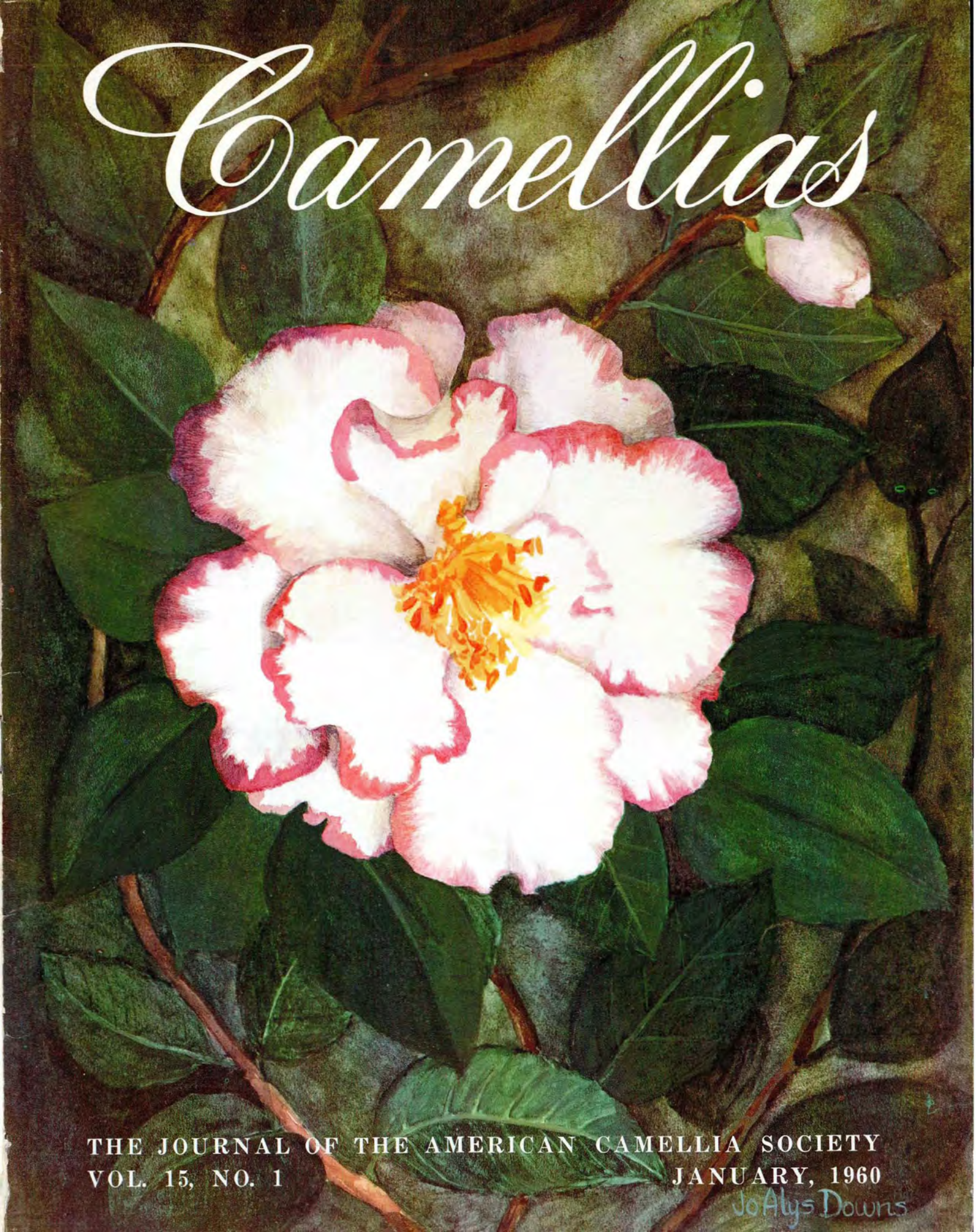


Camellias



THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
VOL. 15, NO. 1

JANUARY, 1960

Jo Alys Downs



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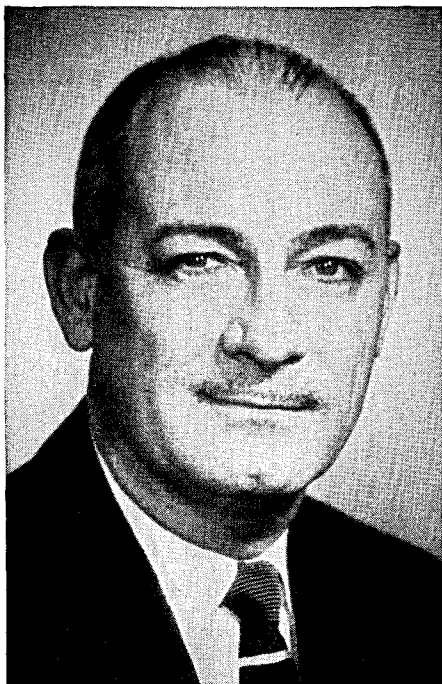
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JACOB F. BRYAN III
President of The Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville

Historical Sketch of Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville

MELLEN C. GREELEY, Jacksonville, Florida

The Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville was organized September 1945 with 78 active and 2 associate (professional) members, and held its first regular meeting in October 1945. The first president was Mr. J. B. (Luke) Waters. Subsequent meetings have been held on first Mondays—from September through April—every year since. Membership has varied from 80 to more than 225, with a usual attendance of over 30 at each meeting.

Members, with the exception of our professional grower members, are all enthusiastic, amateur, home gardeners, interested in everything that grows in the house or garden. It must be admitted, however, that the majority of members lean heavily to the propagation and culture of camellias, with the growing of roses, azaleas, and general small garden shrubs following in that order.

With this great interest in camellias, it is natural that the Club is much interested in exhibitions and contests for prizes for choice blooms. Even

CONVENTION SCHEDULE

JANUARY 28-30, 1960, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

REGISTRATION—from 8 to 5 on Thursday and Friday, and from 9 to 12 on Saturday. The registration fee of \$20 on Thursday and Friday will entitle the registrant to one ticket for each event listed. The late registration fee on Saturday will be \$12.50.

BUS TRIPS—tours by bus have been arranged on Thursday morning to the gardens of two estates near Jacksonville, starting at 10 o'clock. On Friday an all-day trip will be made to Marineland, St. Augustine and Mandarin. This trip must leave the Hotel Robert Meyer promptly at 9 o'clock, because a special show is being given for us at Marineland before the regular tourist show. Buses will start to load at 8:45 A. M. Lunch will be in St. Augustine at the storied Ponce de Leon Hotel, and after sightseeing in the city, a visit will be made to the large Julington Nurseries at Mandarin.

FEATURES—on Thursday from 2 to 4:30, demonstration classes will be operated on various phases of camellia activities, including artistic arrangements.

Late Thursday afternoon, from 5:30 to 7, there will be a reception honoring past presidents of the Society.

On Thursday evening from 8:30 to 10 there will be a general meeting. Mayor Haydon Burns will present an illustrated story of civic development in Jacksonville as he welcomes the Society, and later the color movie of the Shreveport Camellia Show will be shown.

On Friday evening, from 8:30 to 10, there will be another general session at which the Camellia Rating Plan will be discussed, and the Illges and Peer awards will be made. A panel discussion is planned on camellia show judging and exhibiting.

On Saturday afternoon the 24th Annual Camellia Show of Jacksonville will open at 3 o'clock.

On Saturday evening the annual banquet of the Society at 8 o'clock will cap the activities of the convention.

PROMPTNESS in being on hand for each event at the time specified will enable the schedule to be followed as planned, to the greater enjoyment of everyone.

before the Club was organized, Jacksonville men participated in the 8th annual camellia show of 1944, sponsored by the Garden Club of Jacksonville. By action of the Garden Club, a special class, with prizes, was included for men only at the 9th annual show in 1945. Each year since 1945 the Men's Garden Club has had its own showing of camellias, and has awarded prizes, in conjunction with the Garden Club.

The Club is proud and honored to have the American Camellia Society meet in Jacksonville and we hope to be able to exhibit, at the 24th Annual Show, many very fine out-door-grown camellias for your pleasure. We join our President, Jacob F. Bryan, III, and our own National Director, John N. Sewell, in wishing our visitors a pleasant stay in Florida.

About Our Cover

Our beautiful cover of BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME was reproduced from an original watercolor executed by Jo Alys Downs, artist on the staff of the University of Texas Press.

On the cover of each issue of *Camellias*, The Journal of the American Camellia Society, we plan to reproduce either a watercolor or an oil painting of one of the newer varieties. Color transparencies and/or actual flowers will be needed by the artist. Your suggestions are solicited as to varieties which should be so honored.

There is a possibility of having the paintings reproduced without the printing, which would be suitable for framing. If there is sufficient demand for such reproductions, the cost should be nominal.



MRS. WESLEY M. COLEMAN
President of the Garden Club of Jacksonville

A Brief History of the Garden Club of Jacksonville

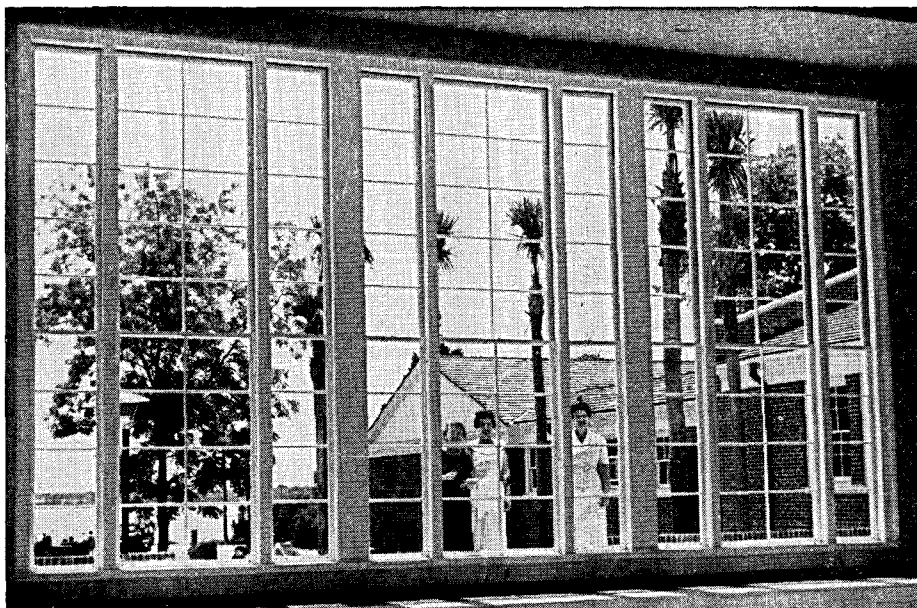
EVA NOBLE, Jacksonville, Florida

The Garden Club of Jacksonville was organized March 25, 1922, in the home of Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, whose memory is honored with the titles of "Founder" and "First President." The membership of The Founder's Circle was limited to 20. Interest in belonging to a garden club resulted in the formation of other groups, known as circles. There are now 143 circles with 3,300 members (1959).

The various circles met in homes but went begging for places to hold lectures and flower shows. Early shows were held on Fisk Street between Riverside Avenue and the St. Johns River. Later, the shows were held in buildings around town, and in the rented Woman's Club.

The first camellia show was held in 1936. Since then, the camellia show has increased in beauty and educational qualities until it has become the high point of the year, drawing the services of the most distinguished judges and also visitors from all states and some foreign countries.

During Mrs. Halle Cohen's administration, the lot on Riverside Avenue and Post Street was purchased and



Looking out toward the St. Johns River from the spacious windows of the new Garden Club Center in Jacksonville.

the first unit of the Garden Center was dedicated in 1947. Steady growth of the building fund made possible the completion and dedication of the new building in 1958. Mrs. Charles F. Henley is permanent building chairman.

The Garden Club of Jacksonville joins with Mrs. Wesley N. Coleman, president, and John Sewell, Director of Florida for the American Camellia Society, in welcoming the 1960 convention of the American Camellia Society to hold its sessions in the spacious new home of the Garden Club of Jacksonville.



JOHN N. SEWELL
Florida State Director of American Camellia Society
and Chairman of Arrangements for the
Jacksonville Meeting

Jacksonville, Florida's Third Largest City

Jacksonville (pop. 204,517, alt. 20). Third largest city in Florida, Jacksonville is in the great double loop of the St. Johns River which is the Nation's longest river flowing north. From this loop the river turns east to the sea, 20 miles to the Atlantic Ocean.

In 1562, Capt. Jean Ribaut and a band of French Huguenots landed at the mouth of the St. Johns River, near Mayport, and celebrated what is believed to be the first Protestant religious service in America.

In 1822 the town of Jacksonville, named for Andrew Jackson, provisional governor of Florida, was founded on the site of the English settlement Cowford.

During the War Between the States, blockade runners came up the St. Johns River until the city was seized by the Federals and used as a base for Union raids into central Florida. The city was burned when the Union army left it in 1863.

Today, Jacksonville is a world port and the financial, industrial, transportation and commercial center of Florida. There are eight miles of developed waterfront and 71 piers here. It has the largest naval stores yard, the largest wholesale lumber market, and the second largest coffee importation port on the Southern Atlantic Coast.

THIS IS *Betty Sheffield*

SAM C. HJORT, Thomasville, Georgia

The deservedly popular BETTY SHEFFIELD and its various sports have risen even higher in public esteem since the newest and finest—BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME—was exhibited in a few Southeastern shows last season. Since it is generally known that this fine variety originated as a seedling grown by a lady of the same name, many people have asked: "Who is Betty Sheffield?"

Betty is Mrs. Albert B. Sheffield of Quitman, Georgia, a gardener for many years, and since 1937 has served as Superintendent of Parks at Quitman. Her husband, the late Albert Sheffield, was a prominent Quitman business man. Mrs. Sheffield is a native of Wisconsin, and first came to Quitman in 1917 to visit Mr. and Mrs. Pliny Sheffield, where she first met her husband-to-be. They were married the next year.

For a long time Quitman had no separate garden club, but the very active Woman's Club had a garden division of which Mrs. Sheffield became chairman, serving continuously since 1921. In addition to her work with the street parks, she has planned and planted the grounds of industrial, school, church, and private places. In her own garden she is ever trying something new, but features "old" roses.

Recently Mrs. Thompson, the wife of a Chicago business executive who owns a plantation a few miles south of Quitman, was so impressed with the street plantings that she agreeably surprised Mrs. Sheffield with the gift to her, personally, of a check for \$100 in appreciation of her efforts. Mrs. Sheffield is using this money toward the purchase of more camellias and roses for the street parks.

The BETTY SHEFFIELD camellia was one of more than a hundred seedlings Mrs. Sheffield raised in 1946. In 1949 this favorite seedling bloomed, and a flower was taken to Sam Hjort at Thomasville, who suggested the name honoring Mrs. Sheffield and registering it with the American Camellia Society. He propagated and made this variety available to the public.

Camellia BETTY SHEFFIELD was raised from a seed taken from the small, single-flowered MRS. F. L. GIBSON, which is a white with an occasional pink splotch or stripe and which occasionally sports deep pink and light pink flowers. This parent gave the color and sporting tendency to BETTY SHEFFIELD. The greatly increased size and number of petals was influenced by an unknown parent, believed to be one of three varieties. In her garden at the time were three large camellia plants, EMPRESS, HERME and BRICE No. 4. The latter variety is the parent of MARTHA BRICE and probably the grandparent of MARIE BRACEY.

Mrs. Betty Sheffield and her sister, Miss Marie Pankoke, who lives with her and is a talented musician, are cultured and interesting people. They are fluent in four languages and have visited countries in Europe and South America.

Betty Sheffield has set an example of radiant living, and is just the right kind of person to start a chain of radiant camellias!

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Hjort, of Thomasville Nurseries, plans to release BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME, our cover flower, during the 1960-61 season. Other sports from the original white with a few pink markings are BLUSH, often referred to as HERME-colored, PINK, and PINK VARIEGATED. Still others reported are SILVER BETTY SHEFFIELD, said to be a true blush without the occasional pink stripes which BLUSH BETTY usually has, and with a silvery sheen. Recently a BLUSH BETTY sported a pink picotee margin as in SUPREME.

—ACS—

International Flower Show

The dates of the International Flower Show in New York have been announced as March 5 to 12, 1960. The theme of this 43rd Show will be "Flowers of the World", and the location will be the New York Coliseum. Schedule and entry blanks and promotional material may be obtained by writing for them to International Flower Show, Inc., Suite 212, Essex House, 157 W. 58th St., New York 19, N. Y.

OUR NEW LOOK

JOSEPH H. PYRON

"There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success, than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things."

Except for the "uncertainty in its success" the above quotation, written some 500 years ago by Machiavelli, might well have been written about the work of revamping this publication. Many people have contributed to our "new look". In the early Fall of 1959, the Publications and Finance Committee with Mr. C. W. Farmer as Chairman, Mr. H. E. Ashby and President Wannamaker as ex-officio member, met in Columbia, S. C., to discuss the revision of the format of the *American Camellia Quarterly*.

Consultants from various fields were called in. Mr. Frank Wardlaw, Editor of the University of Texas Press, suggested a number of changes, including a larger size, reproduction of an original painting for the cover, a change in name, better layout, even more attractive advertisements. Mr. Robert S. Davis of The R. L. Bryan Company, our printers, and his staff made valuable suggestions. Others also made valuable suggestions for a more attractive publication. I was privileged to attend several of these meetings.

A committee meeting, when rightly handled, can usually come up with fresher ideas and wiser decisions than can its members individually. Such meetings were these. After nineteen years exposure to government red tape, it was a revelation to me to see this committee cut through such encumbrances.

When the plans for this new publication, to take the place of the *Quarterly*, were presented to the Governing Board of the American Camellia Society at its Fall meeting in Columbia on November twentieth, they were approved without opposition. With such dynamic leadership and teamwork I am sure we can eliminate the "uncertainty in its success" of our new publication. The verdict is yours.

Fall Meeting Of The Governing Board

DR. H. S. WOLFE

The Governing Board of the American Camellia Society met in Columbia, South Carolina, for its fall meeting from November 19 to 21, 1959. This meeting was timed to coincide with that of the South Carolina Camellia Society, which transacted its business and held its show on Saturday, November 21. The host club, the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia, with Frank D. Owen as president, and the South Carolina Camellia Society, under the presidency of Mansfield Latimer, provided a fine and cordial atmosphere for the meeting. They even managed to assure three days of pleasant weather.

The Governing Board met informally Thursday evening, November 19, together with many South Carolina members of the Society, and heard messages of welcome from the presidents of the South Carolina Camellia Society, the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia, the Governor of the State of South Carolina, and the City Manager of Columbia.

Director John Sewell, as chairman of the 1960 Annual Meeting Committee, reported on plans for the Jacksonville meeting. All signs pointed, he said, to a record attendance. North Carolina has developed an enviable reputation for attendance at annual meetings and Robert Holmes of Mt. Olive, North Carolina, took this occasion to challenge any other state to equal the number of members from his state who will be present at Jacksonville. Being in a very expansive mood, he even included Florida (outside of Jacksonville) in his challenge. It remains to see how Georgia, South Carolina and Florida respond.

The rest of the evening was spent very enjoyably in viewing about 130 kodachrome slides, mostly of rather new varieties but including some fine old ones. These slides had been made for the most part by the very capable and enthusiastic chairman of the Society's Committee on Slides, Robert P. Woltz of Fort Worth, Texas, and were exhibited in his absence by one

of the members of his committee, Fred McGee of Florence, South Carolina.

Most of Friday was spent in Society business transacted by the Board. The most important action concerned staff and magazine changes. Mr. Joseph H. Pyron of Reynolds, Georgia, was elected to the joint responsibilities of Executive Secretary and Editor, to fill vacancies left by the resignations of the previous incumbents. Both Mr. Arthur C. Brown and Dr. H. S. Wolfe were asked to continue serving the Society in an advisory capacity until the new Secretary-Editor is well launched on his difficult and unfamiliar duties. Mr. Pyron will move to Gainesville in December, and will have the continued invaluable aid of Mrs. Brown as Assistant Secretary.

A considerable change was determined for the magazine hitherto called *American Camellia Quarterly*. The change in name and format will already have been apparent to all who read this article, and so no description of these changes is necessary. It is hoped that the new style and larger size of the magazine will make it of more service and value to the general membership.

Another action of the Board which may appeal to some members was the change in the conditions for becoming a Patron of the Society. Any Life Member who makes a gift of \$100 to the Society will be named a Patron. Since the Society is a non-profit organization, such a gift may be deducted from income in making tax returns, which was not possible under the old requirement for Patron membership.

Many improvements were voted by the Board in the regulations governing camellia shows as to bloom classes, judges, etc. These changes will be spelled out in a future handbook of regulations, and will become effective in the 1960-61 season.

The host organizations made several special provisions for the enjoyment of Board members and their wives. On Friday afternoon some of the Columbia ladies took the visiting ladies for a tour of the city and of the University campus, concluding with a delight-

ful tea at the old University library. Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Owens held a reception and cocktail party for visiting camellia folks at their lovely home.

On Saturday noon the South Carolina Camellia Society had a luncheon meeting, at which Board members and their wives were honored guests. During the business meeting of this Society, members of the Board repaired to the Township Auditorium to judge the camellias being exhibited. In spite of a minimum of 23° F. on the morning of November 19, a very creditable display was made in this show and many blooms of fine quality were entered.

The Governing Board carried home with it very pleasant memories of the fine South Carolina hospitality experienced at Columbia.

—ACS—

Retirement of Brown and Wolfe

Last spring Arthur C. Brown, long the efficient and popular Executive Secretary of the American Camellia Society, experienced some difficulty from high blood pressure. While only incapacitated for a short time by this incident, Secretary Brown recognized it as an indication that he needed to slow down his previous rapid pace, and felt it wise to offer his resignation. He had requested relief two years ago from the duties of Editor which he had carried for some time in addition to his job as Secretary, and Dr. H. S. Wolfe had undertaken the position of Editor on a part-time basis. The Board felt it wise to recombine these duties in a younger man, and so Dr. Wolfe is also retiring to make way for him. Both Mr. Brown and Dr. Wolfe will assist the new Secretary-Editor for a time, as he becomes familiar with his new duties, considerably increased by the changes in the Society publication.

—ACS—

If you are planning to move a large plant it helps to root prune the plant some months ahead of the move.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



L. C. WANNAMAKER
President, American Camellia Society

To be your president is to learn of the thousands of wonderful members of our society who not only are sincerely dedicated to the cause of camellias and to the promotion of our camellia organizations but are associated in such beautiful friendship with other like-minded camellia people.

These associations, whether by the printed word or in person, make membership in our local, state and national organizations most gratifying.

At our November meeting of the Governing Board in Columbia, South Carolina, a new course has been set for our publications. We believe each of us wishes to give greater support to these means of written communication between camellia people everywhere and we urge that you transmit to our editor anything newsworthy relating to camellias happening in your area.

We are especially grateful to the many local and state organizations which are officially connected with the national organization. To the president and officers of each of these we declare it to be our desire that each member of the American Camellia Society in your area, not already on your membership roll, also become a member of your society or club, and we are sure that you have the same desire as to members of your society or club becoming members of the American Camellia Society. We hope through our publications and the spoken word to encourage both of these propositions, and especially de we desire on the national scale to render important

and needed services to the cause which will make our society worthy of the membership of all of those in your organizations. Our executive secretary will be very busy, and perhaps his travel more limited during his first year in office, but we know that our officers and other representatives will be welcome at your meetings. We hope the voice of the A. C. S. can be heard wherever camellia people assemble.

Your president has experienced unreserved support from your past presidents, officers, directors, committee members and other members during the ten months of this administration. Our thanks go to each of them.

We hope to meet all of our members who can attend the Jacksonville meeting. To those of you for whom it is impractical to make a long journey, we ask your contemplation of the time not too far away when our annual meeting can be in your locale.

We ask you, as members of the A. C. S., to tell your non-member camellia friends of those good things which you find in our society and let them know of the real happiness which we experience in this wonderful organization.

Sincerely yours,

L. C. WANNAMAKER,
President.

The White Camellia

SOFU TESHIGAHARA ¹

I am always searching for new floral materials. At the same time I am always endeavoring to inquire more deeply into the true substance of those popular floral materials which are easy for anyone to handle. For instance, the camellia; the more I gaze upon it, the more I feel an eternity within it. This is due to the fact that it is rich in those elements which are vitally needed for a flower arrangement. For the camellia has a radiant appearance, freely shaped twigs, beautiful lines, a thick abundance of

leaves, rich coloration in the flowers and a beautiful sheen on the leaves.

The camellia is particularly suited for small and medium flower arrangements. I am truly happy that camellias grow in abundance everywhere in this country.

From ancient times the Japanese people have expressed all sorts of feelings through the camellia. Despite its lack of special feature, this flower can show various feelings in response to the person who is gazing upon it. Thus the camellia has been adopted, not only in the field of flower arrangement, but in all categories of art.

This flower, which covers its rich and unusual elements with a featureless facade, can change with versatility in accordance with the mood of the person who takes it in hand. Therein

lies one of the essentials of flower arrangement.

All flowers have their own characteristics. Even a featureless flower is abundant in beauty. If one ignores a flower because of its commonplace features, it certainly is a betrayal of that person's senses. To gaze more deeply at a flower, and to strive to find more beauty in that flower is one of the essential attitudes to be possessed by an artist of flower arrangement.

—ACS—

We want to remind all readers that dues in the American Camellia Society for 1960 and thereafter will be \$6.00 for Annual Membership and \$12.00 for Sustaining Membership. Furthermore, the price of Yearbooks has been raised from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per copy.

¹ Reprinted by permission from *Ikebana*, Studio Publications, Inc., New York, 1959. This is a book on flower arranging, published originally in Japan.

Joseph H. Pyron

New Executive Secretary-Editor

At the meeting of the Board of Directors in Columbia on November 20, Mr. Joseph H. Pyron was appointed to the combined position of Executive Secretary-Editor of the American Camellia Society. He is already widely known in camellia circles, being a charter member of American Camellia Society and a member of the Northern California, Southern California, South Carolina, Middle Georgia, and South Georgia Camellia Societies. He has also contributed several articles to the *Quarterly* over the years, and to the *Yearbook* for 1958, as well as to various other camellia journals.

A native of Georgia, Mr. Pyron has B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Georgia in Botany, and was well on his way to a Ph.D. in this field

when he abandoned a teaching career for government work. He taught Botany at his alma mater from 1929 to 1939, and then took a position as Field Representative of the U. S. Civil Service Commission for ten years, with time out during World War II for service in Army military intelligence. Since 1949 he has been a training officer for Eglin and Robins Air Force Bases, residing in his hometown, Reynolds, Georgia.

With 25 years experience in growing camellias, wide acquaintance among camellia folks from judging camellia shows, a solid foundation in plant science, and a keen interest in camellia affairs, Joe Pyron should make the Society a very successful Secretary and Editor. The American Camellia Society is fortunate in being able to



JOSEPH H. PYRON
Executive Secretary-Editor, American Camellia Society

obtain the service of such a well qualified and widely liked man for this important position.

Some Unusual Camellia Blooms

JOSEPH H. BROOKS, Jackson, Mississippi

There are many surprises which come to camellia growers—some of them occasioned by unusual blooms which appear unexpectedly on normally well-behaved plants. One morning I was startled to find in the tip top of an ELIZABETH plant a bloom with petals arranged in “*spiral*” formation—not “*tiered*,” or “*regular imbricated*,” but “*spiraled*” from outside to center, with the usual single dot of pink color. All other flowers on the bush were the usual ELIZABETH blooms.

Several years ago a FRANK GIBSON plant produced pure white blooms. They were the usual anemone form, but the center “*pom-pom*” was all white. All the blooms on the plant were like this. The next year blooms were similar to some FROSTY MORN blooms, where the gold color shows through from inside the blossom. Last season the FRANK GIBSON blooms were back to normal, with the center section a glistening golden pin cushion. I do not know what made the variation in color, but since the plant is in

a container, I have given it lots of sunshine this year and will eagerly await the next b’ooms.

Another bloom which attracted a great deal of attention because it was different and quite pretty, was on COLLETH. This COLLETH was of medium size and all white except for a vivid red spot about the size of a silver dollar. The other blooms were normal for the variety. I hope this season will bring another of the unusual ones.

Our MELODY LANE bush performed according to expectation and produced beautiful flowers its first blooming season. Then, the next year in the top of the plant appeared a solid pink bloom, same size and formation as the other blooms. We left the bloom on the bush, and next season there were three all-pink blooms in the top above where the one pink bloom had been. All other blooms were regular MELODY LANE blossoms. We did not cut the scions or flowers, so we wonder how many pinks will appear this year.

We also have a MARGARET NOONAN

plant which has one branch of all pink blooms. And, of course, BETTY SHEFFIELD has some pink blooms, but in spite of all our watchfulness we have been unable to find any “*Supreme*” formations.

One of our most interesting plants was purchased as a one-year graft of LADY K. The first year it had one bud which opened into a perfect semi-double, variegated ADOLPHE AUDUSON. The second year it produced a number of fine flowers, one of which was entered in a camellia show as LADY K. One of the judges remarked, “That’s one of the prettiest VILLE’s I have ever seen, but it is not a LADY K.” All the blooms were VILLE’s that year. The third year the plant apparently reached maturity (or something) and produced true LADY K blooms, with fimbriated inner petals and peony formations. We had to admit that they were worth waiting for, even if it did take three years.

Last spring we thought we were going to have some unusual blooms on BRIDE’S BOUQUET. The buds were real pink, but when the flowers opened the pink color was only on the under

(Please turn to page 31)

Let's Talk Camellias

J. I. McCLURKIN, Memphis, Tennessee 1

Some people think that camellias cannot grow successfully in the Memphis area, but this idea is proved wrong by the fact that there are several large plants scattered over east Memphis which are known to be at least twenty years old and which have stood outdoors, unprotected and even untended, yet have bloomed every year. This success checks with the facts that the northern edge of their native Japan has sub-zero weather almost every winter and is as far north as Chicago, and that in recent years they are being grown outdoors in Washington, D. C. (an estimated 10,000 plants outdoors of 250 varieties) and in New York and Long Island, in Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey.

Some people think that camellias are hard to grow. Actually, they are very easy to grow; some owners of large old plants say they never do anything to them or for them. If healthy plants are put properly in a suitable place they require a minimum of care and should live for centuries. Whether you are lazy due to age, infirmities or inclination does not matter—the camellia is a good plant for lazy growers.

Some people think that camellias are delicate. However, the Potomac Valley Camellia Society reported its best show following a winter which brought ten degrees below zero into the yards of its members. At Portland many varieties bloomed the following spring after having stood in water for periods ranging up to ten weeks, whereas many other plants considered to be more hardy failed to survive. This writer had two new blooms which were piled high with unpredicted snow one night last January; three weeks later the gallon can containing the plant slipped from his hand and fell directly to the ground! Some three weeks later, after having been frozen again, borne several days of direct sunshine including one in a closed car, and several warm hours indoors during garden club meetings, these blooms finally aged and dropped. All these reports are of plant material which can hardly be called tender.

¹ Now residing in Ashland, Virginia.

WHERE TO PLANT

In their native home, camellias are undershrubs in open forests where they receive partial shade. An ideal spot is among scattered pine trees; the next best place is on the north side of a home; next choice, west side; last choice, south side.

Partial shade has two aspects, namely, summer and winter. It is commonly but falsely believed that camellias must be shaded from the summer sun. Actually, most varieties will do very well in full sun if they have extra water when needed. The main threat of an exposed location is not direct sunshine itself, but the danger of drying out.

As to shade from the winter sun, that is another story. The trouble is that we do not have one winter in Memphis—we have several. During warm periods between cold waves through midwinter, direct sunshine (especially with heat and light reflected from a south wall) produces a spring-like condition around the plant—"its sap starts to rise," so to speak—then the next freeze kills it. A similar plant, on the north side of a house or otherwise shaded from the false winter sun, will not be seduced into premature physiological activity and will survive unhurt. This, then, is the fallacy in the common tendency to "favor" them by planting them on southern exposures.

HOW TO PLANT

Deep planting causes more camellia failures than all other known causes combined!

Camellias must be planted shallow, with the root crown no lower than level with the soil line. Their feed-roots cannot tolerate being smothered: they prefer to be in mulch above the soil line. A balled-and-burlapped (B & B) plant should be set with the top of the ball sticking up an inch or two above the surrounding soil level, then mulched. Do not prepare a hole any deeper than the ball is tall, minus one inch; otherwise it will gradually settle into a normally prepared deeper hole or bed. When that happens, after

one or a few years, the growth rate diminishes, leaves turn pale, yellow and fall, bloom buds do not form, or form and fall off before opening, and the plant just looks and acts as if sick, as indeed it is. Any plant which shows these symptoms almost surely is too deep, so lift it immediately. Dig it up, remove topsoil until the feed-roots are exposed, put enough dirt in the hole to leave the feed-roots just above the soil level, then apply mulch of pine straw, peanut hulls, peat moss, cotton bolls, cottonseed hulls, pecan hulls, sawdust, or what have you.

Camellias can be planted at any time that extremely hot weather is not imminent. October through March is the preferred period for this area; in general, the earlier the better so as to give longer time for the root system to become established prior to the critical summer following.

SOIL TYPE

Camellias definitely prefer a fertile, sandy, well-drained acid (sour) soil. Now let us take these items one at a time.

By fertile, we mean rich in organic matter, not just an extra handful of a three-numeral formula out of a bag. We are not rabid organic gardeners, but research shows that camellias are incapable of synthesizing sufficient Vitamin B₁ for their own needs, hence they are heavy feeders on humus. Leafmold, compost, and cottonseed meal are excellent soil additives.

Sand seems to be scarce or absent in the sticky yellow clay which underlies much of Memphis, so a liberal application to aid aeration and drainage is very helpful. Another great boon to such a soil is Krilium, recently brought back on the market by public demand despite its cost.

Camellias cannot tolerate "wet feet" indefinitely, so they should have good drainage. High planting in sandy soil insures this, even on level terrain.

Most southern soils are slightly acid. In stressing the need for acidity, doubtless this virtue sometimes has been carried to excess. Watch out for plaster, lime or mortar scrap piles the

builders may have buried. To be sure, have your soil tested. Soil acidity is easily regulated.

CARE AND CULTURE

After lifting, moving or installing a plant, jerk off every other leaf to help restore a balance between the top part above ground and the disturbed, reduced root system below ground. This is the equivalent of a pruning, yet without loss of wood.

Never let the roots become dry, but at the other extreme, do not drown them.

Until a plant is well established, and especially during drought, spray or sprinkle the leaves lightly but often, as if wet by dew, up to several times a day. This is called "syringing" and is one of the best simple ways to success.

Loose, "spindly" growth suggests dense shade; move to a lighter spot or thin the shade above the plant. Dense shade also promotes scale insect populations.

Blossom removal does not harm camellias; cut them with twigs as long or as short as you care to spare. Next winter's bloom will be on this summer's growth.

Prune plants as needed, whenever your knife is sharp. Camellias never "bleed" sap.

Regardless of planting site, *shade leaves from sun while they are frozen.*

Shield from strong, cold, winter winds, especially if there has been no prior freezing.

As mulch applications decay and settle through the years, do not let them accumulate or the feed-roots may, in effect, come to be buried too deeply.

Pull weeds and grass, but do not cultivate under camellias.

FERTILIZER: WHAT, WHEN, HOW

An excellent fertilizer for general yard and garden use as well as for camellias is by weight 5 parts cottonseed meal, 4 parts superphosphate and 1 part 50% muriate of potash. These ingredients are available locally and are easily mixed at home. Any of the standard commercial azalea and camellia fertilizers will give good results

if properly applied. The soluble "leaf-feeding" fertilizers give excellent results quickly, but they are more expensive to buy and more trouble to use.

It is best not to rush the season for fear a late frost will kill tender new growth and thereby retard subsequent growth; about Easter time is suggested. A single annual application of the formula given above with its organic nitrogen in the cottonseed meal will suffice, but several lighter monthly applications of the inorganic mixes are called for. In order to minimize danger of early fall freezes, no nitrogen should be given after midsummer (say mid-July) but superphosphate and potash (0-10-10) to (0-20-20) are commercially available and can be applied in summer, fall and winter to advantage to mature and harden the wood, improve quality of bloom, and promote health.

How you use it is more important than what you use. Rake away the mulch, begin about even with the tips of the limbs, and sprinkle it *out* from there, then replace the mulch. A frequent error of the uninformed is to pour a ridge, or at best a band, well within the limits of the limbs or worse yet close around the trunk. "Lightly and often" is the rule for any of the readily soluble inorganic mixes.

VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR OUTDOOR USE IN MEMPHIS

There are well over a thousand bona fide named varieties of camellias available in the trade at all times. They have wide differences in appearance of bloom and plant, growth habit, season of bloom, etc., from which to choose. Perhaps no two people would agree on the top ten. However, as a conversation piece, here is one man's list for an argument-starter.

Every beginner could well start with PROFESSOR CHARLES S. SARGENT because it is perhaps the most all-round fool-proof of all. The dainty forms and color of PINK PERFECTION and DEBUTANTE, along with their general good performance, make them perennial favorites everywhere, and they are good cut-flowers to wear. For magnificent majesty of appearance is the all-time-great show winner and garden favorite VILLE DE NANTES, very

cold-hardy of plant and bloom, but unfortunately susceptible to the fungus disease, dieback. For quickest and most floriferous comeback after each freeze are BERENICE BODDY and LADY CLARE (EMPRESS). For seemingly absolute cold-proof plant body are LENA JACKSON, MARJORIE MAGNIFICENT and PINK STAR, each with a grand blossom and all different. Close behind them is GOVERNOR MOUTON.

Then there are varieties which bloom before winter comes, and others which do not bloom until after it has gone.

PROSPECTS?

Let's face it—many winters will bring disappointments due to scarce and intermittent blooming between cold waves. Why bother? First, a camellia is a magnificent evergreen, even if it never bore a bloom, better in appearance and more versatile in form and texture than most if not all others. Second, even the possibility of having an occasional bloom is worth extra risk and effort because each is such a distinctive and incomparable creation that it has no rival in its time and place. Since "hope springs eternal in the human breast," well, who wants to be a pessimist anyway? Maybe next time. Let us then prepare ourselves to face disappointments and failures, but take up the challenge and in the buoyant spirit of good sportsmanship make the best of a situation which is recognizably far from ideal.

—ACS—

Two of our members from New Zealand are planning to attend the annual meeting in Jacksonville. Mr. Roland R. Young, President of the Wanganui Branch of the New Zealand Camellia Society writes that he is leaving for the States on December ninth to visit his daughter, Miss Josephine Young, a Physiotherapist in the Cerebral Palsy Treatment Center in Houston, Texas. He will then proceed to Jacksonville.

—ACS—

Mr. S. W. Peterson of Wellington, New Zealand is bringing a collection of colored slides of Australian and New Zealand varieties to show us in Jacksonville.

America's Finest Camellia

H. E. ASHBY, Charleston, South Carolina

One of the age-old questions among my camellia friends is "Which is the best or the finest camellia?" Until recently, I had never given my reply to this question much thought, and I would usually answer by giving the name of my *favorite bloom*, a choice that I have found is by no means the one which I consider the finest.

During the past year I have read several articles published on how to rate camellias, especially the system originated in most part by Mr. Feathers and now being used by the American Camellia Society to rate many varieties. By applying these rating systems to the several varieties, I soon found that my favorites were really not as good as I had thought them to be.

After some careful study and by applying all the rating systems, including my own, I have arrived at what I consider to be America's Finest Camellia; and I am prepared to defend my choice against all comers.

To be worthy of the title "America's Finest Camellia", a variety must rate almost 100 per cent in every category. It must grow well in the sun, it must grow well in the shade, it must grow in the cold and in the heat. It must grow on its own root, and graft well on other understock. It must consistently produce a strong, sturdy, and vigorous specimen plant with beautiful foliage, free of the condition commonly known as die back, and, under ordinary care, free from all the other diseases common to camellias. The plant must have a strong root system and ability to leaf out well—a strong, sturdy plant with unquestionably good growth habits. Its foliage must have quality, color, glossiness, and ability to resist sunburn, fading, and yellowness.

Its blooming habits must be perfect—all blooms uniform in size, formation, color, and substance. It must open quickly and fully, remain in good condition for an extended period, and fall from the plant without shattering.

It must hold its substance and color when cut. It must be usable for lady's corsage and her arrangements, whether formal or informal, and still win an occasional "Outstanding Bloom in Show".

It must bloom normally after extreme variations of cold and heat. And it must have been distributed over a wide area and have been grown long enough to determine that the above

characteristics can be verified throughout the camellia growing belt.

In my opinion, my nominee has all of the above and more, and Ladies and Gentlemen, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to nominate for the title "America's Finest Camellia" the *Camellia japonica* variety MARJORIE MAGNIFICENT.

The floor is yours and other nominations are in order.

List Of Show Dates

Natchez, Miss. (Men's Camellia Club)	Jan. 1
Beaumont, Texas (Southeast Texas Camellia Society)	Jan. 9-10
Lafayette, La. (Louisiana Camellia Society)	Jan. 9-10
Marianna, Fla. (Marianna Camellia Club)	Jan. 9-10
Abbeville, La. (Mme. et Mlle. and Abbeville Garden Club)	Jan. 16-17
Charleston, S. C. (Men's Camellia Club)	Jan. 16-17
New Orleans, La. (New Orleans Garden Society)	Jan. 16-17
Panama City, Fla. (Panama City Camellia Society and Panama City Garden Club)	Jan. 16-17
Port Arthur, Texas (Men's Garden Club of Port Arthur)	Jan. 16-17
Tallahassee, Fla. (Tallahassee Garden Club, Inc.)	Jan. 16-17
Beaumont, Texas (Men's Garden Club of Greater Beaumont)	Jan. 23-24
Cordele, Ga. (Federated Garden Clubs of Cordele)	Jan. 23-24
Covington, La. (Woman's Auxiliary to Christ Episcopal Church)	Jan. 23-24
Lake Charles, La. (S. W. Louisiana Camellia Society)	Jan. 23-24
Lakeland, Fla. (Amaryllis Circle of Lakeland Garden Club)	Jan. 23-24
Orlando, Fla. (Central Florida Camellia Society)	Jan. 23-24
Pensacola, Fla. (Men's Camellia Club of Pensacola)	Jan. 23-24
Quitman, Ga. (Quitman Garden Club)	Jan. 23-24
Gainesville, Fla. (Men's Garden Club)	Jan. 24
Bogalusa, La. (Methodist W. S. C. Society)	Jan. 29-30
Biloxi, Miss. (Irish Hill Garden Club)	Jan. 30-31
Cairo, Ga. (Cairo Council of Garden Clubs)	Jan. 30-31
Houston, Texas (Houston Camellia Society)	Jan. 30-31
Jacksonville, Fla. (Men's Garden Club and Garden Club of Jacksonville)	Jan. 30-31
Liberty, Texas (Atascosito Camellia Club)	Jan. 30-31
McComb, Miss. (McComb Camellia Club)	Jan. 30-31
Natchez, Miss. (Men's Camellia Club of Natchez)	Jan. 31
St. Simons Island, Ga. (Cassina Garden Club)	Feb. 3
Augusta, Ga. (Augusta Council of Garden Clubs)	Feb. 6-7
Birmingham, Ala. (Bessemer Men's Camellia Society and Men's Camellia Society of Birmingham)	Feb. 6-7
Gulfport, Miss. (Gulfport Garden Club)	Feb. 6-7
Mobile, Ala. (Men's Camellia Club)	Feb. 6-7
Moss Point, Miss. (Moss Point Men's Camellia Club)	Feb. 6-7
North Charleston, S. C. (North Charleston Camellia Society)	Feb. 6-7
Savannah, Ga. (Men's Garden Club of Savannah)	Feb. 6-7
Slidell, La. (Ozone Camellia Club)	Feb. 6-7
Thomasville, Ga. (Thomasville Garden Club and Men's Garden Club)	Feb. 6-7
Kilgore, Texas (Kilgore Camellia Society)	Feb. 7
Beaufort, S. C. (Beaufort Garden Club)	Feb. 10
Walterboro, S. C. (Walterboro Council of Garden Clubs)	Feb. 11

Aiken, S. C. (Aiken Camellia Club)	Feb. 13-14
Albany, Ga. (The Federated Garden Clubs of Albany)	Feb. 13-14
Alexandria, La. (Central Louisiana Camellia Society)	Feb. 13-14
Atlanta, Ga. (Atlanta Camellia Society, North Georgia Camellia Society and the Buckhead Lions Club)	Feb. 13-14
Biloxi, Miss. (Biloxi Lions Club)	Feb. 13-14
Brookhaven, Miss. (Brookhaven Camellia Society)	Feb. 13-14
DeFuniak Springs, Fla. (Camellia Circle)	Feb. 13-14
Georgetown, S. C. (Georgetown Garden Club)	Feb. 13-14
Gulfport, Miss. (Gulfport Men's Camellia Society)	Feb. 13-14
New Orleans, La. (Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans)	Feb. 13-14
San Diego, Calif. (San Diego Camellia Society)	Feb. 13-14
Summerville, S. C. (Summerville Camellia Society)	Feb. 13-14
Tyler, Texas (Tyler Camellia Society)	Feb. 14
Marshall, Texas (Amaryllis Beaty Garden Club)	Feb. 18
Bay St. Louis, Miss. (Bay-Waveland Garden Club)	Feb. 20-21
Columbia, S. C. (Columbia Garden Club and The Men's Camellia Club)	Feb. 20-21
Hammond, La. (Tangipahoa Parish Camellia Club)	Feb. 20-21
Hattiesburg, Miss. (Hattiesburg Camellia Society)	Feb. 20-21
Lafayette, La. (South Louisiana Camellia Society)	Feb. 20-21
Macon, Ga. (Middle Georgia Camellia Society)	Feb. 20-21
Meridian, Miss. (Meridian Camellia Society)	Feb. 20-21
Mt. Pleasant, S. C. (Alhambra Garden Club)	Feb. 20-21
Carthage, Texas (Men's Camellia Club of Carthage)	Feb. 21
Fort Worth, Texas (Fort Worth Camellia Society)	Feb. 21
Longview, Texas (Longview Camellia Society)	Feb. 21
Statesboro, Ga. (Civic Garden Club)	Feb. 26
Dallas, Texas (Dallas Camellia Society)	Feb. 27-28
Jackson, Miss. (Jackson Camellia Society)	Feb. 27-28
La Canada, Calif. (Los Angeles Camellia Council)	Feb. 27-28
Moncks Corner, S. C. (Berkeley County Camellia Society)	Feb. 27-28
Orangeburg, S. C. (Men's Garden Club)	Feb. 27-28
Shreveport, La. (Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport)	Feb. 27-28
Whiteville, N. C. (Whiteville Camellia Society)	Feb. 27-28
Wilmington, N. C. (Men's Tidewater Garden Club)	Feb. 27-28
Washington, D. C. (Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley)	
<i>Inside Only</i>	
El Dorado, Ark. (El Dorado Camellia Society)	Mar. 5
Fayetteville, N. C. (Fayetteville Camellia Club)	Mar. 5-6
Florence, S. C. (Florence Camellia Society)	Mar. 5-6
Greenville, S. C. (Men's Garden Club of Greenville)	Mar. 5-6
Sacramento, Calif. (Camellia Society of Sacramento)	Mar. 5-6
Marshall, Texas (Men's Camellia Club)	Mar. 6
Texarkana, Texas (Texarkana Men's Camellia Club)	Mar. 11-12
Charlotte, N. C. (Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte)	Mar. 12-13
Elizabeth City, N. C. (Men's Horticultural Society of the Albemarle)	Mar. 12-13
Texarkana, Ark. (Men's Camellia Club of Texarkana, hosts to Texas Camellia Society)	Mar. 12-13
Memphis, Tenn. (Memphis Camellia Society)	Mar. 13
Greensboro, N. C. (Men's Piedmont Camellia Club)	Mar. 19-20
Norfolk, Va. (Virginia Camellia Society)	Mar. 19-20
Rocky Mount, N. C. (Eastern Carolina Camellia Society)	Mar. 19-20
Walnut Creek, Calif. (Northern California Camellia Society, Inc.)	Mar. 19-20
Richmond, Va. (Richmond Camellia Society)	Mar. 26-27
Baltimore, Md. (The Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland)	Apr. 8-9
Washington, D. C. (Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley)	
<i>Outside Only</i>	
	Apr. 9-10

THE MIRACLE BOX: *A Simple Way to Root Camellia Cuttings*

MRS. G. W. TRITTLE, Seattle, Washington

Use an apple box or a wooden box about 22" x 14" x 14" deep. Place in shaded, protected place, such as north side of a building. Fill half full of sifted, sharp sand. This leaves sufficient room for root and top growth. Pour a pail of boiling water over sand to kill fungi. Tamp thoroughly with a brick or piece of 2 x 4 till smooth and very firm. Fit a piece of glass over top of box.

Now for the cuttings:

Start taking cuttings as soon as the wood has hardened off. Only this last year's growth should be used. We take them the latter part of July and in August, September and October.

There are three types of cuttings of camellias.

1. A whole twig of the new, hardened-off growth.

2. Just the tip with one or two leaves at the top and a stem from 1 to 1½ inches long, or more.

3. A stem with a single leaf just so long as there is a leaf-bud in the axil.

Make clean cuts, leaving no little tag ends. Make a hole in the sand with a dibble or small stick. Dip cutting stem in rooting powder ½-inch and place in the hole, then press on all sides till thoroughly firmed in the sand. It should not tilt, if tapped, and that is important.

Never allow the sand to become dry. During warm weather it will have to be watered frequently, in winter less often. If the glass fogs over, place a small stick under the edge of it so air can circulate, occasionally. In freezing weather throw an old rug or some covering over the box till weather warms.

Cuttings made in warm weather will root quickly; those taken later will callus over but not root till weather warms in the spring. They have "taken" or rooted when they put out new growth; then they can be potted up. Sink them in another box half full of soil and place a piece of glass over them.

I WONDER WHY . . .

WENDELL LEVI, Sumter, South Carolina

(Reprinted from *The Camellia Bulletin* for October, 1959, published by Northern California Camellia Society, Inc.)

I wonder why some varieties of *Camellia japonica* are very cold resistant and others are so cold tender. There must be some physiological, chemical, or other definite cause for this. I wonder why we cannot get qualified scientists to run laboratory and other tests to attempt to locate the difference or differences between varieties. When this is ascertained, perhaps we could then add some substance to the soil which would make cold-tender plants more cold resistant. This should not be too much to hope for. "Science Marches On" in many phases of life—why not with our beloved camellias? For example, in the American Horticultural Society *Gardeners Forum* (Vol. 2, No. 5, August, 1959) there's a report of two scientists in Beltsville, Maryland, making petunias remain short and compact by growing them in soil treated with Phosphon D, a new plant-growth-regulating chemical. With our advance in knowledge hardly anything seems impossible.

I wonder why more is not written about the nature, description, and life history of peony scale and the methods for its elimination. Untreated, in three to five years it can kill a plant limb by limb or dwarf it so that it takes years to recover. Compared with it, tea and camellia scales are as mild as a baby's breath. Apparently this scale must be treated in the last two weeks in May and the first two weeks in June (in this area) when the crawlers are moving. At other times it appears to be protected in a shell stage, resistant to scalecides. I have found parathion and malathion effective. The latter is safer for any but professionals. I should like to know more about this scale and I wonder why it has been treated so cursorily in our literature for the past ten or fifteen years.

I wonder why we cannot have authoritative tests, with controls, run by qualified persons or institutions made on fertilizers and fertilizing. The books and periodicals are filled

with articles on the subject. There appear to be about as many theories as authors, but I can recall no scientifically run tests.

We need to know the respective values of organic fertilizer, inorganic fertilizer, and a mixture of the two, as applied to camellias. We need to know the best time to fertilize: winter, spring or autumn. We need to know how often to fertilize: in the fall and winter, in the spring, or in each month of the year.

To be sure of results we need one hundred (more is better) small plants (liners), all of one variety and of the same approximate age. These should be divided into lots of ten (or more) and planted in rows. Let a control row receive no fertilizer whatsoever. Let the other rows have organic fertilizer, inorganic fertilizer, and a mixture of the two. Some should be fertilized only in the spring, others in the fall, or monthly, etc. Careful, written records should be kept. At the end of three to five years we should have authoritative results.

This should not cost too much or take too much time. My guess is that it will revolutionize our thinking. I wonder why it cannot be done.

I wonder why we cannot educate our nurseries to universally and properly root-prune their plants which are sold balled and burlapped (B & B).

I have carefully noted the root structure of all casualties in our garden for the past 20 years. In a great majority of the cases large roots had been cut, but no limbs pruned. There's a balance between roots and limbs (under the ground and above the ground) which must be maintained. Where, say, 40 per cent of the roots are cut, unless 40 per cent of the limbs and foliage are pruned the plant has a poor chance of surviving in the average garden. I wonder why nurseries do not move their plants at least every two years to prevent them from becoming too firmly established.

I wonder why the manufacturers of oil emulsions (for use against scale)

do not tell us how long after using the leaves and small limbs are sensitive to heat and cold. We know that they should not be used in weather too hot or too cold, but how long before? In September, 1958, I used an oil emulsion spray. The coverage was insufficient and in October we sprayed again. On December 12 our temperature dropped to 11° F. We suffered many cold-killed or damaged small limbs on cold-tender varieties. These same varieties in nearby gardens, unsprayed, were not cold-hurt. I should like to know how long the effect of an oil emulsion lasts insofar as very cold or very hot weather is concerned.

I wonder why more is not written about the damage that nematodes may do to camellias. By "nematodes" is meant not the large earthworm (*Lumbricus terrestris*) which is so beneficial in aerating the soil, but small worms which can only be seen under the microscope and identified by an expert nematologist. Apparently the only article upon them indexed in the American Camellia Society Yearbook for 1958 is the article by Self & Cairns, American Camellia Society Yearbook, 1955, p. 119. This article clearly sets out the damage to the roots of *C. japonica* by the root-knot species. *Camellia Culture*, 1959, covers nematodes in considerable detail but literature generally on the subject is lacking.

We have a very small section of our garden where our *C. japonica* have far from optimum growth. A microscopic examination of the soil by Dr. Paul M. Alexander of Clemson College showed the presence in large numbers of root-knot, ring, and lesion nematodes. It was these worms which were thwarting the proper foliation, growth, and flowering of the half dozen *C. japonica* plants in this area. There are good nematocides on the national market. We used Nemagon, resulting in the elimination of the nemas, and with no apparent harmful results to the plants. As a matter of fact on September 29th we cut three blooms from an AREJISHI, which was in this group, and these blooms were as pretty as the plant had ever produced.

In other sections of the garden, especially near a boxwood which was not flourishing, others were found, viz., dagger, stubby, root, and lance

nematodes. It is suggested that anyone having plants which are not flourishing, though receiving the fundamental essentials for optimum growth, have their soil examined for nemas. They may be the hidden cause.

I wonder why there is not more study of leaf gall, its nature and effect. The probable reason is that its first appearance and effect appear to be quite innocuous. Dr. Alexander tells me that this is a fungoid growth. Being such, its reproduction and spread should be somewhat similar to another fungoid growth with which growers are familiar, namely, flower blight. The presence of flower blight at first blush causes panic—that of leaf gall is more or less unimpressive. Quite conceivably though, unless the damaged leaves are picked and destroyed, this leaf fungus left to progress might in time spread to such proportions as to be quite a foliating problem. I should like to know more about the life cycle of this fungus. Assuredly, being a fungus, it is spread through the air by spores, but again I wonder why Sasanquas are attacked so much more often than Japonicas, and also I wonder why its incidence appears to be much more pronounced after a cold, as contrasted with a mild winter.

I wonder why, with all the fine and outstanding camellia societies that we have in the United States, we cannot have an integrated and well-planned program for the study of the inheritance of color and form of camellia blossoms. We know that in pigeons there are many more colors than there are in camellias. There are five patterns in pigeons (selfs, T, checker, barred, and barless) which are analogous to shape in camellias—singles, semidoubles, etc. We know in pigeons that color and pattern inherit independently of each other. If someone should bring me a pair of pigeons of any, but different, color (black, dun, red, yellow, blue, brown, khaki, silver, opal, milky, indigo, and a dozen or more others), I can forecast the color and patterns of their offspring if the pair is pure (*homozygous*) for their color (*phenotype*). This isn't the result of solitary study on the part of any one man. About 1910 a professor of genetics, Dr. Leon J. Cole of the

University of Wisconsin, selected pigeons as the medium of genetic study for his classes. For the obtaining of Master's and Doctor's degrees by his students a pigeon breeding program was laid out. This program spread to many parts of the world. Today, after about fifty years, much is known of the inheritance of the physical characteristics of pigeons. In the camellia world dozens of good new seedlings appear every year. They are being named, and oftentimes registered, in such number that few, if any, can keep up with all of them. Unfortunately, though, they are "chance" or "parents unknown" seedlings, and at best only the mother plant is known. There are a few outstanding students of camellias who are making controlled crosses. From the plants produced from these controlled seeds the plants with outstanding or interesting blooms are retained. The plants with poor blooms, it is believed, are discarded. To understand the inheritance of such matings or species crosses, a careful record should be kept of *all* the seedlings—good, bad, and indifferent—for it is especially from the poor ones, which should outnumber the good ones, that a knowledge of the inheritance of the matings is obtained.

It would be simply wonderful if our camellia societies would interest trained plant geneticists in this problem and get them to lay out the sundry tests and pairings which should be made so that we could better understand the inheritance of color and form of the camellia. I wonder why this can't be done.

As I ponder these and other questions, I have great confidence that the day will come when we shall have a well-rounded knowledge of the camellia and I will no longer have to wonder why.

—ACS—

BOOKS FOR SALE

American Camellia Yearbooks, each \$4.00
(Yearbooks Available: 1952, 1957, 1958 and 1959)
Hume's "Camellia in America, Revised" . . . \$25.50
Waterhouse's "Camellia Trail" . . . 25.00
"Camellia Culture" . . . 11.50
Sealy's "Revision of the Genus Camellia" . . . 10.00
Sharp's "Camellia Illustrated" . . . 6.50
Cloth Bound Edition . . . 5.00
Spiral Bound Edition . . . 1.75
"Camellia Nomenclature" (SCCS) . . . 1.75

Order from the Secretary

American Camellia Society
Box 2398, University Station
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

The Giant Camellia of Yunnan

ERIC DRAKE

(Reprinted from the 1957 *Camellia Annual* of the Australia and New Zealand Camellia Research Society.)

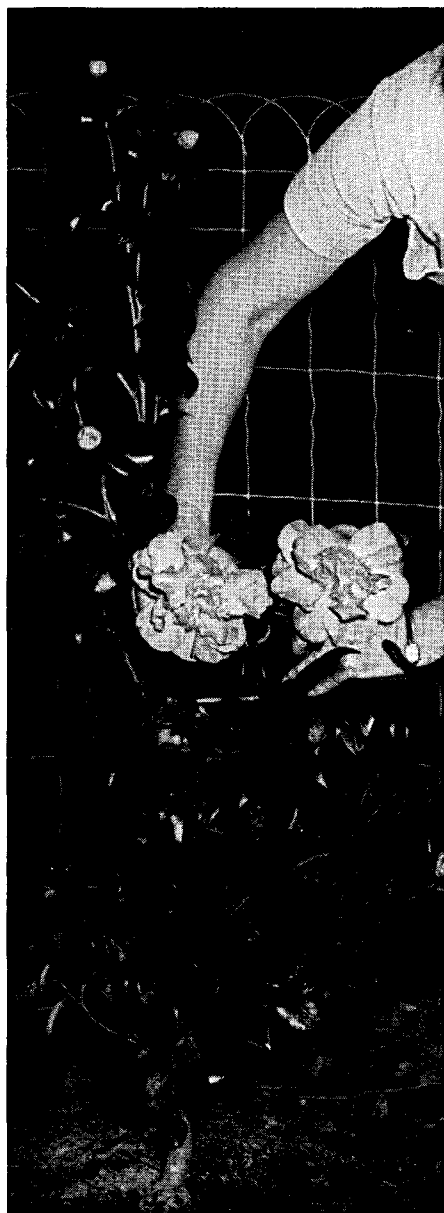
It was during my second spell in China, after the war, that I first came across the giant camellia of southwestern China, and then only incidentally.

Kunming itself, some 6,000 feet above sea level, looks across the northern tip of its fifty-mile-long lake to mountains rising another 4,000 feet or more, well forested and forming an escarpment that falls almost to the edge of the water. I was staying with Chinese friends a few miles around the lake towards these mountains, and was invited to walk up to the famous rock-hewn temple at their very summit—a steady climb of about ten miles.

Shortly before the summit, we visited two other famous temples, most beautifully situated and (thanks to war-time refugees) most beautifully cared for. In the second of these, entering its terraced courtyard, I saw them: as high as the two-storied temple buildings, with flowers the breadth of one's face (but more rosy!), and with the habit of trees—not shrubs. When told they were camellias, I thought this was the usual Chinese custom of not being able to equate their flora with ours and so just making any sort of rough parallel. As my personal acquaintance with camellias was confined to species grown in the Channel Islands, perhaps my disbelief was understandable, and also my failure to register their alleged age: having seen the thousand-year-old olives in Majorca, and the equally venerable wisteria of Soochow, not to mention sequoias as old as Moses, and making various (quite unscientific) mental adjustments, I seem to remember placing this "camellia" somewhere between Robin Hood's Oak and the grape vine at Hampton Court. It was only later I learned to remove the inverted commas; at the time I was concerned with the sheer loveliness of the place come upon so unawares, the alpine day, and the air like fine champagne.

(Please turn to page 31)

New Camellia — ELEANOR GRANT



The decapitated lady in the photograph is Mrs. Adam (Eleanor) Grant of Dothan, Alabama. She is posing her beautiful seedling ELEANOR GRANT for the photographer. At the time she didn't realize that she would appear in the picture, so she made us promise to cut her head off. Possibly we can get her picture later for she is a charming, vivacious brunette.

Mrs. Grant says she grows a number of seedlings each year and in so doing she accumulates so many that she decided to plant a camellia hedge along the back of their lot. In 1957 one of

these plants produced the beautiful flower which she has named for herself.

Like most of us, Mrs. Grant sometimes has difficulty in getting her busy doctor when he is needed. One day in talking with him she mentioned that her new seedling was in flower and invited him to stop by to see it. He was so enthusiastic over the seedling that he stopped by twice more the same day for another look.

ELEANOR GRANT is an early flowering variety—early October on through March. The delicate rose-colored flowers have 10 large guard petals and 6 or more upright petaloids intermixed with numerous prominent stamens.

The flowers average 6 inches in diameter as is indicated by comparing them with her hands in the picture. Although delicate in appearance, the flowers last about a week.

The Grants are propagating their seedling themselves. Adam Grant told me that although this was his first experience with grafting, that he had beginner's luck of 75 takes out of 76! They may release it next season.

ELEANOR GRANT hasn't been exhibited in a show yet, but it is hoped that it will be in flower for the Jacksonville show the last of January. I have seen it; it is a real beauty.

—J. H. PYRON.

Camellia R. L. WHEELER Receives An Award Of Merit From The Royal Horticultural Society

The following item from the October 1959 issue of the *Journal* of the Royal Horticultural Society, London, England is of interest. It is said to be the first American variety so recognized.

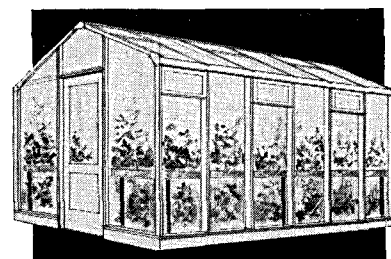
"Camellia japonica 'R. L. Wheeler', A. M. March 24, 1959.

Although this cultivar was first listed as late as 1951 in the American check list *The Camellia: Its Culture and Nomenclature*, it is quickly proving of outstanding value as a garden plant and one for the show bench. The flowers are Anemone Form, measure some 5 inches across and the sixteen petals are in two rows and coloured Carmine (H.C.C. 621-621/1). On the petaloids is some limited, white flecking; the stamens are few and inconspicuous, the majority being petaloid. Serrations on the leaves are rounded. Exhibited by Messrs. J. Waterer Sons & Crisp Ltd., The Nurseries, Bagshot, Surrey."

There is a photograph accompanying the article. R. L. WHEELER won the ACS Illges Award in 1953, the third camellia so honored.

Wheeler's Central Georgia Nurseries have produced several other outstanding varieties. MARY ANNE HOUSER is a fine greenhouse variety. JOHN HOUSER, a beautiful light pink peony-form, is being released this year, and

the spectacular Seedling No. 459, not yet named, is promised for release next Fall. The latter is a very large, anemone-form, deep pink.



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I. T. FRARY, Winter Park, Florida

When I came to Florida a decade or more ago, a camellia was just a Japonica so far as I was concerned. I began my acquaintance with these most rewarding of blossom-bearing shrubs with an ALBA PLENA and a PINK PERFECTION, a choice which I still recommend to beginners. In spite of all the gorgeous varieties that now jam-pack my tiny domain, I am still true to these early loves.

During these years, I have pinned my faith to a yard man of African forebears. He is an authority on citrus trees, but has unfortunately rigid and unorthodox ideas about treatment of other types of Nature's gifts. He is adamant against showing favoritism toward plants and shrubs. Treat 'em alike! He is firm in his belief that camellias should be planted good and deep. I learned of this peculiarity early in the game. I had made one of my first forays into the realm of fancy varieties at a price higher than my Scotch soul favored. It was planted according to the best of accepted rules. My friend, the yard man, looked it over, became convinced that the shrub was entirely too far out of the ground,

and replanted it much deeper. I in turn discovered this and, not wishing to hurt his feelings, quietly restored it to its proper altitude. He was guided by the same feeling of delicacy toward me and replanted it according to his ideas.

These repetitions of planting evidently displeased the camellia which, following our example, said nothing and quietly died.

Later I purchased a number of plants, as was my wont each spring, among them being a GIGANTEA. All these new arrivals did their best to reward me for my care, except the GIGANTEA which, despite its name, remained the scrawniest of the lot; it persisted in growing smaller and smaller. I became suspicious, examined it carefully and found, sure enough, that it was way too deep in the ground. I own up that I had planted it myself.

I proceeded to replant it properly, and it immediately perked up, began to grow, and today it is as happy and healthful as any shrub on the place, except that it is about two years behind its fellows in size. The moral of this tale is obvious.

Dr. McIntosh Hits Its Stride

Several years ago the late Charles L. Chiles of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, developed a fine seedling which he named DR. W. H. MCINTOSH in honor of a beloved Presbyterian minister who also loved camellias. One parent was known to be WHITE EMPRESS and it is believed the other parent was RAINY SUN. The formation is somewhat that of the former and the color resembles that of the latter parent, a rose red with a purplish tinge on the margins of the petals. This unusual 4-inch flower has somewhat the appearance of a *C. reticulata*. It seems to have two distinct flowering seasons. The first is in October and November, then after a resting period of several weeks it begins flowering again in late December and January. It is a prolific bloomer with numerous lateral buds borne along pendulous branches.

A variegated form is now available which is even more desirable than the solid rose-red. This has an interesting pattern of white blotches well distributed over the petals and lacks the purplish tint to which some object.

Although not a "best in show" type flower, this variety is finally receiving its just recognition.

—J. H. PYRON.

—ACS—

Be sure to tag or otherwise label any worthwhile sporting branch on your plant so it can be watched next season.

—ACS—

We hear that George Wheeler of Birmingham has already renamed one of the new varieties coming out of the West. Its real name is LADY IN RED.

Supplementary List of Accredited Judges

The following names are additions to the list of Accredited Judges which was printed in the October, 1959 Quarterly:

ARKANSAS

Texarkana:

Kemp, Dr. Karlton

CALIFORNIA

Fresno:

Rowell, Mrs. Milo E., Jr.

Los Angeles:

Novick, Harry

San Diego:

Mathis, Charles H.

FLORIDA

Marianna:

Johnson, Albert S.

Tallahassee:

Wilhelm, Mrs. Brock

LOUISIANA

Lake Charles:

Moon, Mrs. T. L.

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson:

Fancher, R. T.

Roberts, Ramsey W.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston:

Rustin, Mrs. R. B.

Conway:

Johnston, Mrs. V. M.

Johnston, V. M.

—ACS—

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the anonymous sender of a box of fruit to the wife of an ACS Director is requested to notify him immediately that the box was delivered and accepted.

—ACS—

Illness kept our Immediate Past President from the Board meeting in Columbia, S. C. This is the first time that Ralph has missed an ACS meeting. This is some sort of a record. We missed you, Ralph!



Helpful Hints on Making Color Slides of Camellia Blooms

FRED McGEE, Florence, South Carolina

(Reprinted from the Carolina Camellia Bulletin, Vol. X, No. 2, Spring, 1959)

- Take Your Time
- Check Your Exposure
- Be As Correct As Possible

How to make a *good* color slide of a camellia bloom? That is the subject about which the editor asked me to write this article. If he had used the word "adequate" instead of "good", I might be more qualified to fulfill his request.

I purchased my first 35 mm. camera, a Retina I, in 1938 and have made hundreds of color transparencies on every available type of color film from the English-made Dufaycolor in 1939, which I processed myself, to the present-day Super Anscochrome. During that twenty-year period, I made and have seen very few really "good" color transparencies, although I have seen hundreds that were pretty, crowd pleasing, or I will say "adequate". With the above experience I am still very much an amateur and "goof" as often as anyone. A good color transparency or slide must have color contrast to have proper color separation, yet not so contrasty that proper color blending is lost; it must reproduce the natural color of the subject as closely as the film used is able to reproduce; it must be free of surrounding color reflections. (I made a picture of a young baby that the proud mother posed on a luscious green lawn; when the slide was received the baby was just about as green as the grass.) It must be sharp, clean and clear with

enough color in the shadows to separate them from a pleasingly subdued background.

THE CAMERA

With present-day color films, it is possible to take color slides with the cheapest box camera up to the highest price 35 mm. camera. With cameras that use the 127, 120 and 620 film you get what is known as 2x2 superslides which require special mounting by the color processor or by the owner himself. The superslide does not mix successfully with regular 35 mm. when projected as it produces a much larger image on the screen when projected from the same distance. Twin lens reflex cameras using 620 and 120 films can be used to make 2¼ x 2¼ slides as well as the 2x2 superslide. The 2¼ x 2¼ slides also require special mounting and a projector for the larger size slide. Projectors are available that can be adapted for both 2¼ x 2¼ and 2x2 slides.

Let's center our attention on the 35 mm. color transparency that comes to us from the color processor mounted ready to show. The simplest camera is the 35 mm. single lens reflex, such as the Voightlander Bessamatic, Exakta, Praktina, Alpa, etc. You actually see what you want to take a picture of through the same lens that makes the

picture and you can focus the camera exactly. If you want to magnify the size of the bloom, use one of the plus lenses in front of your regular lens, the same as you do when you wear eye glasses. A *plus 1 diopter* lens when focused at 3½ feet will be about 20 inches to the subject, when focused at infinity will be 30 inches to the subject. A *plus 2 diopter* lens will range from 14 to 20 inches. A *plus 3 diopter* lens will range from 9 to 14 inches. I find a plus 2 diopter lens does a very good job. Most blooms can be covered with camera set at 3½ feet which makes the distance from camera to bloom about 14 inches. A large bloom will just about fill the slide.

I have found using extension tubes or bellows extension between the camera and the regular camera lens to give the best results in increasing the bloom size on the slide. With the extension tubes, or bellows extension, the regular lens can be used without the supplementary plus lenses. No supplementary lens can make the regular lens take as good quality pictures as the regular lens would without them, if it can be extended enough to give the same size image as would the plus lenses.

For twin-lens cameras there is a gadget known to the photographic

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trade as a "Parallix", which places the plus lens over the regular lens and a prism of the same plus value over the viewing lens that automatically corrects viewing errors; both lens and prism are in one frame made to fit the camera at the same time.

For cameras like the Rolleiflex, the lens and prism are bought separately, as a frame holding both cannot be made to fit in front of this type camera.

For most of the 35 mm. cameras (except Argus or others where the taking lens is rotated in and out to focus) with rangefinders, there is the "Proximeter I and II". This works like the "Parallix" on the twin-lens reflex camera. Both the plus lens and prism are mounted in one frame. When the plus lens is over the regular lens the prism, which is rectangular in shape, fits in front of rangefinder and viewing eye pieces. When the plus I and plus II proximeters are fitted together in front of the camera lens they will give the results of a plus III.

THE TRIPOD

If a picture is worth taking, you need a tripod to hold your camera. My advice, gained from experience, is not to compromise when you buy one. I finally sold my first two, lost money on them, and bought one heavy enough to hold a Speed Graphic, that could be run up and down without adjusting the legs, with a pan head by which I could adjust the camera side to side, up and down, etc., and it would remain steady. You can walk around a heavy tripod while focusing or taking the picture without disturbing or shaking the camera, whereas a light one would be trembling enough to affect the picture.

An *Exposure Meter* is just as important an accessory for making good color slides as the camera itself. A "color exposure meter" with color correcting filters is the best known meter for taking color. This type meter would be quite expensive as there are approximately 214 color correcting filters.

The most practical "color exposure meter" is made by G.E. who also makes an adjustable filter that can be set from the readings of the meter for color correcting and exposure. The "Universal Exposure Meter", used for both black and white film and color film, is one in the average price range and used by most of us. In spite of the best of care in handling, meters are dropped or damaged in other ways, so I would advise buying a quality meter that you can send directly to the manufacturer for repairs. Never point a meter directly at the sun as it will damage the photo cell. You will have to work out the proper exposure of any meter with your camera. The meter is accurate. Since the shutter of a camera is activated by springs, very few shutters are absolutely accurate. That is, when set at 1/100 second, it could be either 1/90 or 1/120, etc. By trial and error you could work out the necessary change in your *f* stop or aperture setting. If at 1/100 at *f*8 you get some over exposure, you could assume the shutter is slow and close the aperture to *f*11 or even between *f*8 and *f*11. Use the same process if the slide is underexposed; you open up from *f*8 to *f*5.6 or *f*6.3. The film has enough latitude when taking black and white to compensate for this error, but color film

has a much more narrow latitude and requires an accurate exposure.

I always read my meter approximately six inches from the flower, being sure to avoid taking the reading when the meter or my hand casts a shadow on the flower, which would give me a false reading. I use a G.E. Golden Crown and a Weston Master III meter and get adequate results from both.

Film—This could cover a volume, but let me say now if you are getting the results *you want* with the film you are using—*stick with it*.

There are five color films on the market with which I am familiar. Agfa-color, which at present has to be returned to Germany to be processed, can be eliminated at this time.

Ansochrome and Super Ansochrome both can be obtained in dalite and tungsten light types; so can Ektachrome and Kodachrome.

Super Ansochrome, with an American Standard Association speed of 100, is the fastest or the most sensitive color film known today. It gives an excellent color rendition and with it you can take color pictures with natural light where you would never have dreamed of taking them before without flash or flood lamps.

I personally prefer the Ansochrome with an ASA-32 rating. I have found this film capable of reproducing the actual color of the subject better than any of the rest. Of course exposure of the film is as near accurate as I can calculate it. This film will pick up the actual color of pastels with no overaccentuation of any colors.

My experience with Ektacolor or Ektachrome is very similar to Anso-

(Please turn to page 20)

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Fall Meeting of the An

Columbia, S. C., the capital city of South Carolina, was also the Camellia Capital of America for four days in November.

The Governing Board of the American Camellia Society met in Columbia, S. C., on Thursday evening, November 19, and continued its business session Friday, November 20.

The South Carolina Camellia Society held its annual luncheon meeting at noon Saturday, November 21, in the ballroom of the Wade Hampton Hotel.

The high light of these meetings was the annual Fall Camellia Show of the South Carolina Camellia Society which opened to the public at 3:30 Saturday afternoon, November 21.

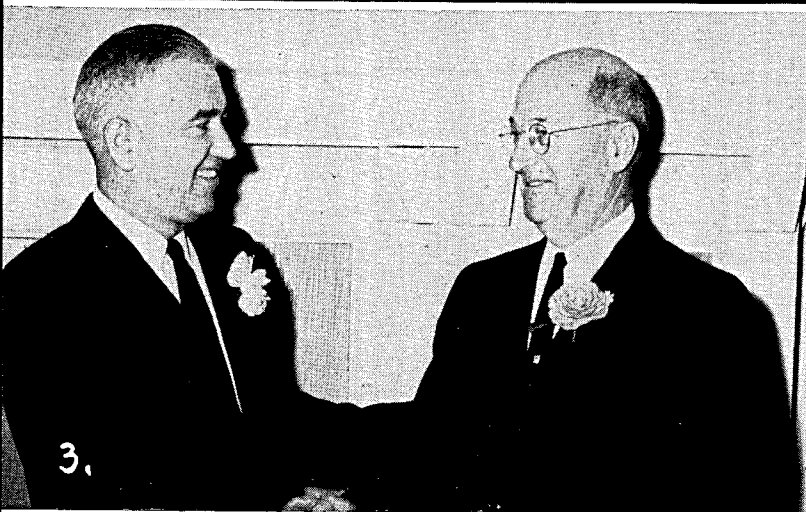
In spite of the severe cold, which occurred only three days prior to the show, there were a couple of thousand beautiful blooms, many of which were outstanding. The cold did most damage to the Sasanquas so there were a limited number of these displayed. However, the Japonicas, many of which came from greenhouses or were cut and refrigerated prior to the freeze, were outstanding in their beauty and in the great number of different varieties exhibited.

The show, which was a free show for the first time this year, was produced under the direction of the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia, S. C., and they did an outstanding job in putting on the show under adverse conditions.

The women of the Camellia Garden Club of Columbia had charge of the arrangements and presented a full complement of beautiful and outstanding arrangements.

All was not work, however, for on Thursday evening there was an open meeting of the ACS Governing Board

(1) ASC President and Mrs. L. CASTON WANNAMAKER. (2) Mr. and Mrs. FRANK OWEN in their garden. They entertained members of the ACS Governing Board and of the South Carolina Camellia Society at a party in their lovely home on Friday night before the show. Mr. Owen is President of the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia. (3) Retiring President of South Carolina Camellia Society MANSFIELD LATIMER congratulates incoming President CECIL MORRIS. (4) GULF COAST OFFICERS—ERNEST A. JUDICE, New Orleans, La.; C. R. BUTLER, Mobile, Ala.; JOHN N. SEWELL, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. S. J. KATZ, Covington, La.; C. E. SHARPE, Texarkana, Ark.; M. THOMAS BROOKS, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. JOSEPH CIOLINE (Proxy), New Orleans, La. (5) SOME OF THE GIRLS GET TOGETHER—Left to Right: Mrs. MARK CANNON, Dothan, Ala.; Mrs. S. H. HACKNEY, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. C. E. SHARPE, Texarkana, Ark.; Mrs. JOHN N. SEWELL, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. ROBERT DAVIS, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. C. W. FARMER, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. CASTON WANNAMAKER, Cheraw, S. C.; (6) NATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY BOARD—Shown here is the governing board of the American Camellia Society at the Fall Meeting in Columbia, S. C. While there they judged the Camellia show at the Township Auditorium Saturday afternoon, which was co-sponsored by the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia and the S. C. Camellia Society. Front row, left to right, are FRED McGEE of Florence, S. C.; Mrs. S. J.



American Camellia Society

at which slides of new varieties were shown and a fine fellowship period enjoyed.

On Friday afternoon, while the ACS Board continued its business session, the wives of the members were treated to a tour of the University of South Carolina and this was followed by a tea.

One of the high lights of this tour was an opportunity of being the first group to actually see and handle the outstanding collection of camellia pictures and books owned by Miss Claudia L. Phelps of Aiken, S. C. This wonderful collection is now at the University library.

On Friday night, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Owen entertained members of the ACS board and their wives and the officers and directors of the South Carolina Camellia Society and their wives at a lovely party in their home. Mr. Owen is president of the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia.

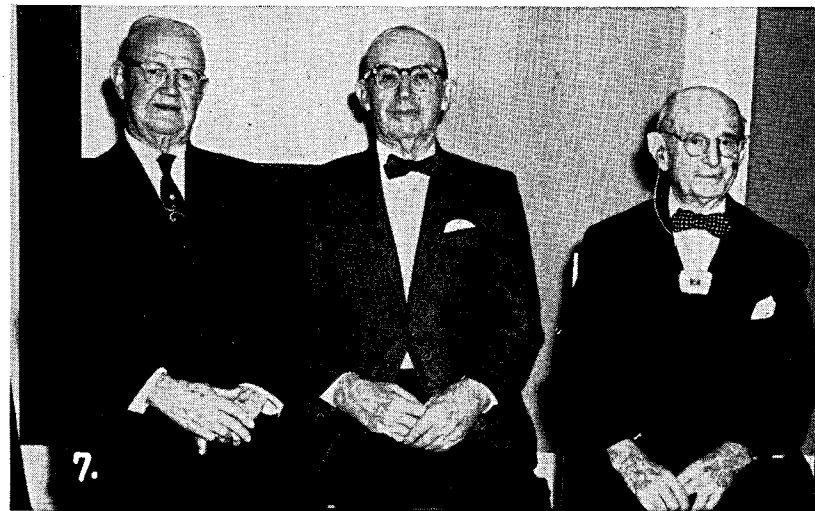
At noon Saturday the annual SCCS luncheon meeting was called to order and following a report on the SCCS and the election of SCCS officers and directors those present heard a humorous and instructive talk by Mr. Mark Cannon of Dothan, Ala.

Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Bob Davis of The R. L. Bryan Company entertained the ACS Board and special guest at a cocktail party at the Jefferson Hotel.

Immediately following this the board members and other special guests assembled in the hotel ballroom for a special banquet. For this occasion everyone relaxed, forgot camellias (if that is possible), and heard an entirely different type of program as Doraine and Ellis, nationally known entertainers, presented an "Evening on Broadway."

Thus ended what was, as one ACS Board member expressed it, "Unquestionably the most successful and enjoyable Board Meeting we have had in the seven years I have been a Board Member."

KATZ of Covington, La.; T. S. CLOWER of Gulfport, Miss.; Dr. W. G. LEE of Macon, Ga.; L. C. WANNAMAKER of Cheraw, S. C.; Dr. JOSEPH CIOLINO of New Orleans, La.; Mrs. ARTHUR BROWN of Gainesville, Fla., and Judge ARTHUR W. SOLOMON of Savannah, Ga. Second row: MANSFIELD LATIMER of Rock Hill; FRANK DOWD of Charlotte, N. C.; C. W. FARMER of Macon, Ga.; H. E. ASHBY of Charleston, S. C.; TOM BROOKS of Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. H. S. WOLFE of Gainesville, Fla.; A. J. PARSONS of Norfolk, Va., and ARTHUR BROWN of Gainesville, Fla. Third row: MILTON BROWN of Arlington, Va.; T. J. SMITH of McRae, Ga.; CHARLES BUTLER of Mobile, Ala.; C. E. SHARPE of Texarkana, Ark.; JOHN SEWELL of Jacksonville, Fla.; JOSEPH PYRON of Reynolds, Ga., and ERNEST JUDICE of New Orleans, La. (7) THE THREE "GRAND OLD MEN" of CAMELLIAS—Dr. W. G. LEE, Macon, Ga.; Judge MARVIN MANN, St. Matthews, S. C.; Judge ARTHUR W. SOLOMON, Savannah, Ga. (8) JOHN N. SEWELL, C. R. BUTLER, Mrs. S. J. KATZ, C. E. SHAPRE, THOMAS BROOKS. (9) ATLANTIC COAST OFFICERS—Left to right: MANSFIELD LATIMER, S. C.; MILTON H. BROWN, D. C.; ALISON J. PARSONS, Va.; Judge A. W. SOLOMON, President Emeritus; C. W. FARMER, Ga.; H. E. ASHBY, Director-at-Large. (10) HOSTS AT FELLOWSHIP HOUR PRECEDING BANQUET—Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT S. DAVIS, Columbia, S. C.



Helpful Hints

(Continued from page 17)

chrome except there seems to be a light pinkish overcast over the complete color slide that gives a slight brownish cast to green and a pinkish to whites.

Kodachrome is the slowest or least sensitive of all, with an ASA-10 rating. For me, Kodachrome makes red too red, blue too blue and greens too green.

No two of us see colors the same, and if you like vivid colors Kodachrome will give them to you. As the catalogue people say, they had complaints that the tomatoes and beans would not grow to be as red or green as shown in the catalogues.

Kodachrome being slow and less sensitive, I had trouble with exposure. I used a shutter speed of 1/50 second to stop movement and opened the aperture to f5.6 for an average exposure, but on the darker colored flowers to f4, f3.5 or even to f2, depending on the light. When I did, the stamens would be in focus and the back petals out of focus or vice versa.

Back Grounds—Most of us do not pay enough attention to backgrounds when making color slides. I have seen pictures of flowers that were fairly good but the background was miserable. All your eye would see when the slides were projected was a maze of figures, lines, limbs or some out-of-focus leaves.

I like to cut the bloom so I can use a suitable background of a solid color that makes the bloom stand out and this gives a better chance to get better lighting on the bloom.

Posing the Flower—Many times a profile or semi-profile shows a bloom much better than one taken straight on. This is particularly true of blooms with rabbit ears, or petals standing or of the deep-tiered, formal-double blooms.

Exposure—You can have the finest, most expensive camera and all the gadgets on the market and still not make a decent color slide unless you use the correct exposure.

I take all my color slides in the bright sun if possible. I find the dalite type films better balanced to the color

temperature of the sun than the others to the temperature of artificial light. If I have to use artificial light, I try to use a strobe light and dalite type film. I use the G. E. M5 or M2 blue flash bulbs if I am caught without the strobe light.

After placing the bloom on a suitable background, I arrange the setup with bloom facing the sun, being careful that the shadow of the camera or myself will not fall on the bloom or background so that it will be seen in the finished slide. In arranging the above, it might cause the bloom itself to cast too much shadow. To remedy this I would use a large white blotter (14" x 17" or larger) or some similar flat white surfaced object as a reflector to fill in the shadows. When the setup is all arranged and camera focused, I take an exposure meter reading, as I said before, about six inches from the bloom and set my exposure accordingly.

Then make several exposures, which includes two for the South Carolina Camellia Society collection. (We are trying to get two sets of 40 good slides for the use of our members when talking to groups interested in camellias.)

Do not wait any longer than necessary to have the film processed after exposing. Never carry film, whether exposed or not, in the glove compartment of your car; the same is true of the ledge of the back window. Heat and humidity are enemies of all sensitized film.

Conclusion—Be familiar with your camera, know what it will and will not do. Use the type magnification lenses or extension tubes or bellows that work best for you. Use a good heavy tripod and a quality exposure meter.

Use the film that satisfies your color need best.

Do get the backgrounds worked out so they will not distract from the flower.

Pose your bloom for the best position to show off the bloom at its best. Take your time, do not rush, fully check your exposure. It is most essential that it be as correct as possible.

If a picture is worth taking, it is worth the time it takes you to do the job right.

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Cercospora Theae on Camellia Sasanqua and Thea Sinensis

A. G. PLAKIDAS, Baton Rouge, Louisiana¹

(Reprinted from *Plant Disease Reporter*. Vol. 43, No. 6, June 15, 1959, pp. 668-669.)

On February 5, 1958, one of the State nursery inspectors brought to us three small, potted, diseased *Camellia sasanqua* Thunb. plants for diagnosis. The foliage was covered with numerous purplish spots, the older ones with necrotic grayish centers. No fungus fructifications were discernible to the naked eye, but examination with the dissecting microscope showed numerous black specks dotting the upper surface of the older necrotic lesions. These proved to be dense stromatic structures, dark brown in color, and situated subcuticularly to subepidermally. No conidia were found; however, when the plants were placed in a moist chamber overnight, some of the stromata gave rise to clusters of thin, cylindric, hyaline, septate conidia ranging in length from 34 to 85 microns. Both the pathogen and the disease were unknown to the writer.

Three weeks later, the nursery in which the original specimens were collected (in Loranger, Louisiana) was visited. The disease was found in severe form on several thousand small potted *C. sasanqua* plants growing very close together in one section of a large lath house. The foliage was covered with very numerous spots, there was considerable defoliation and dieback on twigs, and many plants were dead. The disease was limited to two varieties, TEXAS STAR and PINK SNOW. Other varieties, adjacent to the diseased ones, were completely free of the disease. The owner stated that he had first noticed the disease the previous September in a small area among the TEXAS STAR plants and from there it spread gradually during the fall and winter months.

IDENTITY OF THE PATHOGEN

Because the fruiting bodies were noted to arise subcuticularly, they were believed to be acervuli, and the fungus was tentatively identified as a

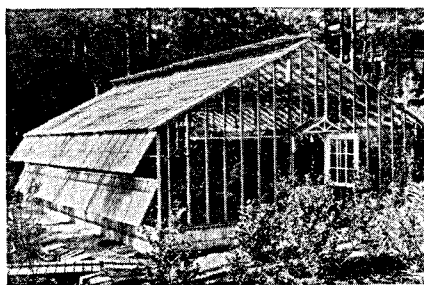
Cylindrosporium. However, it was also appreciated that the fungus could perhaps fit as well in the genus *Cercospora*. Dr. Charles Chupp of Cornell University kindly examined specimens submitted to him and identified the fungus as *Cercospora theae* (Cav.) B. de Hann. Following Dr. Chupp's identification, the same fungus was found on spotted leaves of four potted tea (*Thea sinensis* L.) plants growing in a lath house in Baton Rouge. The lesions on tea were much larger than those on *C. sasanqua*.

The known distribution of *Cercospora theae*, according to Chupp (A monograph of the fungus genus *Cercospora*, Ithaca, New York, 1953, p. 561) is Java, Caucasus, Ceylon, Formosa, Japan, Italy, and Mauritius. The only reference to *Cercospora* on camellia in this country is the listing, "*Cercospora* sp., leaf spot. Ga." (Index of Plant Diseases in United States," p. 1138). This listing, according to the records of Mycology and Plant

Disease Reporting Section, United States Department of Agriculture, is based on a single camellia leaf specimen in the herbarium of the National Fungus Collections. The specimen was collected by a Plant Quarantine inspector (Blizzard) at Richmond Hill, Georgia, December 11, 1943. The determination was made by D. P. Limber, with a notation on the packet, "We have no record of a *Cercospora* on this host."

The surviving diseased *C. sasanqua* plants were transplanted in the field in March, 1958. They were examined periodically during the summer to check on the progress of the disease. The plants grew well and only very light infection occurred on the new foliage. A check was also made of *C. sasanqua* plants of several varieties growing in the field in two separate nurseries in the vicinity. The disease was found on plants of the same two varieties, TEXAS STAR and PINK SNOW, but infection was very light; only a few scattered lesions were present. It would seem, then, that this disease is capable of causing serious damage only under environmental conditions that favor its development, such as the crowding, partial shade, and high humidity of a lath house.

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¹ Department of Plant Pathology, Louisiana State University.

News about Local Societies

There is not much activity during the Fall, so news about local societies is rather scarce.

Notice to members of our Society who take out or renew memberships in the Australian Camellia Research Society through the Gainesville office:

The subscription rate, for renewals through Gainesville, will be \$2.50 in the future.

And while we are on the subject of increased dues, we want to remind all readers that dues in the American Camellia Society for 1960 and thereafter will be \$6.00 for Annual Membership and \$12.00 for Sustaining Membership. Furthermore, the price of Yearbooks has been raised from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per copy.

Mr. Jacob F. Bryan, President of the Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville and one of the hosts for the 1960 An-

nual Meeting, is president of the Independent Life Insurance Company whose handsome building is right across from the headquarters hotel—The Robert Meyer.

Color Film—Program Chairmen are reminded of the fact that the Society has available for showing at meetings of local societies a color film depicting all the workings of a camellia show. Running time is 30 minutes. This film has been viewed by members of a number of clubs and societies. Program Chairmen who are interested should communicate with Dr. Robert K. Womack, 803 Jordan Street, Shreveport, Louisiana. A service charge of \$10.00 plus transportation will be made, and borrowers must agree to use the services of a *skilled projectionist* for running the film.

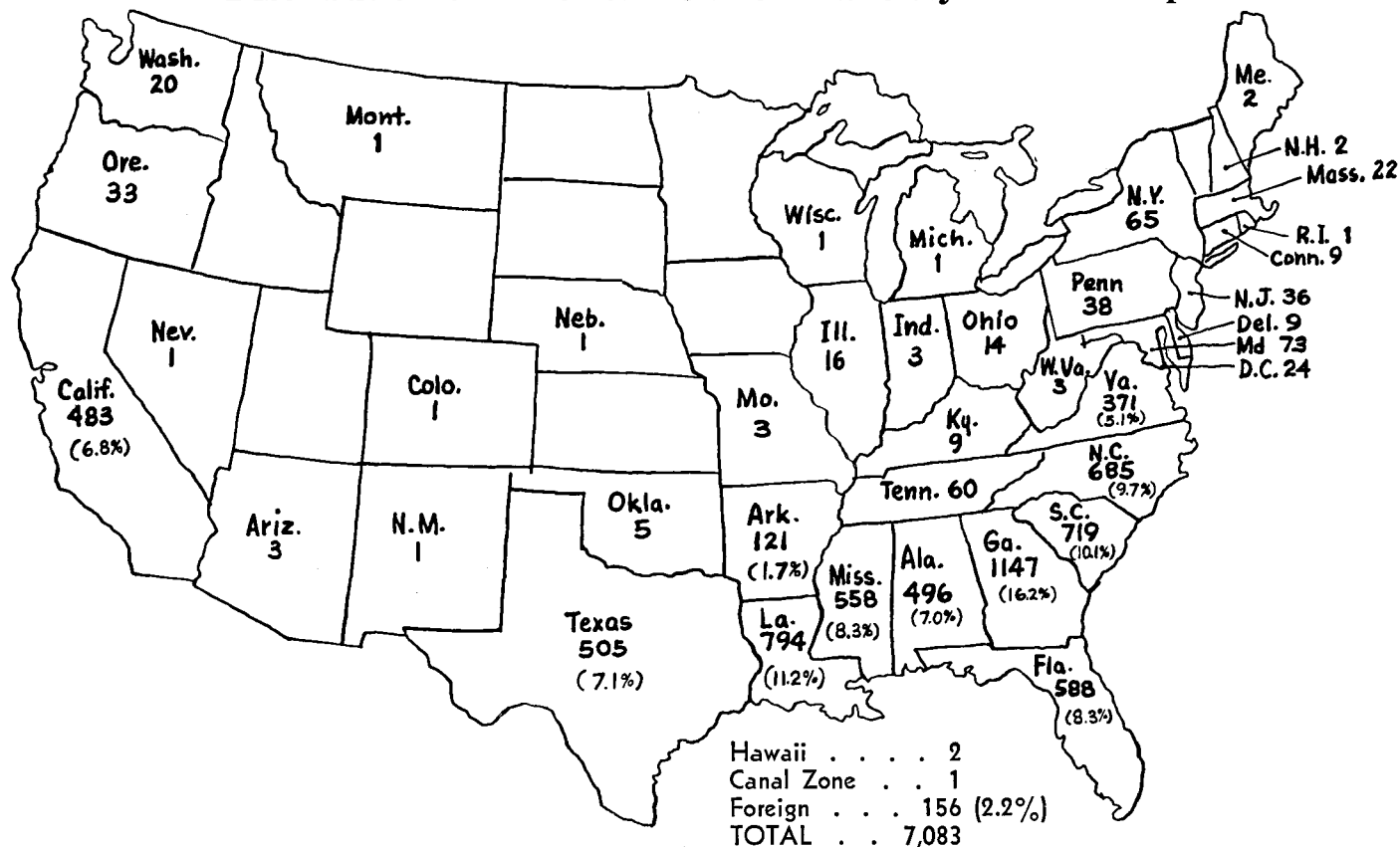
Color Slides—At this writing the Secretary has three sets of color slides "on the road." So far this Fall, program chairmen of 28 societies have booked one of these sets.

In order to keep up with the routing

schedule, sets are sent to one club for transmittal to another group. Club secretaries are requested to expedite the movement to the next club. This is necessary to make sure that the slides arrive at the next showing place on time.

We are receiving quite a few testimonials on the slides. "The Camellia Society of Sacramento turned out strong to see the fine collection. I am quite sure I recruited a donor to help in future gifts of slides."—J. Carrol Reiners. "We used the slides at the meeting of the South Georgia Camellia Society and the Albany Men's Garden Club. . . . In all it was a most satisfactory program."—Stuart Watson. "The slides were shown at our first meeting (Shreveport Club) and were enjoyed by all."—Roy Stringfellow. "We showed the slides at our picnic, and every one of the 76 members present seemed to enjoy them very much."—Mrs. Clyde Copeland, Jackson, Mississippi. "These are excellent pictures and so many of the newer ones were included."—T. H. Maxwell, Jr., Greenwood, S. C.

Distribution of American Camellia Society Membership



Dilemma of a Camellia Exhibitor

MRS. JOHN E. THURMAN, New Orleans, Louisiana

You've heard of pneumonia, of "strep" and tonsilitis,
And you have heard of the disease called "camellia-itis".
You catch it from a friend, neighbor or catalog;
You chase new varieties till you are all agog.
'Twas something that did it—you don't know how it began;
Sometimes you'd like to blame it all on some darned man.
But don't forget that cutting out cigarettes helped too,
And other expenses so that you could buy a bush or two.
You work all year, you spray, fertilize and graft away,
Then when show time comes you are merrily on your way.
The night before the show you roll and toss, unable to sleep;
At last you slumber, after counting camellias instead of sheep.
You get up in the early morn, cold, rain or shine;
Hurry, cut, pack, because you must be at the show room by nine.
Your eyes began to sparkle for you know that in a box
You have a winning bloom, but you play like a dumb fox.
Everybody working—nobody shirking—forgetting the clerking,
Speed never lessening, no thoughts of resting until time of reckoning.
You rush around trying to find a place to put your bloom,
And say, "Will someone tell me where to place my Silver Moon?"
You also know that Mr. Guggle will judge your gorgeous Tomorrow
today at noon.
The air is charged with electricity, human emotion and a loud commotion.
Mr. Jones was not fretting, but Mr. Brown was sweating;
Mr. Smith was rumbling thru the nomenclature,
While Mr. Green took it in usual stride and good nature.
You glance at the clock and know it is time for "Everyone out of the room!";
Then out of that hidden box you take that precious guarded bloom.
You leave the show room tired, hungry, and with breaking back;
Your brain in a whirl, you hurry away and then you hurry back,
And you are doggone sure you'll win, but you are skeered you won't.
And you are afraid you will, and pray the Lord to see you thru,
Because the germ of "Camellia-itis" has really bitten you.
Then in the show room at last a calm, sweet silence doth prevail
While the judges walk and examine every bloom in full detail.
There must be a camellia bug somewhere around,
It flies in the air or it lives in the ground,
We never have seen one, but it is easy enough to see
That we are all victims, and one must have bitten me.

The Library Table

THE GARDENS AT WINDSOR—
A beautiful printed and illustrated book has recently appeared on *The Gardens in the Royal Park at Windsor*, written by Lanning Roper and published in this country by Doubleday & Company. The book concerns itself with what is undoubtedly the finest modern garden built principally around flowering trees and shrubs. Prominent among these are rhododendrons, camellias, azaleas, and magnolias. First planned in 1931, this garden is by command of Queen Elizabeth II open to the public without charge. Any camellia grower visiting England should not fail to see this wonderful exhibition of garden plants. A good way to prepare for such a visit is to purchase a copy of this book. The author is an American who has lived in London since World War II. The book has a foreword by the president of the Royal Horticultural Society, the Hon. David Bowes Lyon, attesting its horticultural soundness. The 31 color plates, which alone would make the book worth its price, are fine examples of photography at its best, and they are splendidly supplemented by 32 black-and-white plates. The cost of this splendid book is \$10.—R. S. PEER.

—ACS—

Chickweed, which grows profusely during the winter months around outdoor plants, makes an ideal padding or bed with which to line a box for transporting flowers. This prevents shifting and bruising and provides moisture as well as does sphagnum moss.

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What Camellias Do For Me . . .

MILO ROWELL, Fresno, California

(Reprinted from *The Camellia Review*, January, 1959. Based on a talk in December, 1958.)

When Al Dekker asked me to speak to the Southern California Camellia Society, my automatic reaction was: "What can I tell the experts?" And then I had a second thought, which was: "I was a program chairman once and Al Dekker is a real good friend—I just have to say YES and do my best." With this in mind I had no answer when his next question was: "What is your subject?" So I said: "Anything you suggest." Why not? I might as well go down before the Tourjes, Woodroofs, Shorts and Aspers on one subject as well as another. Then the friendship, understanding and diplomacy of Al showed its true, fine hand. Hence the subject "WHAT CAMELLIAS DO FOR ME."

Who could go wrong on a subject such as that? Who could dispute me? And besides—Happy Days—I could talk about anything. Find me a lawyer who doesn't like to talk!

Most every one of you is enchanted with the beauty of camellias, as am I. In the garden we all enjoy the beauty of the plant itself; we are overwhelmed by its annual display of flowers. We like them in both foliage and flowers for home decoration, and I'm sure every man gets a real thrill to have his very best blooms displayed on his very best girl.

I suppose one reason we are so proud of our camellias is that they require a reasonable amount of study and knowledge, a reasonable amount of skill and care, and reasonable patience. With these very pleasant requirements, the field of enthusiasts is somewhat limited and quite naturally it's limited to people who have the same basic quality that we ourselves have.

Now everyone of us knows without question that our own particular pleasures, hobbies, idiosyncrasies, and skills are the very best, so—all others having the same ones as we have are both smart and charming people. It's always wonderful to know so many smart and charming people as our friends so the companionship of camelliaphiles is a wonderful thing.

But when you stop to think of it, every other hobby organization should give the same satisfaction that we get if that's all there is to it. Yet, at least in the horticultural groups there is more wholesome good will and less jealousy, more giving and less taking, than in most other organizations that I know.

This sharing and giving of camelliaites is a wonderful thing to behold. When one visits another and particularly admires a flower, the first thing is: "Have a scion!" Soon your garden is full of plants that remind you of all these wonderful friends, and when you work among your camellias, at the same time you visit with your friends. You may not be quite as crazy as I am, but I can have a wonderful visit with friends hundreds or thousands of miles away while caring for a particular plant. I can relive a happy visit of years before and dream of a reunion to come, but best of all I feel their presence and the warmth of their friendliness right then and there. This does a great deal to me and I'm sure to you also.

Other times, when I'm in the garden visiting my friends, I begin wondering why we, as a group, are different from other hobbyists. Basically,

humans are gregarious but require periods of solitude. Most hobbies provide both. We also need activity (physical) and relaxation (mental) but most hobbies also provide these needs. We also need challenge.

For many years I did not appreciate the function of "challenge" to humanity. It is easy to observe the natural instinct of laziness, but the requirement of challenge is not so readily apparent. The challenge must be within our capability of solution, but also must require substantial effort, both physical and mental. To diverge from the individual to the broad scope of humanity, the easiest examples are the extremes. On the one hand there are the Eskimos who have such an excessive challenge for mere existence that their entire effort throughout each day, year and generation is expended on existence and care for the succeeding generations. Their environment is not such that a crop can be grown, harvested and stored for future consumption. There is no excess of goods, beyond the need for survival, to support intellectual curiosity. As a result, no higher civilization has developed from those whose environment creates an excessive challenge.

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On the other extreme, when the environment offers no challenge, we likewise find no development of a higher civilization. The Polynesians and others in the tropical areas of the Pacific found the essentials of living (such as food and protection from the elements) so readily at hand that no planting, cultivating, food preserving, permanent housing, or other substantial effort was necessary. Thus there was no challenge. From this environment no higher civilization has yet developed.

We of the intermediate climatic areas of the world could only exist when we labored to grow crops by planting, harvesting and preserving food for winter; when we built protection against storms and freezes, both in housing and in clothing. Having a challenge for survival, which we met and solved through ingenuity and intellect, gave us spare time beyond mere survival over many centuries. We have as a part of our nature a strong drive to meet challenge and derive a strong satisfaction in solving such challenge. This drive and satisfaction seem to be carried into every facet of our living, even into our hobbies.

Just look at those of us who live in an arid climate, such as Los Angeles and the San Joaquin Valley, who grow camellias which are plants naturally found in the summer-wet forests of

the world. Look again at those of us who are moving the hardiness boundary northward from Virginia to Long Island or Los Angeles to Lake Tahoe. Look again at the amateurs who grow hundreds and thousands of seedlings in order to develop one or two of particular beauty, color, hardiness, form or odor, just so we can distribute it to our friends. The only reward is the inner satisfaction of accomplishment of producing something that makes living more beautiful and satisfying, partly for ourselves, but mainly for others.

To me, the excess of this element or characteristic in camellia fans and other horticultural hobbyists, involving the creation of new beauty for all the world to enjoy, without economic reward, is probably the principal difference from other voluntary groups and strongly cements our attraction to and love for each other.

So, "WHAT DO CAMELLIAS DO FOR ME?" That's easy to answer. They make life more pleasant. They satisfy nearly every desire natural to man beyond those basic to existence and those concerned with the ultimate.

1. They require some reasonable physical exercise. But this is not unreasonably demanding.

2. They provide nearly as much and nearly as little mental effort and ingenuity as I may care to give them.

3. They build up my satisfaction with my desire to create beauty, both in growing my camellias and in developing new beauty.

4. They provide a reminder of good friends: as I care for them or enjoy their beauty, or exhibit them to others, I can relive the pleasures of friendship and experiences of delight.

5. They satisfy my desire for solitude combined with a close association with Nature.

6. They provide a meeting place with that segment of humanity that pleases me most—those who enjoy Nature; who appreciate beauty; who need challenge; who have the ability to conquer the challenge; who are creative; who, above all, get so much satisfaction in accomplishment and in friendship and in giving, that no other reward is desired.

Charming Country Cottage, Camellia Garden for Sale

A Camellia fancier's dream, located 1.8 miles from quaint Marshallville, Georgia. Property consists of 14.2 acres, house, carport, 3-acre sprinkler system, jet pump, private telephone system. Landscaped entrance leads into 400 ft. long pine tree bordered driveway. A four-acre Camellia garden situated in perfect growing site in dense pine area. Liriope bordered walks wind throughout. 1500 Camellia plants—many grafted on 8-year-old understock by professionals—mostly rare—a collector's garden.

All quality planting in other garden areas, including hundreds of rare daylily hybrids and especially designed daylily garden, including many of the newer varieties.

COTTAGE: not pretentious but charming. Grey frame, grey rockface brick trim. 1500 sq. ft. floor plan features 35' by 16' dining-living area, raised fireplace, north end of room entirely of glass overlooking a circular Camellia collection. Entire house pine panelled within, painted in softest decorator colors. Two bedrooms, 1 bath; master bedroom 19' by 17'. *Priced to sell.*

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New Varieties Registered . . .

JOHN HOUSER (No. 437): A 10-year-old seedling originated and propagated by Wheeler's Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia. The light pink, peony-form flowers are 4½ to 5½ inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, and have 15 very large petals and 5 petaloids. Petals and petaloids stand apart showing 8 groups of very long stamens. Blooming season is October to March.

MAYFLOWER (No. 438): A 10-year-old chance seedling originated by Harry Novick, Los Angeles, California, and propagated by Earl Hudson, Sun Valley, California. The rose-form double flowers have 38 to 45 petals and 3 to 5 petaloids, shading from deep rose color of outer petals to pure white petaloids or rabbit-ears. Blooming season is January to May.

HOPKINS PINK (No. 439): A seedling of unknown age and parentage which was originally propagated by a nurseryman named Hopkins at

Anderson, California, and later propagated by Peterson Nursery, Chico, California. The semidouble to peony-form flowers are soft pink with occasional streak, spot or petal of red, and are 2¾ inches in diameter and 1½ inches in depth. Stamens are yellow. Blooming season is midseason to late.

MAIDEN LANE (No. 440): An 8-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Camelliana, Antioch, California. The clear, light pink flowers are semidouble in form, 2½ inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth, and have long, narrow petals overlapping one another, producing a pine cone effect. Blooming season is midseason.

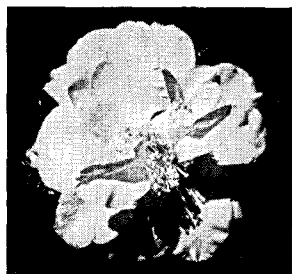
TUESDAY'S CHILD (No. 441): A 9-year-old chance seedling of IMURA originated and propagated by Camelliana, Antioch, California. The coral red (Nickerson Fan 10RP5½/12), semidouble flowers, 4½ to 5 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, have

long strap-shaped petals, silvery margins and red veins. Blooming season is midseason.

WEeping MAIDEN (*C. sasanqua*) (No. 442): A 9-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Camelliana, Antioch, California. The single flowers, white shading to pink at edges, are 3¾ inches in diameter and flat, with white stamens. It is stated that the flowers have good lasting qualities and are fragrant. Blooming season is October to January.

EARL KLINE (No. 443): A 9-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Shady Acres Nursery, Charleston, S. C. The semidouble, strong red flowers, 5½ inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, have 15 to 17 petals of velvety texture and yellow stamens. It is stated that flowers remain on bush for several days. Blooming season is midseason.

NEELY JAHNZ (No. 444): An 8-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Mrs. E. J. Prevatt, Shady Acres Nursery, Charleston, S. C. The semidouble, red-and-white flow-



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ers, 5 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, have 18 to 20 petals and 3 to 5 petaloids. Stamens are yellow. It is stated that flowers last well, remaining on bush for several days. Blooming season is midseason.

MARY A. GREER (No. 445): A chance seedling originated and propagated by A. P. Carlton, San Diego, California. The peony-form flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, are a true red in color (no purple) and have inconspicuous yellow stamens. It is stated that the flowers do not shatter or fade, and that they last a long time on the plant. Blooming season is January to May.

DR. PAUL SANDERS (No. 446): A 9-year-old chance seedling originated by Mrs. Florence Sanders and propagated by Shady Acres Nursery, both of Charleston, S. C. The semidouble, deep pink flowers, 5½ inches in diameter and 2¼ inches in depth, have 18 to 20 petals and 2 to 5 petaloids, and yellow stamens. Blooming season is midseason.

GAIL (No. 447): A 6-year-old seedling of LINDSAY NEILL originated by Dr. Reeves F. Wells, Panama City, Florida. The deep pink, semidouble flowers, 4½ inches in diameter and 1½ inches in depth, have 12 to 14 petals which are medium heavy, occasional petaloids, 4 to 5 rabbit-ears, and golden stamens. The flower buds are large, smooth and oval, showing color just before opening. Blooming season is November to January.

VALERIE (No. 448): A 6-year-old seedling of LINDSAY NEILL originated by Dr. Reeves F. Wells, Panama City, Florida. The metallic red flowers, 4¼ inches in diameter and 1½ inches in depth, are semidouble, having 14 to 16 petals, and golden stamens. Flowering season is November to January.

—ACS—

We slipped in this note just as a reminder to you to make plans to attend the Annual Meeting in Jacksonville, January 28-30, 1960. A wonderful program has been prepared by officers of the Host Clubs—the Garden Club of Jacksonville and the Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville.

NEZ SMITHWICK (Reg. No. 449): A 9-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1956, originated by Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Smithwick, Johnson Street, Dawson, Georgia. Plant growth is dense and spreading, and rapid in rate. The leaves average 5 inches in length and 2½ inches in width. The shell-pink flowers, 5 inches in diameter and 2¾ inches in depth, are peony-form, similar to DEBUTANTE, with 12 petals and 5 petaloids, stamens interspersed. Flowering season November-February.

IZMA (Sasanqua) (Reg. No. 450): A 7-year-old chance seedling, originated and propagated by Robbins Nursery, Willard, North Carolina, that first bloomed in 1956. Plant growth habit is average, and medium rapid in rate of growth. The dark green leaves average 2½ inches in length and 1½ inches in width. The white-pink flowers, 3½ to 4 inches in diameter and 1¾ inches in depth, have 50 notched and ruffled petals, and yellow stamens. It is said that the flowers have good keeping qualities. Flowering season is Oct. and Nov.



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There's No Business Like Show Business . . .

JOSEPH H. PYRON

"This is the huggingest, kissingest bunch of people I ever saw," said one bell hop to another in the lobby of the Wade Hampton Hotel in Columbia, South Carolina. As you probably guessed, this was a gathering of camellia people—the Fall meeting of the American Camellia Society Board of Directors and Governing Board, also the annual meeting of the South Carolina Camellia Society and Fall show last November. Many others from North Carolina, Georgia and elsewhere also gathered here. This scene will be repeated many times during the season.

Other hobbies such as roses, irises, philately, numismatics and sports, somehow do not generate the close friendship, deep affection and spirit of fellowship that camellias do, nor do social, religious or fraternal organizations. The word "togetherness" has been overworked lately, but camellia people are an excellent example of it anyway.

An interesting seedling with a sheen was attracting considerable attention at a recent show. Someone described its unusual shade of red as "cranberry". However, it was decided to clear this with Arthur Flemming's Pure Food and Drug Administration before using it.

When it came to voting on whether to award this seedling the ACS Highly Commended Seedling certificate, Judge Arthur Solomon was all for it. However, his daughter, Sarah Henri Mayer, gleefully voted against it. She is so much like her father in many ways that it was amusing to see them on opposite sides. Evidently they think independently.

In a recent article in the *Quarterly* entitled "What's in a Name," I mentioned Mrs. Ferol Zerkowsky's new variety, TICKLED PINK, as an example of an attractive name. She writes that she is attempting to find names ex-

pressing happiness for her seedlings and would like suggestions. SMILING BEAUTY and CHEERFULNESS have already been used. How about HAPPY DAYS? Do you have any suggestions for Mrs. Zerkowsky?

* * * *

Two women just ahead of me at a camellia show were congesting traffic. They stopped to discuss the probable ingredients of a chip dip at a party they had just attended. It sounded delicious but at the moment I was much more interested in seeing the camellias they were so effectively blocking.

* * * *

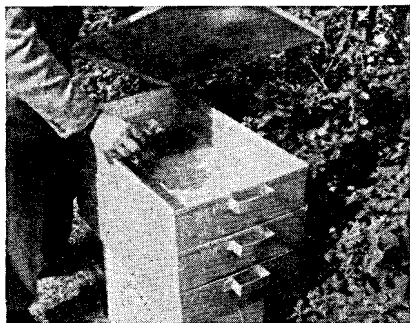
Mrs. H. E. (Nell) Ashby of Charleston thinks her ACS Director-at-Large husband has a very vivid imagination. He has tentatively named one of his famous camellia seedlings FLYING SAUCER. "Really, I can't see that such a name is appropriate," she sighed, as she nibbled a tidbit of stuffed green celery.

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CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Few people attend more camellia shows than Marguerite and Mark Scion Cannon of Dothan, Alabama. For the benefit of those who wonder about the new look in Mark's shape from 350 pounds to his present almost sylphlike physique, the secret is said to be in special dietary foods which he lugs in big cartons through the lobbies of hotels, along with a huge box of camellias to supply Marguerite's beautiful corsages for the festivities . . . which reminds me, I fully intended taking at least 4 inches off my girth before grafting season, but I haven't done it. As so many of us know, girth and grafting are incompatible.

* * * *

Dr. W. G. Lee of Macon claims that his interest in camellias antedates that of any of us, even that of Judge Solomon and Judge Mann. (See their pictures elsewhere in this issue.) Dr. Lee was a medical student at the University of Georgia Medical School in Augusta in 1897-99. As he dissected a cadaver he occasionally paused from his gruesome task to look out the second story window at a large plant of

SARAH FROST in full bloom. He determined then that someday he would have at least one camellia. He bought his first ones in 1913. This was the beginning of his large and famous collection. Will anyone challenge Dr. Lee's claim to priority in interest in camellias? I think not—you have it, Dr. Lee!

* * * *

The South Carolina Camellia Society claims to be the largest state organization of camellia growers. At its Fall meeting luncheon I sat at the table with a group of members of the West Carolina Club from Anderson and Abbeville. Each June this Club meets for a picnic and camellia gabfest at Zeke Robertson's summer cottage at Cashiers, North Carolina. The breathtaking view of Cashiers Valley nestled in the most beautiful mountains in the South may interrupt, but not disrupt the conversation about varieties, scions, "takes" and plans for the coming season. Mrs. Frank Robinson of Anderson was kind enough to invite me to attend, in spite of Zeke's warning about my appetite. I hope I can make it.

Incidentally, Zeke, whose camellias

are at Robinwood, his picturesque country home near Abbeville, S. C. has a rocking chair in his greenhouse where he spends many happy hours rocking, surrounded by his beloved camellias. "Oh, Wilderness were Paradise enow!"

* * * *

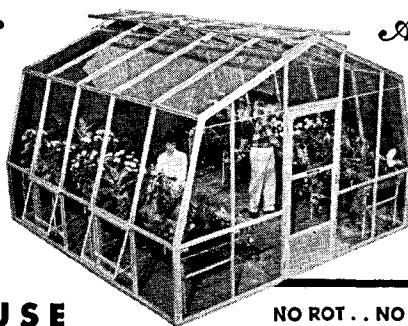
CAMELLIA MEMORIAL. Each year at the Pensacola Camellia Show, staged by the Men's Camellia Society, there is a memorial table with a beautiful white flower such as EMMETT BARNES, MASTERPIECE or ALBA PLENA for each member who has passed away since the last show. The name of the person memorialized and the dates are on a small card placed by each flower. This is an excellent idea but I haven't seen it used elsewhere. What more fitting tribute could the local organization pay its departed members?

* * * *

VARIETY IDENTIFICATION. At least once during the season, members of the Pensacola Men's Camellia Club bring unlabelled flowers to a meeting. These are arranged along tables and each flower is numbered. Then each member is given a sheet of paper and each

Orlyt

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You can add automatic equipment and other accessories to your present greenhouse even though it is not an Orlyt—Write for free Accessory Folder 8-2

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FREE COLOR CATALOG 8**

attempts to identify the flowers. Later the correct answers are read. The high scorer is given a plant or other prize. A potential judge or present judges could have no better practice in learning to identify varieties than this. It is also helpful in identifying lost label plants. This is difficult to do—my score wasn't good. Those Pensacolans are really on the ball.

* * * *

At one of the pre-show pow-wows that usually last far into the night, the conversation got around to what to do about those pesky nocturnal insects which eat leaves and puncture buds. They seem to prefer fine new varieties about to flower for the first time. Anne Hackney of Charlotte came up with a solution which may or may not appeal to you. She has several little green snakes in the greenhouse which eat the insects and slugs also. Sorry, Anne, I can't go for those green snakes no matter how harmless they may be—I hope someone comes up with a better suggestion.

* * * *

CRAZY MIXED UP CHROMOSOMES? Sports of MATHOTIANA seem to be "bustin' out all over." There's EUGENIA HOWELL, SULTANA, KATE SMITH, SUPREME and many others. But the most unusual one I've seen is at Gus Roberts' in Savannah. Last season Gus noticed a lower branch on a MATHOTIANA that had very peculiar leaves. Each leaf was distorted and twisted to one side. There was no evidence of insect injury or disease. The midribs had a rough bark-like texture. Otherwise the leaves seemed a healthy dark green. He decided to graft several scions to see whether this peculiarity would hold. It did. Obviously it is a sport, though not necessarily a desirable one. The original branch has a few flower buds on it. They will be carefully watched to see whether they also exhibit some peculiarity.

* * * *

The Natchez, Mississippi, Men's Camellia Club, just organized this year, plans to stage its first show on January 31, 1960. The general show chairman is W. T. Mallory. Jon C. Campbell is president. The best of luck to this new organization and its first show. First shows are usually highly successful for everyone works very hard to

get them off to a good start. I hope Natchez will have at least one representative at the annual meeting in Jacksonville.

* * * *

I once heard Mr. Dave Strother say: "If people knew more they would say less." He probably will apply that adage to me if he reads this.

* * * *

I realize the above items are strictly regional, although many of those mentioned are known throughout a considerable portion of the camellia world. We are anxious for our new publication to be truly national, even international in character and scope. Certainly Texas should be good for some interesting items. I know that California, Oregon and Washington have interesting people who can contribute interesting items which will give wider scope and coverage to our expanded publication.

There are other areas from which we have not heard. Colorado, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Rhode Island and the Canal Zone each have one member of our Society. It would be interesting to hear from them. We have two members in Hawaii and two in Maine and New Hampshire and one hundred and fifty-six in foreign countries! Surely their experiences and problems would be of wide interest to our readers.

Elsewhere in this issue is an article on Making Color Slides of Camellia Blooms. We are not only interested in color slides but in pictures (black and white gloss prints preferably) of camellia plants and personalities. Cuts of black and white pictures of individual flowers are relatively inexpensive and will add considerable interest in our Journal.

What kind of articles do you want in the Journal? Suggest some subjects or topics you would like to have discussed. We probably can find someone who is willing and capable of working up such an article. Or even better, write it up yourself or suggest someone who only needs a bit of needling to get an article from them. Everyone, member or non-member, is invited to send in articles or the material for articles. We can always find a ghost writer to put it together. Even items of just a few lines or a paragraph or two are needed to spice up our publication.

—ACS—

A recent item in the *Atlanta Journal* told of two cadets hitchhiking on the South Expressway, each with a canned camellia under his arm. I wouldn't be afraid to pick up those hitchhikers; anyone that interested in camellias is sure to be all right.

MAGNIFICENT CAMELLIA SEEDLING IN SEARCH OF A NAME!

Our seedling No. 459 is a very large vivid pink with rose tints. This is anemone form with full compact pompon of petaloids with few stamens. A prolific midseason bloomer which has been greatly admired by all who have seen it. Our best since R. L. WHEELER. Watch for it in Jacksonville and other shows this season. We plan to release it during the 1960-61 season.

We are looking for a name worthy of this fine flower. The person submitting the most appropriate name will be given a 2-year budded plant of No. 459 when released.

JOHN HOUSER, an early loose peony form "Wildwood pink" is our 1960 release. 1-year grafts \$15, 2-year grafts \$20 and \$25.

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Some Unusual

(Continued from page 7)

side of the outer petals. But, who knows, maybe some other season will bring a true pink BRIDE'S BOUQUET. One thing is certain—there will be surprises of some kind, and that makes camellia growing all the more interesting.

—ACS—

The Giant

(Continued from page 13)

The temple at the summit was completely carved out of the solid rock, a miracle of human ingenuity and relig-

ious devotion. Peasants from the plain had walked and climbed that far to perform their devotions, while westerners would barely have gone the distance by car, or on foot more than round the corner, for such a purpose. But I can think of people who would do the climb in the blazing sun and fly half round the world as well for the sake of those camellias.

No, they do not grow in pots, nor even in great six-foot *kangs*—unless, possibly, as seedlings, which I did not see. The courtyard was paved, in the

Chinese manner, but with a large open area round the bole of each tree built up about eighteen inches and retained with a stone wall. There were other flowering things—trees, shrubs, and climbers—not profuse, but every one perfectly placed and part of the whole composition. Not having seen our friendly giant anywhere else, not even in Kunming, I suspect that the altitude of about 10,000 feet is part of the secret, at any rate in the latitude of Yunnan Province. Snow-free and frost-free in winter, with heavy summer rains and not a drop for the remainder of the year, they were flowering happily in March while the peach blossom was in full bloom on the plain, and the previous season's pummelos were still hanging on their branches, like golden footballs, ripe for the plucking.

And that is the sum total of my botanical observations, for the lake was calling 4,000 feet below, and the Water Park, and Black Dragon Pool, and the tinkle of silver bells on the ankles of the pilgrims.

—ACS—

In Memoriam

Mrs. John D. Wade of Marshallville, Georgia, died unexpectedly at her home on December 10, 1959.

Mrs. Wade, the former Miss Julia Stovall of Athens, was a graduate of the University of Georgia. She and Dr. Wade, formerly of the English Department of the University of Georgia, were widely known in camellia circles throughout the South. She had been Chairman of the Marshallville Camellia Show, one of Georgia's famous annual events in former years.

The old Wade home, with its white columns and spacious grounds, has long been a show place in middle Georgia. There are many very large old camellias as well as many of the newer varieties. There is an extensive arboretum and various formal and informal gardens.

Surviving, besides Dr. Wade, are a daughter, Miss Anne Wade, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Stovall of Athens. Our deepest sympathy is extended to them.

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Laura Walker Var.
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Mrs. Baldwin Wood Supreme
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Merry Men
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Maylene Wong
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Margaret Short
Mrs. D. W. Davis Peony
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1960-61—Watch for "Red Elephant" — "Summer Sunset" — "Candlelight"—1960-61

The Rains Came, But So Did The Crowds

JOSEPH H. PYRON, Reynolds, Georgia

The public interest in camellias has increased to such an extent in Birmingham, Alabama, that it was necessary to stage the 1959 show in the new Exhibition Hall of the City Auditorium. As one entered the hall the more than 4,000 beautifully displayed flowers presented an unforgettable sight. When Mayor James Morgan formally opened the show, ably assisted by Anna Maria Alberghetti, lovely TV and screen star, and Lee Thornberry, Miss Alabama of 1958, a large crowd waiting in the lobby filled the exhibit area to capacity. Even a heavy rain Sunday afternoon failed to deter the eager crowds.

Plans have already been made to use the remodelled main auditorium and stage for an even larger show on February 6 and 7, 1960. At that time the Bessemer Men's Camellia Society will join Birmingham in putting on a really big show. These two groups are especially successful in growing *Reticulatas*. Birmingham has the reputation of never having to postpone or cancel a show, due to the large number of greenhouses; however, they welcome outdoor flowers which are brought from a wide area. This show always attracts a large number of exhibitors from the Gulf Coast, Mississippi, Georgia, and North and South Carolina. As the 1960 show is scheduled the weekend following the Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society in Jacksonville, a number of West Coast visitors are expected to

attend. It will be remembered that Birmingham came to the rescue several years ago when the American Camellia Society was scheduled to meet in Macon. However, at that time the buds on outdoor plants had been killed or severely injured by an early freeze, and there were then comparatively few greenhouses in Middle Georgia. Birmingham very generously invited the American Camellia Society to meet there instead.

Always an extremely hospitable group, some member usually gives a "brunch" on Sunday morning following the show. Here one can have a cup of coffee and sandwiches while inspecting the greenhouse or outdoor plantings. Over another cup he may

get into one of several huddles where scion trading is going on, or predictions are being made as to what the next big winner will be—sleepers, seedlings, hybrids, or camellia personalities. These informal get-togethers are especially welcomed by those of us who are loath to leave the good company which Birmingham abundantly provides.

The Bessemer Men's Camellia Society, limited to twenty-five members, meets every month of the year, averaging well over 90 per cent attendance. This good attendance may be explained by the requirement that with three absences in a year without a good excuse you are out. What an enthusiastic group this is!

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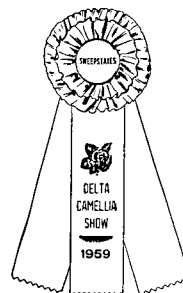
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Speaking My Mind

MARK CANNON, Dothan, Alabama

It was very interesting to watch Mr. Wilson taking orders for his new PINK EXPLORER camellia at the Columbia Show. Incidentally he had a couple of extra nice blooms in this show.

I got quite a kick out of watching Judge Solomon of Savannah, Georgia, and Dr. W. G. Lee of Macon, Georgia running around like forty year olds in Columbia, South Carolina. In fact both of them would tell their age with-

out you asking for it. I am convinced that camellias have done a lot for both of these grand gentlemen. Lets hope that you and I will be half as spry at two-thirds their age.

To all outdoor growers, we can start bragging on how good our flowers are after the freeze. Most of us have had a good one by now. Isn't it wonderful how they come out?

Those in attendance at the Colum-

bia activities who missed the presentation of a present to Nell Ashby in the lobby of the Wade Hampton Hotel missed a treat indeed. She accepted gracefully and carried out her part just as an actress should, although it was only a box presented to her by the bellboy from some unknown person. The box consisted of celery, bananas, apples, and other items that ordinarily do not go through the lobby of a hotel. I wonder who would pull a trick like that on a fine lady like Nell?

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Mathotiana and Its Mutants

ALBERT FENDIG, St. Simons Island, Georgia

Certain garden varieties or cultivars of *Camellia japonica* have produced outstanding variations and seedlings. One of these is MATHOTIANA, also called GRAND SULTAN, JULIA DRAYTON, MATHOTIANA RUBRA, RUBRA, PLENA SUPERBA, PRINCESS LOUISE, PURPLE DAWN, PURPLE EMPEROR, PURPLE PRINCE, WM. S. HASTIE, and perhaps others.

Professor E. G. Waterhouse in his beautifully illustrated book, "Camellia Trail," published in 1952, gives preference to the name GRAND SULTAN, which he thinks is identical to the cultivar we commonly call MATHOTIANA. He quotes the Belgian horticulturist, A. Verschaffelt, who wrote in his 1949 volume that GRAND SULTAN was of Italian origin and described it as having "an exceptionally full foliage, a large blossom formed of rounded or even oblong lanceolate petals, regularly imbricated and of unusual size as well as a rich vivid coloring."

In this same 1849 volume, Verschaffelt describes MATHOTIANA as "a regularly imbricated, rich cherry red with rounded, convex and inverted petals and with foliage remarkable for its unusual fullness."

Professor Waterhouse contends that the Verschaffelt description and picture of GRAND SULTAN better fits this cultivar than does the picture and description of MATHOTIANA.

Nevertheless, until it is conclusively proven that these two cultivars are not synonymous, the name MATHOTIANA takes preference, for it was published two years prior to publication of GRAND SULTAN in the *Annales de Gand* III, page 459, Pl. 170, 1847. It was named for the Ghent nurseryman, H. Mathot, who produced it from seed of ANEMONIFLORA which he had pollinated by SIEBOLDII.

MATHOTIANA is too well known to require detailed description. Where camellias grow, everyone is familiar with its rosebud center surrounded by regularly imbricated recurving petals, its conspicuous venation, its deer red color shading to purple, and its typical large foliage with long down-turning tips.

The nurseryman Mathot also produced MATHOTIANA ALBA, a white with occasional red blotch, which in turn sported MATHOTIANA ROSEA, a solid pink complete double, but these are not members of the family we are discussing. MATHOTIANA ROSEA is not the same as the rose-pink strain of MATHOTIANA known as ROSEA SUPERBA.

The variegated form of MATHOTIANA, properly called MATHOTIANA VARIEGATED, also goes under the names PAULINA, C. M. HOVEY, MATHOTIANA SPECIAL, and the other synonyms mentioned at the beginning of this article.

The rose-pink mutant, ROSEA SUPERBA, is almost as well known as its parent. G. C. Gerbing says in his book *Camellias*, published in 1943, that this mutant arrived in this country in 1870 in a shipment of camellias bound for Augusta, Georgia. These camellias were so badly damaged by salt water that the buyer refused to accept some and they were auctioned off to the old Tea Farm in Summerville, S. C. This mutant has also been called ADA WILSON and LAURA DASHER. It often is variegated with white, and a particularly fine strain of ROSEA SUPERBA, VARIEGATED, has been called MARGARET SANDUSKY.

Another interesting form of MATHOTIANA is the mutant known as FLOWERWOOD, also called MATHOTIANA FIMBRIATA, exactly identical with its parent except that the edges of its petals are fimbriated. It was discovered and fixed by Toichi Domoto on a plant growing in the Flowerwood Greenhouses at Crystal Lake, Illinois. There also is a FLOWERWOOD VARIEGATED.

Perhaps the most showy of the MATHOTIANA mutants is MATHOTIANA SUPREME and its variegated form. The characteristic which sets it apart from its parent is its showy petal and stamen arrangement. Large, semi-erect petals, partially twisted and folded, project out from the center. MATHOTIANA SUPREME also was discovered and fixed by grafting by the Flowerwood Nursery, Mobile, Alabama. It is synonymous with AVERY ISLAND.

EUGENIA HOWELL is a deep pink splashed with white, incomplete double mutant of MATHOTIANA VARIEGATED, originated by Vaudie T. Howell, Semmes, Alabama.

RED WONDER, red with outer petals flat, is a mutant of MATHOTIANA. Synonyms are FRANK WILLIAMS, JR. and ISLAND ECHO. Its variegated form is synonymous with ISLAND ECHO VUE. HUBERT O'STEEN, KATE SMITH, MIMAMAE and SULTANA are other red incomplete double mutants, possibly different from each other but also possibly synonymous.

AUGUSTO GOUZIA PINTO, another mutant, is deep pink bordered white.

Thus the old original variety, itself hard to surpass, has produced some of the most showy offspring in the trade. As it and they continue to throw sports, we probably, can expect an occasional spectacular new form and also additional names for its present forms.

—ACS—

CAMELLIAS ARE POPULAR DOWN UNDER. The attendance of at least 15,000 people at the recent Sydney, Australia, Camellia Show (staged by the N.S.W. Branch at Farmer's Blaxland Galleries) proves beyond doubt that our favorite flower also ranks very high in popular esteem. The Directors of Farmer & Company were amazed at the response and did not seem at all upset that many of their lifts did nothing for three days but carry visitors up to the Gallery and down again. Many people could not gain admittance, particularly during the middle part of the day. The Enquiry Table was besieged with questions on culture and nomenclature and more ambitious arrangements to service this section will be made for the Show in 1960. Sydney nurserymen are complaining, with rather pleased looks, that they won't have enough camellias to supply the demand created by three successful shows: Kuringgai, Camellia Grove at David Jones and the Society at Farmers.

—ACS—

In rooting cuttings, have you tried scraping the bark on two sides with a knife? Roots cannot readily break through the bark, so as a result roots only form on the cut end.

Growing Camellias in Ten Easy Lessons

H. E. ASHBY, Charleston, South Carolina

It has been said that one who grows camellias will never commit suicide—he is too anxious to see if his next bloom won't be a little larger, a little prettier than the last one. Golfers struggle to make par and love it. Camellia growers, too, have a goal—to grow them better than par and, more especially, “better than Bill”.

Honestly, we get a big kick out of telling our novice friends how to grow them, only to have them do better than we have ever done—beginner's luck? No, just common sense applied with a good deal of elbow grease—that is really what counts. While camellias have a few care requirements which must be met, they are much like any other evergreen shrub.

Without being technical, here is how to successfully grow and show camellias in ten easy lessons:

1. Preparing a place, not just a hole in the ground, to plant them. Good, well-drained sandy soil which is 30% to 50% peat moss or humus of some sort is essential.

2. Select a sturdy, healthy plant of a good variety from your local nurseryman of good repute. Select the best varieties, any experienced grower will give you a list of them. Don't try to get all the camellias, just all the good ones.

3. Place the plant in the prepared bed so that at least two inches will be above the ground—open burlap on top of ball to be sure that you have done this. More camellias fail to perform satisfactorily because they are planted too deep than all the other causes put together.

4. Water in immediately after planting by flooding several times—repeat once a week during the year unless the rain helps you out.

5. In the Spring, feed sparingly with a good fertilizer, 50% organic, 5-10-5, 4-8-4 or similar—after danger

of freeze has passed. Repeat in 60 days.

6. Watch for scale, a white growth on the underside of the foliage. Treat with spray recommended by your garden store, using directions on the container.

7. Relax and let Nature take its course. Keep cool and go fishing during the Summer. Take a look in July to see if you have too many buds, break off all except one to a terminal.

8. Cut the first bloom for your wife to wear to Church, the others to give to your friends, exhibit in the Shows, and to admire in your garden at early dawn when you are communing with Nature. Your cares will fade away if you practice this procedure.

9. When Show times comes, cut the finest you have, whether it be one or a hundred. It only takes one to win the “Best in the Show”. Nature will reward you by growing two next year where one was cut today. The show people will reward you if you have grown a good one. Your blue ribbons will be something to cherish and hand down to grandchildren with a “See what Pop did!”

10. Go to the doctor once a year for a check up, you won't need it but the Doctor will, he wants to buy some new camellias this year, too.

What Camellias Mean To A Minister

DR. D. M. RIVERS, Greenville, South Carolina

Camellias have been a delightful hobby! They have enlarged my circle of friends. Some of the most attractive and gracious friends whom I have ever known, I met through growing camellias.

Camellias have contributed much to me toward better health. This is an age of jangled nerves, hypertension, an uncertain number of ulcers, neuroses and phobias all pointing to the emotional strain of our artificial living in

an industrial society. Growing camellias is therapeutic to those who enjoy the tang of spring air and who are not allergic to the feel of a hoe handle.

Camellias have increased my capacity to appreciate beautiful things.

Who could possibly describe the camellia, that queen of the garden? Majestic? Stately? Aristocratic? Formal? Yes, but also heartwarming and endearing.

The very word, camellia, conjures up such pleasant thoughts such as formal gardens, lacey wrought iron love seats, white ties and tails, bouffant evening gowns! However, the camellia is versatile enough to embellish the cottage as well as the mansion.

The camellia can also be an ambassador of good will, an emissary of sympathy to those who are ill or cheerless. But to her devotees the camellia whether an age-old variety or a brand new introduction or a seedling—whether one of delicate pastels or one of the deep dark hues—whether the petals are molded in formal, peony, double or semi-double arrangement—to her devotees the camellia is sheer beauty, delight and ecstasy!

—ACS—

CAMELLIA HYBRIDA. The time cannot be far distant when we will have to use this term in referring to chance hybrids raised by gardeners who have a number of species growing in their collections. For example, it is possible to obtain all these species having a chromosome count of 30 (diploids): *C. saluenensis*, *C. cuspidata*, *C. salicifolia*, *C. hongkongensis*, *C. sinensis* and *C. japonica* not to mention the diploid *williamsii* hybrids (*C. saluenensis* × *C. japonica*) and the hybrid *Cornish Show* (*C. saluenensis* × *C. cuspidata*). With the bees busy on that collection you could get a very complex ancestry in a few camellia generations.

—ACS—

One of the busiest men in Columbia was John Sewell of Jacksonville, Fla., making plans for the program in Jacksonville in January. We can all look forward to a wonderful time because John always does everything in a big way.

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