AMERICAN CAMELLIA
Quarterly

VOLUME 14 • NUMBER 2 APRIL, 1959

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

CAMELLIA JAPONICA • THELMA DALE

American Camellia Quarterly

VOL. 14 – NO. 2 APRIL, 1959

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

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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. 14, No. 2 **April, 1959**

Our New President 2

The Norfolk Annual Meeting ..... *H. S. Wolfe* 2

Our New State Directors 5

Notes of Points Developed in Critique on Judging Camellias, *Harold Dryden* 6

A Novel Greenhouse 9

Camellias in Piedmont North Carolina ..... *Mrs. Jack H. Brown* 11

The Library Table 13

Judging Procedure at the 1959 Birmingham Camellia Show ..... *Frank M. Lynch* 14

Across the Secretary's Desk 15

Camellias in the Open at Nashville ..... *Helen G. Kennedy* 18

A Trip to See *Camellia granthamiana* ..... *Cynthia G. Bashall* 19

Blooming of *Camellia granthamiana* 20

The Editor's Cubbyhole—Shocking Plants, Contributions 22

Personal Glimpses ..... *Joseph H. Pyron* 23

Dr. Hume—One of Florida's Youthful Oldsters ..... *Thornton Hartley* 25

New Varieties Registered 27

Notes About Local Camellia Societies 30

Show Dates 34

Supplementary List of Accredited Judges 36

OUR NEW PRESIDENT

The man chosen by the Board of Directors to head our Society for this year is L. Caston Wannamaker, State Director for South Carolina since 1955. A prominent attorney in Cheraw, South Carolina, Mr. Wannamaker has been active in local, state, and national camellia affairs. He has been successively a Director and President of the South Carolina Camellia Society, and last year carried on a very energetic membership drive for the American Camellia Society on a national scale. His interest in camellias was aroused by his wife, Gladys, about fifteen years ago, and has steadily increased with time. A man of boundless energy, with a firm handclasp and a wide smile, in addition to a keen interest in camellias and camellia lovers, under his presidency the Society can look forward confidently to a year of continued progress.

THE NORFOLK ANNUAL MEETING

The 14th Annual Meeting of the Society was held in Norfolk, Virginia, from March 19 to 21, 1959, with the Virginia Camellia Society as hosts. Virginia State Director Alison J. Parsons was general chairman for the meeting, with Mrs. Parsons as co-chairman, and to their thorough and effective planning must go much of the credit for the success of this meeting. The Virginia Camellia Society cooperated very fully in the plans and their fulfillment, and staged its 20th Annual Camellia Show as an important feature of the meeting. The weather also cooperated notably, so that bright sunny days were provided for all the visits to gardens which are so much anticipated by those attending the meetings.

On Thursday morning, the opening day, buses took the visitors to see the extensive Coleman Nursery across the river at Portsmouth, and then to the Planters Club, on the banks of a river arm near Suffolk. Here a delightful and bountiful lunch was served. In the afternoon the six bus-loads of camellia lovers visited the gardens of two prominent camellia growers, Mr. Henry McRae Pinner and Dr. James M. Habel, Jr., both in the Suffolk area.

On Thursday evening the crowd gathered at the commodious Municipal Auditorium where President Fred Heutte of the Virginia Camellia Society welcomed the American Camellia Society to Norfolk. In a brief business session conducted by Director Parsons, retiring President Ralph S. Peer gave a brief summary of Society activities during 1958, and announced the winner of the Peer Sasanqua Cup as Miss Marjorie Washburne, Port Arthur, Texas, for her CHANSONETTE. Director Farmer announced the award of the Illges Medal to Julius Nuccio, Altadena, California, for his GUILIO NUCCIO.

State President Heutte then took over at 9:00 o'clock, promising to entertain and inform in exactly one hour in a dramatic presentation of camellia history and culture. The first half hour was devoted to a series of tableaux portraying introduction of camellias from Japan to China, to Europe, and to America, some of the history being wholly imaginary but all beautifully staged and costumed. Then followed a discussion of planting, pruning, and grafting, with accompanying demonstration on actual plants by members of Mr. Heutte's staff at the Municipal Gardens. Finally the curtains on the stage were pulled back to disclose a landscaped private area of a home with blooming camellias, daffodils, starry magnolia, forsythia, and other flowers, as well as plastic lean-to greenhouse and mist-cutting bed. The demonstration was beautiful as well as

instructive and must have taken a great many hours of preparation. Everyone present felt that the evening had been spent profitably as well as pleasantly.

On Friday morning visits were made to several gardens in Norfolk, including those of A. J. Hofheimer, A. J. Parsons, E. M. Worrell, W. D. Mason, J. V. Gettle and Fred Heutte. Abundance of blooming camellias was seen in each garden, and plants were usually clearly labeled. At noon the Norfolk Municipal Gardens were reached, where a fine barbecue had been prepared. After lunch those who could still walk toured the great collection of camellias which forms one important section of this splendid establishment. Norfolk has every reason to be proud of these gardens, which few cities can match.

On Friday evening the forum which has come to be an annual event was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Monticello, with a panel consisting of Mrs. S. J. Katz, Mrs. J. M. Tyler, R. S. Peer, H. E. Ashby, F. Heutte, and H. S. Wolfe, with Aubrey Harris, Chairman of Intersociety Relations, as Chairman. Following a period of questions and answers, two sets of interesting Kodachrome slides were shown. One depicted the new hybrid seedlings of Dave Feathers of California; the other demonstrated Australian varieties, shown by a visitor from "down under," Mrs. C. G. Fairley of Glen Iris, Victoria.

Saturday morning was free for all but the Governing Board. In the afternoon a tour of the Norfolk Naval Base was made, with attractive WAVES on every bus as guides, and after this the cammelia show at the Municipal Auditorium drew everyone. A large number of fine quality camellias was on display. An unusual feature was that the seedling which was given the Outstanding Seedling Award also voted Best Bloom in Show. This was CATHERINE MARYOTT, a seedling raised by Mrs. Maryott, Bethesda, Maryland, which has a most unusual resemblance to a fully double pink rose.

The final event of the day was the Annual Banquet at the Hotel Monticello. Members were seated by states with their Directors. As usual, all the Officers and Directors were presented to the membership, this being the first public announcement that the Directors had elected L. Caston Wannamaker, Cheraw, S. C., as President for 1959. Mayor W. Fred Duckworth welcomed the Society officially to Norfolk, and presented miniature replicas of the city's famed silver mace to outgoing President Peer and incoming President Wannamaker. A color enlargement of the Peer Sasanqua Cup winning CHANSONETTE was presented to Ralph Peer by Mrs. Katz on behalf of Miss Washburne. Introduction of all who had helped make the meetings successful took a long time, and the audience was ready to adjourn when Rev. P. Roland Wagner of Norfolk's Central Baptist Church was introduced at 10:15 p.m. as the speaker of the evening. Those who felt sorry for him need not have wasted sympathy. Within 60 seconds he had made the crowd forget they were weary or that the hour was late, and he held attention easily for half an hour.

There were the usual receptions before dinner on Thursday and Saturday evenings, as well as many private extensions of hospitality. One feature of the meetings deserving of more than casual mention was the excellent transportation to and from each scheduled event by special chartered buses with efficient, personable drivers. The large delegation from North Carolina also deserves mention. It was announced that 88 had registered from that state, and this was only one less than the Virginia total.

Norfolk and Virginia did themselves proud in their entertainment of our Society, and all who attended the meetings carried away pleasant memories.

Business Sessions

MEETING OF OLD GOVERNING BOARD

On Wednesday evening the old Governing Board met at 8:30 P.M. to canvass the election for Directors. The following were certified as duly elected to serve as Directors for the Gulf Coast Territory:

Directors-at-Large—A. C. Harris and Mrs. S. J. Katz

Alabama—C. R. Butler
Arkansas—C. E. Sharpe
Florida—J. N. Sewell
Louisiana—E. A. Judice
Mississippi—T. S. Clower
Texas—Vance Burks

MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The new Board members elected Milo E. Rowell, proxy for W. E. Woodroof, Director-at-Large for the Pacific Coast Territory, as chairman, pro tem. Then the Board elected the following officers to serve until the next Annual Meeting:

President—L. Caston Wannamaker, Cheraw, South Carolina
President Emeritus—Ralph S. Peer, Los Angeles, California
Vice-President, Atlantic Coast Territory—J. M. Habel, Jr., Suffolk, Virginia
Vice-President, Gulf Coast Territory—M. Thomas Brooks, Birmingham, Alabama
Vice-President, Pacific Coast Territory—Reg W. Ragland, Los Angeles, California
Treasurer—T. J. Smith, McRae, Georgia
Executive Secretary—Arthur C. Brown, Gainesville, Florida
Assistant Secretary—Ethel M. Brown, Gainesville, Florida
Editor—Herbert S. Wolfe, Gainesville, Florida

Since election of Mr. Wannamaker as President left South Carolina without a State Director the Board elected Mansfield Latimer, Rock Hill, S. C., as State Director for South Carolina.

MEETING OF THE NEW GOVERNING BOARD

President Wannamaker called the meeting of the new Board to order at 9:15 A.M. on Thursday morning, March 19, 1959. An increase in dues had been tentatively voted at the Charleston meeting, subject to approval at this one, because the present dues are insufficient to pay expenses. The Board now voted to raise dues of Annual Members from $5 to $6, of Sustaining Members from $10 to $12, and of Life Members from $100 to $200, effective January 1, 1960.

The Board voted to make the Hotel Robert Meyer the headquarters for the meeting in Jacksonville, Florida, on January 28-30, 1960.

The Board voted appointment of a committee, headed by Director Sewell, to confer with the National Council of State Garden Clubs and attempt to reach an agreement regarding conflicting regulations for judging.

The Board voted to rescind its former action in approving a fee of $5 for applications from aspiring judges for certification by the Society.

The Board voted to establish a third class of camellia flowers in shows, adding to the present classes, "Grown in the Open" and "Grown under Glass," an intermediate class, "Grown in the Open with Protection."

The Board voted to approve and encourage use of the Nickerson color fan or the Royal Horticultural Society color charts in preparing descriptions of camellia flowers, but not to require such color descriptions.

The Board voted creation of a committee to report to the next Annual Meeting on suggested revision of the By-laws dealing with election procedure.

The session adjourned at 10:45 A.M. until Saturday morning.

President Wannamaker again called the Board to order on Saturday, March 21, at 9:10 A.M.

The Board voted appointment of a committee to carry out rating of a larger number of camellia varieties along the lines of the trial run made in 1958, with authority to expend up to $500. The President named David L. Feathers chairman.

Treasurer Smith reported on the financial situation. The income of the Society failed by something over $4,000 to equal the outgo in 1958, largely due to printing and mailing cost increases.

The Board voted to send a telegram to Secretary Arthur C. Brown, regretting his inability to be present because of illness and hoping for a speedy restoration to health.

The session adjourned *sine die* at 10:45 A.M.

NEW STATE DIRECTORS

To give members of the Society a little better acquaintance with their new Directors, the following brief sketches are published.

Charles R. Butler, Mobile, is new State Director of Alabama. A transformed Yankee, Mr. Butler was born in New York City but has long lived in Alabama and is a partner in the Mobile law firm of Hamilton, Denniston, Butler and Riddick. His interest in camellias dates back only about seven years, but has grown rapidly, and three years ago he moved to a new home on the Dog River on the edge of Mobile where he could have room to grow plenty of camellias. This past year he served the Men's Camellia Club of Mobile as Secretary.

C. E. Sharpe, Texarkana, is the new State Director for Arkansas. A native of Mississippi, Mr. Sharpe went to college in Alabama, and is in the automobile and automobile finance business in Texarkana. From a single PINK PERFECTION given him 10 years ago, his camellia collection has grown to 125 varieties. He was President of the Texarkana Men's Camellia Club the past two years and is an Accredited Judge.

Ernest A. Judice, New Orleans, is the new State Director for Louisiana. He is a native of Louisiana and was educated there. Most of his life has been spent in the bakery business and he is owner of Judice's Bakery in New Orleans. He started growing camellias in 1941 and his interest has grown with the years. A founder of the Ozone Camellia Club of Slidell, Louisiana, he also helped organize the South Louisiana Camellia Society, Inc., this past February at Lafayette.

Vance Burks, Tyler, is the new State Director for Texas. He is a native Texan and has long been interested in camellias, having been (with his wife, Virginia) a member of the old Camellia Society of America and a charter member of our Society. Currently he is president of the Tyler Camellia Society, and he has been for several years Chairman of the Tyler Park Board. The Tyler Test Garden for camellias is one of his pet projects. He is president of Vance Burks, Memorials.

NOTES OF POINTS DEVELOPED IN CRITIQUE ON JUDGING CAMELLIAS

Harold Dryden, San Marino, California

A meeting was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dekker on the evening of January 30, 1959, to discuss points which should be considered in judging camellias at camellia shows. Present at the meeting were all accredited A.C.S. judges in the Los Angeles area who were able to attend, some thirty in number. Alton B. Parker, chairman of judges for the 1959 Camellia Show at Descanso Gardens, acted as chairman during the discussion.

Mr. Parker opened the meeting by reviewing the characteristics of the flower which are considered in judging: namely, form, color, condition, size, substance and texture, and distinctive characteristics. He stated that discussion would be by these subtitles and the meeting proceeded accordingly. The significance of the discussion under the different characteristics will be better understood if at the outset of this memorandum a general consensus of the group should be stated, as follows:

> In judging a camellia do not take any one factor by itself and reach a conclusion on the basis of this single factor. Consider every factor in relation to all other factors. It is difficult to dissect a camellia. In most cases the blue-ribbon flower in a variety will stand out and it will be unnecessary for the judges to consider the factors individually in selecting the winner. When, however, competition within a variety is close, the judge should break down the points to substantiate that his over-all judgment is sound.

Form

Form should be judged against the normal form of the variety. When a judge does not know the normal form, he should inquire from others on the team. If none of the judges is familiar with the variety, the chairman of judges should be called in.

If a variety has several forms such as, for example, Mattie O'Reilly, each form should be judged against perfection for that form. In other words, a peony form should be judged against perfection for the peony form and a semi-double should be judged against perfection for the semi-double. Personal preferences should be avoided.

A named sport that is not true to the form of the sport, but has reverted, should be placed in and judged with the variety whose form it is. For example, a non-peony-form flower from a Lady Kay plant should be judged with Ville de Nantes or Donckelarii as appropriate.

In some cases, such as Mathotiana and Glen 40, which produce both bud and open centers, the judges should be practical and accept the principle that the ideal form is the bud center. Under such conditions, if all other factors are equal, a bud-center flower would get the blue ribbon.

Weather conditions can be a factor in determining form.

While the Nomenclature Book states the normal form of all varieties, this book should not be used as the final word in judging as to form. The Book

should not be referred to unless the judges or chairman are not familiar with the variety and have no other method of determining what the normal form would be.

It was suggested for discussion that separate competition should be set up for all the forms of a variety, with blue ribbons awarded for all forms. It was the consensus that such action would precipitate more problems than are now encountered and that such a system should not be used.

It was the general feeling that there are few cases where there has been a real problem in judging form against normal and perfection for the variety. The chief purpose of considering form is to eliminate from further consideration any flower that does not have top form.

Color

Color varies within a variety due to where grown, water, weather, etc. Freshness of a flower has a bearing on color. Color is acceptable, therefore, if within the range of usual color for the variety. The judge should not concern himself with how a flower got the color it possesses. He should give the award to the flower that has the sparkle. The blue ribbon should go to the flower (on color) that stands out in this manner to two of the three judges.

There was some discussion on "When is a flower variegated". A flower is variegated when it has a speck of white on the petals. White petaloids do not make a flower variegated.

Condition

The flower should be judged according to its condition while being judged—not according to what the judge thinks will be the condition the next day. The point was made that the judges have a responsibility to the public not to give a blue ribbon to a flower that has deteriorated on the second day of the show. It was the consensus that this should not be a factor in judging. It is the responsibility of the Show Committee to remove any flower that has deteriorated to the point that its condition is out of line with the decision of the judges. If proper attention is given to condition on this basis, situations will largely take care of themselves.

Condition should be judged in relation to weather preceding the show. The Show Committee should decide whether allowance for weather will be made by the judges.

The judge should start taking away points when the flower starts to recede from its peak condition. The judge therefore should know the flower. One point for attention here is the condition of the stamens which are an indication of age. No flower past its peak should get a blue ribbon.

Condition should be conclusive in awarding ribbons only when the flower is equal in all other characteristics. A flower with a spot, for example, should not cause the flower to lose out unless this is the single factor of difference. Judges should not look first at condition and eliminate from further consideration all flowers with spot or blemish. Condition of the flower because of age is different from condition because of blemishes. The former may eliminate a flower entirely, whereas as previously stated, a blemish in itself should not eliminate a flower from competition.

Substance and Texture

Substance is thickness of the petals. Texture is the surface characteristic of the petals, such as sheen. Since these characteristics would ordinarily be

common to all flowers within a variety, they would be considered in judging mostly, if not entirely, when judging between varieties. Any variation within a variety would be due to differences in condition of the flower.

Size

Size is judged against normal for the variety itself. Question was raised as to whether points should be taken off when size is larger than normal on the basis "we take off points if size is below normal, why not take points off if size is above normal". It was the consensus that points should not be taken off just because the size is larger than normal.

Indication of size in the Nomenclature Book should be used only as a guide for judging size. The designation in the Nomenclature Book is indicated by the originator of the variety as grown in the area of origin. Normal size elsewhere may differ from that of the point of origin.

Size is significant only if the flower has all other qualifications in comparison with other flowers. Size alone does not have sufficient weight to offset superiority of another flower in one or more of the other characteristics. A good large flower, however, will always win over a smaller bloom of the same variety.

Distinctive Characteristics

Distinctive characteristics ordinarily are not factors for consideration when judging within a variety, because in judging by variety we start with an assumed perfection for that variety.

Distinctiveness always applies when judging between varieties. A flower with style should always win over one without style. A judge should be clear as to where "distinctive character" goes beyond normal or perfection in "form" for the variety. When a flower has the best of everything, it can be said to have distinctiveness. Style may be a better word to use in such cases.

Rules for Judging New Introductions

Points of necessity must be considered in judging new introductions, unless of course a single variety stands out head and shoulders above all others in competition.

Blue ribbons for new introductions should be awarded on the basis of whether or not the new variety adds something to varieties now on the market. In other words, is it distinctive, is it merchantable, does it have qualities not possessed by camellias now in the trade? Condition of the flower should not be considered, since the objective in judging new introductions is to reward a new variety and not a particular flower. It is not sufficient that the flower has good form, color, substance and texture. These qualities are found in most good varieties and the purpose of judging within varieties is to select a particular flower of that variety which comes closest to perfection for the variety. In judging new varieties, however, the blue ribbon should be given to the flower that is distinctive to a high degree in comparison with the others.

It would be desirable that the team of judges be limited, say to 3 or 5, and that the majority of the judging team be professionals. In a team of three, for example, two should be professionals and the third an amateur with sufficient knowledge of camellias to contribute to the judging.

A NOVEL GREENHOUSE

Camellias grow side by side with pine trees in the new greenhouse of C. S. Shoolroy, Beaumont, Texas. A former director of the American Camellia Society and an avid camellia grower, Mr. Shoolroy wanted a greenhouse for some of his prized camellias, yet did not feel like sacrificing to this worthy cause two towering pine trees; and there was not room on his beautifully wooded lot for both trees and greenhouse. He took his problem to the Texas Greenhouse Company, and the firm's president, Mr. Robert P. Woltz, himself an ardent camellia fan, solved the problem of how Mr. Shoolroy could have his cake and eat it too. He designed a prefabricated greenhouse which incorporated the pine trees.

This greenhouse, which took less than two weeks to erect, is of galvanized steel frame construction, with redwood ribs. These ribs are covered with 2-inch mesh chicken wire, over which is stretched a 4-mil plastic sheet which can be rolled back to permit maximum plant benefit when weather conditions are favorable outdoors. The house is 60 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 8 feet high to the eaves. The two pine trees, over 70 feet high, grow through the roof of the greenhouse—a situation only made possible by the use of flexible plastic instead of rigid glass. The heavy steel framework makes interior columns unnecessary.

CAMELLIAS GROW WITH PINES

C. S. Shoolroy of Beaumont, Texas, in his specially designed greenhouse.

Center roof height is 15 feet, and the roof ventilators run full length. The greenhouse is heated by a 50,000 B.T.U. Raynor vented heater, using natural gas. Thermostat controls turn on the heat at 40° F. and cut it off at 50°.

Mr. Shoolroy has 50 camellia bushes in his new greenhouse, built in October, and plans to install an additional 15 plants. He should have taken a lot of blue ribbons this spring.

A Sasanqua camellia, WHITE DOVES, grown in espalier form in the R. C. Brown garden, Sacramento, California.

CAMELLIAS IN PIEDMONT NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Jack H. Brown, Greensboro, North Carolina

Growing camellias in Piedmont North Carolina offers quite a challenge because we are on the northern fringe of the area where camellias are usually grown with great satisfaction. Our spring, summer and fall weather is almost perfect, but our winter weather is slightly too cold for some varieties; therefore, we should have a few early fall blooming varieties and concentrate on our main show in March and April. The plants themselves make beautiful evergreen shrubs. They were perfectly hardy during the winter of 1957-1958, when the temperature dropped below zero, and many gardenias, privets, and fig trees were killed back. During the spring of 1958, Greensboro had beautiful outdoor camellias (though somewhat later than usual) whereas in Wilmington (usually considered a more favorable camellia area) there were almost no blooms, because temperatures ranged higher there during midwinter and the buds were more advanced when the very unseasonable drop occurred in February. It is for the same reason that some years our peach crop here and in the Sandhills is practically destroyed. We must learn to be philosophical about the weather or else build a greenhouse or enclose a porch with plastic sheeting.

Location and Pine Protection

The next step, then, for outdoor growers is to find or make the ideal location for their protection. Camellias thrive when planted under a grove of pine trees with screening on the north and west from cold winter winds. The side protection from a house or an evergreen hedge helps considerably. A pine has a straight deep tap root which does not take up moisture or mineral nutrients from the surface. Overhead the trees form a perfect cover from snow and frost which accumulates on their top branches. Below the pines, blossoms remain untouched at a temperature of 26° F., when those not under pines will most likely turn brown. Camellias also appreciate cool shade in the summer, which keeps the foliage a deep green. If you do not have pines, try planting small ones in early winter.

Planting

Camellias may be planted in the fall or spring. They need good drainage. Planting four or five inches above the ground level is not too high to allow for future sinking. Remove the old clay in a wide circle to the depth of about a foot. Fill with a good porous mixture containing builders sand, peat moss, old manure, leaf mold, etc., allowing room for root growth outward rather than downward. Camellias, like azaleas, are very shallow rooting. A mulch of pine needles and half-rotted oak leaves helps keep the roots cool and moist in summer and protects from freezing in winter.

Fertilizing

The soil should be moderately acid. This can be easily regulated by the pine and oak mulch, plus applications of commercial azalea-camellia fertilizer. Sprinkle two or three handfuls in a circle around the outer edge of the branches in March, April and May. Then in July or August, make an application of the following formula which you may mix yourself:

Superphosphate	8 lbs.
Potash	2 lbs.
Epsom Salts	1 lb.

This mixture promotes bud size and development and does not encourage late leafy growth which might be killed by frost. In November, or later, add some well rotted manure to the top of your mulch.

Camellias like high humidity, so be sure to soak the roots and sprinkle the foliage whenever we have a dry spell.

Diseases and Insects

Camellias have few diseases but several insect pests. Spray with malathion or Volck after blooming and before the new growth starts. Try to keep old blossoms picked up from the ground. After blooming season, remove the top two inches of old mulch and add new. This gets rid of those blossoms you may have missed and is a sanitary measure to prevent petal blight—never yet seen in this area.

Pruning

Prune by cutting your blossoms with generous stems on a slant just above a leaf. This promotes healthy new growth and branching. Remove any weak, inside growth and straggling branches by cutting back flush with the main trunk and painting immediately with a good tree paint. Flint-Kote, a non-fibrous, water-based, roofing paint, is cheap and excellent.

Disbudding

If you remove all crowded buds in August and September, you will be rewarded by larger, more perfect blossoms. In the case of Sasanquas and small-flowered varieties, this is not necessary.

Covering

Covering camellias with plastic or burlap is hardly worthwhile except in very special cases. It might be worth a try if you have a favorite in full bloom or showing color when an early fall frost is on the way. Cover at night *only*. In this way, you may be able to enjoy a few weeks more of bloom during Indian Summer.

Selection of Plants

In selecting a camellia, try to choose a plant not too large—the 2 to 3 foot size has the best chance for survival. Be sure the foliage is a dark glossy green and that the bush is well shaped. If you are buying a graft (which most of the newer varieties are), check to see that the union just above the ground level is smooth. There should be no cracks or wounds.

Hardiness of Varieties

In general, the red varieties are the most hardy, ranging from this to the deep rose, pink, light pink, and on to white. The full peony forms and those showing stamens stand more cold than the formal double with tight centers and no stamens.

Varieties Worth Trying

Beginners might first try planting fall-blooming Sasanquas and early Japonicas as well as the late midseason and late spring blooming Japonicas.

The following have been tried with great success around Greensboro.

Fall-Blooming Sasanquas

1. Setsugekka
2. Jean May
3. Showa-No-Sakae

Fall-Blooming Japonicas

1. September Morn
2. Daikagura

Spring-Blooming Japonicas

1. Imura
2. Donckelarii
3. Ville de Nantes
4. Lady Clare
5. Magnoliaeflora
6. Finlandia
7. C. M. Wilson
8. Charlotte Bradford
9. Kumasaka
10. Lady Vansittart
11. Victor Emmanuel
12. Lindsay Neill
13. Marjorie Magnificent
14. Dr. Tinsley

The following are a few of the newer varieties which give every promise of being suited to our climate and are certainly worth a trial for their beauty alone: Betty Sheffield, Simeon, Ethel Davis, Tomorrow, and Pink Champagne.

In order to see blooms at the peak of perfection and to see the new varieties, we suggest that you attend one of the annual camellia shows at Charlotte, Fayetteville or Wilmington, North Carolina; Columbia, Charleston, or Florence, South Carolina; and Norfolk, Virginia.

THE LIBRARY TABLE

Camellias in the Huntington Gardens, Volume III.—Curator Emeritus William S. Hertrich has now completed the great task to which he addressed himself about 10 years ago of describing all of the camellia varieties growing in the great collection of the Huntington Gardens at San Marino, California. The first volume in 1954 included 249 varieties of Japonicas. The second volume in 1955 added 251 Japonica and 19 Reticulata varieties. The present volume contains 205 more Japonicas, 55 Sasanquas, 1 more Reticulata, and 8 of the Sasanqua relatives—6 of *C. hiemalis* and 2 of *C. vernalis*. Altogether the 3-volume work includes 788 varieties of camellias, each uniformly described in technical but understandable terms and each presented in a full-page photograph. This is a notable accomplishment and a magnificent addition to camellia literature.

The present volume contains a scholarly and interesting account of the introduction and spread of *C. sasanqua* and its two satellite species. The same high standard of photography and of varietal description is maintained as in the previous volumes. The only innovation is an indication of the known source of origin of each variety. Some of those described are over a century old, while others have arisen as seedlings or sports within the present decade—even as late as 1956. The varietal names are those approved in the 1958 "Camellia Nomenclature". Proofreading has been very carefully done. A rather careful perusal of the volume uncovered only one typographical error in the spelling of "Thunberg".

Like the other two volumes, this final one is priced at $10.00 and is published by The Huntington Library, San Marino, California. Those who already have the previous ones will certainly want this volume, and those who do not possess any of them will find a treasure house of varietal description here.

JUDGING PROCEDURE AT THE 1959 BIRMINGHAM CAMELLIA SHOW

Frank M. Lynch, Birmingham, Alabama

In the capacity of Chairman of Judges of the above show, I have been asked by several of the judges in attendance to write up brief instructions to judges and procedure as followed on the above occasion.

After dividing the judges into eight (8) groups of three (3) judges each, one secretary* was introduced and assigned to each group of judges. The secretaries had previously been schooled as to how they should make the ribbon awards when so instructed by the judges.

Each secretary was given a small carpenter's apron with two large pockets in it. The left-hand pocket contained blue, red and white ribbons. The right-hand pocket contained a hand "ticket punch". This allowed both hands of the secretary to remain free and when the judges indicated their choice of the bloom to receive a first award, the secretary had only to punch the folded entry card at the first award spot, tear off the corresponding stub, and then lay a blue ribbon on top of the entry card. The stub was then put in the right-hand pocket of the apron. The second and third awards in each class were handled in exactly the same way. At intervals, the General Show Chairman met the secretaries and collected the stubs which they had accumulated in their right-hand pockets. In this manner the count for Sweepstakes was carried on simultaneously as the judging progressed. Each group of judges was given five (5) red cards and was told that when they came across a bloom which they thought good enough to send up to the honor table, they were to lay down one of the red cards, and direct their secretary to punch the number one award, but *not* to detach the corresponding stub. No entry cards on blooms sent to the honor table were detached until balloting on best bloom in show was completed.

Several members of the show committee followed each group of judges and tied the ribbon awards in their respective punched holes on the winning entry cards. When they came across a bloom awarded a blue ribbon and with a large red card, placed by the judges, they immediately picked up the bloom along with its entry card (not detached) and took it the table of honor.

The judging of approximately 3,800 blooms only took one hour and a half under this method and approximately 15 blooms were sent to the honor table for the judging of best bloom in show. When these blooms reached the honor table each was set directly opposite a large red number, cut from a calendar. In my instructions to judges on choosing the best bloom in show, they were given a scratch pad and pencil and asked to vote by number and secret ballot for the bloom they considered best in show. The ballots were collected and the three blooms receiving the highest number of votes were voted on the second time; and the bloom receiving the largest vote in this ballot was declared the "Best Bloom in Show". Balloting on the blooms with the second and third highest votes determined, of course, the second best bloom in show. Several best outdoor blooms and best outdoor blooms in Jefferson County were brought to the head table and secret balloting by number was used to determine the winners in these classes also. Three minutes after announcing the Best Bloom in Show and the winners of the outdoor divisions, the Sweepstakes winners,

* The term "secretary" refers to what is usually called "clerk".—ED.

both indoors and outdoors, were announced. I should like to point out here that in my opinion, the secret written vote by balloting is the fairest way to select the winners from the honor table.

Two hours had been allowed for judging of this show, but under the procedure outlined above, it took exactly one hour and forty minutes.

One other item of importance that will speed the judging of the show is to have a good crew of men and women, familiar with nomenclature, busy checking on the alphabetical placement of blooms *before* the judges arrive on the floor to commence judging. If a good job is done by this group, then there will be no delay in a rapid, fair and impartial judgment of flowers by the judges.

ACROSS THE SECRETARY'S DESK

First call for 1960!

The 1960 Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society will be held in Jacksonville, Florida, January 28-30. Hosts will be members of the Garden Club of Jacksonville and the Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville.

A tentative program will be published in the July (1959) Quarterly; a more detailed program will appear in the October (1959) issue.

Mark these dates on your 1960 calendar—January 28-30. However, members of the Governing Board should plan to be in Jacksonville by noon on Wednesday, January 27, as business sessions will probably be held that afternoon and evening.

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Apologies for errors of commission are still in order—this one is addressed to Mrs. Polly McIlhenny Simmons for the misstatement concerning the origin of the variety KERLEREC.

In the article in the 1958 Yearbook entitled "Some Old Varieties Frequently Overlooked," it was stated that KERLEREC originated in Thomasville, Georgia. This was not correct. Actually KERLEREC is a seedling developed at Avery Island by the late E. A. McIlhenny, and named on December 24, 1946, for one of the early governors of Louisiana. The description in Mr. McIlhenny's notes follows:

> "A double, 4 inches across, comes pink throughout. Three rows of large petals widely spread and the tips turned down; a few large petals interspersed with large bunches of petaloids in the center."

Our thanks go to Mrs. Simmons for this description and for directing our attention to the error.

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Notice to members of the Australian Camellia Research Society who reside in the United States: In a recent letter, Mr. Walter G. Hazlewood stated that the beginning of the fiscal year for that society has been changed to April 1. He also stated that delivery of the Society's Annual by the printer was expected at any time, and copies would be mailed to all members who had paid dues for 1958.

Members in this country who renew through the Secretary's office ($2.40) are requested to indicate the year for which they are paying dues. New members for 1959 may purchase the 1958 Annual for one dollar.

This organization was formerly called the Australian and New Zealand Camellia Research Society. Recently members in New Zealand organized their own society, The New Zealand Camellia Society, thereby necessitating a change in the designation of the original organization.

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The following entomological note is taken from the Oregon Camellia Society *Bulletin,* for February, 1959:

> "Several members have had a little problem with a small, tiny, green worm which bores into the tight bud of the camellia flower. At our last meeting Mr. Harman believed this to be what is known as a type of cane borer. Besides boring into the flower buds, it will also curl up new camellia leaves with a type of web. He suggested that a corrective measure would be to use a residual-type spray which should be kept on the plants at all times when this pest is active. Suggested spray would be 3D with lindane." Presumably DDD is meant by 3D.

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Mr. Frank B. McDonald, Jr., Waycross, Georgia, also has a pest problem. We know of several camellia enthusiasts who go to extremes to entice little "dears" into their gardens—but listen to his troubles:

> "Although a Charter Member of the Society, I have never had occasion to call upon you for assistance, but now I have a serious problem on which I need some constructive suggestion. Is there any known, reliable, effective and available repellent that I can spray on camellia foliage which will keep wild deer from continually eating the foliage, and to the point where they have about killed everything?"

Trips to experts at the Experiment Station and Fish & Wild Life office developed little information that would be helpful to Mr. McDonald. There is a repellent against deer, but it is recommended only for use on dormant plants. An adoption of the electric stock fence was suggested.

If any reader has any information on this subject, please pass it on to Mr. McDonald.

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Several nice comments, as well as constructive criticism, about the Society's collection of slides have been received. In these days of a mad rush to get scions of the latest new variety, it was reassuring to get this comment from Mr. Mansfield Latimer, President, South Carolina Camellia Society:

> "Most of the slides were of fairly new varieties. While most members are interested in the newer varieties, there are some new members who are not familiar with some of the old stand-bys. For that group we ought to have slides of some of the really good varieties that have been around a long time."

Mr. Troy W. Millikan, in a letter expressing the appreciation of the Men's Camellia Club of Savannah, Georgia, for the loan of the slides, agreed with Mr. Latimer that nurserymen and originators who do not contribute Kodachromes of their new varieties to the Society's collection are overlooking an opportunity for widespread advertisement of the new varieties. What better, and less ex-

pensive, advertising could a nurseryman want than the showing of his variety to members of local camellia societies all over the country?

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There are many ways to obtain new members. While the Brass put on large scale membership drives, many individuals are engaged quietly and effectively on the same endeavor.

Mr. E. V. Moseley, who operates a nursery in Natchez, Mississippi, includes a sales talk about the Society in his discussions with customers and winds up with permission to include in the bill for plants purchased an item of $5.00 for a membership. (Incidentally, Mr. Moseley has set out a number of good, large specimens for Mrs. Howard Peabody, Jr., of Natchez and Lake Forest, Illinois, who has just finished the restoration of one of the old homes near Natchez.)

An ever increasing number seek the aid of Santa Claus and give memberships as Christmas presents. This year Mrs. Andrew L. Whigham, Century, Florida, a Life Member, topped the Christmas gift list with 7 members. Mrs. Roy M. Jessup, Elizabethtown, North Carolina, came next with four.

The name "Elizabeth", when used in connection with the name of a town, must inspire in the minds of residents an urge to spread the gospel of the camellia and the American Camellia Society. Buxton White, Elizabeth City, North Carolina, never misses an opportunity to talk about both subjects in his column "Albemarle Gardener" published in the Raleigh, North Carolina, *News and Observer*. It is not unusual to get an application for memberships which start in this way:

> "I read about camellias and the American Camellia Society in Mr. White's column."

Louis Costa, Garden Editor, Mobile (Alabama) *Register*, is another one who makes his readers want to buy a camellia plant and join the Society.

On the West Coast, Hamilton Fish keeps readers and listeners camellia—and Camellia Society—conscious. (He has a daily "Garden News" broadcast over Station KLOX, San Diego, California, and contributes articles on gardens —and camellias—for the San Jose *Mercury-News* Sunday Magazine Section.)

For several weeks preceding the Christmas holidays, Mr. Fish recommended to his radio audience that they give memberships in the American Camellia Society to friends and relatives.

While we have no way of evaluating the success of Mr. Fish's Christmas present drive, we do know that this year there was a very satisfactory up-surge in the giving of memberships as Christmas gifts throughout the South and Far West.

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Nothing produced more "Oh's" and "Ah's" at Norfolk than the huge specimens of DRAMA GIRL and TOMORROW brought from his Charlotte greenhouses by "Son" Hackney and handed out to prominent ladies as corsages. Also of note was the specimen of KRAMER'S SUPREME brought by August Kramer from California to enter in the show.

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In the new issue of *The Bulletin*, official organ of the San Diego (California) Camellia Society, Mildred Jones, Editor, made a comment that should be applauded by editors of other camellia society publications. We quote:

"All periodicals, regardless of their size, depend upon their contributors—and this means each and every member—besides the reports of Committee Chairmen."

Another quote from the same source attributed to Florence Henry, Editor of *Golden Gardens,* official publication of the California State Garden Club, Inc., is most appropriate at this time:

"Constructive criticism is a golden path to progress! Let us gratefully determine to use the best that each of us contributes with sincere appreciation of the effort expended. Destructive criticism only serves to discourage and antagonize, while accomplishing nothing. Love, friendliness and gentle guidance work miracles."

CAMELLIAS IN THE OPEN AT NASHVILLE

Helen G. Kennedy, Nashville, Tennessee

In reading over our Yearbooks of the past several years we find little reference to results of blooming after temperatures as low as the ones we experience most winters. Last winter in February it was eight degrees below zero on our hill (historic Shy's Hill where the decisive battle of Nashville was fought). We were on the Gulf Coast at the time and the only protection our plants had was a bushel basket on stakes over each. I believe the blessing was in that the weather stayed cold—below freezing for about two weeks and we had no quick thawing—for they did not seem hurt. Although we lost some buds from dropping, we were amazed to find that on April 8, 1958, we had flowers on LADY VANSITTART, T. S. CLOWER, JR., ROSEA SUPERBA, VILLE DE NANTES and GLEN 40.

All of these plants are growing between a 4- to 5-foot stone wall, holding back the hill, and the house, a distance of about fifteen feet between the two. A few plants are on the north side of the house but some are on the south. We are on the east side of the hill, with hundreds of deciduous trees, and the sun is gone in the afternoon, behind the hill, by three or three-thirty.

The only plant that did not bloom was MATHOTIANA. It begins to open too soon in its warm place near the chimney and we nearly always lose the soft buds to a freeze.

Higher up on the hill under deciduous trees is BLOOD OF CHINA (VICTOR EMMANUEL). We did not cover it at all for the buds are very tight and open late in the spring. It was unhurt and bloomed in late April.

We grow fifty-odd Sasanquas, and CLEOPATRA makes a grand show until after Thanksgiving each fall. Most of MINE-NO-YUKI plants were killed to the ground in February 1958 but came out in the spring. In 1957 they bloomed beautifully. They are not as dependable as we would like and we won't buy any more of these, but we are propagating enough CLEOPATRA for a hedge.

This year we have had cold down to two above zero and more cold will surely come. So far the plants under their baskets look fine. The baskets are removed except on below-freezing nights and days and as needed when there is sleet and snow.

There is a good bit of camellia interest in Nashville but few are venturing to grow them outside of pits or greenhouses.

A TRIP TO SEE CAMELLIA GRANTHAMIANA

Cynthia G. Bashall, Hong Kong

I had already been on the "first ever" trip up the slopes of Tai Mo Shaan on March 16th, 1956, with Mr. Ralph Dean, Head of the Hong Kong Garden Department, to see the (then) new camellia (since named *Camellia granthamiana);* but that trip, exciting though it was, proved wet and unrewarding except for the camellia itself. The clouds hung low, obscuring the view, and we had to keep our eyes continually on our feet for fear of slipping. I recall Mr. Dean driving back from the Shing Mun hills with bare feet whilst his footwear steamed under the car heater.

This year Mr. Dean was on home leave in England but Mr. H. C. Tang (Botanist in the Garden Department) and I arranged a trip for October 16th, 1958 (too early for flowering, we were advised). Waking to a damp dull day I wondered if I had better cancel the trip; however, I decided to risk it and we started by car, going over the Hong Kong-Kowloon vehicular ferry, through Kowloon and out by the Castle Peak Road to T'sun Wan, then branching off up the steep narrow road to Shing Mun reservoir. Once at the first dam, we discarded the car, adjusted our shoes, rolled up our slacks to the knee, and started off, umbrellas up.

The rain did not last, the mist cleared, and our shoes gradually dried out. The walk, non-stop from the reservoir to the camellia, takes approximately two hours there and just over an hour back. The narrow single track climbs relentlessly across and up the slopes of the highest mountain in the Hong Kong New Territories, called Tai Mo Shaan (3130 ft.); the camellia grows at just under 2,000 feet and the nearest car point is at an altitude of about 600 feet.

The first few hundred yards are steep, slippery tracks through shady pines (*Pinus masoniana*), then down through shrubbery plants and creepers, over stream beds and up again through more pines—these on a later trip were alive with butterflies, black with brilliant blue markings, which caught the fingers of sunlight as they danced amongst the trees. The pines give way to other trees—a large Dalbergia, its branches creeper-like, twining amongst the neighboring trees, *Castanopsis fissa* and *Acacia confusa.* As these taller trees thin out, Yucca and Pandanus are seen here and there. The path leads into more scrub, the slopes of the mountain rising steeply to the left and dropping sharply to the right to the river. Below, perhaps half a mile away, cajeput (*Melaleuca leucadendron*), probably planted by the Forestry Department, show up grey green amongst the darker foliage of the trees around, and here and there on the nearer slope *Cunninghamia lanceolata* rise above the bushes.

Along the path edges *Melastoma dodecandrum* carried its last few flowers of the season and in the wetter spots bright pink Impatiens and blue Torenia bloomed lusciously; rosettes of leaves in the stream beds proved to be *Chirita sinensis.*

The mountain slopes are covered with shrubs of all varieties—the purple-pink fruits of *Callicarpa pedunculata* alongside those of *Psychotria rubra* and the orange-red berries of *Chloranthus glaber;* fat yellow flowering buds of Gynura, beautiful red leaves of *Sapium discolor,* light green clusters of the large fruits of a Jasminum; hips of *Rosa laevigata* gleaming red here and there; *Rubus reflexus, Gordonia axillaris, Eurya japonica* and *Eurya macartneyi* (false-tea), *Melastoma sanguineum* and wild Gardenia all growing together in wild profusion.

One of our party found a pale ghostlike Balanophora, a grass-root parasite, and another plucked an inedible but pretty mountain orange. Almost half way the path runs through what was once a series of rice fields (the owners probably moved out when the valley became a catchment area for the reservoir now several miles below). Here the walking is rough. Elephant grass (*Miscanthus* sp.) meets overhead and stone walls, formerly used for flooding the rice crops, have to be traversed, first up and then down; a few banana trees grow in this area and guava bushes are plentful. Still rising, and leaving the elephant grass to rustle back into place, we come out on the shrubby slopes again: more patches of grass appeared on the mountainside above the great granite boulders on the now steeper slopes below. Looking back provides a beautiful scenic view of the reservoir (like a pond below) and the range of the Kowloon Hills behind. On the other side of the valley the streams drip and splash into the river below, the still air carrying the cool gurgle to us, hot and weary, above.

As we tramped over the last spur to the valley in which the camellia grows, it was with delight that I saw, perhaps half a mile away, the large white flowers showing up distinctly against the dark green foliage around.

The last part of the trip is perhaps the hardest, as the camellia stands about 100 yards from the path and the way lies up a stream bed. We jumped, slipped and climbed over huge boulders. I took my shoes off and paddled and climbed in my stockinged feet, clinging to branches and roots. And so we came to the camellia.

Mr. Tang, who had seen it many times, was amazed at the amount of flowers, perhaps 30 to 40 still on the tree and the rocks below littered with those that had fallen. The tree is approximately 15 feet high and grows from under huge rocks, open on one side to the river and on the other side backed by boulders covered with creepers, shrubs and trees.

I looked particularly for flowers with a pink flush and, from the blooms I saw, decided that it does not appear on the aging flower. As a great many of the old flowers are of a parchment white, perhaps it is due to the duration of sunlight on the flower; those in the shade seemed whiter than those which would obviously catch full sunlight. On this trip we took cuttings and pollen, made air-layers, and took photographs. The pollen is now being used for crossing with *Camellia hongkongensis;* Mr. Tang and I have pollinated more than forty-five flowers.

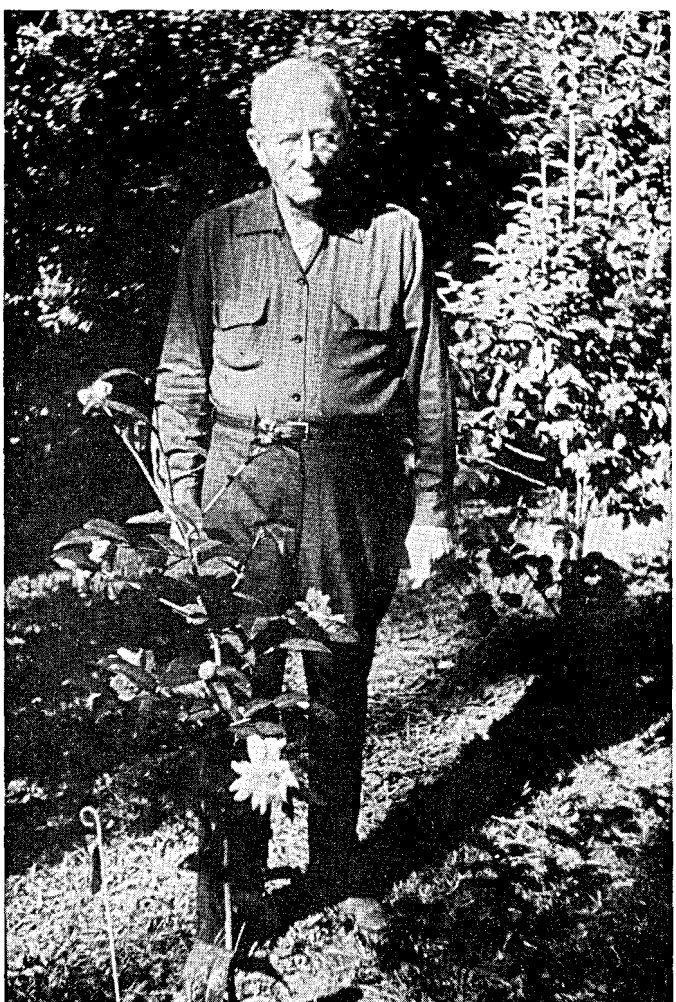
I shall never forget the beautiful sight made by the grouping of many of those huge flowers, some with heads raised to the sun and some, bowed by their own weight, looking down at us. Rich glossy leaves, silver-grey branches and trunk completed the picture. Warm sun, blue sky and no sound but the chuckle of the stream; everything seemed to combine to make me feel that Nature had indeed more than rewarded me for coming.

BLOOMING OF CAMELLIA GRANTHAMIANA

The first report which has come to the Editor or Secretary of a blooming plant in the South is from Mr. W. G. Smart of Covington, Louisiana. He obtained scions in the Spring of 1957 from Mr. Ralph Dean in Hong Kong, immediately after the first announcement that this new species had been discovered, and grafted four stocks. One of the grafts reached a height of 4 feet during

the 1957 growing season, and this plant bloomed on October 15, 1958. The above photograph shows Mr. Smart with the plant in full bloom. He reports that the flowers were rather fragile and not very long lasting, but that they made quite a show during the brief period in which the plant was in bloom. The species showed marked hardiness to cold in the two past winters. About 20 flowers were borne at this first blooming.

Mr. Alpha M. Hartman, San Fernando, California, had several grafted plants blooming in 1958, and expects to offer plants to interested persons this next fall.



W. G. Smart, Covington, Louisiana, with blooming *Camellia granthamiana.*

THE EDITOR'S CUBBYHOLE

Shocking Plants

One of the commonly used phrases on the lips of amateur horticulturists is "a shock to the plant." A severe pruning is said to be "a shock to the plant," and the slow recovery is attributed in large part to the time needed to recover from this shock. Loss of most of the roots in transplanting is said to put the plant "in a state of shock," and if it fails to survive, it is considered to have been unable to survive the "shock." When an excessively heavy application of fertilizer causes the leaves to show injury, we say the plant received a severe "shock." And so it goes.

Now the simple truth is that the plants have no nervous system and are not capable of suffering shock. There are well defined symptoms of shock in humans, but plants cannot exhibit these. To speak of shock in plants is to distract attention from the real trouble. It is a means of concealing ignorance to attribute to "shock" the injuries done to plants by cold, pruning, over-fertilization, etc.

A plant whose top is pruned very severely is left usually with no well developed buds from which new growth can take place. Development of small latent buds is slow and food supplies may be scanty. No wonder the plant is slow in recovery from this operation, but it was not "shocked." If the absorbing roots are nearly all cut off in the process of transplanting, there can be little intake of water and mineral nutrients until new absorbing roots can form. It is not "shock" but lack of means of absorption which retards plant growth; and if the plant dies, it does so because the leaves and twigs dried out before the new roots could form and function, not because it failed to "come out of shock."

Too heavy applications of highly soluble fertilizers cause a high salt content to exist in the soil solution which may kill the root cells by plasmolysis. With the absorbing rootlets dead, the leaves suffer from lack of water and dry out, a condition often spoken of as "fertilizer burn." The plant may be seriously injured, but it was not "shocked."

We shall be able to do much more good for our camellias if we abandon the erroneous idea that they can suffer from "shock" and carefully analyze the situation to see what has been done which may have a harmful effect on them. It may be inconvenient not to have "shock" on which to blame the loss of your plants, but such an attitude may lead you to a better understanding of how plants function and how you can aid them to thrive better.

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Contributions

The Editor always welcomes contribution of articles by members of the Society. Some members have said they felt hesitant in submitting anything because they had not been asked to do so. We cannot guarantee that all contributions will be printed, but we can assure contributors that their offerings will be read promptly. The editors have never been troubled by having too much worthwhile material from which to choose. It is not possible for them to know of all people who have interesting experiences to relate, or items dealing with camellia history in their locality, or have experimental data on fertilizing, pruning, or pest control. Consequently this is an invitation to the members of the Society to make a better and more interesting Quarterly and Yearbook by contributing to them.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Joseph H. Pyron, Reynolds, Georgia

Camellia Boy

Carl Wheeler of Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia, has several fine seedlings under observation. One of these is a beautiful, large, light pink which Dr. Frank Houser, one of Macon's most enthusiastic growers, greatly admired. Carl asked Dr. Houser if he would like to name it. Since he had named another Wheeler origination for his daughter MARY ANNE HOUSER several years ago, he decided to name this one for his husky young son, John. However, instead of being overjoyed over this recognition, John strenuously objected, saying: "You'll just have to unname that flower; I can't have my friends calling me 'Camellia Boy'."

"Beats 'Em All"

Two years ago a lady brought an exquisitely marked flower of BETTY SHEFFIELD to Mr. Sam Hjort of Thomasville from whom she had bought her plant. She was rather disturbed over this flower because it didn't have the true *Betty* markings at all. This flower was white with a serrated or picotee border of deep pink around each petal. Those who saw it were amazed at its beauty. Five grafts were made from the branch bearing this one beautiful flower. Last year none of the four survivors were large enough to set buds. There was no assurance that any would perpetuate this very desirable color pattern. This season the plants set several buds. The first bud to open was the usual *Betty*. It was feared the others would be the same. However, the next plant to flower again exhibited the hoped-for markings. It did hold after all! Mr. Dave Strother upon seeing it for the first time exclaimed: "Beats 'em all!" So it does. Now there will be another delay of possibly two years before sufficient grafts can be made to release it. Mr. Hjort is already swamped with reservations for BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME.

Dr. Gilbert Fisher of Union Springs, Alabama, has a BETTY SHEFFIELD BLUSH which has sported a picotee edge. This complicates the picture. Should this be called BETTY SHEFFIELD BLUSH SUPREME?

Tomorrow's Infinite Charm

In a few short years Rhea Hayes' TOMORROW has become probably the most frequent winner of "Best in Show" throughout the country. This huge bold flower is hardly the type one would expect to blush at anything. Yet a blush TOMORROW was recently exhibited at the Slidell, Louisiana, show by R. E. Allums of Ellisville, Mississippi. This was a two-week-old flower, but even so it was runner-up to the best flower in the show. A red TOMORROW won Best in Show.

Last season an all white TOMORROW was reported by L. W. Ruffin, also of Ellisville. It is reported that the blush flower appeared on a plant that was grafted from a scion from the plant which produced the solid white. Wonder what these Ellisville growers are doing to induce such sporting?

The Mike Witmans of Macon are noted for their fine greenhouse flowers, including probably the most extensive collection of Camellia species and hybrids

in the Southeast. A sight which attracted a large number of their camellia friends was a plant of TOMORROW with more than 40 large flowers open at one time in late January. The branches were so heavy they had to be propped up as with a heavily laden fruit tree. Yet the Witmans are known to be ruthless disbudders. Obstetrician Dr. O. R. Thompson, one of the onlookers, seemed to be very much concerned over the welfare of the mother plant! Surely this was the most spectacular camellia I ever saw.

Another Math Sport?

Truly fine varieties seem to have a way of sporting freely. MATHOTIANA SUPREME, SULTANA, RED WONDER, EUGENIA HOWELL, FLOWERWOOD, KATE SMITH, and AUGUSTO PINTO are some recent sports of MATHOTIANA. L. W. Ruffin of Mississippi has still another which from his description sounds very interesting. This sported from MATHOTIANA SUPREME. The basic color is somewhat lighter than JESSIE KATZ and becomes paler toward the margins. The margins are also ruffled as in JESSIE KATZ. This interesting flower has held in grafts, and is being tested in other sections prior to introduction.

New Position?

Mrs. Arnold Hepp of Atlanta, a charming little whitehaired lady, has created a new but very important job in connection with camellia shows. At the Atlanta show on February 14, I noticed Mrs. Hepp sitting near a table completely surrounded by some forty or fifty purses plus a sprinkling of cameras. She explained that she was the custodian of purses, which relieved the various judges, clerks and others concerned with the show of the bother of keeping track of their purses.

The next show I judged in had no such position and I noticed that many purses were scattered on tables which had to be moved to another location, causing considerable confusion. Others attempted to hold on to their individual purses, which were certainly in the way. I think Mrs. Hepp has created a very worthwhile position which might be followed by others.

Height of Hospitality

Camellia people have always been famous for being hospitable to out-of-town judges and other guests. There are many thoughtful individual acts such as meeting 5 A.M. planes or trains, giving rare scions, and entertaining the non-judging wives during the judging period as they do in Birmingham. But this season I experienced at least two cases of hospitality which went beyond the call of duty and seem worthy of special mention.

On Friday preceding the Atlanta show a group of Atlanta growers entertained out-of-town guests at an elaborate cocktail party at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Alton Costley. We were invited to visit the outstanding collection of camellias in the Costley greenhouse. Certainly this was going beyond what anyone might expect in the way of hospitality, to allow so large a number of people to trek through a greenhouse filled with flowers which were to be entered in a show the next day. In spite of this the Costleys won sweepstakes in the Atlanta show.

On the way to the Savannah show, February 21, we learned that Judge Arthur Solomon, always the guiding spirit in their shows, was confined to the

hospital. This dampened our spirits, but upon arrival we found that he was not seriously ill and might even be able to attend the oyster roast he had planned for Sunday at his lovely estate at Grimball's Point. The cocktail party he planned for Saturday afternoon was carried through by his daughter, Sara-Henri, and her husband, Lawrence Mayer, also Arthur Solomon, Jr. and his gracious wife, Anne. We assembled at the Judge's home again Sunday noon, still not knowing whether he would be there, but shortly he drove up and was soon leading guests to the greenhouse or to more distant camellias in his 12-acre planting. He has a few more acres for future expansion. Certainly his presence must have involved a great effort and pleading with his doctors, but it was fully appreciated by all fortunate enough to be there. As much as we enjoyed the occasion, he seemed to enjoy it just as much as we did. It happened to be a pleasantly warm, sunny day which made it possible to serve the oysters and shrimp out under the magnificent liveoaks festooned with Spanish-moss and overlooking the salt marshes. One guest from New Jersey who had never visited Savannah before exclaimed: "This is indeed a different world from the snow and ice up East."

DR. HUME—ONE OF FLORIDA'S YOUTHFUL OLDSTERS[1]

Thornton Hartley, Jacksonville, Florida

"I'd rather wear out than rust out" is the way plant authority Dr. H. Harold Hume sums up his reasons for continuing work, even though he's 83, instead of retiring to a rocking chair.

"I'd never be happy in a rocking chair," says the University of Florida's Provost Emeritus of Agriculture. This feeling is based on his strong abhorrence for time-wasting.

"Man is never idle," Dr. Hume says, "but always functioning either mentally or physically. Time is wasted if these functions are not channeled to a good use, a waste which leads to rusting out."

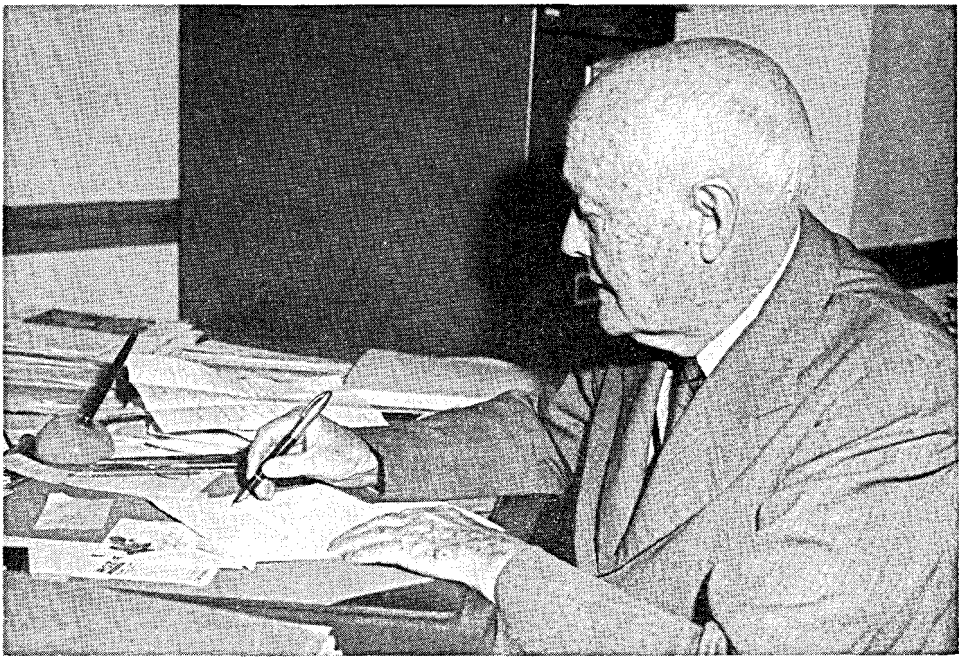
During his career, Dr. Hume has taken advantage of practically every minute, engaging in reading or other productive pursuits whenever a waiting period occurs, doing a great deal of writing and reading on trains and planes.

The author of a number of books and magazine articles, Dr. Hume has added greatly to the world's knowledge about hollies and has been a direct contributor to the widespread popularity of camellias and azaleas. He retired as provost in 1949 because he had passed the 70-year-old age limit for retirement which had been instituted at the university a few months earlier.

Associated with the University since 1929, he had also worked in research capacities with Glen St. Mary's Nursery, other educational institutions, and the state of Florida. A new men's dormitory, occupied for the first time this year, has been named for him. Dr. Hume is a native of Canada, coming to this country in 1898 and becoming a citizen in 1912. From 1899 to 1905 he was Professor of Horticulture in the old Florida Agricultural College at Lake City, which merged with three other state schools to form the University in 1905.

On "retirement" he acquired an office on the fourth floor of the University of Florida main library where he can be found working almost every morning, arriving about 8 and leaving near noon.

[1] Reprinted from the *Florida Times-Union* of Jacksonville, for January 4, 1959. Mr. Hartley is a staff writer.—ED.



Dr. H. H. Hume, working at his desk.

After lunch and a short nap, he is back at work at his home, writing or working in his garden where he raises plants for observation in the field in which he is working. "My best working hours are in the morning," Dr. Hume said. He also advocates the after-lunch nap as a means of refreshening for an afternoon work session.

At the present, Dr. Hume is concentrating on revising an early work on ornamental plants and grasses, and is also planning a new manuscript on "Shrubs for Southern Gardening."

Dr. Hume is also continuing his lecturing, which he previously engaged in extensively though limiting these occasions now to about one a year. In November he addressed the American Holly Society meeting in Richmond and in recent weeks has visited horticultural groups in Washington, D. C., Maryland and Virginia.

Another philosophical tenet of Dr. Hume's is to "give the other fellow a boost whenever you can. Many people have helped me," he said, "and I believe in passing on what others have done for me."

Dr. Hume has never smoked or consumed alcoholic beverages, facts which he believes have contributed to his good health through the years.

His principal advice for a long happy life, however, is to pursue a hobby and "don't wait until you are too old to start."

NOTE: There can hardly be a camellia lover anywhere who does not know that Dr. Hume was the first president of the American Camellia Society, an internationally recognized authority on camellia, and the author of "Camellias in America."—ED.

NEW VARIETIES REGISTERED

POLLY MITCHELL (No. 353): A 7-year-old chance seedling originated by Miss Harriet Brandon, Thomasville, Georgia. The pure white, semidouble flowers average 4 to 4½ inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth. There are 10-12 petals and 5 petaloids. The inside row of petals is fluted. Blooming season—November and December.

DWARF ROSE (*C. sasanqua*) (No. 354): A 6-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by J. M. Jones, Turner's Rock, Savannah, Georgia. The flowers average 3 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, resembling those of ROSE DAWN in form, with 21 petals and 4 petaloids. Color is light pink shading to darker pink in center; yellow stamens are central. Blooming season—October and November.

ELFIN (*C. sasanqua*) (No. 355): A 7-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by J. M. Jones, Turner's Rock, Savannah, Georgia. The medium pink, formal flowers resemble PINK PERFECTION and average 2½ inches in diameter and 1 inch in depth. The flower has 38 petals and 4 petaloids. Blooming season—October and November.

FROSTY (*C. sasanqua*) (No. 356): A 6-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by J. M. Jones, Turner's Rock, Savannah, Georgia. The white flowers average 3½ inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth and resemble WHITE EMPRESS in form. There are 23 petals and 5 petaloids. Blooming season—October and November.

BELLE OF ORANGE (No. 357): A 5-year-old seedling of GIGANTEA ALBA originated by R. W. Ragland, Orange, California. The high-built, peony-form, white flowers, with 40 petals and 120 petaloids, average 4 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth. There are 30 outer petals 2 inches long, and 10 middle petals folded and surrounding the 120 petaloids, among which are interspersed 10 small, fluted petals which extend above the petaloids. A few white stamens with golden anthers give the flowers a creamy cast. Blooming season—midseason.

FRANCES BUTLER (No. 358): A 5-year-old seedling of MAGNOLIAEFLORA originated by R. W. Ragland, Orange, California. The semidouble, tulip-shaped flowers, soft, deep, coral rose in color, average 3½ inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth. The petals are notched, 9 outer petals and 5 upstanding petals surrounding a compact bunch of stamens. Blooming season—midseason.

JENNIE MILLS (No. 359): A 5-year-old chance seedling originated by R. W. Ragland, Orange, California. The semidouble flowers are clear silvery pink with overtones of lavender, with silver margined petals. The average diameter is 4 inches and depth is 2 inches. The 15-18 petals are arranged in three tiers—top tier with three, middle tier 5 or 6, and lower tier 8 to 9 petals—with a compact rounded column of delicate but erect white stamens. Blooming season—midseason.

NADINE ESHELMAN (No. 360): A 7-year-old chance seedling originated by R. W. Ragland, Orange, California. The soft pink, semidouble flowers average 4 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, with 20 petals. Petals are notched, with one or two fluted petals in center among stamens. Flowers in midseason.

PRINCESS LEAR (No. 361): A 5-year-old seedling of KING LEAR originated by R. W. Ragland, Orange, California. The high-built, peony-form flowers, 3½-4 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, are rich coral pink in color with shadow streakings of deeper pink, and have 36 petals. The 20 outer petals are 2 inches deep and 1¾ inches wide; the 16 inner petals are folded and wavy, with small groups of stamens interspersed. Blooming season—November-February.

GEISHA GIRL (No. 362): An 8-year-old chance seedling originated by L. W. Strothmeyer, San Gabriel, California. The semidouble flowers average 4½ to 5½ inches in diameter and have 17 to 19 petals. The color is light pink with deeper pink stripes and blotches. Blooming season—January-March.

ANNIVERSARY (No. 363): A 5-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Thomas Eagleson Nursery, Port Arthur, Texas. The bright red flowers resemble ALBA PLENA in form and have about 80 petals. Blooming season—December and January.

RED WINE (No. 364): A 4-year-old chance seedling originated by Dr. Mervin B. Wine, Thomasville, Georgia. The semidouble flowers have 10-12 petals and 2-4 petaloids, and average 5-6 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth. The color is deep red, similar to FLAME, with yellow stamens. Blooming season—midseason.

HARRIETTE RUSTER (*C. sasanqua*) (No. 365): A chance seedling originated and propagated by Martin Ruster, Pasadena, California. The flower, 3¼ inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, is frequently anemone-form with white, undulating petals tipped with pink. There are 12 petals and 18 to 50 petaloids. Blooming season—September to December.

NORA (*C. sasanqua*) (No. 366): A 5-year-old chance seedling originated by Henry B. Rehder, Wilmington, North Carolina. The rose pink flowers, with pink-tipped yellow stamens, average 2½ inches in diameter and 1 inch in depth, and are described as being "more of a semidouble than double." Blooming season—October to December.

CARTER'S SUNBURST (No. 367): A chance seedling originated by E. H. Carter, Monterey Park, California, and propagated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, and Fred Wittsche, Sacramento, California. The semidouble flowers, pale pink striped with deeper rose pink, average 5¼ inches in diameter. The flowers vary in form from formal through semidouble to peony. Long blooming season.

DOROTHY PEET (No. 368): A 5-year-old chance seedling of BERENICE BODDY, originated by D. L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, and propagated

by Camelliana Nursery, Antioch, California. The semidouble flowers average 4¼ inches in diameter and 1½ inches in depth. The color is blush (center) shading to light pink (very close to BERENICE BODDY). The stamens are yellow. There are 11 petals, the 3 center ones being wavy. Blooming season—midseason.

CHARLES F. HOLDEN (No. 369): A 7-year-old chance seedling originated by D. L. Feathers, Lafayette, California. The deep, dark red, rose-form double flowers average 3 to 4 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, with about 50 sharply pointed petals. Blooming season—midseason to late.

ROYAL ROBE (Japonica x Reticulata hybrid) (No. 370): A 5-year-old seedling (female parent, a single white seedling from a cross of WATERLOO x DEBUTANTE; male parent, Reticulata CRIMSON ROBE) originated by D. L. Feathers, Lafayette, California, and propagated by Camelliana Nursery, Antioch, California. The deep red flowers, with golden stamens, average 4 inches in diameter and 3-3½ inches in depth, and have 15-20 petals and 20-30 petaloids. Blooming season—early to midseason.

LETTIE MARINDA (No. 371): A 10-year-old chance seedling originated by Robert V. Burgess, Savannah, Georgia. The flowers, which resemble SWEETI VERA in form, are deep rose with deeper rose markings, average 4½-5 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, and have 35 petals and 37 petaloids. Blooming season—November-December.

MYRA WADSWORTH (No. 372): A 10-year-old chance seedling originated by S. L. Marbury, Wilmington, North Carolina. The semidouble flowers are off-white in color with pink stripes, average 4½-5 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, and have 17 petals. Blooming season—early to midseason.

HOLLY BLUFF'S PRIDE (No. 373): A 5-year-old chance seedling originated at Holly Bluff Gardens, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. The deep pink, peony-form flowers, with yellow stamens, average 4-5 inches in diameter and 2-3 inches in depth, and have 18 petals and 3-4 petaloids. Blooming season—February.

FLETCHER PEARSON CROWN (No. 374): An 8-year-old seedling of LADY CLARE, originated and propagated by Mrs. A. A. Geiger, Atlanta, Georgia. The pink to rose-colored, anemone-form flowers average 5-5½ inches in diameter and 2¼ inches in depth, and have 12 guard petals and 70-80 petaloids. Blooming season—December to February.

ALICE VALERIA (No. 375): An 11-year-old seedling of ELEGANS (CHANDLER) VAR. originated and propagated by Mrs. Guy R. Crosby, Pavo, Georgia. The bright pink, semidouble flowers average 5 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth. There are 25 petals and 3 petaloids. Blooming season—midseason.

RUSSELL CATES (No. 376): A 5-year-old chance seedling originated by Mrs. Russell Cates, Albany, Georgia, and propagated by Mr. Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia. The incomplete double blooms, similar to ELEGANS, are rose red in color and measure 4½ inches to 5½ inches in diameter. There are

approximately 30 outer petals and a large number of thickly placed petaloids in the center. Blooming season—early to midseason.

JUDITH SPROULE (No. 377): A 6-year-old seedling of HERME, originated and propagated by J. F. Delage, Beaumont, Texas. The blossoms, which resemble HERME in form, are predominantly white with red markings and average 3¼ inches in diameter and 1½ inches in depth. The red markings vary from small to large. There are 7 petals and 4 petaloids. Blooming season—November, December, January.

SUGAR BABE (No. 378): An 11-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by A. M. Hartman, San Fernando, California. The dark pink to red blossoms average 2 inches in diameter and ¾ inches in depth, and resemble MATHOTIANA in form. It is a true miniature and has bloomed on many grafts, always retaining its small size. Blooming season—January and February.

NOTES ABOUT LOCAL CAMELLIA SOCIETIES

Welcome to four new local societies.

THE EL DORADO (ARKANSAS) CAMELLIA SOCIETY. This society was organized in El Dorado on December 3, 1958. E. N. Kimes was elected President and Nolan DeLaughter, Secretary. Dr. J. R. McKinney, State Director, presided at the organizational meeting.

One of the first business transactions was to take out a membership in the American Camellia Society.

THE SOUTH LOUISIANA CAMELLIA SOCIETY was organized at Lafayette, Louisiana, on February 19, 1959, with Gus Trahan as President and Carlton J. Latour, Secretary-Treasurer. In his letter reporting the forming of the new society, Mr. Latour asked for some membership application forms, as one of the purposes of the new group is to induce local members to join the American Camellia Society.

THE TANGIPAHOA PARISH CAMELLIA CLUB, Hammond, Louisiana, was brought about by the reorganization of the Men's Garden Club of Tangipahoa Parish. Ed-

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Camellia and Azalea Fertilizer
For Healthier Plants and Better Blooms
Manufactured by
ANDERSON GUANO CO.
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ALSO DISTRIBUTORS FOR DUPONT'S NUGREEN

ward Bateman is President and Don Harper, Secretary-Treasurer. Some 50 members joined the new club, and the prospects for additional members are excellent. The club's first show was held on February 7-8, 1959, with 3,495 blooms on

CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Officers elected to serve the newly formed El Dorado Camellia Society are, left to right, seated. Mrs. Jack Ward, first vice president; Dr. J. R. McKinney, Texarkana, state director for Arkansas of the American Camellia Society; E. N. Kimes, president; Mrs. J. R. McKinney; back row, W. W. Golder, parliamentarian; Mrs. George Burton and Mrs. S. R. Harman, advisory board; Mrs. R. T. Elkins, treasurer; Nolan DeLaughter, secretary; and Carl Amason, second vice president.

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exhibit. The old dependable variety VILLE DE NANTES, exhibited by Wilda Burris, won the Outstanding Bloom award.

P.S. The Tangipahoa Parish Camellia Club has taken out membership in the American Camellia Society.

THE NATCHEZ MEN'S CAMELLIA CLUB, Natchez, Mississippi, was organized on February 27, 1959, with about fifty charter members. Jon. C. Campbell was elected President and David Blough, Secretary. The new club at once asked for forms to apply for membership in the American Camellia Society on the part of its members.

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President Emeritus Hoyt W. Lee, Mobile, Alabama, a Judge at the show staged by the Men's Garden Club of Port Arthur (Texas) and the Port Arthur *News*, January 17-18, writes that he was greatly impressed with the enthusiastic and effective manner in which that show was staged in the face of adverse weather. In spite of sub-freezing temperature over 2,000 blooms of the finest quality were exhibited.

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The 19th annual camellia show of the Men's Camellia Club of Mobile (Alabama), January 31 - February 1, achieved two "firsts". It was the Club's first cooperative show, and its first competitive show. In the past the shows were listed as "exhibits". From all reports, the show was most successful with respect to number and quality of blooms and number of visitors.

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Charles R. Butler and J. M. Hull, members of the Mobile Club, entered a total of seven camellia blooms in the Gulfport (Mississippi) show and carried off nine ribbons and two trophies. (The press dispatch did not say so, but we hope they *won* the loot.)

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Reports of projects undertaken by local societies continue to come to hand. The young, but most active, Minden (Louisiana) Camellia Club has an ambitious

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

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WE SHIP SPECIMEN GRAFTS ONLY — ALL CONTAINER GROWN.

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MARION, S. C.

one—publication of a Yearbook, compilation of a reference library for the Webster Parish Public Library, a long-range landscape plan for a camellia garden in the City of Minden, annual tours to raise funds to help finance projects and shows, and presentation of a "Garden of the Month" award to encourage beautification of the city. With the cooperation of two State Directors (Robert K. Womack, M.D., of Shreveport, Louisiana, and T. S. Clower, Furniture Dealer, Gulfport, Mississippi) the club distributed two gallons of camellia seed and a flat of seedlings to the 423 students of Minden Junior High School.

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We advise members to refrain from sending blooms to this office for identification or similar purposes. By reason of poor rail and air connections to Gainesville, most flowers arrive in very poor condition—shattered, for the most part.

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Every now and then we run across a gem in one of the old catalogues of the Longview Nursery, Crichton, Alabama, published by Robert O. Rubel, Jr., of Mobile. Here is an example—a reprint from the January 1867 *American Agriculturist:*

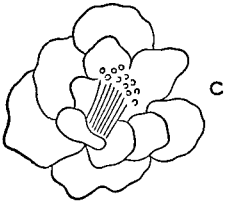
"DOCTORS IN DIFFICULTIES, CAMELLIAS, ETC.

"If one should write to a physician a hundred miles off: 'Doctor, I am sick, what shall I do?' he would perhaps get by return mail the advice, 'Get well'. Now, we get a great many letters that are no more definite than the one supposed above. As a sample: One writes that his camellia is not doing well, is afraid he shall lose it, and asks what he shall do. How is it possible to answer? The only useful advice we can give . . . the plant may be overwatered; may have been burnt in the sun; it may want repotting, it may have been injured, as camellias too often are, by over-stimulating with manure; scale may be all over it. There is no end of troubles that the plant might have in the hands of one not used to plants."

This quote was published in the 1937 catalogue with the following comment by Mr. Rubel:

"The above article, written more than 70 years ago, illustrates that even today

CAMELLIANA



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Dr. John D. Lawson **P. O. Box 513** **Antioch, Calif.**

we think along the same lines. How can an absentee diagnosis be made without a complete case history?"

Now, some twenty years later, we ask the same question.

— — — — — —

Dr. J. I. McClurkin, President, Memphis Camellia Society, evidently knows styles in feminine apparel as well as camellias. In the first paragraph of his "Timely Tips" for April he recommended:

"Now is the time to dig into the fertilizer sack (if your wife is not wearing it) and ladle it out with a generous hand."

Incidentally, within one year the membership in the Memphis Camellia Society has increased from 15 in attendance at the preliminary meeting to 120 at the April 1958 meeting.

SHOW DATES — 1959-1960

1959

Gulfport, Mississippi (Men's Camellia Society)—Fall Display ..... Dec. 5-6

1960

New Orleans, Louisiana (New Orleans Garden Society) ..... Jan. 16-17

Port Arthur, Texas (Men's Garden Club) ..... Jan. 16-17

Jacksonville, Florida (Men's Garden Club and The Garden Club of Jacksonville)—Annual Meeting of American Camellia Society .... Jan. 30-31

Lafayette, Louisiana (South Louisiana Camellia Society) ..... Jan. 30-31

Slidell, Louisiana (Ozone Camellia Club) ..... Jan. 30-31

Biloxi, Mississippi (Irish Hill Garden Club) ..... Jan. 30-31

Liberty, Texas (Atascosito Camellia Club) ..... Jan. 30-31

VISIT

CLARKE'S GARDEN

THE SOUTH'S ENCHANTING GARDEN

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

MR. AND MRS. FRED W. CLARKE

P. O. BOX 301 MOBILE, ALABAMA

Augusta, Georgia (Augusta Council of Garden Clubs)	Feb. 6-7
Atlanta, Georgia (Atlanta Camellia Society, North Georgia Camellia Society and the Buckhead Lions Club)	Feb. 13-14
New Orleans, Louisiana (Men's Camellia Club)	Feb. 13-14
Gulfport, Mississippi (Men's Camellia Society)	Feb. 13-14
Georgetown, South Carolina (Georgetown Garden Club)	Feb. 13-14
Summerville, South Carolina (Summerville Camellia Society)	Feb. 13-14
Macon, Georgia (Middle Georgia Camellia Society)	Feb. 20-21
Aiken, South Carolina (Aiken Camellia Club)	Feb. 20-21
Columbia, South Carolina (Columbia Garden Club and The Men's Camellia Club)	Feb. 20-21
Longview, Texas (Longview Men's Camellia Society)	Feb. 21

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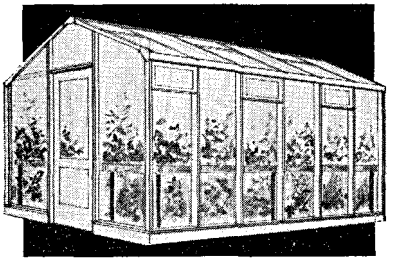
If you hear of anyone complaining that they did not get their copy of the April Quarterly, ask them if they paid their 1959 dues. The April issue was mailed only to paid-up members.



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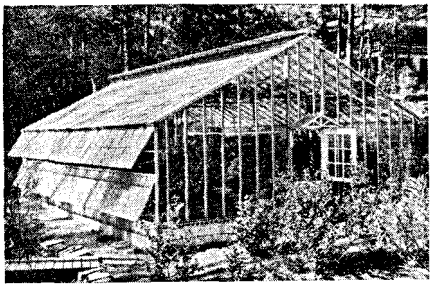

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SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ACCREDITED JUDGES

The following names are additions to the list of Accredited Judges since publication of the January Quarterly:

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley:
Harrison, Woodford F.
Modesto:
Gladen, Dr. Ralph G.
Sacramento:
Erwin, Mrs. B. C.
Reiners, J. C.
Saugstad, Mrs. O. O.

FLORIDA

Gainesville:
Harling, Wilbur M., Jr.
Panama City:
Bobe, Frank E.
Tallahassee:
Albritton, A. D.

GEORGIA

Albany:
Jackson, Mrs. W. B.
Macon:
Hoffeditz, Fred F.
Millen:
Newton, Mrs. A. S.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans:
Huerkamp, Mrs. L. J.
Shreveport:
Summers, Mrs. J. T.

MISSISSIPPI

McComb:
Kimbrell, Mrs. Leslie T.

NORTH CAROLINA

Wilmington:
Powell, W. Herbert

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia:
Going, Mrs. Walter F.
Greenwood:
Maxwell, T. H., Jr.

TENNESSEE

Memphis:
Gooch, Mrs. C. M.
Rogers, W. Neal

TEXAS

Houston:
Marr, John D.
Marshall:
Harmon, Dr. Roger
Port Arthur:
McRae, Walter E.
Virgilio, Joseph C.
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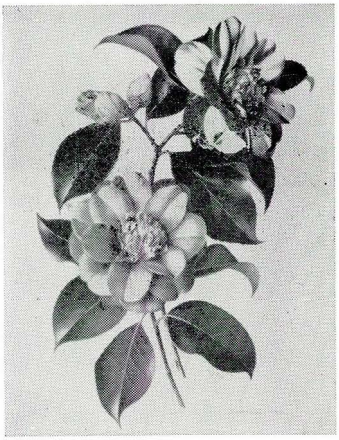

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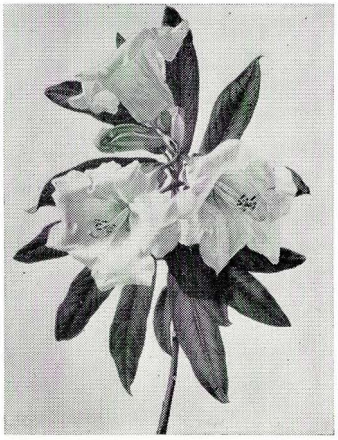

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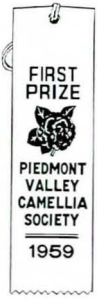

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