the Malay Peninsula where so far no native species has been found. Besides the maps there is a chart showing camellia species relationships and 95 figures of twigs, leaves, flowers and flower parts of different species. Most of the illustrations are from drawings by the author but there are three whole figures and parts of ten others by Stella Ross-Craig, England's foremost delineator of plants. In her illustrations she combines the knowledge of a thoroughly trained botanist with the touch of unusual artistry. The beautiful frontisplate of *C. saluenensis* is by the same artist and it is regrettable that the additional colored illustrations planned and painted for the book had to be omitted.

Eighty-two species of camellia and a number of botanical varieties are described. As usual Sealy's descriptions are impeccable and as complete as material available made possible. He has divided the genus into twelve sections—Archecamellia with 7 species, Stereocarpus 1, Theopsis 29 (the largest group), Camelliopsis 6, Piquetia 1, Thea 5, Corallina 5, Calpandria 2, Pseudocamellia 2, Heterogenea 10, Camellia 8, and Paracamellia 6. Of these sections, Archecamellia, Corallina, Heterogenea and Pseudocamellia have been segregated by the author, while the remainder have been used at different times in years past by other botanists. Painstaking attention is given throughout to the many generic and specific names applied previously. Botanists can be divided into two groups—those who in grouping plants into genera and species allow for variations occurring in Nature, and others who split related groups into smaller parts based on trivial differences. Sealy has followed the first plan in his treatment of the genus.

Chapter 17, "Doubtful, Imperfectly Known and Excluded Species," tells why a considerable number of questionable species have not been accorded species status. Some of these, when additional materials necessary for dependable placement are available, may be included among the known forms of camellia. Additional species may also be found as plant explorations are intensified and extended in years ahead.

Sealy had for study a considerable number of camellia species growing in English gardens, as at Trewithen, Caerhays Castle, Exbury, Kew and Borde Hill, and the great herbarium collections of the Royal Botanic Gardens. Specimens also were available from other herbaria in England, Scotland, France, United States, China and Japan. No botanist who preceded him had so much material in hand for study.

Lists of publications on camellias indicate that the literature pertaining to the genus was consulted widely. In addition to technical details there is much of interest for the casual reader. Results of years of painstaking work by a keen student, with long training in systematic botany, are available in "A Revision of the Genus *Camellia*." It is a monumental monograph.

The volume may be ordered from the Secretary, American Camellia Society, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida. The price is only \$10.—H. Harold Hume.

JAPANESE FLOWER ARRANGEMENT.—There is just off the press a new book entitled *Symbolism in Flower Arrangement* by Ervin S. Ferry which should find receptive readers among the many camellia lovers who find flower arrangement a stimulating activity. Mr. Ferry is the holder of a certificate from a Japanese school of flower arranging, and writes both informatively and entertainingly of the principles of this art as practiced in Japan. While discoursing lucidly about the various Japanese schools and their essential features, his main thesis is that to the initiated, flower arrangement may have a symbolic meaning apart from the sheer esthetic appeal. Different flowers are supposed to suggest certain ideas or emotions, and even the accessories of the arrangement may also convey subtle suggestions. About one-third of the book is devoted to a listing of specific materials and the symbolism traditionally associated with them. Obviously, if a work of art is able to transmit a symbolic meaning and the beholder is aware of and recognizes this inner significance, the total enjoyment is enhanced.

Mr. Ferry has written a very enlightening little book which should be enjoyed by many students of flower arranging. Thirty examples of symbolic Japanese arrangements help the reader to understand better how symbolism may be expressed.

This book of 145 pages is published by the Macmillan Company and priced at \$4.95.

HOW TO GROW CAMELLIAS.—*Camellia Culture* is the most recent addition to camellia literature in book form. (Publication date, December 9, 1958.) It is an unusual volume because of its 55 authors, who are research scientists, professional growers, amateur growers of wide experience, or hobbyists from different parts of the camellia area. The list, in relation to growing camellias, resembles a roster of the elite in the society circles of a large city. E. C. Tourjé, the editor, has done a first rate job in assembling, co-ordinating and editing the manuscripts and handling details incident to publication. So well has editing been done that the book really has the appearance of having been the work of a single author.

Publication is under the auspices of the Southern California Camellia Society through a selected committee whose members assisted the editor. Distribution and sale is by the Macmillan Company through its wide connections with the book trade.

In another way it is an unusual book about camellias. It covers culture and care in all phases while references to varieties are casual and incidental. Varieties may come and go but the fundamentals of propagating, growing and care are eternal and always applicable.

The wide coverage of *Camellia Culture* is manifest in the title of the sections into which it is divided: (1) Plantings, (2) Care of Camellias, (3) Climate, (4) Propagation and Development, (5) Display, Shipping and Handling, (6) Pests and Their Control, (7) Diseases and Methods of Treatment, (8) Soil, Nutrition and Moisture, (9) Breeding and Hybridizing. These are divided into sub-topics, in some instances with a single author, while in others two or three have pooled their knowledge. Throughout, illustrations from drawings and photographs are used to emphasize or elucidate portions of the text. Of particular interest are those by Dr. Creech showing the native habitats and growth of *C. japonica*. It is a valuable addition to camellia literature. The price is \$11.50 for this book of 400 pages.—H. Harold Hume.

THE RHODODENDRON AND CAMELLIA YEAR BOOK, 1959

For camellia enthusiasts there are several articles of interest in this issue including a valuable record, by Mr. Francis Hanger, of *Camellia reticulata* CAPTAIN RAWES planted about 1840 at Chatsworth in the "glass cabinet" designed by the well known Sir Joseph Paxton. These camellias are still alive and flourishing today. Mr. William Hertrich has contributed an article on the camellias in the Huntington Botanic Gardens of California and Mr. Ralph Peer gives an account of the cultivation of *Camellia rusticana* in California. Also included are a number of notes on camellia varieties from various sources and a detailed account of the Camellia Show held in London.

Rhododendron articles include one on "Rhododendrons and Lime" by Dr. Henry Tod, in which he discusses various ideas and produces statistics to prove his points. Mr. P. M. Synge contributes an account of the Rhododendron Gardens at Crarae and Lochfynside in Argyll, Scotland. There is a detailed report of the rhododendrons grown at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, by Mr. Davidian, which will be completed in the next issue.

Articles on "Dwarf Rhododendrons at Branklyn, Perth," and "Rhododendrons at Linswege, Oldenburg, Germany," come from Mrs. D. Renton and Herr Dietrich Hobbie, respectively. Mr. T. H. Findlay reviews some of the series in the Species Collection of Rhododendrons at Windsor (this article will be continued in the next volume) and Mr. Francis Hanger gives an account of the origin, and a complete list with descriptions, of the fifty Wilson Kurume azaleas growing at Wisley.

Reports of the London Rhododendron Show and of shows in Washington and Seattle are included together with interesting short Notes and descriptions of Award Plants.

The book is generously illustrated with two color plates and numerous black and white photographs.

Obtainable from The Secretary
The Royal Horticultural Society
Vincent Square, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
Price \$1.65, postpaid

THE SHREVEPORT CAMELLIA SHOW COLOR FILM

Dr. R. K. Womack, M.D., Shreveport, Louisiana

The color movie of the 1958 Shreveport Camellia Show is now available. I would like to go back of the Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport and relate to you the sequence of events culminating in the filming of our show in color. The late Mr. Don George of Shreveport gathered together a group, consisting of 14 men, in 1949 to discuss the possibility of forming a Men's Camellia Club. This group agreed that there might be a total of 25 or 30 men in the city who would be interested. A notice was placed in the local newspaper for a meeting to be held at a stipulated place and time. Much to our surprise, 62 men (including the District Attorney and the Sheriff) appeared at this meeting.

Don George was one of Shreveport's leading business men. Among other enterprises he headed the group who built Shreveport's first television station—KSLA. During the staging of our 1954 show, Don brought his film Director, Mr. R. J. Olivieri, and had him film, in black and white, the various committees at work engaged in the production of a successful show. This film was later televised and narrated and also shown to various clubs in this part of the camellia belt. It was Don's ambition to some day repeat this film in color with proper titles, so that it would be self explanatory and available to all camellia clubs. Unfortunately, he did not live to see the fruition of his dream. Shortly prior to our 1958 show, the present manager of KSLA contacted Mrs. George to tell her that the original black and white film had been set aside by Don as the property of the Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport; and knowing of his desire to repeat this film in color, he suggested that she propose to the club that if they wished to undertake this venture, KSLA would be happy to cooperate with them. This was discussed by the Governing Board of our club during its February meeting and the proposition was accepted. It was stipulated at that time that if the American Camellia Society wished to cooperate in this venture, it would be offered the opportunity of having a duplicate made for distribution.

As you might imagine, this was a rather costly venture, but we feel a very successful one. One-third of the total cost of \$600 was contributed by KSLA and the balance by our club. This film has only been shown three times to date—once to our club, once over the air waves (in color) by KSLA in June, and once at the recent meeting of the Governing Board of the American Camellia Society, at which time it was voted by this Board to duplicate this film at a cost of \$200. In this manner we can preserve the original film and have more duplicates made in the future as needed.

The film is now available for use by any camellia society or other interested organization on a rental basis. It is, of course, necessary that certain stipulations be made to any group wanting to book this film. A service charge of \$10.00 plus postage will be made and it must be agreed to secure the services of a skilled projectionist. It is, as you know, an expensive film and it could be easily ruined by a novice. In this film we have tried to portray the activities of various key committees in staging a successful camellia show. It cannot, of course, take the place of such excellent handbooks on show procedure as the one published by the South Carolina Camellia Society. Those who have viewed this film are enthusiastic about its beauty and consider it a true work of art. I have been appointed custodian of this film and any club interested may contact me at 803 Jordan Street, Shreveport, Louisiana.

MAY ROPER COKER

Fred McGee, Florence, South Carolina

May Roper Coker (Mrs. David R.) of Hartsville, South Carolina, was named the 1958 American Mother of the Year. Mrs. Coker was unanimously selected the South Carolina Mother of the Year and went on to be unanimously elected The American Mother.



*Courtesy Ashcraft Studios,
Hartsville, South Carolina*

May Roper Coker, 1958 Mother of the Year.

A more worthy person has never been selected and the honor never accepted by one with more humility. She is the mother of three children and the stepmother of five.

Mrs. Coker is an enthusiastic camellia grower, having been among the first to grow camellias in her community. It was generally accepted that camellias would not grow in Hartsville. Mr. Coker, being a seedsman, and Mrs. Coker,

being interested in beautiful flowers, accepted this challenge and purchased six camellia plants and placed them in their garden. With none of the present-day information on camellia culture available, but with the touch of a loving hand and lots of common sense, these plants flourished. Since this modest start, "Miss May", as Mrs. Coker is affectionately known, has been most generous with her time and plants. Always on a very busy schedule, she has never refused anyone the time it takes to discuss a camellia or a garden problem. She has hundreds of camellia plants in the garden at her home, and has developed a large tract of neglected woodland into what is now known as "Kalmia Gardens" that has many more hundreds of camellia plants, thousands of azaleas, and many native plants. Mrs. Coker personally supervised the planting of every plant in the garden, which is now open to the public at no charge. She strives continuously to make Hartsville a "City of Beautiful Gardens." She has been the spark in the organization of garden clubs among the citizens of both races in Hartsville. She has helped beautify the grounds of many educational, religious and cultural institutions, and individual homes that sought her advice.

Mrs. Coker has been a member of the American Camellia Society since 1949. She is recipient of the highest honor of the South Carolina Camellia Society, that of "Honorary Member." She is a member of the advisory committee of the famous Brookgreen Gardens at Pawley's Island, South Carolina, and was awarded the Eloise Payne Medal by the Garden Clubs of America at its annual convention in 1954.

A leader in the educational field, she is a member of the American Association of University Women, of the South Carolina Coordinating Council for Education and Advisory Committee of Adult Education, and of the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee of Coker College, and is an ardent church worker and Sunday School teacher, and above all, a devoted home-maker and Mother.

NEW VARIETIES REGISTERED

SAWADA'S DREAM (No. 350): A 12-year-old seedling of IMURA and DR. W. G. LEE, originated and propagated by K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, Mobile, Alabama. The full double imbricated flowers, 4 inches in diameter and 1½ inches in depth, are white with one-third outer petals shaded very delicate flesh pink. Blooming season latter part of December to February 1.

AGNES ROWELL (No. 351): A 9-year-old chance seedling originated by Milo E. and Agnes Rowell, Fresno, California. The semidouble red flowers, 5 to 5¾ inches in diameter and 2½ to 3 inches in depth, have 18 to 20 petals and 4 to 6 petaloids. The petals are waved or ruffled in three rows surrounding conspicuous clustered yellow stamens with an occasional petaloid. Blooming season February to April.

MARTHA BRINSON (No. 352): A 12-year-old chance seedling originated by W. G. Brinson, 1114 North Shore Road, Norfolk, Virginia. The red flowers, a little darker than TOMORROW, average 4½ to 5 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth, and have 18 fluted petals, trumpet petals and rabbit ears, with yellow stamens. Blooming season medium to late.

REPORT ON CAMELLIA PETAL BLIGHT STUDIES AT SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

Freeman A. Weiss,¹ Washington, D. C.

No new work was undertaken on this problem in the Summerville area this year because it was expected that the project would be incorporated in the research program of Clemson College under the appropriation made for the investigation of camellia petal blight. Some uncompleted details of the work begun in 1957 were given attention, however, especially in view of the fact that Clemson College was unable to station an investigator at Summerville this year during the period of camellia bloom.

The further observations were concerned with:

- (1) Repetition of last year's survey to determine the extent of infection in Summerville and vicinity.
- (2) Determination of the efficacy of certain treatments applied to the experimental plots in the former Allan nursery for suppressing the overwintering stage of the fungus.
- (3) Cleaning up the area used for experiments in the Allan nursery to prevent further and continued infestation.

The results are summarized as follows:

1. INSPECTION OF SUMMERVILLE GARDENS:

An inspection trip made on March 12 and consultation with garden owners indicated that the first observed occurrence of petal blight this year was in the Allan nursery and the C. F. Prettyman garden on March 7. The disease was further advanced in the former location than in the latter at that time and the same difference in degree of infection was evident on the 12th, though many flowers in both locations were infected by this time. Search for emergent apothecia disclosed less than half a dozen in the Prettyman garden throughout the season, whereas they were numerous at the Allan place on March 12.

Additional inspections on March 15 and 22 showed that infection was present in several locations that were apparently free of the disease in 1957, viz., the following listed properties: The Wilder garden on Linwood Ave., the Lynch garden on Main St., the grounds of St. Paul's Church, and the gardens at the Squirrel Inn. Except at the latter site the infection was light and very recent, on only an occasional flower, indicating that it resulted from airborne spores. In front of the Squirrel Inn, several plants that had not been examined because they were out of bloom during the 1957 survey showed general infection, possibly due to overwintering of the fungus in the near vicinity. There was scattered infection throughout the garden, whereas last year's inspection had not revealed any. Light infection was found also in the Bonner garden opposite the Squirrel Inn, and light but widespread infection was found in the Segelken garden at Dorchester and Colleton Avenues.

No infection was found at the former Moultrie Ball planting (Foster residence) nor the Cauthen residence on Carolina Avenue at the outskirts of town; nor at the Tea Farm, the Cedar Avenue Nursery, and the Summerville Floral Nursery. No infection was found at Magnolia and Middleton Gardens nor at Cypress Gardens.

It appears that camellia blight infection in this part of South Carolina is

¹ Dr. Weiss retired in 1950 as plant pathologist with the U. S. D. A.

still confined to the northwest quarter of Summerville, but may be more or less general there to the north of Pine Street and Sumter and Linwood Avenues, and west of Beaufort Avenue. There is no evidence that the disease has intensified since last year.

2. SUPPRESSION OF OVERWINTERING STAGE BY GROUND TREATMENTS:

On November 9, 1957, certain plots, each one square yard in area, were treated as shown below. All the plots at the Allan nursery had been heavily inoculated with diseased flowers collected from that area last year. Sclerotia (overwintering bodies) were beginning to form in these flowers when they were placed on the plots. The treatments were:

1. One ounce of Terraclor (75% wettable pentachloronitrobenzene) applied to bare ground after removal of superficial mulch.
2. Same, 2 ounces of Terraclor.
3. Same as 1, but the application covered with planer shavings 3 inches deep.
4. Same as 2, plus planer shavings.
5. Planer shavings only.

There were two separate plots that received each treatment.

Examinations made March 12, 15, 22, and 24 showed a complete absence of apothecia (spring fruit bodies of the fungus) in all plots to which Terraclor had been applied. Only three emergent apothecia were found in plots that had only shavings without Terraclor, and these came up next the board frame that enclosed the plot.

In other plots, adjacent to the treated ones, the numbers of apothecia ranged from about 15 to over 200. Many of these had long stalks indicating that they grew from sclerotia well buried in soil, and presumably formed several years ago.

It appears that Terraclor applied in early winter at as low a rate as 1 ounce per square yard completely inhibited apothecial development. The cost of material for this treatment is about 6 cents a square yard.

3. CLEAN-UP OF THE ALLAN PLACE:

Upon finding flower infection practically universal on all camellias in the former Allan nursery and adjacent plantings, a clean-up was initiated with the aid of workers furnished by Norwood Hastie, Harold Sebring, and George Segelken. All open flowers and buds showing color were picked from the plants and all flowers and petals were collected from the ground. This material was hauled at once to the Summerville sawmill and incinerated.

Some of the plots were cleared of mulch and an application of Terraclor at 1 or 2 ounces per square yard was made to the bare soil, but rain interfered with the completion of this treatment. Another attempt also was prevented by rain. Accordingly, all remaining plots were treated with 5 ounces per square yard of 20% Terraclor dust applied to the surface of the mulch, but pretty well washed in by prolonged rain.

It is recommended that further treatments should be made late in the fall (November) according to approximately the following plan:

(1) The entire area of the former Allan nursery, *except the framed plots*, should be treated with Terraclor, either sprayed with a suspension of 1 pound of 75% wettable in 3 gallons of water applied to 150 square feet, or dusted with 20% at the rate of 1 pound to 40 square feet. This area consists of the part between the circular drive and the highway that contains camellia plants, and an area at least 10 feet in radius around each plant should be treated.

(2) Advantage should be taken of the information now available about the history of each plot to get certain further information needed as to the time and rate of Terraclor applications to give best results. For example, some of the plots should be treated again next winter at known application rates, and an examination of apothecial emergence should be made in the spring. A schedule can be furnished showing the history of each plot to date, and the extent of apothecial development this year.

(3) This clean-up project might well be undertaken as a community enterprise of the Summerville Camellia Society, under the supervision of Clemson College. If inspections next spring should show that the disease is substantially reduced though not altogether eradicated, the entire treatment should be repeated. The cost of this would seem to be a small price to pay for assurance that this area at least will not continue to be a hazard to camellia cultivation in Summerville, and if the treatment is successful there, it would be an incentive to other camellia growers throughout the town to take similar measures. There would seem to be a reasonable prospect of eliminating, or at least substantially controlling, the disease in the entire community.

4. MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS:

Naturally developed sclerotia collected from the Allan plot in November produced apothecia when kept in moist vermiculite at a temperature of 50 to 55° F. in subdued light, the first ones appearing about January 25.

No apothecia were obtained from sclerotia produced in flowers of 1957 that matured under artificial conditions (i.e., removed from the plots and stored through summer at various temperature conditions).

Some examples of the vigorous reproduction of this fungus were noted. From one compound sclerotium produced in the base of a double flower, 18 apothecia developed. The stalk of one apothecium measured nearly 4 inches, and had grown straight up through soil of this depth. Some very large apothecia were found; the largest was 2.3 cm. (nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ inch—about the size of a quarter dollar) in diameter.

No evidence was seen of any damage to foliage of camellias or other plants by contact with Terraclor spray or dust, but it seems only reasonable to wash off any residue left on foliage for the sake of appearance. Statements by the manufacturer of this material, and the experience of numerous investigators, testify to its extremely low or negligible toxicity to green plants, and to man and animals.

MAC'S FLOWER FERTILIZER

A SPECIAL FERTILIZER FOR CAMELLIAS,
AZALEAS, ROSES AND ALL FLOWERS

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR SOUTHERN
STATES. TESTED FOR 15 YEARS. WE
ALSO MAKE A ROSE SPRAY OR DUST THAT
IS TOPS.

HIGHWAY 51 NURSERY

HAZELHURST, MISS.

BOOKS

Each

Yearbooks—1949, '52, '57 and '58.....	\$ 3.00
Hume's "Camellias in America, Revised"	25.50
Waterhouse's "Camellia Trail"	25.00
Tourje's "Camellia Culture"	11.50
Sealy's "Revision of the Genus Camellia"	10.00
Sharp's "Camellias Illustrated" \$5 and	6.50
Woodroof's "Camellia Nomenclature"	1.50

Order from the Secretary
Box 2398, University Station
Gainesville, Florida

SEEDLINGS¹

Ed Parkes, Shreveport, Louisiana

Seedlings are one of the many interesting facets of camellia culture. Although mutations or sports do occur in existing plants, substantially all of our new varieties, particularly as to size and shape, are the result of cross-pollination. Seedlings are easy to grow and do not require too much attention. Since no great amount of cash investment is involved in their culture, the loss of a high percentage does not hurt the pocketbook. Patience is required because normally seedlings do not bloom until four years or more have elapsed after the original planting. Some will require as much as twelve to fourteen years before the first bloom appears.

Camellia seeds are formed in green pear-shaped fruit about 1 to 1½ inches in diameter which will appear on the plants during the summer. The shell of this fruit dries out in the late summer or early fall and cracks open like the hull around a pecan. Seedling growers should watch these pods and pick them just as they are cracking open. Upon removing the shell one will find three to five dark brown seeds in each pod. For best results, the seeds should be planted as soon as they have been picked in order to follow out the normal reproductive cycle in which the seed falls upon the ground when the fruit opens and has the opportunity to start germinating at once. Unfortunately, not all of the camellia fruits ripen on the same day, which makes it difficult to plant every seed at the moment it comes off the bush. Good results will still be obtained if one will save seeds for a week or so until he gets enough to plant. They should not be held out of the ground too long. Seeds that have dried out do not germinate well.

After the seeds have been gathered there are numerous ways of planting them, using different media. They can be planted in pots or flats using vermiculite or a mixture of loam, leaf mold and sand. Personally, this contributor has had better success by planting the seeds directly in the ground in a space which is protected from unsuspecting footsteps. Semishade or even almost full shade is preferable. A good loamy acid soil which will absorb moisture rapidly is used. The seeds are planted about ½ inch deep on approximately 4-inch centers. Since the seeds make excellent squirrel food, about 2 inches of pine straw is placed on top of the seed bed and then the straw is covered with one thickness of ordinary screen wire. The screen wire and the needle mulch will permit rainwater to penetrate.

Having planted the seeds and covered them, all that the grower needs to do is wait, inspecting the seed bed from time to time to be sure that it does not dry out. The seeds must be kept damp but not wet. Normally, in Shreveport, no watering is required after about the first of November until spring. Usually no seedlings will be found until the first warm days of spring. At this time, the grower should lift the screen and the mulch occasionally to see if the seeds have started sprouting. As soon as they do, the screen wire should be removed so that the small plants will not be deformed by butting their heads against it. After a few weeks without screen wire, remove some part of the pine needle mulch so that the newer ones will have no difficulty in breaking through to the light.

¹ Reprinted from the October, 1958, News-letter of The Men's Camellia Club, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Some people, particularly if the seedlings are grown in pots or flats, like to transplant as soon as roots and leaves have formed, but this contributor has had better success by leaving the seedlings in their original bed all through the following summer and into the middle of winter. This means that they will have been in the ground a total of fourteen or fifteen months. Then at the time at which one would normally transplant a camellia bush, the seedlings should be lifted from the seed bed and transplanted either into the final location or to a temporary area. This contributor grows his in rows about 2 feet apart, just as corn is planted.

In removing the seedlings, it is suggested that they be lifted with a 4-inch cube of dirt, keeping the roots and the dirt around them intact. A sharp butcher knife is a good tool to cut between and under the small plants. Usually when the bottom edge of the 4-inch cube is cut, the taproot is also severed. Examination of the bottom of the cube should show the cut end of the spongy white root about the size of a kitchen match. This is the taproot. If close examination does not show the severed end, then a small amount of the bottom of the cube of dirt should be shaved off in an effort to sever the taproot. In some cases, the taproot does not go straight down and you may not be able to sever it without losing all of the dirt around the roots. If you do not find it, forget about it; the plant will grow anyway. If the grower plants in rows or in a large bed, the small plants with their cube of dirt should be planted anywhere from 12 to 18 inches apart. Planting in a group of rows or in a large bed makes it much easier to water the growing seedlings, since one sprinkler head can serve fifty to one hundred small plants. During this growth period, the seedlings should receive the same treatment that you give your blooming plants; spray them, fertilize them and water them alike. The seedlings are left in these rows until they are ready for final transplantation to the place where you wish to leave them in your yard. The second transplantation will come either when you find one blooming that you like very much or when some of them have grown so large that you have to move them for room. The difference in the growth habits of the various seedlings is most interesting. Some of them will grow 3 to 5 feet high in three or four years while others will not be over 2 feet high in ten years.

As your seedlings bloom, you can decide what disposition you wish to make of them. Some of them will be very nice plants with good growth habits and very satisfactory blooms while others will have very disappointing single blooms. Those that you do not care to keep can be used for grafting stock. Some fanciers consider them better than a balled *Sasanqua* for grafting since the root system is well developed and the plant is acclimated. Then of course there is always the new bloom that sets the camellia world on fire. You may get it some day. You may have another *WHEELER*. Another word of caution—the first bloom on some seedlings will be beautiful and then the following year the plant will turn up its toes and die. If your first bloom should happen to be another *WHEELER*, graft a scion so that you can have two chances of keeping the plant alive. If you get a good one, don't get too excited the first year. Wait one or two more years to be sure that the blooms of the following seasons are as good as you thought the first one was.

To repeat, seedlings are not for the impatient. If you have the patience and the inclination, seedlings can prove to be a worthwhile hobby.

THE KERN COUNTY (CALIFORNIA) CAMELLIA SOCIETY MEMORIAL GARDEN

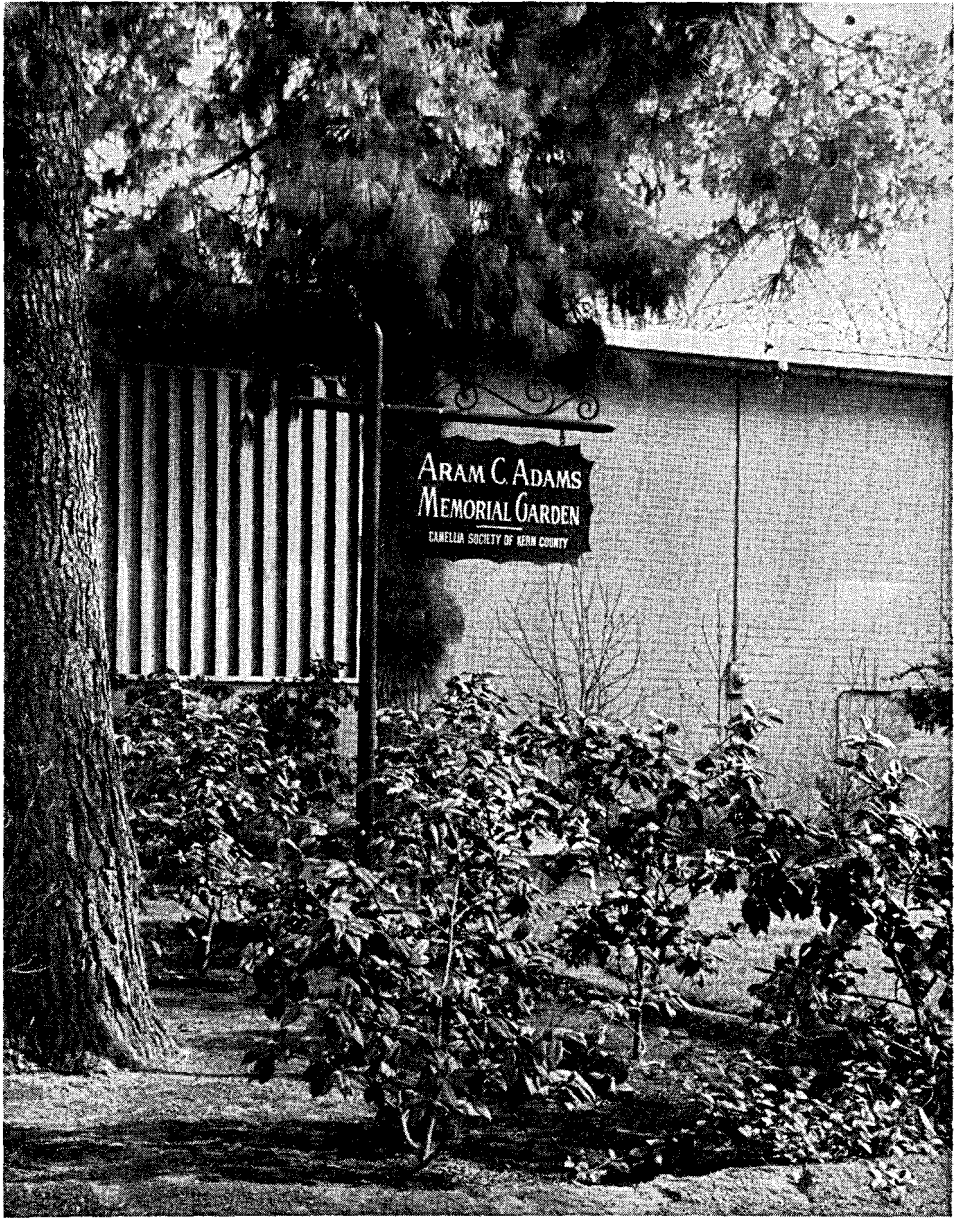
Charlotte Johnson, Bakersfield, California

The Camellia Society of Kern County was given two acres by the City of Bakersfield and told to fence it before we planted. The fence alone cost us \$2,000. From there on each pebble turned into a rolling stone gathering moss. We have planted the finest collection of rare trees and plants and camellias of specimen size available in this space. We had saved our show profits for 10 years to plant a proposed civic center garden but this looked more appropriate, and now after 18 months the Camellia Society of Kern County has turned some \$15,000 into rare, large specimen-sized camellias, azaleas, dogwood, redbud, magnolias, lilacs, deciduous magnolias (in many varieties), and other flowering trees and shrubs. Not the least beautiful are four old weeping Japanese cherry trees, both single- and double-flowered. A great part of the above mentioned money was donated by people desiring a living memorial which would bloom and live on in memory of a loved one. This idea of the thousands of dedicated plants within the garden snowballed after private requests besieged Mrs. Fred C. Schweitzer, who along with Mrs. Aram C. Adams and Mrs. Robert T. Johnson personally planted or supervised the planting and purchasing of all plants in the garden. The City gave us one man to plant and maintain the garden. Mr. William Brown, City Parks Superintendent, was our close advisor and brought a man for us to train as to correct watering, fertilizing, trimming, etc., necessary for a beautiful garden. This man, Pete Figueroa, now loves the garden and its rare plants as much as the Camellia Society members.

The American Rose Society planted a trial plot at the south end of the Gallery, while the Nursery Association of Kern County donated 125 Floribunda roses which are planted on the north end. These are bordered by Sasanqua camellias, which love the sun, and bordered on the bank by star jasmine, which requires less water.

The garden was named for our past President, Aram C. Adams, who was suddenly lost in a boat accident in Oregon. Diane Adams has a special area planted in his name by his fellow auto dealers, friends and family. Since Mrs. Schweitzer's idea of living memorials started we are very selective as to what plant is dedicated to whom—a large red to a man, a tiny pink to a little girl, etc. As plants are bought for dedication we buy more plants to complete the garden. The Aram C. Adams Camellia Garden nears completion. The Huntington Garden has made markers by a special Goodrich rubber process to mark all dedications. Mr. L. J. Blanchard is painting and weather-proofing more signs made locally by Walter Stiern, a member, so that each plant carries its common and botanical name as well as by whom and to whom dedicated. We have 284 specimen-size (head height) camellias in our garden. Due to the generous donations of fertilizers by the Red Star people for Vim and Camellia Grow, and Julius Nuccio for Nuccio's Iron Stabilizer, a very careful plan of fertilization has been carried out by the three directors of the garden, Emily Schweitzer, Diane Adams, and Charlotte Johnson. Growth has more than doubled since planting. Pete, the gardener, now is doing the fertilizing under the direction of Mr. Joe Littlefield, Julius Nuccio, and the girls. Vita-Peat was donated for the original planting of the camellias, azaleas, gardenias and other acid-sensitive

plants. This garden represents many dreams come true, and we hope posterity enjoys our garden.



The Aram C. Adams Memorial Garden of the Camellia Society of Kern County, California.

IN MEMORIAM

Calder Willingham Seibels—1901-1958

On October 20, 1958, the American Camellia Society suffered the loss of one of its past presidents, Calder Seibels, who served well and faithfully in this office during the three years 1952-55. He was a charter member of the Society and served as vice-president for the Atlantic Coast Territory in 1951. He was also a charter member, past president, and former editor of the Quarterly Bulletin of the South Carolina Camellia Society. In both the state and the national societies he took a very active part, and at his home in Columbia, South Carolina, he had one of the largest collections of camellias in the country. Professionally he was executive vice-president of the important insurance firm established by his father, Seibels, Bruce and Company, and he was widely known and highly regarded in the insurance world. But he was even more widely known, in this country and abroad, for his interest in and knowledge of camellias. Not only was he a frequent judge at camellia shows all over the land, but his home was a mecca for camellia lovers from Europe as well as the United States. He maintained active correspondence with camellia growers abroad and exchanged scions with them. In all matters pertaining to camellias he had the enthusiastic and intelligent support of his charming wife, in whose honor he established the Mary Page Seibels Trophy for the best camellia flower grown in the open and exhibited in a South Carolina show. A host of warm friends all over the camellia world will be saddened by his death and will join in sympathy for his bereaved wife and son.

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The camellia world will note with regret the passing from our midst of three men who have been very active in advancing camellia culture—Jerome A. Giles of Beaumont, Texas; Eugene H. Quarles of Mobile, Alabama; and Dr. P. W. Zimmerman of Yonkers, New York. "Jake" Giles, who passed away on July 3, helped found the Texas Camellia Society and was an active member of the Southeast Texas and Southern Louisiana societies as well as of the American Camellia Society. He was especially noted for his generosity with plants and scions. Mr. Quarles passed away on July 15. He was a past president of the Mobile Men's Camellia Club and had charge of entertainment when the American Camellia Society met in Mobile in January 29-31, 1953. Dr. Zimmerman, who left an academic career as Dean of Agriculture at Maryland in 1925 to join the research staff of the new Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research in Yonkers, died on August 14. While never a member of our Society, he was well known in camellia circles for his observations on camellias growing outdoors at Yonkers, as recorded in articles in several Yearbooks. The sympathy of the Society goes to the loved ones of these fine men.

ACROSS THE SECRETARY'S DESK

On behalf of the Governing Board and other members of the Society the Secretary extends a welcome to those new members who have enrolled in 1959, and who, with this issue, will receive their first copy of the American Camellia Quarterly.

Incidentally, within the next several weeks those new members who reside in the Gulf Coast Territory (Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas) will receive their copy of the final ballot for the election of the Directorate in that Territory. The offices at stake are one State Director for each state, and two Directors-at-Large for the Territory. Members, new or old, are not obligated to cast their votes for the candidates whose names appear on the ballots. To the contrary, the members are privileged to write in names of candidates of their own choice in the blank lines provided for that purpose. However they can vote for *only one* Director for their respective state, and *only two* Directors-at-Large for their territory.

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Where are the favorites of yesterday?

For years the tried and true old varieties such as DONCKELARI, VILLE DE NANTES, and more recently MATHOTIANA SUPREME and R. L. WHEELER were the top winners of the Outstanding Bloom in Show certificates. It might be interesting to observe how those favorites fared last year in competition with some of the best of the more recent introductions. Here are the varieties that won four or more Outstanding Bloom Awards last year for flowers grown in the open, according to show reports sent to the Secretary:

TOMORROW—6

DONCKELARI—4

VILLE DE NANTES—4

MATHOTIANA SUPREME—3

R. L. WHEELER—3

— — — — —

Camellia growers who are interested in the use of sawdust for a mulch may be interested in the following reference to "reinforced sawdust" quoted from the June, 1958 *Farm Journal*.

SCIONS ! SCIONS !

AARON'S RUBY - ANGEL - BARBARA WOODROOF - BETTY SHEFFIELD BLUSH - CAMILLE BRADFORD - CAROLINE BROWNE - DORIS FREEMAN - EUGENIA HOWELL - EDELWEISS - FANNIE LOUGHRIDGE - IRENE RESTER - LAURA WALKER - MISSISSIPPI BEAUTY - ONETIA HOLLAND - PINK ICE

200 OTHER VARIETIES AVAILABLE — WRITE US FOR LIST

GET "WILLIE HITE" FROM ORIGINATOR'S STOCK !

GRAFTS 12"-18", \$15.00 — 19"-24", \$20.00

A FEW OLDER VERY BEAUTIFUL GRAFTS AVAILABLE IN THIS VERY FINE "COLD WEATHER" CAMELLIA. WRITE US ABOUT THEM.

HITE'S NURSERY

MARION, S. C.

"Add about 2½ pounds of ammonium sulphate per bushel of sawdust and you will have about the best possible mulch for your flowers and vegetables, Colorado State University scientists find. Sawdust alone may cause nitrogen deficiency and retard the plants."

— — — — —

"In recognition of the Cheer Flowers Bring, donated by Emily M. and Joseph S. Buhler . . ." is the inscription on a plaque outside the flower room in the Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, Connecticut. Mr. Buhler, a member of this Society, with law offices in New York City, keeps the hospital supplied with blooms from his garden and greenhouse. During the season he furnishes camellias to the hospital gift shop where they are made into corsages and sold. At Christmas time he sends camellia corsages, rather than greeting cards, to friends.

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Mrs. M. V. Sarkisian, Sacramento, California, has the right idea. In a recent letter she ordered two more binders for Quarterlies. She not only uses the binders for her Quarterlies but for the Southern California Camellia Society Review and the Northern California Camellia Society Bulletin, and, to quote from her letter, "as gifts to members of the American Camellia Society who, while they save their Quarterlies, do not realize the value of binders."

Mrs. Sarkisian, who has been in charge of the Sacramento Camellia Club's seed distribution program, added, "After two years and 50,000 seeds, I am through with that task. I want time to work in my own greenhouse."

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NOTE: Binders for Quarterlies are cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida, at \$1.75 each.

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We hope that the publication in the October Quarterly of the name of the new seedling originated by Mr. and Mrs. K. O. Hester, Stockton, California, was not the first time that name appeared in print in a reputable publication, otherwise the nomenclaturists will be in a TIZZY.

The name should be LUCY HESTER and not LUCY HESTOR as it appeared in Mr. A. H. Decker's article "New Introductions in Southern California, 1958-59 Season."

THE BEST IN CAMELLIAS

OUR SEEDLINGS — MINNA HELMS (FIRST RELEASE)

STELLA SEWELL — NORMA BORLAND

FIRST RELEASE — NELLIE McGRATH — ORIGINATED BY MRS. B. J. WELP,
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

ALSO, THE FINEST IN NEW AND STANDARD VARIETIES

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In a recent letter Mr. Hester expressed surprise and appreciation for the reference to the seedling as well as the fact that the Nuccios believed the new variety to be worthy of propagation by that nursery. He concluded the letter in this way:

"If you can do so, you might in your next issue correct the spelling of our last name (it is **HESTER**, and not **HESTOR**), and also tell your readers that we live in Stockton and not in Modesto."

Correction: That request did not conclude Mr. Hester's letter. It ended this way:

"We are enclosing our check for next year's dues."

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Tribute to E. A. McIlhenny: Members of the Louisiana Association of Nurserymen dedicated their fourth annual convention, September 12-13, 1958, to the memory of E. A. McIlhenny, Avery Island, Louisiana. In the memorial to Mr. McIlhenny reference was made to his famous Avery Island "Jungle Gardens," where among many species of plants are to be found some 600 varieties of camellias, some of which were imported from England, France, Germany and Japan.

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What is the cause for dieback? Here is a new theory, presented in a recent letter from Mr. Peer:

"The following extracted from a letter of October 18 from Mr. Walter Hazlewood (New South Wales, Australia) is perhaps worthy of a note in the Quarterly:

'Dieback is not a disease but is due to a deficiency of molybdenum.

This was discovered by our scientists and I have proved it several times. The deficiency is due to over-acidity and a slight dressing of lime corrects this. After that the next growth is quite healthy.'

Apparently our scientists working on the subject have not reached the same conclusion except that over acidity *may be a cause*."

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Here is another "quote" from Mr. Peer. This one was taken from the Newsletter, March 1958, published by the Australian and New Zealand Camellia Research Society:

"I visited Mr. David L. Feathers' home last week and saw his remarkable collection of hybrids. He has indeed done very well. His crosses consist

march 19-22

make a note . . .

**AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
CONVENTION**

Norfolk, Va.

Convention
Headquarters . . .

Hotel **MONTICELLO** ←

principally of *saluenensis* × *reticulata*. He has two different crosses of *saluenensis* × *reticulata* CRIMSON ROBE which in my opinion constitute a new 'series'. These particular crosses have rather an open form of growth and both are floriferous and fast growing. The petals are strap-like and lavender-pink in color. The petals are somewhat curled, so that the whole effect is very much like an orchid. As you can well imagine, this is a most beautiful flower."

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The October 1958 Bulletin, official organ of the Northern California Camellia Society, is devoted to a discussion about hybrid camellias. A copy of that Bulletin should be in the library of camellia hobbyists who are seriously interested in the subject. Mr. Feathers is Editor of the Bulletin. His address is No. 1 Camellia Lane, Lafayette, California.

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Feeling unusually lazy today, I started to use the initials NCCS, rather than the full name of the Northern California Camellia Society, and let readers guess which organization I was talking about—Northern California Camellia Society, North Carolina Camellia Society, or North Charleston Camellia Society.

This reminds me of a note received a short time ago headed "Do not confuse ACS with ACS," in which the writer related this incident:

"A southern camellia enthusiast returning from the Society's Annual Meeting at Los Angeles two years ago stopped off at a hotel in San Francisco. Her heart swelled with pride when she saw signs in the lobby, and elsewhere, bidding 'Welcome to Members of ACS.' Pride turned to disappointment when she learned that the welcome was intended for members of the American Carnation Society—or was it American Cancer Society?"

Further confusion is caused when a speaker or writer refers to SCCS and then leaves to you to decide if he has referred to the South Carolina Camellia Society or the Southern California Camellia Society.

One of our favorite New Zealand correspondents, Colonel Tom Durrant, evidently shares my belief that the use of initials is confusing. At the end of a letter a few years ago, filled with references to the formation and activities of the newly organized SACS, he appended this footnote: "The initials SACS are those of the South Auckland—not South American Camellia Society." Of course this has now become the New Zealand Camellia Society.

I will bring this tirade to a close in a lazy way by announcing the formation of a new camellia society: SABANZCRS.

Rede me that one—if you can!

"ANGEL"

FROM THE ORIGINATOR

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY AWARD OF MERIT, 1956, FLORENCE, S. C.

A LARGE WHITE SEMI-DOUBLE JAPONICA, SIMILAR IN SIZE AND FORM TO 'CRIMSON ROBE'

SCIONS — \$4.00 EACH

2 YR. GRAFT: GAL. CANS — \$12.50

EGG CANS — \$25.00

ORIGINAL SEEDLING \$5000.00

"MOUTANCH," ONE OF THE LOVELIEST AND MOST RARE RETICULATAS, 1 YR. GRAFT — GAL. \$10.00

COUNCILMAN CAMELLIA ACRES

719 E. BRYANT RD., EL MONTE, CALIF.

GILBERT 8-6582



Resting from the labor of erecting the sign advertising the Minden (Louisiana) camella show, are *left to right*: Eugene Frazier, President, Mrs. Clifton E. Harper, co-Chairman Publicity, and Robert Pearson, Show Horticulturist.

NOTES ABOUT LOCAL CAMELLIA SOCIETIES

The first show for the 1958-59 season reported was the one staged by The Men's Garden Club of the Pee Dee at Florence, South Carolina, November 15-16. Mr. Fred McGee reported that some 1,500 blooms, a number of which were of very fine quality, were exhibited. Species represented included *C. japonica*, *C. sasanqua*, *C. saluenensis*, *C. vernalis*, and *C. hiemalis*. There were 54 entries of artistic arrangements. Six memberships in the American Camellia Society were sold during the show.

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The second Fall Show reported was the one staged at Charleston, South Carolina, November 22-23, sponsored by the South Carolina Camellia Society and set up under the direction of the Men's Camellia Club of Charleston County. That show was held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the South Carolina Camellia Society and the Fall Meeting of the American Camellia Society.

The weather and South Carolina camellia fans cooperated splendidly to make the Charleston meeting of the Governing Board pleasant. The location and atmosphere of the Fort Sumter Hotel were conducive to a feeling of relaxation and enjoyment. On the opening night, Directors H. E. Ashby and L. C. Wannamaker and their wives were hosts to Board Members and their wives at a delicious dinner. On Friday evening Board Members, together with the officers and directors of the South Carolina Camellia Society, were entertained at a reception at the beautiful country estate of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Long, Seaside Farm. About 100 people attended this event. Saturday morning a bus took any who were interested to see what Magnolia and Middleton Gardens were like in the off-season. At noon on Saturday the Governing Board were guests at the luncheon meeting of the South Carolina Camellia Society before going to judge the camellia show sponsored by the organization. Most of the judges were surprised by the large number of varieties and the magnificent quality of specimens of many of them, for such an early show and after a long drought. It made a fitting close for a Board meeting notable for combining Society business with enjoyment of Nature, especially camellias.

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AZALEAS and CAMELLIAS

Complete nourishment for acid-soil plants

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



THE RELIANCE FERTILIZER CO., SAVANNAH, GA.

Some chairmen of shows which have a contest for arrangements are under the impression that they must furnish the silver trophies for winners mentioned at the top of page 22 of the October, 1958, Quarterly.

This is not the case at all. The silver trophies mentioned are awards provided for the final winners in the contest, and are made available through the generosity and interest of Mrs. Rose Gish, Chairman, Arrangement Contest. The Yearbooks and memberships are provided by the American Camellia Society.

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More confusion—The American Camellia Society *does not* have rules governing show procedures or practices, or any prohibition of entry of flowers that have been protected against the elements. Promulgation and enforcement of rules governing show procedures are the responsibility of individual show committees.

The only Rules adopted by the Society are those which govern appointment of Accredited Judges and the judging of horticultural exhibits, requirements for holding cooperative shows, and the purposes for which each one of the Society's certificates is intended.

Solely in the interest of uniformity among local societies, the Society has prepared and distributed to show officials a set of Recommendations for camellia

VISIT
CLARKE'S GARDEN
THE SOUTH'S ENCHANTING GARDEN

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

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show procedures. These are suggestions only and may be accepted or ignored at the will of individual show committees.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY



*Judged the Most Outstanding
Arrangement in the Show*

Class

Exhibited by

At

Date

SECRETARY

A NEW AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY CERTIFICATE

Due wholly to the interest of Mrs. Rose Gish, Chairman, American Camellia Society Arrangement Contest, this certificate will be made available to officials of camellia shows held in cooperation with the Society.

RIBBONS - ROSETTES - BADGES

Ribbons $1\frac{3}{8}$ "x6" — 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c each
Ribbons $1\frac{3}{8}$ "x8" — 7c each
Ribbons 2"x7" — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c each
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FINE QUALITY SATIN RIBBON, GOLD STAMPED
MINIMUM ORDER 100 RIBBONS, MAY BE ASSORTED
FOR FIRST, SECOND, ETC.

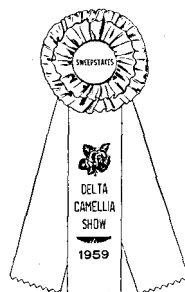
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Still more confusion—this time about the number and purpose of the Gold and Silver Certificates provided by the Society. The Secretary cannot furnish these certificates for such classes as flowers under or over a specified size, exhibitors who have under or over a specified number of varieties in their collection, exhibitors who are members or are not members of the sponsoring society, etc.

At this time the Society recognizes only two sub-divisions of the Horticultural Class—Flowers Grown in the Open and Flowers Grown Under Glass, and Gold and Silver Certificates are provided for each class. The Gold Certificate shall be awarded to the Sweepstakes winner, the exhibitor who wins the highest number of Blue Ribbons in each class; in case of a tie, the number of Red Ribbons shall be counted and included in the final tally. (NOTE: Points won by any exhibitor for blooms grown in the open and for blooms grown under glass shall not be added together to determine the winner.)

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

Other certificates furnished in the show kits are the Outstanding Bloom Certificate, the Highly Commended Seedling Certificate, and the Outstanding Arrangement Certificate.

Four Outstanding Bloom Certificates are available—one each for Japonicas and Reticulatas grown in the open, and for Japonicas and Reticulatas grown under glass.

More than one Highly Commended Seedling Certificate may be awarded in any one show when, in the opinion of at least three Accredited Judges offici-

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IT'S HERE

IT'S TIMELESS

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E. C. TOURJE, EDITOR

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ing, the entries possess sufficient merit to justify such action. Each certificate must be signed by three Accredited Judges.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Only one each of the several certificates described is included in the standard show kits. Show Chairmen who will need additional certificates should indicate their needs when making application for the show kit.

"Brag" about the excellence of 1959 shows are coming to hand. C. Ray Hon, Secretary, Men's Camellia Society of Charlotte, says that their show on March 15-16 will eclipse all previous ones, and furthermore it will be cancel-proof. He based the latter statement on the fact that there has been a considerable amount of greenhouse construction in and around Charlotte, and greenhouse flowers should be plentiful.

J. C. Ohrt, Chairman of the Shreveport Men's Camellia Club, stated that his group will provide additional table space, and hopes to stage a show which will be larger than the record breaking event in 1958.

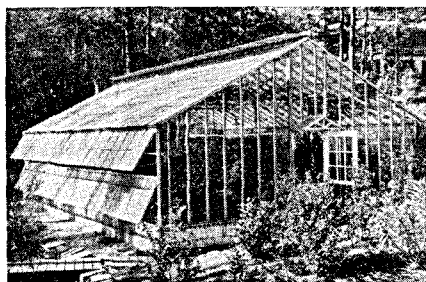
The Los Angeles Camellia Council will stage what is considered to be the world's largest camellia display at Descanso Gardens, February 28 - March 8. The Council is composed of the Pacific Coast Camellia Society, Los Angeles



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FLOWERS IN AN EZYRECTED GREENHOUSE
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Camellia Society, Southern California Camellia Society, Temple City Camellia Society, Orange County Camellia Society, and Pomona Valley Camellia Society. Wilbur Foss, San Marino, will be show chairman.

— — — — —

The Men's Camellia Society of Birmingham, Alabama, has changed their show policy. The 1959 show, which will be staged by this organization on February 7-8, will be presented by the Down-Town Improvement Association rather than by the Men's Camellia Society as has been the case in the past. As the two large local newspapers, two television stations, and a number of radio stations are members of the Improvement Association, that show should be widely advertised. George H. Wheeler is president of the Birmingham Men's Camellia Society.

— — — — —

So much for the "Greats." The Minden (Louisiana) Camellia Society, organized in the Fall of 1957 with 5 members, has grown into an organization with 103 members. They have adopted an ambitious program for the 1958-59 season—garden tours, a camellia show (February 21-22), the landscaping of city parks with camellias, and a seed distribution program in which seeds will be given to teachers and students in the science classes of the local high school as a means of arousing interest in camellias in the minds of the youngsters.

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"HELPING THE WORLD GROW BETTER"

Attractive signs (illustrated elsewhere in this Quarterly) advertising the show will be erected along Highway 80 approaching Minden.

— — — — —

A suggestion, somewhat belated, for show officials: Stage a Fall Show or even a Fall Exhibition. The show or exhibit need not be competitive except for seedlings. The benefit of such an event would be two-fold:

1. It would provide a trial-run for show committees, particularly the arranging, reception and placement groups.

2. The fall event would give above-average, early flowering, seedling Japonicas and Sasanquas a break by providing opportunities wherein the charm of the early blooms could be displayed and evaluated while in their prime.

One of the requirements for consideration for the Illges Medal for Japonica seedlings is that the new variety shall have been awarded a Highly Commended Seedling Certificate at a local show. As a rule, the season for regularly scheduled shows does not begin until around the middle of January, at a time when the flowers of some very good early bloomers have passed their peak of perfection, and may be by-passed by the judges in favor of some fresh, crisp bloom—perhaps of slightly inferior quality.

If the seedling class for Japonicas is made competitive, that part of the show would have to be staged in cooperation with, and Highly Commended Seedling Certificates obtained from, the American Camellia Society.

A somewhat similar situation exists with respect to seedling Sasanquas.

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CORONATION	ROSAEFLORA
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President Peer has provided a handsome silver trophy for the best seedling Sasanqua developed during any one year. Unfortunately, because of the early blooming season and the fragile nature of the flowers, Sasankuas are seldom encountered at regularly scheduled shows, with the result that some exceptionally good new introductions are doomed to comparative obscurity.

Here again, display at a fall show or exhibit will bring public recognition of the value of a new seedling Sasanqua, and possibly inquiries on the part of the Peer Cup Committee.

— — — — —

The Texas Camellia Society has what is probably the youngest member of any camellia organization—2-year-old Richard Berry, Texarkana, Texas. That society, incidentally, will hold its second annual meeting at Beaumont, January 10-11, 1959.

The first annual News Letter of the Texas Camellia Society is dated October, 1958. Of special interest to camellia growers in other states is the discussion on control of camellia flower blight and other camellia diseases by H. F. Morris.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF SHOW DATES

Herewith are presented additional show dates that were received too late to be included in the October 1958 Quarterly:

1959

Panama City, Fla. (Camellia Society of Panama City and Panama City Garden Club)	Jan. 17-18
Pensacola, Fla. (Men's Camellia Club)	Jan. 17-18
Baton Rouge, La. (Baton Rouge Camellia Club)	Jan. 17-18

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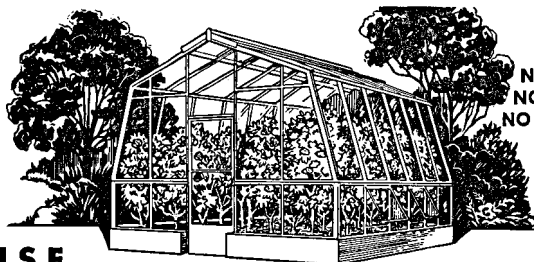
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WOOLFOLK CHEMICAL WORKS, Ltd., Fort Valley, Ga.

McComb, Miss. (McComb Camellia Club)	Jan. 17-18
Jacksonville, Fla. (Garden Club of Jacksonville and Men's Garden Club)	Jan. 24-25
Laurel, Miss. (Laurel Men's Camellia Society)	Jan. 24-25
St. Simons Island, Ga. (Cassina Garden Club)	Jan. 28
Tifton, Ga. (Tifton Council of Garden Clubs)	Jan. 28
Mobile, Ala. (Men's Camellia Club of Mobile)	Jan. 31 - Feb. 1
Natchez, Miss. (Natchez Garden Club)	Feb. 5
Beaufort, S. C. (Beaufort Garden Club)	Feb. 5
Birmingham, Ala. (Men's Camellia Society)	Feb. 7-8
Augusta, Ga. (Augusta Council of Garden Clubs)	Feb. 7-8
Bogalusa, La. (Woman's Society of Christian Service of the E. S. M. Methodist Church)	Feb. 11-12
Columbus, Ga. (The United Garden Club)	Feb. 21-22
Darlington, S. C. (Darlington Garden Club)	Feb. 21-22
El Dorado, Ark. (El Dorado Camellia Society)	Feb. 21-22
Estill, S. C. (Yellow Jessamine Garden Club)	Feb. 21-22
Yonges Island, S. C. (St. Paul's Garden Club)	Feb. 21-22
Longview, Texas (Longview Men's Camellia Club)	Feb. 22
LaCanada, Calif. (Los Angeles Camellia Council)	{ Cut Flowers Feb. 28-Mar. 1 Arrangements March 7-8
Memphis, Tenn. (Memphis Camellia Society)	March 1
Washington, D. C. (Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley)	
Under Glass Only	March 7
Bakersfield, Calif. (Camellia Society of Kern County)	March 7-8

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Dallas, Texas (Dallas Camellia Society)	March 7-8
Fort Worth, Texas (Fort Worth Camellia Society)	March 8
Walnut Creek, Calif. (Northern California Camellia Society)	March 14-15
Portland, Oregon (Oregon Camellia Society)	March 20-21
Richmond, Virginia (Richmond Camellia Society)	April 4-5
Washington, D. C. (Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley)	
In Open Only	April 11-12
Baltimore, Md. (The Pioneer Camellia Society)	April 24-25

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ACCREDITED JUDGES

The following names are additions to the list of Accredited Judges which was printed in the October 1958 Quarterly.

ARKANSAS	FLORIDA	TEXAS
Texarkana:	Panama City:	Kilgore:
Sharpe, Charles E.	Elzea, John W.	Wehrli, Mrs. Louis
CALIFORNIA	Huebscher, Frank S.	
Carmichael:	MARYLAND	
Sheean, A. W.	Baltimore:	
	Ellis, Charles H., Sr.	

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1 YR. GRAFTS	1 YR. GRAFTS	1 YR. GRAFTS	1 YR. GRAFTS
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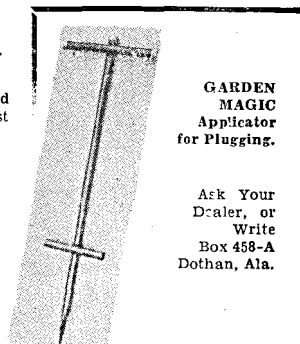
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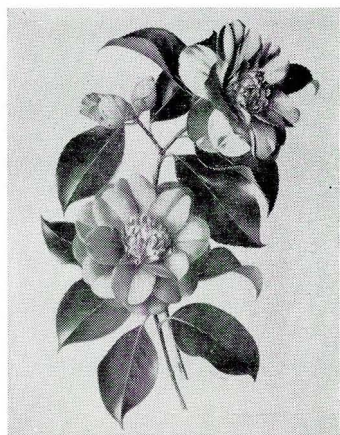
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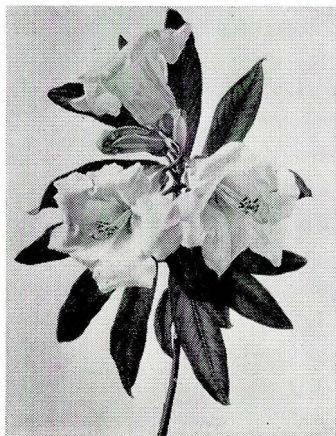
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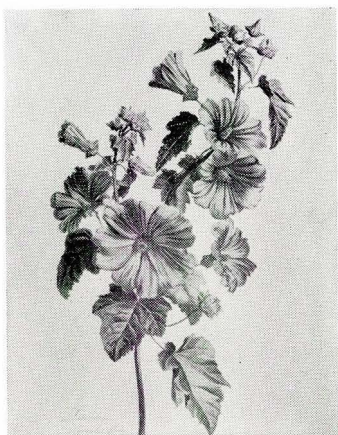
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Sultana
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Vallie Dee
White Fairy
Winter Morn

GROUP V — \$5.00 EACH

Angel
Ann Fowler
Arlene Marshall
Atomic Red
Bertha Faye Howell
Caroline Browne
Collarette
David Wirth

David Wirth Var.
Deborah Ann
Dixie Knight
Dr. R. E. Schwartz
Eugenia Howell
Gen. Mark Clark
Joyce Butler
Laura Walker

Laura Walker Var.
Linda Margaret
Maude Foote
Maude Foote Var.
Merry Men
Myra Wadsworth
Norwick

Onetia Holland
Pink Silk Satin
Queen Escort
Tekla
Tillie Wirth
Tinsley Smith
William H. Cutter

MARK S. CANNON

MINIMUM ORDER \$5.00.
WE PAY POSTAGE. WANT
AIR MAIL? ADD \$1.00.

300 MONTEZUMA AVENUE
DOTHAN, ALABAMA

EACH SCION HAS TWO OR
MORE EYES. THANKS FOR
NICE BUSINESS PAST THREE
YEARS.