

Camellias



Arthur Stewart

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
VOL. 15, NO. 2

APRIL, 1960

1960 AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

TO THE WINNERS:

First Prize: BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME (1-year graft).

See our January cover.

Second Prize: GLADYS WANNAMAKER (1-year graft).

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Ross H. Hayes.

Third Prize: The Oriental Book "CAMELLIAS", by Choka Adachi.

TO THE PERSONS ENROLLING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW
MEMBERS IN THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY AND SENT TO:

ERNEST A. JUDICE

A. C. S. Membership Chairman

2113 N. Claiborne Avenue

New Orleans 16, Louisiana

ONLY MEMBERSHIPS SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS AND POSTMARKED PRIOR TO
JANUARY 31, 1961, WILL BE ELIGIBLE FOR PRIZES. RENEWALS ARE NOT COUNTED—
ONLY NEW MEMBERS!

Camellias

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Volume 15

Number 2

April, 1960

Issued January, April, September and November from the office of the Secretary of the American Camellia Society, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida.

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

A membership in the American Camellia Society will bring you a bound Yearbook and four issues of *Camellias*, the Journal of the American Camellia Society.

Annual Members—\$6.00; Sustaining Members—\$12.00; Life Members—\$125.00; Patrons—\$100.00 gift to ACS in addition to Life Membership. Make payment to American Camellia Society, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida.

Address Communications to:

Secretary, American Camellia Society,
P. O. Box 2398, University Station,
Gainesville, Florida.

Phones: Office FR 6-3261, Ext. 554—
Residence FR 6-3635.

© 1960 American Camellia Society.
Articles may not be Republished
Without Permission of the Author
and the Editor.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
● American Camellia Society Committees for 1960	2
● About Our Cover Flower and the Artist	2
● About Our Move to Tifton, Georgia	2
● President's Message, L. C. Wannamaker	3
● Coming in the September Issue	3
● Blind Man "Sees" Camellias, Dr. T. R. Zimmerman	3
● American Camellia Society Meeting in California, 1961, K. W. Newerf	4
● New Director-at-Large from Pacific Coast	4
● Hybridizing for the Amateur, Mrs. Al E. (Mary) Johnson	5
● It Might Have Happened, Harriet Hentz Houser	6
● Why Belong to a Camellia Society?, David L. Feathers	7
● Retiring in the Camellia Belt, Charles L. Keeton	8
● Floriade	8
● "Injuring" Camellia Seedlings to Induce Flower-Bud Formation, J. M. Jones	9
● In Memoriam	10
● The Ellis Epergnes	12
● Why Reprints	12
● Wax Your Camellias to Preserve Beauty, Mary Noble	13
● The 1960-61 Arrangement Contest, Mrs. Fred J. Hay	14
● The Best of the New Ones from the Southeast, Joseph H. Pyron	15
● The Fifteenth Annual Meeting in Jacksonville	16
● Mrs. Nixon Chooses a Corsage	18
● My Experience with Camellias in South Florida, Hal Hentz	18
● Should Admission be Charged to Shows?, Dean E. S. Puls	19
● News from the Pacific Coast	20
● News from the Gulf Coast	21
● News from the Atlantic Coast	22
● News from Around the World	23
● List of Show Dates, 1961	24
● New Pale Pink Sport of R. L. Wheeler	24
● Brick Bats and Bouquets	25
● The Library Table	26
● What Kind of Men Enjoy Growing Camellias?	30
● The Story of the South Georgia Camellia Society, Frances C. Mathis	31
● New Varieties Registered	32
● At Last, I've Found It, Dr. E. W. Vaughan	36

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

PRESIDENT

L. C. Wannamaker, Cheraw, S. C.
P. O. Box 350—Phones LE 7-7024
and LE 7-7342

PRESIDENTS EMERITUS

H. Harold Hume, Gainesville, Fla.
Main Library, University of Florida
A. W. Solomon, Savannah, Ga.
702 W. Anderson Street
S. L. Marbury, Wilmington, N. C.
P. O. Box 1450
Hoyt W. Lee, Mobile, Ala.
P. O. Box 13

VICE-PRESIDENTS

R. W. Ragland, Los Angeles 17, Calif.
555 S. Flower St.
M. Thomas Brooks, Birmingham, Ala.
Brown-Marx Bldg.
Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr., Suffolk, Va.
726 Jones St.

TREASURER

T. J. Smith, McRae, Ga.
P. O. Box 246

ASSISTANT TREASURER

Mrs. T. J. Smith, McRae, Ga.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY-EDITOR

Joseph H. Pyron, Gainesville, Fla.
Box 2398, University Station

DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE

Maxwell R. Murray, Ft. Valley, Ga.
P. O. Box 667

H. E. Ashby, Charleston, S. C.
1372 N. Edgewater Drive

Mrs. S. J. Katz, Covington, La.
P. O. Box 896

Aubrey C. Harris, Shreveport, La.
420 Milam St.

Mrs. Vern O. McCaskill,
Pasadena, Calif.
25 S. Michillinda Ave.

Wm. E. Woodroof, Sherman Oaks,
Calif.
4117 Davana Road

STATE DIRECTORS

C. R. Butler, Mobile, Ala.
2401 Venetia Road

C. E. Sharpe, Texarkana, Ark.
2124 Glendale Ave.

Milo E. Rowell, Jr., Fresno, Calif.
619 Rowell Bldg.

John N. Sewell, Jacksonville, Fla.
1420 Edgewood Avenue

C. W. Farmer, Macon, Ga.
P. O. Box 1037

Ernest A. Judice, New Orleans, La.
2113 N. Claiborne Ave.

Milton H. Brown, Arlington, Va.
2220 N. Trenton Street

T. S. Clower, Gulfport, Miss.
424 East Beach Boulevard

Frank Dowd, Charlotte, N. C.
1210 Wachovia Bank Building

Albert E. Johnson, Beaverton, Oregon
4745 S. W. 139th Ave.

Mansfield Latimer, Rock Hill, S. C.
P. O. Box 166

Vance Burks (Deceased), Tyler, Tex.
322 W. Lindsey Lane

Alison J. Parsons, Norfolk 2, Va.
P. O. Box 4034

Mrs. G. W. Tritle, Seattle 66, Wash.
2656 S. W. 172nd Avenue

American Camellia Society Committees for 1960

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS: John N. Sewell, 1420 Edgewood Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida. Members: C. R. Butler, Mobile, Alabama; R. W. Ragland, Los Angeles, California.

EXHIBITIONS AND AWARDS: A. E. Barnes, Jr., P. O. Box 1084, Macon, Georgia. Members: Aubrey C. Harris, Shreveport, Louisiana; H. E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina.

MEMBERSHIP AND INTER-SOCIETY RELATIONS: Ernest A. Judice, 2113 N. Claiborne Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana. Members: Milton H. Brown, Arlington, Virginia; Alton B. Parker, Temple City, California.

PUBLICATIONS, PLANS AND FINANCE: C. W. Farmer, P. O. Box 1037, Macon, Georgia. Member: H. E. Ashby, Charleston, South Carolina.

VARIETAL REGISTRATION AND NOMENCLATURE: D. C. Strother, Fort Valley, Georgia. Members: William E. Woodroof, Sherman Oaks, California; Mrs. S. J. Katz, Covington, Louisiana.

CAMELLIA FLOWER BLIGHT: George DuBrul, 3431 Lovers Lane, Dallas 25, Texas.

SLIDES: Robert P. Woltz, Jr., 1516 W. Rosedale Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Members: Dr. R. K. Womack, Shreveport, Louisiana; R. F. McGee, Florence, South Carolina.

CAMELLIA RATING PLAN: D. L. Feathers, 1 Camellia Lane, Lafayette, California.

ARRANGEMENT CONTEST: Mrs. Fred J. Hay, 402 Washington Street, Dillon, South Carolina.

ANNUAL CONVENTION CHAIRMAN: Alton B. Parker, 6121 N. Rosemead, Temple City, California.

—ACS—

About Our Cover Flower and the Artist

The striking seedling shown on our cover was developed by Dr. R. F. Wells of Panama City, Florida. The 10-year-old seedling has been named MARGARET WELLS for Mrs. Wells.

The deep rose red petals are enormous and are distinctive in that they are marked with purple on the edge. The flowers are 5½ inches in diameter by 3½ inches deep with 20 to 30 heavy textured petals. A few stamens show.

Flowers are long lasting and cold resistant. (See registration in this issue.)

MARGARET WELLS won best seedling and the American Camellia Society Highly Commended Seedling Certificate in the Panama City, Florida; Slidell, Louisiana; and Birmingham, Alabama, shows this season. In addition it won the Mr. and Mrs. Sam Zerkowsky trophy for best seedling in the Ozone Camellia Club Show in Slidell on February 6, 1960.

Dr. Wells plans to release scions of this outstanding seedling next season. Watch for announcement of price and other details in our September issue.

Our artist is Mr. Arthur Stewart, prominent portrait, landscape and mural artist of Birmingham, Alabama. Two years ago the Birmingham Men's Camellia Club commissioned Mr. Stewart to do a camellia painting of MATHONIA SUPREME which was presented to Queen Elizabeth II together with a collection of plants of outstanding new varieties for the Royal Greenhouses at Windsor Castle. The painting now hangs in Her Majesty's collection.

Stewart studied with Fitzpatrick at Dixie Art Colony, at Auburn (API) Alabama, the Art Institute of Chicago and the Museums of Europe. He then spent four years in the Army. Won first prize, Alabama State Fair, 1938; First prize Water Color exhibit, Birmingham Art Club (1949). Purchase prize oil and honorable mention 7th Southeastern Annual (1949). Stewart has exhibited at the Museum of Fine Arts in Montgomery; Art Institute of Chicago; National Galleries, Washington; Pasadena Art Institute; Graves Gallery, San Francisco; Rathemore Gallery, Portland, Oregon. Many of his paintings are in distinguished private collections, and museums. He has painted portraits of many notables, including two wartime Chiefs of Ordnance.

—ACS—

"So sorry of this delay. Thought I had sent check. Now I am past 86 years, but I *must* have camellia literature and camellia friends."—Mrs. J. R. Fairey, Midway Plantation, Fort Motte, South Carolina.

About Our Move to Tifton, Georgia

At its annual meeting in Jacksonville on January 27th, the American Camellia Society Governing Board accepted the invitation of the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Georgia, to relocate American Camellia Society Headquarters there. The move is expected to be accomplished after June 1st.

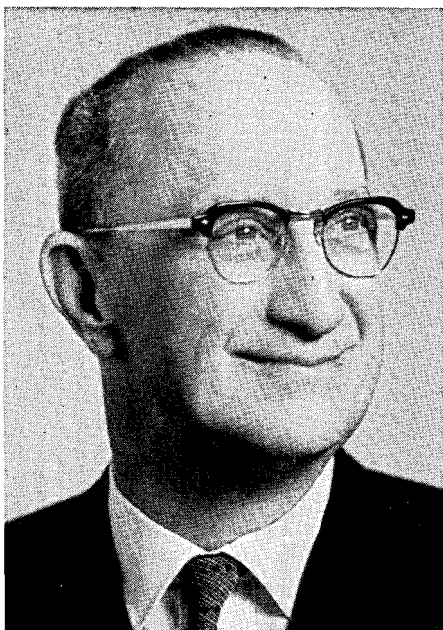
Since its inception in Savannah, Georgia, in February, 1945 and its organization in Macon, Georgia, in September, 1945 with Dr. H. Harold Hume as its first president, the American Camellia Society has maintained its headquarters at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

Several invitations to relocate our headquarters were carefully considered, including the University of Florida's invitation to remain there, before deciding to accept the invitation of Dr. Frank P. King, Director of the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station in Tifton. This station is a part of the University System of Georgia.

Tifton is located 100 miles south of Macon on the new Federal Superhighway 75, which passes within a few hundred feet of the Experiment Station. Tifton is in a section where there are a number of camellia nurseries and conditions are ideal for outdoor camellia plantings. The Experiment Station's Test Garden already has more than a thousand large plants embracing more than 400 varieties. Dr. D. L. Gill of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a nationally recognized plant pathologist and a Fellow of the American Camellia Society, is located in Tifton and devotes full time to ornamentals, including camellia problems. In addition, a professional research staff of 63 scientists, together with a complement of technicians, will be available for assistance in solving the various problems connected with camellias, such as breeding, propagation, diseases, understock studies and fertilizing.

A considerable segment of our membership is concentrated in Georgia and adjacent states, so Tifton should be more accessible to our members.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



L. C. WANNAMAKER
President, American Camellia Society

The death of President Emeritus Ralph Peer, who was also our Senior Vice-President, and the death of Vance Burks, Director for the State of Texas, leaves a gaping void in the councils of our society. Each of them had hosts of our society. Each of them had hosts. The passing of these two wonderful camellia personalities constitutes an irreparable loss to our society.

The Jacksonville meeting was highly successful. We are deeply grateful to the Jacksonville camellia people, and especially to John and Stella Sewell, for arranging such a fine program. It will long be remembered. Like many other of our annual meetings, it has set the pattern at a very high standard for Los Angeles and Shreveport.

We are very fortunate that our new Executive Secretary-Editor has such a thorough knowledge of camellias. In the show of camellia slides at Jacksonville, Mrs. Wannamaker and I were amazed at the great store of information Joe has about camellias, and especially his evaluation of new seedlings and sports. He loves camellias and is working hard. Let us support him to the limit. During the first year his time for travel will be limited as well as funds from our treasury for that purpose.

From the many favorable comments and letters received, we feel that our members like the recent changes in our publications. However, with the increase in size of our new *Camellias*, the Journal of the American Camellia Society, we need more articles and news items from our members. News-worthy photographs are equally important both for our 1960 *Yearbook* and the *Journal*.

With increased expenditures in our publications, and other expenses, a membership will result in a balanced budget and more services to the camellia cause. Securing new members can be done much more effectively through personal contact than through any other means. I hope our membership will reach 10,000 by the end of my term of office next February. I am counting on each of you to help attain this goal.

Before the next issue of *Camellias*, The Journal of the American Camellia Society, we will have relocated our headquarters. The Governing Board at its Jacksonville meeting voted to accept the invitation to move to the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton, Georgia. This will be accomplished in June. As you know, the University of Florida has been our host since the founding of the American Camellia Society in 1945. We are deeply grateful to the University.

Since the Publications Committee has decided to issue the *Journal* in January, April, September and November, there will be no July issue as heretofore with the *American Camellia Quarterly*. In midsummer we will issue a Newsletter giving details of our new location which is more accessible to a large segment of our membership.

The cause of camellias is on the march with complete cooperation and good will existing between all of our camellia organizations. The very strong friendships which have been developed over the years between camellia people everywhere in our organization constitutes a happy circumstance in the pursuit of our mutual hobby. For the American Camellia Society forward is the watchword.

Coming in the September Issue

Wheeler's Seedling No. 459—on the cover—from an original painting; Camellia Show Reports; New Varieties; Camellias for Dried Arrangements; and many more interesting features and photographs.

A midsummer Newsletter will be issued in July since there will be no *Camellias*, the Journal of the American Camellia Society, in July. This is being issued in September to coincide with the beginning of the new camellia season.

Details of the 1960-61 Arrangement Contest are covered in the present issue.

—ACS—

Blind Man "Sees" Camellias¹

DR. T. R. ZIMMERMAN
High Point, North Carolina

On March 6, Mr. Graham Wagoner with his friend and visual interpreter, Mr. D. H. Rouse, asked to see the camellias in my greenhouse. As my camellias were at their peak, this was not an unusual request. It was unusual because Mr. Wagoner has been totally blind since an early age.

After entering the greenhouse, Mr. Rouse described to his friend the many hues and varying shades of color of the camellias. Then he was given some of the blossoms to "see" with his hands. With the dexterity of a surgeon he followed each flower's edge, explored its expanse, and traced its petals' shape. His agile fingers added composition to his friend's picturesque description of the camellias. With care he examined the many varieties, expressing surprise at the number and noting differences in structure even more quickly than the seeing. The depth of his "seeing" was reflected in the joy of his face. It was a touching scene to hear and to observe one who is blind admire and praise the handiwork of God through the eyes of an interpreter.

¹ Reprinted from the *Pied.-Cam. Review*, Greensboro, North Carolina, April, 1959.

American Camellia Society Meeting In California, 1961

K. W. NEWERF

Southern California has long been associated with the word "glamour", but it remained for the A. C. S. to apply the final touch by bringing the Annual Meeting to the Disneyland Hotel next year.

1961 will mark the second time that the Society has honored Southern California, and the Los Angeles Camellia Council will leave nothing undone to make the week of February 21-26 a memorable one. Unusual tours have been planned and every effort will be made to provide just the kind of diversion each visitor would like to have.

Prompted by the opportunity of attracting the entire camellia world, plans are already under way by the Council to present the finest display of blooms to the visitors from other parts of the country. The 1961 Camellia Show will be held in the Lanai Room of world-renowned Disneyland Hotel—9,000 square feet of quiet luxury overlooking the tropical gar-

dens which have been magically grown on what was once an orange grove.

The hotel is reserving 150 rooms and will provide equally fine accommodations in other adjacent hotels, if necessary. Although only a short walk or tram ride to the entrance of Walt Disney's fabulous playground, Disneyland, here, in a lovely patio room one would never guess its proximity.

Los Angeles is just 35 minutes away via the nearby Santa Ana Freeway and other famed beauty spots are equally close. San Juan Capistrano Mission, home of the swallows—Laguna Beach and its artist colony—Newport Harbor, yachting center of the West—and the famed Huntington Botanical Gardens are all within a half hour's drive.

And everywhere you turn there will be people anxious to talk about camellias.

Attendance at the 1961 meeting is something to start planning for now.

New Director-At-Large From Pacific Coast

Billie (Mrs. Vern O.) McCaskill acquired her love of camellias from Mr. D. W. Coolidge, the horticultural giant who organized the Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens during the golden era of horticulture in Pasadena and Southern California. Before the day when camellias were sold in nurseries and at the time when they were known by color description and not by varietal name, Mr. Coolidge gave to Mrs. McCaskill a PINK PERFECTION and when that plant bloomed it gen-

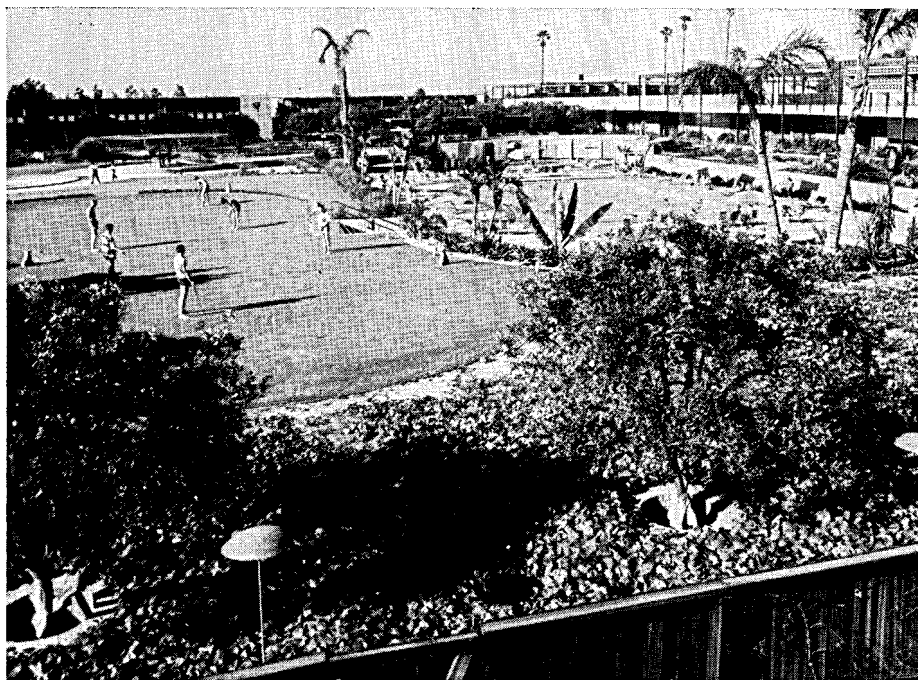


MRS. BILLIE MCCASKILL, new Pacific Coast Director-at-Large, Pasadena.

erated a desire for more and still more camellias which still influence the life of Mrs. McCaskill.

Soon she and her husband were driving slowly up and down the streets of Pasadena looking into the gardens of homes of the wealthy residents for plants from which they might obtain cuttings. Their collection grew in size and numbers of varieties and the general interest in their garden created demand for camellias by neighbors and friends. They concluded to open a camellia nursery. They still have it, and there they have developed and introduced such outstanding and popular varie-

(Please turn to page 29)



View of Disneyland Hotel, Los Angeles, site of the 1961 Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society. Upper right is the Lanai Room, site of the 1961 Show of the Los Angeles Camellia Council, our hosts. Hotel has its own golf course and heated swimming pool.

Hybridizing For The Amateur

MRS. AL E. (MARY) JOHNSON, Beaverton, Oregon

Scarcely a person who grows camellias has not planted at least a few camellia seed, if for no other reason than they provide excellent understock. The same holds true of grafting. Most of us have learned that to have made even a small number of successful grafts, the pleasure derived from this endeavor has been extended immeasurably.

It is for this reason, to further extend your camellia growing pleasure, that we should like to tell you of some of our personal experiences in the hybridization of these lovely plants.

Hybridizing need not be difficult, in fact, quite the opposite. Nor is it necessary to be a botanist or geneticist. A general knowledge of camellia propagation and culture will serve you well in promoting the chances of greater success.

In the strict botanical sense, the crossing of two different species results in the production of a "hybrid", while the combination of two varieties within a single species (such as *C. japonica*) results in a "cross". As with fruit, corn and even cattle and many other forms of life, it has been desirable to attain certain qualities that are impossible within a given species or breed. This is also true of the camellia. If we are to improve, for instance, their color, their cold resistance, or the possibility of introducing strong fragrance, it will be necessary to go beyond the *C. japonica* species, because of the very definite limitations found here.

Possibilities in the hybridizing of camellias are most exciting. So little had been done previously that everything now being accomplished is new and really quite limitless.

This is a field in which the amateur and professional alike may work. One as easily as the other may bring about offspring of universally desirable new camellias. The objective is to transfer pollen from one flower to the pistil of another. The exacting method by which this has previously been accom-

plished has been quite a tedious task, leaving unsightly coverings over the pollinated flowers. The following very simple technique to accomplish the same purpose, we hope, will encourage amateur experimentation and is barely noticeable.

First, one must have a few simple supplies on hand which may be purchased from the grocery or variety store. You will need a quantity of ordinary cellophane drinking straws, several very fine camel's hair brushes, and a roll of narrow scotch tape. The straws should be of two sizes, both the small standard size and the larger thick milk-shake type, the larger being used on flowers having multiple pistil formation. Now, cut the straws (both sizes) into short lengths ranging from slightly over 1 inch to nearly 2 inches. These supplies are all taken to the greenhouse where all openings have been tightly screened to prevent the entry of bees. The hybridizing is then begun.

The flower that has been chosen as the seed-bearer is not yet quite open, so it is necessary to use extreme care in unfolding the petals. We do not emasculate or remove any portion of the petals or otherwise damage the flower, feeling that this could abort our tiny seed pod. With the aid of a tweezer (or the fingers will do nicely, providing you have a steady hand), the cellophane straw section is most carefully slipped down over the pistil of the flower. The top opening of the straw must be covered immediately to avoid all chance of contamination, either from foreign pollen or from the self-pollen of the particular flower that we have been making ready to pollinate. In two or three days when the stigma has become sticky and is most receptive, the desired pollen is applied by using one of the camel's hair brushes. The length of the pistil of the flower (prepared for hybridizing) determines the length of cellophane tube to be used. Ample room should be allowed beyond the pistil



(1/3 to 1/2 inch) to avoid damage when covering the opening with scotch tape. A friend has used half of a gelatin capsule to close the straw, before and after pollination, instead of the tape. This would seem to be a definite improvement and much more easily handled, but I have not had an opportunity to try it yet. As many unopened blossoms as you wish may be prepared in this manner at one time. This will give several to pollinate later when the stigma has become sticky.

When one is actually applying the pollen, great care should be taken in handling the pollen so as not to introduce any self-pollen, or other pollen or mixture thereof. Use only one particular type on the brush, then carefully wash the brush out in warm water, using mild soap. Let the brush dry thoroughly. In the meantime, use one of the other brushes as you transfer still a different pollen to the next flower you intend to pollinate. It is possible to store pollen of earlier flowering species by refrigerating it (see footnote) so it may be used throughout the entire blooming season. This in itself may offer most interesting possibilities toward extending the present blooming season of camellias.

When the flower sheds its petals, the straw will usually drop with them. We found one mature capsule this

(Please turn to page 27)

It Might Have Happened

HARRIET HENTZ HOUSER,¹ Perry, Georgia

The magical moment had arrived. The Camellia Show was open to the public. There was no sound except the awed gasps of the first spectators. I had a sensation that I dared not breathe as I walked along the winding trails that were bordered with pungent pine boughs so recently brought in from the woods. I walked slowly before the long tables with the horticultural specimens in the little pinch-bottles. The lighting was excellent and enhanced the perfection of the proud blooms. Even though there were hundreds—or possibly thousands—of camellias in the bottles they did not lose their individuality. I felt as though I should bow before each one, and I was loathe to leave it to look at the next one. Any minute I expected to be awakened. Surely this was a rare dream when I was permitted a glimpse of Beauty and if I breathed some stern official in a gold uniform would take me by the shoulder and tell me that I had seen all I was permitted to see, and I would wake up.

It was difficult to believe that this place of ordered elegance was, such a short time before, a hall full of committee chairmen and helpers harassed and tense, and stumbling over the most amazing array of rubbish. Some artists with brooms and buckets had performed miracles, and now there was no visible evidence that the beautiful place was a city auditorium.

Something lovely had also happened to the women who had assisted in receiving the specimen flowers and the arrangements. In such a short time they had done wondrous things to their hair and faces. They had changed from the sweaters and skirts to trim spring suits and shining

patent leather pumps. And next to their rejuvenated faces were fresh, crispy white blouses.

On some of the women's faces there were expressions of anticipation, and on some faces there was anxiety. I heard one woman say, making an effort to be frivolous, "I think I shall go over to the arrangements and see if that messy thing I did got noticed." I knew the anguish in her heart. Only an actor waiting to see the *New York Times* for Brooks Atkinson's reaction to an opening performance could properly appreciate her dilemma.

I had an arrangement too, but I was playing it cool. I would not rush! One lovely young thing walked timidly to the niche where her arrangement was nestled. It was a red and white thing, with white porcelain birds as the center of interest. There was a card by the red ribbon, and she picked it up. The judge had written: "Center of interest not clearly defined." The young face turned pink for a moment, but she had a healthy sense of humor, and she said, "Good grief! What does she want? Red blinkers on the birds?"

One tall, thin, and rather shrinking woman reached out haltingly for the card beside the yellow ribbon by her arrangement. The judge had written: "Material too large for container." The timid woman turned to a friend, pointed out the oversized judge who had made the criticism, and said, "I'd like to put a card saying the same thing on her fat back!"

I walked slowly before the tables that held the arrangements. I marvelled at the work and the creative planning, and as I walked I read the cards by the arrangements. Some of the criticisms I thought were fair and helpful. I thought some of them were coy, and some vague. I remember some of the remarks: "Colors not well related"; "Too many voids"; "Not enough voids"; "So much color in arrangement that has blinded exhibitor to design"; "Arranger has strayed too far from original theme"; (and I wondered how one artist

could say to another one that her imagination was too active). The cards fascinated me, and regardless of my reaction to them, I knew that the women who wrote them were *authority*, like highway patrolmen and tax collectors.

A few years ago flower show judges enjoyed anonymity, and they were less inhibited when it came to writing their critical comments. But now the remarks made about a blue ribbon winner must be signed by the judge, and this situation has caused the development of more restraint. This probably is good, but it had removed much of the excitement from the shows. Secretly I wondered if the more the judge's feet hurt the pen did not become sharper.

I was nearing the table where my "composition" was waiting, quivering, in its neat, green corrugated niche. I knew nothing, absolutely nothing, about flower arranging, and did this thing as a sort of public service. The people in charge said there were not enough arrangements to fill all of the niches, and would I *please* do something? All of my protestations of ignorance fell on deaf and desperate ears.

The suggestion that I choose a poem, and "do something symbolic" finally weakened my defenses. I dashed home and got out the "Oxford Dictionary of Quotations" to look for the most obscure poem I could find. I couldn't find anything by Dylan Thomas, so I settled for T. S. Eliot. I thought, if I do something that no one has ever done before the judges might think it is art, full of strange symbols and elusive meaning. And who knows? I might make a tremendous impression, not only with my erudition, but with my originality. Here is Mr. Eliot's poem:

"April is the cruellest month,
breeding
Lilacs out of the dead land,
mixing
Memory and desire, stirring
Dull roots with spring rain."

(Please turn to page 28)

¹ Mrs. Houser insists this article is pure fiction—but then, it might have happened. Many of our readers will recall her witty articles in the 1952 and 1955 *Yearbooks*, and in the late lamented *Home Gardening Magazine*. She has ribbed camellia snobs, grafting, fertilizing and other phases of camellia culture—all in good fun. Now it is the arrangers turn.—Ed.

Why Belong To A Camellia Society?

DAVID L. FEATHERS, Lafayette, California

If you were to pick twenty members of a camellia society at random and ask each of them the above question you might get as many different answers. However, the chances are that more would say "to get the facts about camellias" than would give any other reason. This reminds me of an experience I had a number of years ago.

In company of the chap responsible for my own camellia addiction we often met another friend on matters unrelated to gardening but, inevitably, for some unaccountable (?) reason the subject always seemed to get around to camellias. Although our mutual friend was unstinting with his time and money on the family garden, try as we might we never seemed able to interest him in joining our camellia society. He always gave us the impression that this was an unnecessary luxury. Then one day, what we had failed to accomplish after months of persuasion and entreaty was quickly brought about by one stroke of luck—ill to our friend, that is, but the convincer insofar as we were concerned. For some reason unknown to our friend or his gardener, a valued specimen camellia had suddenly died.

Now we regarded ourselves as his friend and possessed of sympathetic natures and an interest in one's fellow man but when we two camellia society devotees heard the doleful news from our friend's lips, strangely enough no tears were visible on our cheeks. Common decency dictated some show of commiseration but after the niceties of the situation had been met, we began to move in on our prey. Casually, we inquired of our friend what he figured the lost camellia to have been worth. Right here, he made his second mistake, the first being the sales resistance he put up against our efforts to get him to join. "I wouldn't have taken a hundred dollars for that plant!" was the spontaneous and honest answer of a wounded and innocent soul. With

this opening, it was a matter of but a few moments to correlate the value of the lost camellia with camellia society dues at so much per year and we had our man at last—an easy prey. Of course, the work of replacement and sentimental value were just so much more added reason. This is a true story—not the figment of a fertile imagination.

All levity aside, I do not wish to imply by this that joining a camellia society should be from the same motive as maintaining an insurance policy—a matter of monetary protection. It can be that, of course, but what a person gets out of membership in a camellia society or garden club should not be measured primarily in dollars and cents any more than happiness and other things of the spirit should be. Aside from the vital matter of accurate information, it is primarily a matter of associating with kindred souls in a pursuit designed to give both pleasure and healthful outlets. To some, it is also a means of supporting a worthwhile cause—getting behind something they believe in. From the standpoint of the society, however, its greatest contribution to the member should be *service*, furnishing something of value that will assist him. Here is where it is important that we deal as much as possible with *facts*—without subjecting our members to the risks involved in wild conjecture.

The calling card of the camellia society is its publications and, to many members, the impressions they obtain of us are derived solely from this source because the vast majority have no other contact with the society. If our premise be correct that service is the most important thing we have to offer, then it would follow that emphasis should be on rendering the greatest service possible. We must lean in the direction of the serious rather than the social side if we are to render real assistance and provide information of greatest value.

Throughout all, our acts and policies should stem from the fact that we are, first and foremost, an *amateur* organization, without qualification, with all the high purpose and ethics—and limitations, too—that this implies. To the extent that it will not compromise nor contradict this vital principle, we should at all times endeavor to co-operate and maintain the most harmonious relationship with our capable friends, the professionals, whose skills and problems we appreciate. The ideal situation would be a mutual recognition of the respective points of view, which will necessarily differ to some extent but which have much in common. Even so, all should recognize that the first consideration of a camellia society must be the welfare of its members.

Within the past few years, the American Camellia Society has taken some very significant steps forward. It has done a great deal toward coordinating the activities of all the camellia societies through formation of its Inter-Society Relations Committee, which gives them a vehicle through which they may co-operate with each other and with the national organization. Thus there is now a focal point for a broad exchange of views, by which standard rules and procedures can be developed. This eliminates the disadvantage inherent in a great deal of unrelated and duplicated effort and gives us a common ground, particularly in such matters as judging and awards.

The national society also has taken over all registration of new camellias, which essential service is now unified. Thus it is no longer necessary to refer to more than the one source in this regard. This is certainly a right step forward.

The most recent service to the members inaugurated by the American Camellia Society is that of Camellia Rating. The purpose of this program is to establish a numerical rating for every widely grown camel-

(Please turn to page 28)

Retiring In The Camellia Belt

CHARLES L. KEETON,¹ Long Beach, Mississippi

One of the things I feel the American Camellia Society can do is to let retiring folks know the "horror" of retiring too far south to raise camellias. This may sound absurd if you've always known camellias; but, believe me, it almost happened to me, and I know whereof I speak.

Four years ago my wife and I, with our two sons away at college, got the feeling that a twenty-acre country place with large stone house and out-buildings was more than we needed. We also felt that we had about had our fill of tending the several landscaped acres. We thought we'd try being foot-loose for a while and finally end up living in Mexico or South Florida.

After selling out in Missouri, we found it close to the Christmas season and told our sons to meet us on the not-too-inconvenient Mississippi Gulf Coast. While vacationing here we saw our first camellias in bloom (or at least, for the first time, became aware of them). We went to Mexico for a few months, but we returned to the Coast, saw our first camellia show, and decided life in southern Florida¹ had nothing to offer us. Unfortunately, we were so intent on a small place that we went to extremes and now find ourselves with the same plaint as other collectors—too little space. We are trying to get adjoining land, however. In the meantime we've accumulated well over a hundred blooming varieties and have 85 grafts at the moment.

For the Gulfport Men's Show this year we decided to set up what we named the "Pace Setter" Award to be given the outstanding bloom among the camellias not shown here for more than one prior year. It proved a good idea, and we believe it will serve to stimulate interest in the splendid new

varieties. To find a prize which might be rated higher than the usual silver, we hit on the idea of offering a large well-framed painting of a camellia. And then our troubles began. To commission a qualified artist and have the picture framed suitably would cost about \$150.00, which was just about \$125.00 more than we had in mind. Finally we were put in touch with Japanese artists who do the world's best flower paintings and are particularly at home with camellias. After much (as I refer to it in the ad) "wheeling and dealing", we ended up guaranteeing volume business to both artists and American framers to get the price down to the \$25.00 neighborhood.

The prize, a painting of PINK CLOUDS, was much sought after. A display of a few sample camellia portraits at Slidell attracted much attention. So, we feel that we have something which will prove popular with American Camellia Society members.

It is not the easiest thing in the world to make an ad "ring true". We are hoping that our fellow collectors will not feel that this is just another business venture started to "make a buck." Actually, the truth is as told above. If we sell enough portraits we shall make a profit, we hope. And if we should ever be that fortunate, it will merely give us more to invest in our hobby.

Bob Leeton, my associate in this venture, is an instructor in Electronics at the top Air Force School, Keesler Air Force Base. He is about as dedicated a camellia lover as they come. Tom Clower is grooming him as a flower judge. Incidentally, Tom Clower feels that our camellia portraits are very fine and a bargain at the price. As a second-generation furniture man, we feel he is a good judge of what goes into the home as well as a good camellia judge.

Just consider for yourself how horrible it would be to retire to a point too far south to raise camellias. Don't you think that we of the American Camellia Society should work with

the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the camellia belt to get this truth across to the poor characters who are considering retirement in a warmer clime?

—ACS—

Floriade—

International Horticultural Exposition
Rotterdam, March 25 - Sept. 25, 1960

For the first time the U. S. is participating in a horticultural exposition abroad. This means that a new aspect of America will be revealed to other nations.

The U. S. Exhibit at Floriade will show that Americans love gardening as much as other people. We will also demonstrate that we are one of the most advanced nations horticulturally.

The Netherlands is host because the year 1960 commemorates the 400th anniversary of the introduction of the tulip into Holland. It is also the 100th anniversary of the Royal General Dutch Bulb Growers Society. Five million visitors are expected.

Included in this world's fair of gardening are both ornamental and edible horticulture, with such exhibits as: the garden of the roses of the entire world; flowers and plants of the Bible; flowers associated with royal dynasties; and much more. There will be a changing parade of the products of arboriculture and floriculture.

Funds are needed urgently to complete the U. S. Exhibition so that it will typify America and American horticulture. We cannot afford to put on a second-best show! Help us to exhibit American horticulture at its best!

Contributions to this cultural project of the AHC are tax deductible.

AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL COUNCIL, U.S.
EXHIBIT AT 1960 FLORIADE, 640 Fifth
Avenue, 13th fl., New York City 19—
JUdson 2-7540.

—ACS—

If you like a particular article in *Camellias*, the Journal of the American Camellia Society, or the Yearbook, why not write the author a note or card, or tell the A.C.S. office? Most writers like fan mail and it encourages them to write again, and lets the A.C.S. Secretary know what kind of articles our members want.

¹ See Mr. Hentz's article in this issue on "My Experience with Camellias in South Florida. Orlando, with 48 members of the American Camellia Society, grows beautiful camellias and always has one of the best and largest shows. St. Petersburg had 15 enthusiastic members of A. C. S., and Miami has 5 members.—Ed.

"Injuring" Camellia Seedlings

J. M. JONES,¹ Savannah, Georgia

To Induce Flower-Bud Formation

It is interesting to observe how some fact which should be self-evident will suddenly become vividly apparent only as the result of a chance remark pertinent to the problem in mind. One instance of such a situation and its subsequent results may be of noteworthiness to others interested in camellias.

Several years ago I grafted a scion of PEARL HARBOR on a vigorous stock. The plant that was produced has now grown to about eight feet in height. True to one of the characteristics of this variety, the plant bloomed very sparsely until last year when one branch produced a large number of flower buds. The thought occurred to me that by grafting a scion from this particular branch it might be possible to develop a profusely blooming strain of PEARL HARBOR. I discussed this possibility with Karl Johnson of the Bloomingdale Nurseries, located near Savannah. He did not agree with me.

It was Mr. Johnson's opinion that this particular branch had been injured or shocked in some manner during the previous growing season, and that this injury was responsible for the formation of a heavy crop of flower buds. It is a known fact that injured or dying trees frequently flower heavily and produce a large crop of fruit. This is one of Mother Nature's ways of perpetuating the species.

I accepted this explanation at face value and cast about for some means whereby this principle might be utilized to advantage by camellia growers. It appeared reasonable to believe that if an injury or shock would cause a plant to produce more flower buds, there should be some method of employing such treatment to force seedling camellia plants into bloom before the time when they

would normally do so. I decided to do some experimenting along this line, using wire wraps as the "injuring agent."²

Fifteen seedling plants were set apart for use as experimental material. Since I was unwilling to run the risk of losing the entire plant in each case, my wire-wrap treatments were confined to one branch per plant. By following this procedure only one branch on each of the fifteen plants would be placed in jeopardy. Treatment was made to the lower branches that normally are the first to produce flower buds. The wire wraps were applied some time prior to the initiation of spring growth.

A very fine-gauge wire was selected as suitable material for wrapping the branches. The wraps were then made on each branch to be treated. The wire was wrapped around the branch one time only and the ends were twisted tightly to insure a firm juncture with the bark. These wire wraps were placed on a branch about two inches above where it came off from the main stem or trunk of the plant.

During the spring months it was noted that these branches which had been wrapped with wire did not form as much new growth as the other, non-wrapped branches; but this effect on growth was not serious. Also the leaves on the wrapped branches became lighter in color. No casualties resulted, however, and all the treated branches lived and thrived.

The wire wraps were removed from the treated branches when it was observed that formation of a flower-bud or buds had taken place. Wrapped branches that had not formed buds by that time were also freed of their wire wraps.

Of the fifteen plants in which a branch had been wrapped with wire, eight produced no flower buds either on wrapped or non-wrapped branches. Of the seven remaining plants in this experiment, two produced flower buds on non-wrapped as well as wrapped

branches. It is interesting to note, however, that in each case the branch which had been wrapped produced a great many more flower buds than those branches which had not been wrapped with wire. The remaining five plants in which a branch had been wrapped produced flower buds only on the treated or wrapped branches.

The results of this experiment are encouraging. Excluding the two plants which produced flower buds on both non-wrapped and wrapped branches, the wire-wrap treatment proved almost thirty-nine per cent effective for inducing flower-bud formation.

Seedlings used in this work were from four- to five-year-old plants. It is intended to continue with these experiments during the coming winter. Seedling plants two and three years old will provide the test material in an attempt to determine the possibility of inducing flower-bud formation in these younger plants.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The technique of plant treatment involved here is an old horticultural practice of long standing and generally referred to as *girdling*. It has been employed mainly by fruit growers to increase both size of crops and fruit.

Girdling a plant or branch serves to inhibit the translocation of carbohydrates from the region above this restriction. The resulting accumulation of these carbohydrates above the girdled area promotes a physiological condition more favorable to flower-bud formation.

This treatment becomes more effective when the wire or other girdling agent is tightened until it completely constricts the bark. Ringing or scoring a branch by cutting through the bark with a knife is another means of employing this same principle. Also, other variations in technique have been used successfully.

The 1952 *Yearbook* contains a number of interesting articles. These include: Some Notes on Camellia Breeding; Exposure of Camellia Seed to X-Rays; The Use of Colchicine in Camellia Breeding; European Camellia Tour; The Herme Complex; The Guichard Camellias and many more. Our members would do well to review this 1952 *Yearbook*. Those who have joined the American Camellia Society since 1952 may still obtain copies at \$4.00 while they last.

¹ Reprint from the 1952 *American Camellia Yearbook*.

² See the Editor's Note at the conclusion of this article.—Ed.

In Memoriam

DR. E. CLARK HUBBS

*Resolution Adopted by the Governing Board
of the American Camellia Society
in Memoriam to Dr. E. Clark Hubbs*

Resolved, That the Governing Board of the American Camellia Society does hereby record, with great sorrow, the death on December 31, 1959, of Dr. E. Clark Hubbs, of Glendale, California, a former Vice-President for the Pacific Coast of the Society. Clark loved camellias; he loved people; and he loved them together. He fairly bubbled over with enthusiasm for the flowers, particularly those so fresh and crisp that, to use one of his favorite phrases, "they smiled at you". This enthusiasm was reflected in the beautiful blooms which he regularly produced each year, and it was also reflected in the energy and zeal which he put into his work as an officer of this Society and of the camellia societies in California which he served. Clark was warm-hearted and generous and he delighted in sharing his plants and flowers with others and in sharing the pleasure of others in their flowers. His passing is a real loss to the camellia world, and all who knew him personally will miss him deeply; and

Further resolved, That the Governing Board on behalf of all the members of the American Camellia Society do hereby express to Mrs. Hubbs and the other members of Clark's family our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Through his enthusiasm for camellias and his warm friendliness for people, he became one of the best known and best liked members of Southern California's camellia fraternity. His death at 71 brought a sense of deep loss to all who knew him.

He was born in 1888 in Kentucky, lived as a young man in Tennessee where he received his education, and met and married Miss Myrtle Howse. After serving in World War I he came to California, set up dental offices in Los Angeles, and practiced

there until his death. During the last decade of his practice, his son, Dr. Clark Hubbs, Jr., was associated with him. During this long practice his outstanding sense of community service was recognized by his election to the presidency of the Los Angeles Kiwanis Club. Later, when he became a resident of Glendale, he joined the Pacific Camellia Society and, in the course of time, served two highly successful terms as its president. He further expressed his camellia enthusiasm by joining the Southern California Camellia Society and the American Camellia Society. He was a valued member of all these organizations and in 1956 the American Camellia Society made him its Vice-President for the Pacific Coast.

In all his camellia activities he enjoyed the enthusiastic cooperation of his wife, Mrs. Myrtle Hubbs; both were faithful participants in most every camellia function from Fresno to San Diego, and in 1957 they enjoyed an extended trip through the South. Dr. Hubbs was one of the most generous and outgiving of men; one of his typical activities was to graft several dozen camellia plants every year for the express purpose of making gifts to his friends.

—ACS—

RALPH S. PEER

*Resolution Adopted by the Governing Board
of the American Camellia Society
in Memoriam to Ralph S. Peer*

WHEREAS, Ralph Sylvester Peer, a President Emeritus of American Camellia Society, passed away on January 19, 1960; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Peer served the Society as State Director for California for two terms (1954-56) and in February, 1957 became the first President of the Society to be elected from the Pacific Coast, and served as President for two terms; and

WHEREAS, For many years he has dedicated a great part of a life busy and successful in other lines of en-

deavor to an interest in camellias, unsurpassed by that of any other man of his time; and

WHEREAS, This interest and his zeal took him to all parts of the world where he thought he might find species of camellias, particularly wild species, which would be useful and perhaps necessary for breeding into Japonicas and our other known camellia species, features now recessive or entirely absent, including, among other things, broader color range, fragrance, cold hardiness, and better flowering characteristics; and

WHEREAS, He was successful in bringing many of such species to the United States and thereby, and through his studies, knowledge and writings concerning them, has helped to lay the foundation for scientific research designed to accomplish the improvement in camellias above referred to; and

WHEREAS, His notable work and attainments have received recognition throughout the horticultural world, including the award to him in 1954 by the Royal Horticultural Society of London (of which he was a Fellow) of the Veitch Gold Medal "For services to the camellia plant";

Now, THEREFORE BE IT *Resolved*, That the members of the Governing Board of the American Camellia Society do hereby record this expression of their great sorrow and of their deep sense of personal loss in the passing of a valued associate and a dear friend, and of their gratitude for his great service to this Society and to the flower which he served so faithfully and well, and in the history of which his memory will forever endure;

Further Resolved, That the Governing Board on behalf of all the members of the American Camellia Society extend to Mrs. Peer and to Ralph's mother and son our deepest sympathy in a loss that all of us share with them.

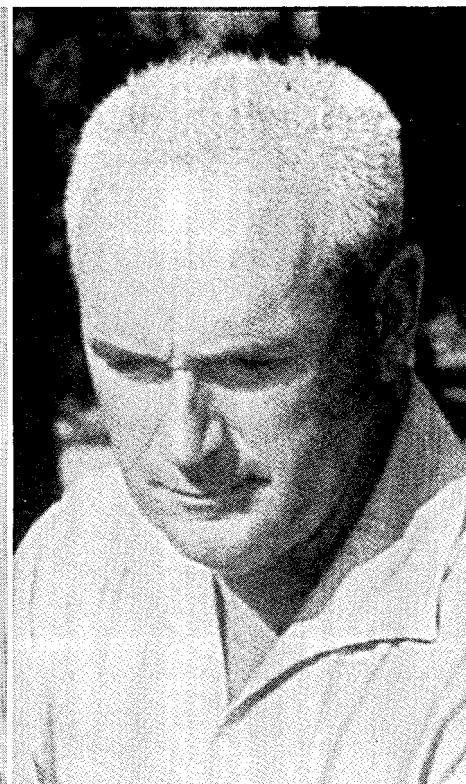
Mr. Peer was 67 years of age. His death was attributed to virus pneumonia. He was president of the Southern Music Publishing Company of New York and of the Peer International Music Publishing Company.



DR. E. CLARK HUBBS



RALPH S. PEER



VANCE BURKS

Early in his career, Mr. Peer, who was born in Kansas City, Missouri, recorded white and negro artists whose music interested him. Samuel B. Charters, in his book, "The Country Blues," published by Rinehart, wrote:

"The finest body of ethnic music collected in the South was that collected by commercial recording directors in the South in the late Nineteen Twenties, and Ralph Peer was one of the best of them."

Early in the Thirties he entered the Latin-American music publishing field. He opened offices in Central and South American cities, as well as in London and Paris.

Among the general hits published by his companies were "You Are My Sunshine," "Lazy River," "Deep in the Heart of Texas" and "Waiting for the Robert E. Lee." Latin-American hits on his list included "Granada," "Besame Mucho," "Perfidia," and "Fascination."

—ACS—

VANCE RICHARD BURKS, 1908-1960

In the passing of Vance Richard Burks on February 5, the American

Camellia Society lost one of its most enthusiastic supporters. Born in Midlothian, near Dallas, Texas, April 20, 1908, Mr. Burks was a member of the first class of the Southern Methodist University engineering school and he also studied architecture at Georgia Tech. He was a designer and builder of monuments.

He and Mrs. Burks were charter members of the American Camellia Society, he was an organizer and past president of the Tyler Camellia Club, one of the organizers of the Texas Camellia Society, and at the time of his death was director for the State of Texas to the American Camellia Society. He was one of the most sought after judges and speakers in a wide area and gave of his time and energy unselfishly for the cause of the camellia.

Mr. Burks was chairman of the Tyler Park Board, past president of the Tyler Rose Society, district director of the Tyler Rotary Club, director of the Tyler Civic Theater and a vestryman and lay leader of the Christ Episcopal Church of which he was a member.

He is survived by his wife, Vir-

ginia, a son Richard, Jr., of Tyler and a daughter Mrs. C. C. Bottone of New York.

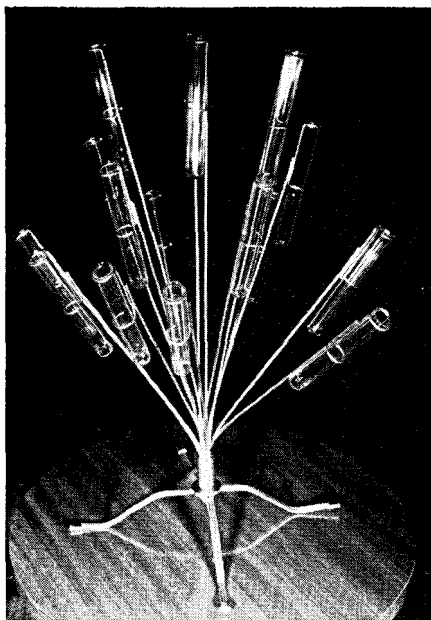
In a special ceremony the test garden at the south side of Tyler Rose Park was officially named the Vance R. Burks Camellia Garden.

A black granite table, inscribed with the name of the garden, has been installed at the garden site by the Burks family. Members of the family attending the ceremony were Mrs. Burks; the son, Vance Richard Burks, Jr.; and the daughter, Mrs. Caesar Bottone of New York.

Dr. Kitchens, president of the Texas Camellia Society, made the dedicatory address. The Rev. John R. Bentley, rector of Christ Episcopal Church gave the invocation. Harris Morris, president of the Tyler Camellia Club, was master of ceremonies.

MONSIEUR HENRI VERNAELDE

Monsieur Henri Vernaelde, father of Mrs. John N. Sewell, died after a lengthy illness at the Sewell home in Jacksonville on February 10, 1960.



Ellis epergne showing details of construction



Epergne with camellias

The Ellis Epergnes

Each year in connection with the Atlanta Camellia Show, the tables at the dinner for judges and other guests at the Capital City Club are decorated with very beautiful arrangements of camellias. Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Ellis usually act as host and hostess for this delightful occasion.

Since a number of judges and others have closely examined the epergnes which hold the camellias and have asked the Ellises about them, Ruddy Ellis has been good enough to send us the two pictures shown here. His mother had one made some years ago. Since then they have had several more made. They are of stiff wire and have 15 or more

flared Pyrex test tubes inserted in a wire holder welded to the upright wires. The wires are of varying lengths to allow best display of the flowers. The 5- or 6-inch tubes are filled with water.

The base is usually concealed with camellia, magnolia or other leaves, however, no effort is made to conceal the upright gilded wires or test tubes which add to the decorative effect.

Mr. Ellis adds that he had these made by W. E. Gay, Southern Printing and Lithographing Company, 41 Mangum Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia. The price was \$15.00 including the test tubes.

Review, a well done mimeographed issuance of the Men's Piedmont Camellia Club of Greensboro, North Carolina.

In our January Journal we reprinted a short article from Ikebana, two items from the Australia and New Zealand Camellia Research Society, and one from the Plant Disease Reporter, all of which have extremely limited circulation among our membership.

Although the excellent Carolina Camellia Bulletin has a wide distribution among our membership in the Southeast, there are many in other sections who do not receive this publication and who have expressed appreciation at having Fred McGee's timely article on making color slides and Wendell Levi's challenging "I Wonder Why?" brought to their attention.

Likewise, The Northern California Camellia Society's Camellia Review has limited distribution among our members other than on the West Coast. Since this outstanding publication should be called to the attention of all of our members not familiar with it and by way of introducing Milo Rowell, the new American Camellia Society Director from California, if he needs introducing, we reprinted his fine "What Camellias Do For Me". Mr. Rowell had planned to use this article as the basis for his talk before the Middle Georgia Camellia Society in Macon in February, but had to work up something else hurriedly when he saw it reprinted in the Journal. Sorry, Milo.

Do reprints have a place in our American Camellia Society publications? We think so and shall continue to use them if appropriate.

—ACS—

Why Reprints?

We are holding reprints to a minimum but those used have a definite place in our publications, especially if they are from local papers, programs or other issuances which do not have wide distribution among our membership. In this issue we are reprinting one of our 1952 Yearbook articles since many of our present members were not with us at that time and those who were may be in-

terested in trying Mr. Jones' method of forcing seedlings to set buds years ahead of the time they would otherwise.

Many of us met, or already knew Mary Noble of Jacksonville, yet missed her article published in the Jacksonville newspaper the Sunday morning we were leaving. That is reprinted herewith. The short item entitled: Blind Man "Sees" Camellias by Dr. Zimmerman is from the Pied-Cam

Ed. Combatalade took advantage of the Olympic Winter Games at Squaw Valley to distribute attractive brochures of the Sacramento Camellia Festival to the large number of sports fans. This was held March 4-13th, just after the games. Each year Sacramento has a bigger and better Festival. We hope to see it next year after the annual meeting in Los Angeles.

Wax Your Camellias To Preserve Beauty

MARY NOBLE,¹ *Times Union* Garden Editor, Jacksonville, Florida

A unique method of preserving camellia blooms is being practiced by local gardeners. These exquisite flowers are generally short lived, but when coated with wax the blooms may retain their beauty for several days, maybe longer.

Mrs. Frank D. Bisbee kindly let our camera follow the steps of this process as she treated a batch of flowers grown by her husband. She followed instructions sent by Mrs. Nell Spalding of Columbia, South Carolina. The procedure consists of immersing the bloom in melted paraffin, then in ice water. But careful attention to detail is necessary for success.

Use only fresh camellias in good condition. Pick and treat at once without putting in water. Waxing won't revive old flowers nor hide imperfections.

Not all varieties respond to this treatment. The best are the frilly semidoubles. The whites and pinks come out better than the reds. They look like fine porcelain. HERME waxes beautifully and so do MAGNOLIAEFLORA, MARJORIE MAGNIFICENT and WHITE QUEEN. Tightly centered varieties like PROFESSOR SARGENT respond poorly, as the wax can't penetrate between the petals.

¹ Reprinted by courtesy of *Florida Times Union*, Jacksonville, Florida, from the January 31, 1960, edition. Photographs courtesy *Times Union*.

You need a three-quart double boiler with an upper pan 6½ inches wide and 5½ inches deep; at least six pounds of wax (paraffin), a candy thermometer that hooks to the side of the pan, and a roaster or dishpan filled with ice water.

First melt four pounds of paraffin in the double boiler. It will be about 160 degrees when melted, but this is too hot and will burn the flowers. Remove top of pan from stove and put beside sink, in which you place roasting pan filled with ice water. Watch the thermometer, and when it drops to 145 degrees, begin dipping. Apparently the reds can stand more heat than the whites, so dip them first. The optimum temperature is 143 degrees.

Take the flower stem firmly between thumb and forefinger. Plunge flower head first into the hot wax, taking care to let it touch neither the sides nor the bottom of the pan. Dip deep enough to coat the blossom completely, give it a quick swirl, and remove quickly. Dip it at once head down into the cold water, swish it gently so water covers the blossom, then let it float upside down for 15 or 20 minutes. Remove from water and dry head down on several thicknesses of paper towels on top of newspapers.

As the wax cools it forms a scum. Put pan back over hot water and melt

until clear, as the scum coats flowers unevenly. If you have ready a piece of foil (cut so it fits around thermometer), and quickly cover wax each time a flower is removed, a desirable temperature will be maintained longer. Add more wax as needed.

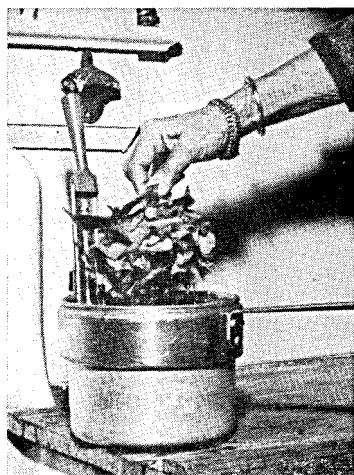
Bits of paraffin will float in the ice water. Skim these off with a tea strainer.

Some varieties take better than others, so experiment with flowers from your garden. Don't begin with your best blooms, but practice your technique on lesser flowers. If you won a blue ribbon at the show and want to preserve the specimen bloom, don't dip it until you have done less important blooms first.

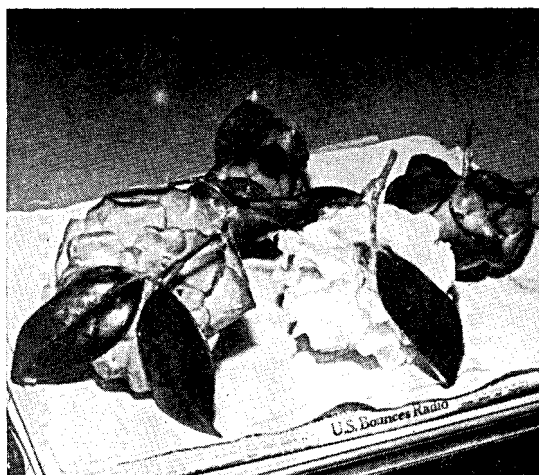
Mrs. Bisbee laid a dozen of her prettiest preserved blooms on a silver tray and they made a beautiful display. While rather heavy for corsage or arrangements, waxed camellias can be used in any manner and have the advantage of holding their heads much better than fresh camellias.

How long the preserved flowers stay pretty seems to vary with variety. Naturally they hold up better in a cool place than near heat.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mrs. P. A. Menard, Slidell, Louisiana, suggests that 1 pint of mineral oil be added to 5 pounds of wax, however, we have no supporting story or pictures for this process.



STEP 1. Dip camellia in hot paraffin.



STEP 2. Drip and harden on paper towels.



WHITE QUEEN. Which one is waxed? The left.

The 1960-61 Arrangement Contest

MRS. FRED J. HAY, Dillon, South Carolina

A cordial invitation to participate in the Arrangement Contest is extended to all Camellia Societies and Garden Clubs which hold camellia shows. The simple requirements are that the show must be held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society, and the rules governing the Contest must be observed.

The Theme for the 1960-61 American Camellia Society's Arrangement Contest was inspired by a picturesque remark made during a panel discussion one evening at the recent Annual Meeting in Jacksonville. One of our experts felt that when judging a class of camellias it was fairly easy for him to choose the blue ribbon winner, because in camellia language it spoke right out to him. The Japanese poem expresses it:

"When I face a flower
The flower quietly speaks to me
The flower laughs
The flower sings. . . ."

So in "The Language of Camellias" throughout our shows next season we will be listening to the lovely voices of camellias as they speak to us on various subjects.

The first five classes are required, with a choice given in Class 1. Three additional *optional* classes are also provided. Show committees have the privilege of adding any of the latter, or not, as they desire. It is suggested that additional sections for novices, tables, and other classes be incorporated in schedules where show space is adequate for these. Class 6 is suggested for tables, or for a one place setting on card tables. Please note that when this is done the black and white picture of the arrangement made to be sent in for the Contest must have a plain background. In the classes the terms Arrangement and Composition are synonymous in meaning.

A scale of points is given with the Schedule. Since this will be used to judge the black and white photographs *Color* is not a deciding factor, but it can be included in schedules under *Textural Values*, if show committees so desire.

Photography has improved very much in recent years, but good pictures, clear cut in design, are still a matter of concern. This cannot be stressed too much. It is suggested that professional photographers be secured, and that the pictures be made just after the judging before the doors of the show are opened to the public.

The Rules and Theme for the 1960-61 contest are given below:

RULES

1. The competitive period shall be from November 1, 1960, to May 1, 1961. Any photographs received after May 1 will be disqualified. All photographs shall become the property of the American Camellia Society.

2. The contest shall be opened to exhibitors in camellia shows held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society.

3. The Standard System of Awarding as outlined by the National Council of State Garden Clubs shall be used—only one blue ribbon, one red ribbon, and one yellow ribbon may be given in a class.

4. Classes named and interpretations shall be adaptations in spirit of the Theme, accenting one or more camellias as stated in each class.

5. Color harmonies will be left to the Schedule Chairman of local shows, except where otherwise specified in a class.

6. Backgrounds shall be plain. No draping allowed.

7. Stands, bases, mats, or fabric used as such, allowed in all classes.

8. Exhibitors shall be limited to one entry in each class.

9. Classes 1-5 are required. The use of classes designated as "Optional" is left to the Schedule Chairman of local shows.

10. Photographs of winning blue ribbon exhibits in cooperative shows will be sent to the National Chairman of the Arrangement Contest. These photographs shall be 5 x 7 inches or larger in size, printed in black and white on glossy paper, and clear cut

in design. Ribbons won at local shows, or other extraneous materials such as entry cards, are not a part of the arrangement and should be removed before photographing. However, inclusion of these articles will not disqualify an entry.

11. A description of the contestant's entry, including class, design, color, material and container, together with schedule of the show at which the ribbon was won shall accompany each photograph. Do not use clips or pins in connection with photographs.

12. Photographs and descriptive matter must be sent by May 1, 1961, to the National Chairman of the Arrangement Contest, Mrs. Fred J. Hay, 402 Washington Street, Dillon, South Carolina.

THEME—THE LANGUAGE OF CAMELLIAS

Class 1. In a Hymn of Praise—

A. A symmetrical arrangement in an urn suitable for a church, featuring one or more camellias. Other flowers and foliage allowed.

or

B. A pair of asymmetrical arrangements in identical containers suitable for a church, featuring one or more camellias. Other flowers and foliage allowed.

Class 2. In a Patriotic Declaration—

A composition in hues of red, white, and blue dramatizing one or more camellias. Other flowers, a minimum of foliage, and accessories allowed.

Class 3. In a Love Poem or Song—

A sentimental interpretation featuring one or more camellias. Other flowers and foliage and accessories allowed.

Class 4. In Friendly Gestures—

A lei or garland of camellias dramatized with other foliage using a boat shaped container.

Class 5. In a Tribute to Art—

One or more camellias featured with a piece of sculpture or a replica. Other foliage and driftwood allowed.

(Please turn to page 29)

The Best Of The New Ones From The Southeast

JOSEPH H. PYRON, Gainesville, Florida

TOMORROW'S DAWN

This magnificent sport of the well known TOMORROW has been described as a blush, however, it is an "honest soft pink" as Rhea Hayes says. TOMORROW'S DAWN has all the fine characteristics of the original TOMORROW, size, formation, and growth habit. The color of the flower varies from a deep soft pink in the heart to light pink shading out to a pure white border. Some petaloids are white. There are a few inconspicuous red markings on one or two petals. The flower is long lasting and does not fade.

There are some misconceptions about this sport on which the record should be straightened. I, and others, have critically compared it with BETTY SHEFFIELD BLUSH—it definitely isn't the same. Neither is it WONDER CHILD, the sport of BLACK DRAGON, which somewhat resembles BETTY SHEFFIELD BLUSH. I am emphasizing this so that collectors will not be misled in purchasing plants and scions from unreliable sources.

The following is quoted from L. W. Ruffin's accompanying letter in registering the sport with the American Camellia Society:

"This sport was first propagated by R. E. Allums of Ellisville, Mississippi. He did not know at the time that it was a sport. He cut a scion from my TOMORROW plant that I purchased from Mrs. Hayes, leaving a short limb with only one growth eye where he cut the scion. He grafted the scion in January of 1956 in his yard. In January of 1957 he grafted another scion from his plant in the yard to a stock in a large can and this is the plant now in possession of Mrs. Hayes at Tick Tock Nursery. Also, the bloom shown at Slidell last year came from this plant. This year his original graft is blooming for the first time and is also showing the same formation and color as the other plant. Meantime, the one growth eye left on my plant, when Mr. Allums cut the scion, sported what I thought at the time was a

white TOMORROW as it showed more white than any other color. I grafted this sport early in 1958 and it bloomed early in January of this year for the first time and has the same pink color and white border as the plants grafted by Mr. Allums. It is my opinion at present that there is very little or no difference between the two plants, therefore, since both plants came from the same limb on my TOMORROW plant, and with the consent of Mr. Allums, I am proposing to register the plant as a sport of TOMORROW and name it TOMORROW'S DAWN."

Plants and scions will not be available until the 1961-62 season when it will be released by Tick Tock Nursery, Thomasville, Georgia. Watch for it in shows next season.

Dick Ward of Birmingham, Alabama, who saw this fine flower at the same time that I did, writes: "Seeing TOMORROW'S DAWN was worth the trip. My guess is that it will be the greatest camellia of our time." High praise but deserved.

MISS PENDERLEA

One of the most spectacular Sasanquas is a new one developed by W. H. Robbins of Robbins Nursery, Willard, North Carolina. He is registering this beautiful variety under the name MISS PENDERLEA. The flat, semi-double flowers are 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. The petals are white with a coral pink picotee margin somewhat as in BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME. It is a heavy early bloomer, upright, rather dense, fairly fast growing with deep green leaves.

Penderlea is a Scotch name meaning Pender countryside, and the nursery is located in the center of this area of Pender County. It has been observed for several years in several different localities and is now available for the first time.

Mr. Robbins' IZMA, described in the January *Journal*, is said by many to be the finest Sasanqua yet. Not yet released.

PAT POYNER

Dr. Arthur Mazyck of Dothan, Alabama, has an enormous number of seedlings in various stages of development. Several of these are worthy of introduction. He is registering three this season. Of all I saw, PAT POYNER, named for his late friend, was the best. The formation is anemone form with two or three rows of guard petals and a central mass of a hundred or more petaloids and stamens intermixed. Occasional flowers are looser and almost semidouble. The color is rose pink with a satiny sheen. There are a few almost white petaloids on some flowers. Its size is 5 inches in diameter and 3 inches deep. In addition to these virtues, it is cold resistant. Its parentage is unknown. Being propagated by Carter's Nursery, Dothan, Alabama.

ARTHUR WEISNER

Although I mentioned this fine variety some months ago, I did not actually see it until early January. It is all I expected and then some. The 5- to 6-inch flower is a deep rich red even early in October. It continues through January. The two rows of large guard petals surround a center of rabbit ears intermixed with numerous stamens. Its parentage is LINDSAY NEILL crossed with DONCKELARI. John T. Weisner of Fernandina Beach, Florida, considers it his best seedling, along with the beautiful white IDA WEISNER.

ARTHUR WEISNER is being propagated by Ralph May, Gerbing's Nursery, Fernandina Beach, Florida. Not yet available.

ELIZABETH DOWD

When a grower keeps coming up with fine new seedlings I am a bit leery until I actually see them. The H. E. Ashbys of Charleston, South Carolina, do just this. From several thousand seedlings, exceptional new ones keep popping up each year—JUDGE MARVIN MANN, MARGUERITE

(Please turn to page 29)

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting In Jacksonville

Some 400 members of the American Camellia Society from 40 states and three foreign members converged on Jacksonville for the 15th annual meeting January 26-30 with the Garden Club of Jacksonville and the Men's Garden Club as hosts.

John N. Sewell, ACS Director for Florida, and Mrs. (Stella) Sewell served ably as general chairman and co-chairman.

Impatient for the festivities, trips and meetings to start, many checked in at the Hotel Robert Meyer, convention headquarters, a day or so ahead of schedule.

The American Camellia Society Governing Board met at 2:15 Wednesday afternoon to dispose of as much business as possible prior to the program planned for the members starting the next day. This meeting adjourned temporarily to attend a dinner in the Sky Room of the Independent Life Insurance Building as guests of Jacob Bryan, III, President of the Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville. The meeting reconvened after dinner to consider invitations to remain in Gainesville, move ACS headquarters to Bellingrath Gardens, Mobile, Alabama, or the Coastal Plain Experiment Station in Tifton, Georgia. A letter from Mr. Owen D. Edge of Columbus, Georgia, offering his home and 7 acre camellia garden was read. The Tifton invitation was accepted by a vote of 21 to 7.

Thursday morning registration began and at 10 A.M. special buses took guests to the extensive camellia and azalea gardens of Mrs. W. M. Bostwick on Hecksher Drive where coffee was served. Next the camellia garden of Mr. Frank D. Bisbee on Trout River Drive was visited. Both gardens were interesting in spite of the cold injury to the flowers.

After lunch a highly successful "Choose Your Own Subject" session of simultaneous events was held on the mezzanine of the Robert Meyer. Flower arranging demonstrations, grafting techniques and tools were demonstrated in another room and

selected color slides of new varieties were shown. Groups alternated from one to the other throughout the afternoon. A reception for past presidents was held from 5:30 to 7:00 P. M. at which refreshments were served. That evening Mayor Haydon Burns presented an illustrated "Story of Jacksonville". A color movie of the outstanding Shreveport show, a print of which is owned by the American Camellia Society, was narrated by Director Aubrey Harris. Then a series of very interesting and beautiful color slides of New Zealand's camellias and gardens was presented by Mr. Roland R. Young of New Zealand.

Friday an all day bus trip was made to Marineland where a special show of the performing porpoises was arranged. Next a luncheon was served at the fabulous old gay 90's Ponce de Leon Hotel in St. Augustine. On the return trip the Julington Nurseries near Mandarin was visited where we saw many new varieties for the first time.

The Intersociety Relations meeting was held that evening. A report was made by Dr. J. R. Beckenbaugh, Director of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, on southward extension of camellia culture. An interesting panel discussion of camellia show judging and exhibiting was moderated by John N. Sewell with Mrs. Jesse Katz, Alton B. Parker, H. E. Ashby, Mrs. James E. Tyler, and A. Emmett Barnes as panelists.

Saturday morning was open for shopping, some visited Gerbing's Nursery at Fernandina Beach or rested while the Governing Board reconvened. The Board of Directors met to elect officers for the year, and, after another brief meeting of the new Governing Board, the meeting adjourned.

At noon a special luncheon was served at the George Washington Hotel while the judges were served luncheon in the patio of the beautiful new Garden Center. The judges were amazed that such beautiful camellias were on display following the cold.

The Center was elaborately decorated and the show beautifully staged. Again special shuttle buses brought guests from the hotel to the show.

That evening there was a Fellowship Hour with refreshments followed by the annual banquet. After introduction of the newly elected officers, announcement was made that Dr. W. G. Lee of Macon, Georgia, and Mr. E. Carl Tourje, San Gabriel, California, had been elected as Fellows of the American Camellia Society for outstanding contributions to the cause of camellias. The Peer Sasanqua plaque was awarded to Martin Ruster of Pasadena, California, for his outstanding seedling *HARRIETTE RUSTER*. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Brown were presented a bronze commemorative plaque in recognition of their many years of distinguished service as Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the American Camellia Society. The Illges Medal was not awarded since no seedling was deemed worthy of that honor during the past season. In recognition of his untiring efforts as Chairman of the Publications, Plans and Finance Committee, Mr. C. W. Farmer was presented the original painting of *BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME* which appeared on our January cover.

Announcement was made that the invitation of California had been accepted to hold the 1961 annual meet-

(Please turn to page 30)

No. 1. Florida State Director JOHN N. SEWELL and MRS. SEWELL welcome President and MRS. WANNAMAKER to Jacksonville for the 15th annual meeting.

No. 2. Southern California Camellia Society Secretary meets American Camellia Society Assistant Secretary in Jacksonville. MRS. MILDRED PITKIN and MRS. ETHEL M. BROWN.

No. 3. California State Director MILO ROWELL, JR., and MRS. ROWELL of Fresno at the Jacksonville Show.

No. 4. Vice President REG. RAGLAND and Director-at-Large JESSIE KATZ with their prize winning camellia namesakes at the Jacksonville Show.

No. 5. Mississippi State Director T. S. CLOWER and MRS. CLOWER of Gulfport, who have produced many outstanding seedlings, look over the seedling entries at the Jacksonville Show.

No. 6. Officers of the American Camellia Society re-elected at the Jacksonville meeting. Seated: President L. C. WANNAMAKER with MR. and MRS. T. J. SMITH, Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer. Standing, left to right: Vice President J. M. HABEL, JR., Atlantic Coast; Vice President R. W. RAGLAND, Pacific Coast; Vice President M. THOMAS BROOKS, Gulf Coast; Secretary-Editor JOSEPH H. PYRON.



Mrs. Nixon Chooses A Corsage

When Vice-President and Mrs. Richard Nixon visited the University of Florida in January, camellias played an important role. Before the Vice-President spoke that night, University of Florida President and Mrs. Reitz entertained at an informal reception at their home on the campus. Camellias were used in the decoration throughout the house.

Mrs. Nixon was invited to select her corsage from several beautiful camellia corsages arranged on a large silver tray. She chose HAKU RAKUTEN. Mrs. Reitz then chose WOODVILLE RED. Other corsages included DR. TINSLEY, CLARA GREEN, and RUTH ROYER.



Mrs. Richard Nixon and Mrs. J. Wayne Reitz

These beautiful flowers were grown by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Borland, who are among Gainesville's most enthusiastic camellia growers. Mrs. Borland is one of the few people who have two beautiful flowers named for her. NORMA BORLAND is the name of a well known white camellia from Jurlington Nurseries, and also a popular new daylily introduced by Mrs. Bright Taylor of Ocala, Florida. Incidentally, Mrs. Taylor's first love was camellias, although she is now famous as a Hemerocallis hybridizer.

My Experience With Camellias In South Florida

HAL HENTZ, Winter Haven, Florida

When I retired from the practice of architecture in Atlanta, Georgia, I came in 1943 to live on a beautiful property located on Lake Dexter, about five miles from Winter Haven, Florida, and owned by my late sister.

To escape boredom from inactivity, I interested myself in horticulture and for almost 25 years now have had few dull moments—what with landscaping and trying to beautify the place.

I was quite happy to find that camellias can be successfully grown in this area, almost on the southern limit of their culture. I knew little of this interesting family of lovely blooms. I remembered in my youthful days in Quincy, Florida, the very large camellia shrubs, usually ALBA PLENA and PINK PERFECTION, to be found in the few fine old gardens that survived the Civil War. And so I turned to camellias first in my planting scheme and found that there were a bewildering number of varieties of this fascinating shrub.

I had the local nurseryman plant, in what I thought a favorable place, one of every kind he had on hand as I didn't know one from the other. This first grouping was planted under some young and tender oak trees which provided partial shade. An unfriendly hurricane destroyed all of the oak trees and exposed the camellias to the sun. Despite this disaster most of them have grown vigorously and borne lovely blooms, some of the plants reaching 10 to 12 feet in height and 8 to 10 feet in diameter. Like most beginners, I planted them too closely, and it will soon be necessary to thin them out as many touch one another.

Since then I have shown some discretion in selecting new plants. I have visited many camellia shows, asked the names of the blooms that appeal to me especially, and buy accordingly. I have about 210 camellia plants and approximately 80 varieties. Many are planted under or near citrus trees where they are happily at home because of the similarity of their foliage. When my Citrus Cooperative

comes to spray for scale, etc., they often spray the camellias at the same time.

We plant in well drained soil and fertilize three times a year: in March just after the blooming season we apply mill organic and cotton seed meal; around July 1st a half application of Reliance azalea and camellia fertilizer is used; and in October the plants receive a full application of Reliance fertilizer. The size of the plant governs the amount of fertilizer applied to each one.

A few varieties do not appear to be too happy here. Those that produce poor blooms, or that drop off before flowering, are LOTUS, ELEANOR HAGOOD, WHITE CRANE, DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND, DEBUTANTE and R. L. WHEELER. This may be due to poor location, lack of sunshine, or nearness to large trees that steal their nutrients.

Among those that bloom gloriously are: LADY CLARE, IMURA, K. SAWADA, DR. TINSLEY, WHITE EMPRESS, VICTOR EMMANUEL, REV. JOHN BENNETT, DONCKELARI, VILLE DE NANTES, QUEEN BESSIE, AUNT JETTY, GOVERNOR MOUTON, the MATHOTIANAS, CHARLOTTE BRADFORD, DAIKAGURA, LADY VANSITTART, MONARCH, BETTY SHEFFIELD, PURITY, ADOLPHE AUDUSSON, and, of course, PINK PERFECTION and ALBA PLENA. Of the more recent varieties, the following do quite well: WILDWOOD, TICK TOCK, TOMORROW, MRS. D. W. DAVIS and SWEETHEART. I frequently saw off to a stump the poor bloomers and graft scions of those I like.

Naturally we have larger and lovelier blooms when we de-bud judiciously.

I enjoy my tropical water lilies, orchids, bougainvillea, tropical plants and fruits, and my little formal garden with its annuals bordered by Japanese Boxwood, but none gives me such satisfaction, such delight, as my camellias. It is ever exciting to go out early in the morning and see the new blooms that have opened up to greet and bless the new day; and the greatest pleasure comes from giving them to friends and making arrangements for the house.

Should Admission Be Charged To Shows?

DEAN E. E. PULS, Division of Applied Sciences
Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond, La.

A spectacular camellia show just does not happen as can be attested to by those who have been involved in staging one. Long in advance of a show there have been numerous meetings concerned with laying basic plans for the show involving problems which challenge the ingenuity of the committee members. Then comes the day of the show with its attendant anxiety about whether quality blooms will be brought in. There is the task of placing the blooms on display so that they will show up to best advantage. After judging is completed the crowds, who usually have waited with some degree of impatience, throng in; some appreciative, others critical. The committee and organization members view with pride the turn-out if it is considered satisfactory and are disappointed if the attendance is not up to expectation. Such altruism is seldom seen in any other activity today.

The question then is; should the public be charged admission, the money collected to be used for defraying the expenses incident to the show.

It is quite possible that camellia shows are now coming of age with the promotional stage being over. Time was when a show among other things motivated people to become camellia fans serving as a means by which they became infected with the "hobby virus". A free show was a means to get people to attend and to get them into the spirit of things with the result that many became converts, and zealous ones at that.

At this point it should be made clear that this article holds no brief either for or against charging admission, but rather it is an attempt to stimulate thinking on the question which has been stated.

It might be well to review briefly what is involved in staging a show. The typical show is usually the work of a dedicated few who give of their time and means selflessly without thought of self-gain other than to re-

ceive the satisfaction of realizing greater appreciation by those who attend of the flower they love. Long before the event takes place there is a problem of location, sometimes offered for free and sometimes there is a rental charge. Ribbons must be purchased and trophies obtained. This lot usually falls to a committee designated for this purpose being people who usually have good connections and in the role of mendicants they are obliged to go forth to secure what it takes to make the show go.

A show must be judged and for this purpose judges properly accredited must be located; in most instances a job not too difficult. Usually the judges are willing persons and eager to serve the cause without any remuneration for travel or other incident expenses; but the matter of local pride enters the picture in that the judges must be entertained at a dinner or luncheon which usually repays them in a small way for their time and effort. In order to do this no little effort is required for planning and there must be money to pay the bill for the meals. This matter is greatly expedited, of course, if there is in the organization a beneficent person who offers himself as a host for the corps of judges.

To what has been listed there should be added the possibility and probability of annoying unthought of items which knock the best conceived budget out of orbit.

A camellia show is a type of entertainment and in most instances a community asset. Among other people who profit are the nurserymen who usually experience an increase in sales after a successful show has been held. For the most part the public is used to paying for its entertainment. Would it not add to the dignity of a show if a reasonable admission would be asked and if it were known that money collected would be used for defraying expenses of the exhibition? The writer has always taken a dim

view of charging admission, but recently when the Louisiana Garden Club Federation held its show in Hammond and an admission was charged, a different viewpoint resulted. There were no objections to charging admission, and it appeared that a more interested clientele was attracted. It might be stated also that an argument for not charging admission could be presented with just as much force. It is hoped that those who read this article and those who have been responsible for putting on shows will let their opinions be known by either writing to the editor of the *Journal of the American Camellia Society* or to the author.

—ACS—

Dr. H. Harold Hume, our distinguished first president of A.C.S., recently underwent a serious operation but is out and about again now. He has honored the A.C.S. office with several visits and spends a part of each day in his office in the Main Library at the University of Florida. He reviewed *The Camellia* by Choka Adachi in this issue of *The Journal*.

Although he is not working directly with camellias at present, he is still keenly interested in them. He is working on the *Liriope*s and *Ophiopogon*s of which there are several species and numerous cultivars including a white flowered one. These plants are popular border plants in many camellia gardens.

Mr. Dave Strother recently replaced the higher growing, dense tufted *Liriope* borders in Massee Lane with the lower growing *Ophiopogon*. These borders are much easier to step over than the former.

Liriope (accent on second syllable, according to Dr. Hume) can be clipped close to the base in early spring so that the new growth will be unencumbered by old and dead blades.

News from the Pacific Coast

The large and enthusiastic California delegation at the annual meeting of the American Camellia Society in Jacksonville in January added much to the pleasure of the affair. I only hope the Easterners can do as well in attending the meeting in California next February.

Our new State Director for Oregon, Albert E. Johnson of Beaverton, was appointed Division Engineer at Portland for the State Highway Department. This is a major position in the Department and carries the responsibility for all construction, maintenance and other activities in seven counties. Double congratulations on your promotion and your election as Director.

Be sure to read Mrs. Johnson's interesting article on hybridizing in this issue of the JOURNAL.

E. A. Combatalade, Secretary-Treasurer of the Sacramento Camellia Festival, writes:

"The camellia seed program is continuing. At this moment, there are approximately 1,000 seedlings growing in our State Folsom Prison and at Preston School of Industry, a Youth Authority Center. As time goes on, we will have 400 to 500 bushes to give neighboring communities for use in their parks, public buildings, etc. In some seedlings, we will undoubtedly find new varieties; but those which are not much good still will have wonderful root systems on which to graft. It's my understanding that to teach those people how to graft should be an easy matter!"

A thousand apologies to Sacramento for omitting the dates of this very important Festival from our Schedule of Show Dates published in the January issue. The dates were February 20-21. I just don't know how such a thing could happen—but it did. Forgive us.

You may think your editor has his geography mixed up to include Wisconsin along with the Pacific Coast but this and other midwestern states

were grouped with the West Coast to somewhat balance membership in voting. Here is an interesting excerpt from our only Wisconsin member, Elton E. Staples of Elm Grove:

"Your special section invited words from the 'outer fringe' of members of the American Camellia Society. Being the only member in Wisconsin may be a special distinction and my hobby of raising camellias has few problems and many satisfactions.

"I have always enjoyed flowers and a small summer garden, but buying a home in Wisconsin in 1952 which had a small greenhouse attached, and then visiting the Macon grandparents of a new grandson that Christmas, gave me the inspiration to try to raise camellias. It has been a most enjoyable and rewarding experiment, and is still teaching me much.

"Beside the cold climate with frost from September to May, we have a heavy limestone and clay soil and alkaline water. My few shrubs have had to put up with the usual insect pests, freezes when the 'automatic' ventilator froze open in below zero weather, and the pains of acid fertilizer vs. alkaline water diet. Yet they continue to give me and my good wife and friends some of the most beautiful blooms we have ever seen.

"The favorite, from a plant obtained in Macon in 1952, is still DEBUTANTE. Its delicate blooms, so fresh and lasting, are used as corsages or table decoration from early December until late February. MATHOTIANA has lost some of its deep red color and seldom has the original rose-bud form—perhaps from lack of iron.

"We have new plants from California, JOSHUA YOUTZ and LION HEAD, which are beginning to give fine blooms, but lost a C. M. WILSON—perhaps from too deep planting. ROSE DAWN and MATHOTIANA SUPREME have many buds not yet open.

"A larger greenhouse could never contain my desires!"

The March, 1960 issue of *Sunset*, the magazine of Western Living, contains an interesting article "Why We in the West Like Camellias" which is profusely illustrated in color and in

black and white. Of particular interest is an illustrated discussion of small camellias in containers for the patio or house. The plants illustrated were grown by one of our members, Mrs. John D. Lawson of Antioch, California. Still another article is entitled "How to Plant a Camellia".

Mr. S. W. Stone, a Louisianan (Shreveport) now living in Billings, Montana, sent us an interesting article about taking a bit of the South with him on the 1700 mile journey to that cold climate (33 degrees below on November 11th). He has a "camellia corridor" partitioned from his ground level recreation room which has become a matter of great interest to Montanans as they are not familiar with camellias. Other Southerners transplanted there with the oil boom like to visit them to remind them of the South. We are holding this article for our September issue. Although Mr. Stone is our only ACS member in Montana, we may expect more members in a year or so if he is able to cope with the weather and alkaline water.

The Pacific Coast has responded wonderfully to our plea for articles, clippings, programs and other items for our publications. Be sure to read Mrs. Johnson's article on hybridizing, Dave Feathers' Why Belong to a Camellia Society, and about Russ Gainer's pale pink sport of R. L. WHEELER. We are saving others for later issues. Newt Pratt, cartoonist with the McClatchy newspapers in Sacramento, while in Jacksonville for the annual meeting, made a sketch of ye editor for a caricature which may or may not appear herein, according to how gruesome it is. He has promised others. Keep up the good work so that each succeeding issue of the *Journal* will be better than the previous one.

Two California varieties—both Illges Award winners—have proven they can take the cold weather, and won top honors in many of our shows. These are REG RAGLAND and GUILIO NUCCIO. They are tops!

News from the Gulf Coast

A feature of the Tallahassee Camellia Show on January 15-16 was an educational exhibit showing some of the various diseases of camellias. Binocular microscopes loaned by Florida State University were used to show leaves infested with sooty mold fungus, Tea scale, mosaic virus, corky growth, lichen and red spider. Leaves indicating mineral deficiencies and leaf eating beetle damage were also shown. An explanatory card labeled each demonstration. Dr. Leland Lewis, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, Florida State University, demonstrated grafting techniques and told of his work of dusting camellia seedlings with uranium oxide (*cer-nitite*), a radioactive material capable of causing mutations. We are trying to get an article on this interesting work from Dr. Lewis and Bob Davenport, now of Orlando.

Have you wondered how C. E. Sharpe, our genial State Director for Arkansas, acquired the nickname "Scrooge"?

Well, it's this way. Back in his college days at the University of Alabama he was house manager of his fraternity and kept tight reins on the money, and was said to be hard hearted with delinquent members—hence the nickname "Scrooge".

Young Tom Clower, son of our State Director for Mississippi, has been attending annual meetings and shows, lo these many years. Tom is growing up now and is taller than his father. As a high school science project, Tom recently put on a grafting demonstration for his classmates. Just doing what comes naturally.

Incidentally, if you haven't visited the Clower's lovely camellia garden with its many fine seedlings you have missed a treat. Their old family home overlooks the Gulf. Out back are huge live oaks hundreds of years old. Here one can see the originals of some of their famous introductions—SIMEON, PRINCE OF ORANGE, T. S. CLOWER, JR., OLIVE ELIZABETH, CLOWER WHITE and many more still unnamed.

Dr. John M. Gardner, Russellville, Arkansas, writes:

"I regret to say that a potted MATHOTIANA grown indoors, just red with color and ready to pop open, should have a 5 foot high fence around it, when one also possesses a Siamese Cat. I have found they have a high affinity for each other, particularly the removal of buds from the plant to be rolled as a ball around the house."

One of our members, Alexander Nunn, who is vice-president and executive editor of *The Progressive Farmer*, published in Birmingham, had a beautiful cover on his January, 1960 issue illustrating six cold resistant camellias, together with an article on the same subject. The American Camellia Society's address was mentioned in the article. As a result we were deluged with some 150 letters and cards inquiring where the varieties mentioned may be purchased, requests for cultural information, etc. Although we do not stock the agricultural bulletins and circulars mentioned, we were able to secure some mimeographed information from the Florida Extension Service and forwarded this together with information about the American Camellia Society and an invitation to become a member. Thank you, Mr. Nunn, for this excellent publicity.

George W. Shepherd of Orlando, Florida, a camera hobbyist, set up a "shutter bug corner" at the Orlando show in January. He provided free advice, elaborate lighting, various colored backgrounds including black velvet, and a number of fine flowers for amateurs to photograph. This proved a very popular attraction. George won the best seedling in the show ribbon for a beautiful pink.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad is moving its headquarters from Wilmington, Delaware, to Jacksonville, Florida, as soon as their beautiful building is completed on the banks of the St. Johns River. Each weekend a group of some 30 employees come down in a special Pullman to seek homes or apartments, and look their

future home over. The weekend of the annual meeting of the American Camellia Society, the camellia show committee provided them with tickets to see the beautifully staged show. They are really eager to make the move now after seeing what is in store for them! Here's hoping we get a number of new members from among them.

Florida State Director John Sewell, our efficient host at the recent Jacksonville meeting, has long been interested in extending the range of camellias to the southern tip of Florida. We have a group of enthusiastic members in Miami, and Orlando is famous for its fine camellia shows. In this issue is an article by Hal Hentz of Winter Haven reports that camellias do well in that locality. Then, D. W. Davis grows fine camellias in the Tampa area. There are many other South Florida camellia localities including Fort Lauderdale, Lakeland, St. Petersburg, Sarasota, but John feels that we need a breeding program to produce special heat tolerant varieties or hybrids that can take Florida's famed sunshine even better without being shaded.

Your editor wrote Dr. Francis de Vos of the U. S. National Arboretum in regard to this. Dr. de Vos has done considerable work on breeding for cold hardiness. He replied that my letter came just at the time he had initiated requests for a number of species from Indo-China. These include the yellow-flowering species, *C. flora* and *C. fleuri*, and the purple *C. amplexicaulis* and others. Dr. de Vos may write an article for us on these later.

A plant of *C. granthamiana* has recently been donated to the Experiment Station in Gainesville. As you recall this species was discovered in Hong Kong in 1954. Possibly this can take the heat. Also *C. salicifolia* now available in this country, is said to be heat resistant. As interest is increasing in species and in hybridizing (see Mrs. Johnson's interesting article in this issue), camellias should spread over a much wider territory.

Mrs. Wesley Coleman's camellia hat of green tulle decorated with a ROSEA SUPERBA attracted a great deal of attention as she greeted the judges and others at the door of the magnificent Garden Center in Jacksonville.

Which reminds me, we missed Mrs. Lloyd Taylor's hat made of real camellias which elicited such oohs and ahs at the meeting in Macon three years ago. Dr. Taylor is the retiring Director-at-Large from California. We missed the presence of the Taylors in Jacksonville.

Recently the Warden of the Federal Penitentiary near Tallahassee requested information from the American Camellia Society office on grafting camellias. We sent him two articles describing and illustrating the process. We also suggested that he call on one or two of our Tallahassee members to demonstrate grafting. Wonder what our members thought when the Warden called him about grafting, especially now that it is income tax time? Hope we didn't give them a scare.

One of our charter members, Dr. A. Scott Hamilton, Monroe, Louisiana, has a short general interest article entitled: *Camellia Culture* in the Winter, 1959 issue of *The Gardener*. This is the official publication of the Men's Garden Clubs of America. Such articles written by our members for publication in other magazines do much to spread the Camellia Gospel. Good Work, Dr. Hamilton!

We are very pleased with the response to our appeal in the January issue for news items. Letters, clippings, articles, programs and short items continue to come in. Keep up the good work and we will have a better publication each issue.

—ACS—

LOTUS, exhibited by Mrs. J. D. Cameron Bradley of Southboro, Massachusetts, won the best flower in the show at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Camellia Show in Boston's Horticultural Hall on January 14th.

News from the Atlantic Coast

Mrs. Greene Alday of Thomasville, Georgia, whose BETTY SHEFFIELD sported the glorious BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME, created a sensation by wearing a beautiful specimen at the American Camellia Society luncheon in Jacksonville. She graciously declined to have this sport named for her. I hope Sam Hjort will some day have a seedling equally good to name for her.

Of course everyone is trying to get a plant or scion of BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME from Sam Hjort of Thomasville, but it remained for Mark Cannon to really put the pressure on Sam. On the special bus from ACS Headquarters Hotel to the Jacksonville show, Mark was holding Sam on his lap. Mark didn't get the first eye for his efforts. Down Boy! Just be patient, Mark.

Mrs. Virginia Ellsworth of Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, describes the color of her seedling, I BELIEVE, as "frosted watermelon"—How delectable!

Mrs. Frank Dowd of Charlotte, North Carolina, along with the Hackneys can grow tremendous flowers. Her CORONATION corsage at the ASC banquet in Jacksonville attracted a great deal of attention.

Mr. C. W. Farmer of Macon, the ACS Director for Georgia, had a curt note from a man who said he had given Mr. Farmer's yardman a dollar for a rare scion but that he had failed to deliver it. Would Mr. Farmer collect the dollar or deliver the scion? The yardman vigorously denied it, but Mr. Farmer sent the scion anyway. Some nerve!

South Carolina State Director Mansfield Latimer and Mrs. Latimer had been on an extended camellia tour including Jacksonville. They kept in close touch with their home in Rock Hill by phone. One night one of the boys whined, "Mother, when are you coming home?" Poor boy, he is too young to understand the im-

portance of camellias and how necessary are these trips. When he grows up he no doubt will succumb to the lure of our favorite flower also.

Judge Marvin Mann, whose picture appeared in the January *Journal* wedged between Dr. Lee and Judge Solomon, writes:

"Admittedly, I may have presented a more attractive personality between two lovely members of the divine sex, but it is no small matter to be wedged in between two of the most popular tycoons in the American Camellia Society."

Mrs. Mann had just gotten out of the car the Sunday afternoon of their return from the Fall Show in Columbia and was reaching for a very handsome JOSHUA YOURTZ when she tripped, fell and broke her right arm. However, she has completely recovered according to latest information. The Manns are always missed when they don't attend meetings and shows.

During the Spectroscopy Seminar held on the University of Florida campus in January, Dr. Isobel Hanson Tipton, consultant to the AEC's Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and Dr. R. H. Gaddy of the AEC's Savannah River Project visited the Camellia Society's office and the Roy Wilmot Memorial Gardens. What a relief camellias must be to them from such weighty matters!

NEW DISH: Something new and different has been added to a chicken salad sandwich, according to a social note in the *Bulloch Times*, the Georgia weekly newspaper stated:

"Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Harry Cone entertained at a dessert bridge at her home on North Main Street where she used camellias in chicken salad sandwiches . . ."

The recipe does not specify whether TOMORROW or SARAH FROST should be used. Some do look good enough to eat.

The Fort Gordon, Georgia (near Augusta), Post Library recently featured camellias in an exhibit timed to coincide with Augusta's annual Ca-

mellia Show. The American Camellia Society contributed a Yearbook, some old Quarterlies and the new *Journal*. Camellia paintings of Margaret Wright were also a feature of the exhibit. Miss Rosa M. Anders, Chief Librarian, writes that the exhibit created considerable interest and that she hopes that the many people who are with the army from various sections of the country will appreciate camellias more as a result of this display. Thank you, Miss Anders.

Response has been wonderful to our appeal in the January issue for articles, photographs and other items of interest. If yours doesn't appear herein it is because we are saving some for the *Yearbook* or later issues of the *Journal*. There is an interesting photograph of two huge DEBUTANTES and a little sub-deb from South Carolina which we are saving for later.

—ACS—

Gladys (Mrs. Sam) Harn of Gainesville says the reason men like camellias so much is that camellias are just like women—unpredictable! How true.

News from Around the World

The annual report of the Chairman of the Hong Kong Urban Council states that flowers of *Camellia hongkongensis* in the Peak district were crossed with pollen collected from the original tree of *Camellia granthamiana* on Tai Mo Shan. A collection of seven species of camellia, native and introduced, were planted out in a suitable location in the Peak district.

Three of our New Zealand members came 9,000 miles to attend the annual meeting in Jacksonville in January. Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Peterson, a manufacturer of Wellington, and Mr. Roland R. Young, a rancher of Wanganui, met for the first time in Jacksonville although they live only 120 miles apart. They found they had many mutual friends and they intend to visit each other upon their return. They were very popular with members from all sections. They showed slides of their beautiful country and of camellias and other interesting plants.

I was fortunate in being with Mr. Young the following week during his visit to Macon, and to Mr. Strothers' Massee Lane with which he was de-

lighted. There will be some long distance scion swapping done later.

President Wannamaker received an interesting letter from Mr. Young, then in Houston visiting his daughter, dated February 15: I am taking the liberty of quoting the following from Mr. Young's letter:

"I wish to thank you for the warm and kind hospitality the members of the American Camellia Society have extended me on my visit here. I immediately felt I was among friends.

"I feel I have learned much in camellia lore and realize how many years behind we, in New Zealand, are in the growing of your beautiful new varieties."

Among the items concerning camellias reported in Crops Research, Plant Exploration, Ornamentals in Italy, Southern France, Spain, Portugal, England and Scotland, issued by the Agricultural Research Service, U.S.D.A., in cooperation with Longwood Gardens of the Longwood Foundation, Inc., the following is of special interest:

"The old camellia trees at the Villa Nova de Gaya in Oporto, evidence indicates, are the oldest specimen of *Camellia japonica* in cultivation yet recorded in Europe. Old family archives of the Conde de Campo Bello, present owner of the villa, indicate that 3 living plants of *C. japonica* from Japan were planted in the garden about the middle of the 16th century. This is not impossible, since early Portuguese traders in the Orient first made contact with Japan in 1542. The discovery of these aged specimens extends the date of introduction of the camellia back nearly 200 years, to about 1550. Modern reference works date the introduction of *C. japonica* into Europe about 1740.

"The oldest trees in question are now about 18 to 24 inches in diameter at the base and nearly 30 feet tall at a reputed 400 years of age. The flowers are single rose-pink. Self-sown seedlings have become large bushes in the vicinity of the mother plants."

Captain Neil McEacharn, who has a villa on lovely Lake Maggiore in Italy, promises an illustrated article



Visitors from New Zealand, MR. and MRS. S. W. PETERSON of Wellington, and MR. ROLAND YOUNG of Wanganui welcomed to 15th annual meeting by ACS Secretary JOSEPH H. PYRON.

on camellias for our *Yearbook*. This should be something to look forward to.

Mrs. C. G. (Kay) Fairley of Glen Iris, Victoria, Australia, whom many of us met when she attended the American Camellia Society annual meeting in Norfolk last year and visited elsewhere, has sent us an interesting article entitled "A Long Camellia Trail" for our 1960 *Yearbook*.

Our only member in Africa, Mr. Andrew C. Soffe of Umtali, South Rhodesia, writes:

"I am afraid very few people grow camellias in this country. I saw recently only a few varieties in the gardens near Capt Town, South Africa, but that is 1,800 miles from this small town in Southern Rhodesia.

"Our conditions we consider reasonably favorable for camellia cultivation and we have, over the last twelve years, experimented with the varieties listed separately. The garden is at the foot of a heavy tropical-like forest containing MAHOGANIES (*Khaya Nyasica*) PIPTADENIA, ALBIZZIA, etc., many varying from three to six feet in diameter.

"The soil has therefore a fair amount of acid humus. Rainfall varies from 70 to 80 inches per annum and altitude of the garden 3,800 to 3,900 feet above sea level."

He lists the following in his collection:

ADOLPHE AUDUSSON	SALUENENSIS
DONATION	PRINCE ALBERT
HINO MARU	ILLUSTRIOS
PROCLARA	ALBA PLENA
NAGASAKI	WILLIAM BULL
PEACH BLOSSOM	MATHOTIANA ROSEA
CORNISH SNOW	Reticulata (Garden Form):
C. H. HOVEY	GIGANTEA
TRIOMPHE DI LODDI	OZONRAN
MAGNOLIAEFLORA	AREJISHI
COMTE DE GOMEZ	OLEIFERA
J. C. WILLIAMS	ABBY WILDER
FRAU MINNA SEIDEL	C. M. WILSON
ALBA SIMPLEX	PRESTON ROSE
TSAI HU	

Mr. Soffe is interested in a supply of seed and new varieties. We are sending him some seed from Massee Lane and have given him a source and list of some of our better varieties, and have offered scions.

List Of Show Dates

1961

Augusta, Ga. (Daniel Village Merchant's Ass'n)	Jan. 13-14
Thomasville, Ga. (Thomasville Garden Club)	Jan. 14-15
Lafayette, La. (South Louisiana Camellia Society)	Jan. 28-29
Mt. Pleasant, S. C. (East Cooper Garden Clubs)	Jan. 28-29
Birmingham, Ala.	Feb. 4-5
Gulfport, Miss. (Gulfport Men's Camellia Society)	Feb. 4-5
Slidell, La. (Ozone Camellia Club)	Feb. 4-5
Savannah, Ga. (Men's Garden Club)	Feb. 11-12
Atlanta, Ga. (Atlanta Camellia Society; North Georgia Camellia Society and Buckhead Lions' Club)	Feb. 18-19
Columbia, S. C. (Columbia Garden Club and Men's Camellia Club)	Feb. 18-19
Laurel, Miss. (Laurel Men's Camellia Society)	Feb. 18-19
New Orleans, La. (Men's Camellia Club)	Feb. 18-19
Los Angeles, Calif. (Los Angeles Camellia Council)	Feb. 25-26
A. C. S. Annual Meeting	
Sacramento, Calif. 7th Annual Camellia Festival and Show	Mar. 3-12

New Pale Pink Sport of R. L. Wheeler

RUSSEL GAINER, Newberg, Oregon

Yes, R. L. WHEELER has done it!! A beautiful pale pink R. L. WHEELER bloomed on my plant in the spring of 1959.

But wait! Let's start at the beginning!

We members of the Oregon Camellia Society all join hands to make our camellia show a success. It is held in Portland, Oregon, in a large department store. Last spring I selected between seven and eight hundred of the best blooms from my greenhouse to exhibit in the show. A friend called as I was leaving for the show and asked if I would take "One" bloom for him. I was happy to do this. When the judges were through with their job they had awarded his bloom the award for "Best Flower in the Show". It was a beautiful R. L. WHEELER (red, of course) which was grown outdoors.

This experience whetted my appetite for one of these beautiful R. L. WHEELERS. My friend was pleased to inform me he had rooted a few plants from his bush and would gladly give me one. The plant I received from him was a 1-year rooted cutting with one bud. It soon bloomed, and to my surprise it was a beautiful pale pink

about the color of MAGNOLIAEFLORA. I took a kodachrome slide of it and filed it away for future reference. This year the plant did not set buds.

In response to an advertisement in the January issue of *Camellias*, the Journal of the American Camellia Society, by Wheeler's Central Georgia Nurseries for a name for their new seedling No. 459, I mentioned this pink sport of R. L. WHEELER. I sent Carl Wheeler the picture and some scion wood. Now my fingers are crossed! Will the sport stabilize and stay pink? Here's hoping it will.

If it does, Wheeler's Nurseries, Macon Georgia, will make it available to their many friends and the public who are now growing many of their fine new introductions. Frankly the thrill of growing a seedling, or finding a new sport, is an extra bonus to a camellia lover. It proves my slogan—Grow Camellias and Live Ten Years Longer.

—ACS—

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Jessep, American Camellia Society members from Armadale, Victoria, Australia, are now visiting in the States. Their plans have been changed but they are expected in Jacksonville April 1st, after visiting in California, Texas, New Orleans, Mobile and South Florida; Washington, April 8; Baltimore, April 9; then to Philadelphia and New York.

BRICK BATS and Bouquets

"A splendid *Yearbook*"—W.M.L.—S. C.

"I don't like the color of the binding of the 1959 *Yearbook*—it breaks the color scheme on my bookshelves."

"The 1959 *Yearbook* is the best yet in content and the new cover is lovely."

"Surely you did *not* think what the change in the color of the cover of the *Yearbook* would do to our book shelves?"—Mrs. J.H.N.—Ala.

"Your first issue of *Camellias*, the Journal of the American Camellia Society, is most impressive and, I am sure, is but the fore-runner of many more fine issues. My sincere congratulations."—E. C. Tourje—California.

"The new size of the *Journal* makes it difficult to file. There is too much chit-chat about people we don't know."—E.S.H.—Georgia.

"I like the new format of our *Journal* and found the January issue very interesting. The article on photographing camellias shows the value of reprints."—Mrs. Camilla Bradley Truax—Louisiana.

"The larger size makes mailing difficult. Mine arrived in bad condition."—C.W.L.—California. (He was sent another copy.)

"I want to take this opportunity of congratulating you and the others responsible for putting out a quite worthwhile quarterly publication, and I hope the standard you have set this January can be continued in the future."—Edwards Metcalf—San Marino, California.

"Why all this change? Aren't photographs better than paintings on the cover? Why change the name?"

"I love the new *Journal*, but the color of the *Yearbook* made me unhappy. Why the change? I get lost looking for the tan *Yearbook*."—Mrs. B. A. Ragusa, Louisiana.

"Congratulations on the new *Journal*."—R.R.M.—Fairhope, Alabama.

"I don't like the new size of the *Journal* as well as I did the *Quarterly*—I'm afraid it will get lost in the stacks of other similar sized magazines."—Miss E.B.—Mississippi.

"This new *Journal* shows almost unbelievable improvement. To me it is the finest camellia publication today."—B.McC.—Pasadena, California.

"I received the new *Camellias*. It is very nice as a magazine but I still like the old one as they could be bound and kept and this one will not but will go the way of all magazines after they have read it. Personally, I am sorry to see them change it."—P.M.P.—Pennsylvania.

"The new *Journal* is just wonderful, nice new size—beautiful cover—to say nothing of the news. Keep it up."—Mrs. L.T.—Tyler, Texas.

"The new look of *Camellias* is certainly a big step forward and will be enjoyed by all of us."—J. B. Mills, Griffin, Georgia.

"Maybe I'd live without camellias and your lovely *Yearbook* and *Journal*, but I don't want to."—Mrs. S.A.G.—Laurinburg, North Carolina.

"My mother belonged to this society for years. She finally dropped it but I find I can't do without it. Please send me the January issue."—Mrs. P.G.E.—North Carolina.

"The recent *Journal* is the best that I have ever seen, down to earth facts that we all need."—M.A.D.—West Point, Georgia.

"I don't like the change in the color of our *Yearbooks*."—Mrs. S.W.F.—Orlando, Florida.

"I have just had time to cover a portion of the 1959 *Yearbook* and wish to compliment Dr. Wolfe and all those who had any part in its publication. I think it marks a milestone in the publication and the Society."—Dr. J.D.L.—California.

"Such a wonderful *Yearbook* and a lovely new face lifting!"—B.S.L.—California.

"My copy of the American Camellia Society *Journal* was received a few days ago, and the format was so completely changed that I did not recognize it until after I had read a portion of the issue. I like the new format as to its size, print, paper, advertising, and editorial material. I even like the cover. Although I like artists' conceptions of camellias, too, they do not have nearly so much interest for me as reproductions of color photographs of new and old varieties. You may find that other members of A.C.S. feel as I do."—Miss M. Washburne, Port Arthur, Texas.

"This new *Journal* is magnificent. It appeals to the eye, its format is splendid, it's newsworthy, and it's something that we are going to be very, very proud of."—W.M.L.—Sumter, South Carolina.

"The new *Journal* is a vast improvement—and it is full of interest."—H.F.H.—Winter Haven, Florida.

"I like the *Journal* so well that I am about to resolve to try to write something. A good magazine always has its cheerful column. It never always moans out its wisdom in groans or saccharine platitudes. But neither does it admit of an overflow of cheap wit. I look for the *Journal* to rise to the heights, not only of national importance, but even more so of national desire. It deserves the en-

thusiastic support of every loyal camellia lover everywhere."—Judge Mann—St. Matthews, South Carolina.

"I have just received my first copy and found it so interesting and attractive that I could not put it down until I had finished it. Congratulations! My guess is that this will certainly stimulate new interest."—Hoyt W. Lee, Mobile, Alabama.

"I have read and re-read this new publication of our Society. It is beautiful, informative and so interesting I could hardly get breakfast the morning it arrived."—Mrs. M.S.—Kinston, North Carolina.

"I received the new *Journal Camellias* and it is very fine indeed. Congratulations on this great improvement."—Claude Chidamian, Los Angeles, California.

"This year's camellia *Yearbook* is very impressive."—James R. Harlow, Managing Editor, American Horticultural Society, Washington, D. C.

"Congratulations on a job well done. The *Journal* is just what we have been hoping it would be."—Al. Parker, Temple City, California.

Congratulations on the "new look" of your ACS *Journal*. The first issue is a splendid one and should win you new members. Keep up the good work.—Dr. Francis DeVos, Assistant Director of the National Arboretum, Washington, D. C.

I write a brief note to congratulate you on the make-up and general usefulness of your new *Journal*, which is certainly a most ambitious and interesting project.—Claud Wyatt, Woking, Surrey, England.

"There is too much Pyron in the January *Journal*—can't you get articles by other people?"—J.H.P., Gainesville, Florida.

EDITOR'S NOTE: TO ALL THOSE CONCERNED ABOUT THE CHANGE IN SIZE AND NAME OF OUR PUBLICATION. Refer back to the very first periodical issued by the American Camellia Society. This was a mimeographed *News Letter* issued in April, 1946. Its size was 8½ x 11 inches, the same as our new *Journal*. It wasn't until two years later that the American Camellia Society *News Letter* was reduced in size to 6 x 8¼ inches, and not until January, 1950, that the name was changed to *American Camellia Quarterly*. So our size is that with which we began fifteen years ago and we have changed names before.

—ACS—

The *New York Times* garden section for February 21st contained three articles on camellias: Camellias for Yankees, Up in Massachusetts (Cape Cod Camellias), and The New Varieties discussed by our own A.C.S. Director-at-Large Jessie W. Katz. Miss Joan L. Faust, the *Times'* Garden Editor, is one of our members.



THE LIBRARY TABLE



CAMELLIAS FOR EVERYONE

Under this title Claude Chidamian has written a little book which has just come from the press and which will soon go into many homes. His thesis is that everybody can grow camellias either in greenhouse or garden, that everybody ought to grow them, and that growing them is very easy. The author is well known as a writer on gardening, especially with camellias, and has been a frequent contributor to the *American Camellia Yearbook* and *Quarterly*. He develops his thesis with contagious enthusiasm in this new book, which is aimed primarily at the novice in camellia culture—whose name is Legion. Living on the West Coast, he is naturally a little more familiar with the problems of camellia growers under the rather difficult conditions of southern California, but his recommendations are generally sound for any camellia growing area. A few technical errors are found, but most are of no great importance. The most questionable recommendation is for having a foot or more of soil mixture consisting over half of organic matter beneath a large balled camellia. There is serious danger of the heavy ball sinking as the organic matter decomposes, so that the plant becomes set too deeply. Otherwise this little book, written with charm, is warmly recommended to beginners. Considering its dozen excellent color plates, its many photographs and illustrative drawings, and its nearly 200 pages of text, not the least commendable feature is its price—only \$3.95 postpaid.

This book may be ordered through the publishers, Doubleday and Company, or through the American Camellia Society office.

—H. S. WOLFE.

A RECENT CAMELLIA BOOK FROM JAPAN

Adachi, Choka, *Camellia, Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement*, pp. 14 + 278 Ill. Tokyo, Japan, January, 1960.

This book by a Japanese author, Choka Adachi, is published by Koyo Shoin Co. of Tokyo. Following a preface by the late Ralph S. Peer and the foreword by the author it is divided into eight sections, (1) In Appreciation of Snow Camellias, (2) About Higo Camellias, (3) The Process of Cultivating Dwarfed Camellia, (4) Camellias in Japan, (5) The History of Camellias, (6) The Picture of One Hundred Camellias, (7) Customs, (8) Flower Arrangement. There are approximately 91 pages of text of which 61 pages with diagrams are given to flower arrangements, leaving about 30 pages for discussions of the sections. Essentially it is a book of illustrations. These are artistic and attractive. Many trees, parts of trees, famous specimens

of great age and some growing *in situ* in woodlands are shown. By far most blooms illustrated are single, semidouble or incomplete double with stamens prominently displayed. The simple beauty of single flowers is strongly emphasized. They are in striking contrast to the double flowers illustrated by Berlése and Verschaffelt, almost all of one pattern that E. H. Wilson suggested in 1930 may have caused the loss of interest in camellias that began in the 1860s and lasted until the renaissance that started about 1920. In recent years varieties originated and introduced in the United States have been largely incomplete doubles with stamens and petaloids intermixed in their centers, resulting in many variations in form and appearance.

In preparation of the manuscript, the author traveled widely in Japan and secured much information not widely available. Many photographs were taken and varieties collected, propagated and grown. Many of those illustrated are not widely known. The outstanding value of this book is that it emphasizes the fact that Japan is a great storehouse of *C. japonica* varieties, many practically unknown. Of particular interest are the sections "In Appreciation of Snow Camellias," "About Higo Camellias" and "Camellias in Japan." Snow camellias, *C. japonica* subspecies *rusticana* (Honda) Kitamura, recently brought to the attention of American growers, have attracted interest because of their possible hardiness. While a covering of snow in winter affords them protection against extremely low temperatures there can be little doubt that among them there are sorts that are harder than those that belong to areas farther south. Differences in hardiness among japonicas have been noted in the United States and such differences as exist probably are due to their origin. In any species of woody plants, those from southern areas are not so likely to withstand low temperatures as are those that trace back to colder sections. Of these camellias, several blooms, trees in woods and others at farm houses are illustrated. Some of the varieties shown have definite merit.

Higo Camellias, named for a section of Japan where they have received particular attention, belong to the species *C. japonica*. They are single or semidouble sorts with curved filaments, widely flared stamens and open centers. A number of varieties are illustrated and a list of 49 varieties selected by the Higo Camellia Society, with brief descriptions, is given. A few sorts belonging to the group are in collections in the United States. The making and culture of Bonsai specimens of Higo camellias is discussed. In the section, "Camellias in Japan," a number of varieties of *C. japonica* and famous old specimens of trees are illustrated in color.

Illustrated in the "Customs" section are the use of camellia seeds in making rings, necklaces and earrings, the extraction and bottling of camellia oil, charcoal making and the smoking of camellia leaves.

If the translation from Japanese had been edited by someone more conversant with the English language, many incorrectly spelled words could have been corrected and construction of the text improved without affecting the quaint style. It is an unusual book in its illustrations, format and style.

—H. HAROLD HUME.

Camellias, Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement by Choka Adachi may be ordered from Mrs. Ralph S. Peer, Attention Miss Steele, 8159 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles 46, Calif. Checks should be made payable to Mrs. Ralph S. Peer. The price is \$15.00 postpaid to Camellia Society members. Please allow at least 30 days for delivery, since shipments from Japan are slow. Do not send orders to American Camellia Society as this will only cause delay.

CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE—7th

Revised Edition—William E. Woodroof, Editor, Sherman Oaks, California

The well known and essential camellia reference work, *Camellia Nomenclature*, has recently appeared in its 7th Edition. This booklet is a must for show classification committees. Its biennial appearance is always eagerly awaited by camellia growers, both amateur and nurserymen.

For a number of years Mr. William E. Woodroof, its editor, has conducted an international research program to gradually untangle the confused nomenclature of the genus. The present edition consists of 125 pages as compared with 99 pages in the 1958 edition. *Camellia Nomenclature* is published by the Nomenclature Research Committee of the Southern California Camellia Society.

A section on culture, omitted from the 1958 edition, has been restored in the present edition by popular demand.

A brief description of 88 species, mostly derived from Sealy's "A Revision of the Genus *Camellia*" is included.

Individual copies of *Camellia Nomenclature* may be ordered from the Secretary, American Camellia Society, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida, at \$1.75 postpaid.

—J. H. P.

THE RHODODENDRON AND CAMELLIA YEARBOOK, 1960

The Royal Horticultural Society's Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook, Number 14, contains several illustrated articles of interest to camellia enthusiasts.

Sir Giles Loder, Chairman of the Yearbook Committee, in "A Visit to Portugal" describes a gigantic lath house in Lisbon up to 50 feet high and covering several acres filled with camellias. He comments on some

of the varieties he saw in Oporto which have recently been introduced in this country. At Braga he saw huge camellia "houses," 100 feet in circumference and 30 feet tall, formed by planting six to eight camellia trees in a circle which were close-clipped.

The Caerhays camellias and other plants introduced by Forrest, the famous plant explorer, are described in another article. Colonel Tom Durant has an article on Camellias in New Zealand. Dr. Huttleston writes on the camellias at Longwood Gardens at Kennet Square, Pennsylvania. Descriptions and history of thirty-nine popular *C. japonica* varieties are listed in an article by Mr. Puddle and Mr. Francis Hangar.

A considerable portion of the volume is devoted to rhododendrons. There is an interesting symposium on aims and methods used in breeding hybrid rhododendrons and azaleas.

This interesting Yearbook may be ordered direct from the Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square S. W. 1, London, at \$2.00 postpaid, payable by International postal money order or by check. —J. H. P.

—ACS—

Hybridizing

(Continued from page 5)

Fall full of ripe seed that still had the straw clinging to the dry pistil. This, of course, did no harm, and is only mentioned as a matter of interest.

Last, but far from least in importance, is the tagging of the flowers on which hybridizing has been attempted. Tiny plastic tags are suggested, and information regarding both parents should appear on the tag. These labels should be fastened on the stem of the plant just below the pollinated flower with fine wire or string. One may feel sure that he can remember all these things, but it is quite possible to have completely forgotten a week later, particularly if several such crosses have been made. The keeping of accurate records is absolutely necessary if you would learn from your experiences.

Some species previously considered incompatible due to differences in chromosome counts have been successfully crossed. So it is with camellias much as it is with the atom . . . anything can happen. Who may say with positive authority that each of us may not, through our efforts in hybridizing camellias, some day make a valuable contribution toward the hybrids of the future. Even though we

may not, it has been such wonderful fun trying.

It would be well to have definite objectives in mind and to select only superior parents since outstanding percentage tends to increase considerably the possibilities for superior seedlings.

There is no reason why this same procedure may not be followed on outside grown flowers, but presume that breezes causing whipping of the plant might remove the straws and thus cause a small problem.

It would be well, also, to keep in mind the fact that all of your attempts may not be successful, particularly when the cross is extremely remote. It should be rewarding to have even a few of the resulting hybrids.

It may be of interest to others who are hybridizing if we list a few of the crosses that have been successful over the past two years. The following pollen parents were crossed into the Williamsii hybrid MARY CHRISTIAN, the figures denoting the number of seed pods that have formed:

BERTHA A. HARMS	5
BUDDHA (Reticulata)	7
CRIMSON ROBE (Reticulata)	3
CUSPIDATA	2
FRATERNAL	10
GIGANTEA ALBA	6

KINGYO TSUBAKI	4
KURO TSUBAKI	5
LADY VANSITTART (Hybrid)	—
SHOT SILK (Reticulata)	12
SURUSUMI (Starlight)	7
SWEET BONAIR	6
Taliensis	9
VILLE DE NANTES	5
Wild Form (Rusticana)	6

C. japonica RISING SUN produced seed with the following pollen parents:

BUDDHA (Reticulata)	3
CRIMSON ROBE (Reticulata)	2
KURO TSUBAKI	1
SHOT SILK (Reticulata)	1
Wild Form (Rusticana)	2

C. japonica BERTHA A. HARMS was a successful seed-parent with these pollen parents:

BUDDHA (Reticulata)	4
CRIMSON ROBE (Reticulata)	5
KURO TSUBAKI	4
SHI SHI GASHIRI	6
Taliensis	1
Wild Form (Rusticana)	3

C. japonica BERENICE BODDY as seed-parent:

BUDDHA (Reticulata)	3
KURO TSUBAKI	1
Saluenensis (Hybrid)	2
Taliensis	2
Wild Form (Rusticana)	2

C. japonica GIGANTEA ALBA has been one of our most successful seed-parents. It sets seed readily and so far, out of six earlier crosses within

CAMELLIA GROWERS

This House Was Designed For You



Pictured above is the finest greenhouse sold today—for the Camellia Grower . . . Maximum ventilation is provided along with high side walls, and ridge. 17' 6" x 25' house illustrated, write for other sizes and prices.

NATIONAL GREENHOUSE COMPANY

400 E. Main Street

Pana, Illinois

its own species, only double and semi-double forms have resulted from this large single parent. Lately it has produced the following hybrid seed pods with these pollen-parents:

BUDDHA (Reticulata)	4
CRIMSON ROBE (Reticulata)	3
CUSPIDATA	5
ELIZABETH ROTHSCCHILD	3
FRATERNAL	7
KINGYO TSUBAKI	1
KURO TSUBAKI	10
SHI SHI GASHIRI	5
SHOT SILK (Reticulata)	7
Taliensis	6
Wild Form (Rusticana)	8

The fragrant white Japonica SWEET BONAIR has produced seed from the following pollen-parents:

CUSPIDATA	5
FRATERNAL	3
KURO TSUBAKI	8
SHOT SILK (Reticulata)	2
Taliensis	2
Wild Form (Rusticana)	4

Footnote: From the local pharmacist you may purchase gelatin capsules, large sized, in which to store pollen. I have found that tiny manicure scissors are fine for snipping just the pollen sacs (anthers) from the filaments. Hold the opened capsule directly under the anthers. When cut they will fall directly into the capsule. Replace cover section and, with a tiny strip of thin white paper, label the type of pollen in the capsule. Secure this to one end of the capsule, using narrow strip of Scotch tape. Shake well to loosen pollen grains from anthers in covered capsule. Have on hand a small glass bottle with tight cover. Into the bottom of this bottle place a small amount of Silica-gel, a drying agent which may be purchased from the druggist. Drop these small capsules of pollen into the glass bottle, cover tightly, and place in the refrigerator (NOT FREEZING SECTION). Pollen may then be used for many weeks.

—ACS—

It Might Have Happened

(Continued from page 6)

I will give you only a sketchy description of the "composition". It embarrasses me, even now, to think about it. I used camellias instead of lilacs (lilacs being out of the question, and out of place too in a camellia show). I cut a piece of plywood with a jigsaw in a weird and irregular shape, and covered it with a grayish clay mixture. This was the dead land. I got along all right with the dull roots, but was really hard pressed for something symbolic of such abstracts as memory and desire. Finally I came up with a dead, pressed camellia for memory, and a small marble statue of Venus for desire. When I finished

the thing I had deep moments of doubt. Frankly, it was not pretty at all, but I finally convinced myself that it *did* have meaning. What if some flower show patrons wondered why Venus was standing on that expanse of gray clay with dead camellias and dry roots? It was art, absolutely. Why keep on doing those things that look as though you are trying to copy the sweepstakes winner from last year's show? That was a form of plagiarism. The shows needed entries that were thought provoking. I stuck a little tag on it that read: "An interpretation of a poem by T. S. Eliot."

I got closer, and closer, and closer to the niche where waited Venus. I must admit that there was a hollow sensation of disappointment when I saw that there was no ribbon—not blue nor red nor yellow—by the arrangement. But there was something written on a card, and the disappointment changed quickly to one of eager anticipation. I felt certain that the judge had recognized the subtlety and courage of the avant-garde composition. She had probably said that even though the arrangement fell into none of the classifications she thought it merited favorable comment. I had to get my reading glasses out of my bag, and I read: "If the poem is anything like this

arrangement it is a wonder it was ever published."

I felt as though every person in the huge building was watching, and could see my shame. The Tempter began to whisper, "Put the card in your bag. Put the card in your bag." For a fleeting moment it seemed to be a good idea, but I resisted it. I placed it back by the bleak-looking Venus (who looked as desirable on the clay as a dead frog) for all the world to see, and to chuckle over. That, my friends, is honesty.

It has taken a while, but even I can laugh about it now. And even though I don't know who wrote the remark on the card I admire her. She did what she had to do. That took courage too, and honesty.

—ACS—

Why Belong

(Continued from page 7)

lia and, eventually, provisional ratings for new seedlings, which would be published regularly and made available to every ACS member. This is a big undertaking—perhaps the biggest single objective on which the national society has set its sights. The principle is not new—it has long been successfully followed by the American Rose Society. This program evolved from the development over a period of years of a uniform system of rating plant, flower and flowering habit of a camellia and combining the result in terms of a mathematical percentage of perfection. This undertaking requires the participation of at least one hundred qualified amateur growers located throughout the camellia-growing areas of the country and a few abroad. It involves moderate expense but a vastly greater contribution of voluntary time and effort on the part of the Society's own members, not only in making the individual regional appraisals but in supervising the work and collating the data thus developed. Here is a concrete example of the true amateur spirit at work—a hundred or more people devoting their time and effort so that others may benefit from their knowledge! This is the camellia society in action — rendering utmost service to its members. Do you imagine you could hire these people to do

BINDERS for AMERICAN CAMELLIA QUARTERLY

We still have a few binders left for the old size Quarterly. These are of good quality, cloth backed, imitation red leather, stamped in gold, and designed to hold 20 issues. Since the Southern California Camellia Review, the Northern California Camellia Bulletin and the Carolina Camellia Bulletin fit this size binder, you may wish to buy one for each.

Only \$1.75 Each Postpaid

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Box 2398, University Station
Gainesville, Florida

New members may order these binders filled with the American Camellia Quarterlies for 1958 and 1959 (8 issues) for only \$2.50 postpaid.

this job? Not on your life—they do it because of their unselfish interest and for the love of the cause—the best definition of an amateur that I know.

All this reminds me of what you see every year at the camellia show—two persons from somewhat different walks of life, but each carrying one end of the same table. As long as we continue this way, our society and the community at large will prosper. Why belong to a camellia society? Need I say more?

Most of our members know Dave Feathers or at least are familiar with the ambitious camellia rating program which he has been working on for some time, and which will be reported on in the *American Camellia Society Yearbook*. Dave is past State Director for California, is an avid collector and hybridizer from which he is obtaining some very interesting results, and is Editor of the Northern California Camellia Society's *Camellia Bulletin*. The *Bulletin* is one of the outstanding camellia publications. If you are not familiar with it you are missing a great deal and subscriber memberships are only \$3.00 per year, or \$5.00 regular membership. In addition to his many camellia activities, Dave is a prominent mining engineer. Yet he found time in his busy schedule to write this fine article for us. Thanks, Dave!—ED.

—ACS—

New Director-at-Large

(Continued from page 4)

ties as SPRING SONNET, MATTIE O'REILLY, CORONATION and a dozen other of the best known varieties in our gardens today.

It was inevitable that the talented and popular Billie McCaskill should be drawn into the affairs of the camellia societies, particularly the Southern California Camellia Society,

which she has served in many capacities including the offices of vice-president and director as well as many committee assignments.

At the annual meeting of American Camellia Society held in Jacksonville, Florida, in 1960, Mrs. McCaskill was elected to the directorate of that society. We are fortunate, indeed, in having as director of this society a person whose interest, talents, and love of camellias has so enriched the hobby which engrosses the members of this society.

—ACS—

Arrangement Contest

(Continued from page 14)

OPTIONAL CLASSES

Class 6. In Gracious Hospitality—

One or more camellias featured in an arrangement suitable for an informal luncheon, dessert course, using a dessert plate and crystal stemware as accessories.

Class 7. From the Garden Path—

One or more camellias arranged in a simple manner with any plant material from the home garden.

Class 8. In Quiet Reflections—

One or more camellias to suggest natural growth, in a shallow container in which expanse of water adds interest. Other plant material and accessories from nature, such as rocks, allowed.

SCALE OF POINTS

Design	35
Interpretation	20
Textural Values (and color)	20
Distinction	15
Relationship of all Materials	10

AWARDS

The American Camellia Society will furnish the following awards to winners in the National Contest:

Most Outstanding Arrangement in the Contest—A Silver Trophy to be retained by the winner.

Second Best in the Contest—A Silver Trophy to be retained by the winner.

First in each Class—American Camellia Society Membership for one year.

Second in each Class—Current American Camellia Yearbook.

Third in each Class—Current American Camellia Yearbook.

In local shows the American Camellia Society will provide a Certificate to be awarded the arrangement "Judged the Most Outstanding Arrangement in the Show". This award does not necessarily have to be won in the named classes of the American Camellia Society Arrangement Contest.

—ACS—

The Best

(Continued from page 15)

CANNON, MARK ALAN, and now a magnificent high centered white with faint pink pencilling toward the center. The size is easily 5 inches on flowers grown only with partial protection in this rather uncertain season. When its namesake, Mrs. Frank Dowd of Charlotte, North Carolina, gives it her special greenhouse treatment, God only knows what it will do! This seedling won top honors in a field of several exceptional seedlings in the Atlanta show in February and is

Visit . . .

CLARKE'S GARDEN

THE SOUTH'S ENCHANTING GARDEN

Located on Perch Creek, at the End of River Forest Drive, 12 Miles from Downtown Mobile. Camellias, Azaleas and Other Shrubs, in a Natural Setting of Pines, Dogwoods and Magnolias, Combine to Make Clarke's Garden a Beauty Spot. Charming Vistas May be Seen from the Walkways or Reflected on the Lake.

MR. AND MRS. FRED W. CLARKE

Mobile, Alabama

worthy to bear the name of ELIZABETH DOWD, wife of the American Camellia Society's Director for North Carolina.

This coloration is beautiful in itself, however, it is the kind of flower which probably will sport a blush and a solid delicate pink. This will be the cover flower on a future issue of *Camellias*, the Journal of the American Camellia Society. Not yet available.

There are many more I could mention—more in the September issue.

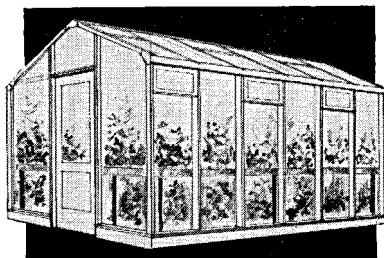
—ACS—

Fifteenth Annual

(Continued from page 16)

ing at the Disneyland Hotel in Los Angeles. Shreveport's invitation was accepted for 1962.

All members who attended are grateful to the Jacksonville people, and especially to John and Stella Sewell, for their hospitality. If you haven't attended an annual meeting you have missed a great deal. Many new friendships were made and many old ones were renewed.



FOR YOUR CAMELLIAS...

Ezyrected

PRECISION-BUILT

GLASS-TO-GROUND GREENHOUSES

- Extra economy in construction, easy to assemble.
- Bonus growing space under the benches (almost doubles area exposed to sunlight).
- A complete selection of other styles, both redwood and aluminum.

FREE! Write for colorful catalog to order the Ezyrected precision-built greenhouse best suited to your needs.

TEXAS GREENHOUSE COMPANY
1516 W. Rosedale Fort Worth, Texas

What Kind of Men Enjoy Growing Camellias?

Frankly, we have no such statistics on our members. However, one of our brother magazines, *The Gardener*, the publication of the Men's Garden Clubs of America, went to the trouble to take a census of its members.

In an article in the Winter 1959 issue of this publication, Mr. Mark M. Taylor found that 26 per cent of the membership was from 40 to 50 years old; 48 per cent, or almost half, were between 51 and 60; 20 per cent were between 61 and 70; and 6 per cent were 70 or over.

The average age varied considerably by region: Florida—60, the South other than Florida—58; Midwest—53; Rocky Mountain area—50; Northeast—50; and Northwest—55. One Southern club could almost put an army into the field; over 75 per cent of its membership is composed of retired army personnel.

A quick glance at the American Camellia Society list of members in the current Yearbook discloses a considerable number of doctors—514! We don't know how many of these are M.D.s. Mr. Taylor also found a high percentage of doctors and concluded that "probably the M.D.'s know that no therapy equals that of digging in the soil and seeing your efforts blossom out as flowers or vegetables or fruit!"

som out as flowers or vegetables or fruit!"

Accountants, architects, attorneys, dentists, doctors, engineers, executives, government employees, journalists, merchants, salesmen and teachers made up 51 per cent of membership; farmers, florists and nurserymen—12 per cent; clerical, skilled, arts and crafts—24 per cent; retired and unclassified—13 per cent.

He concluded, as we already know about our members, that they are wonderful folk.

BINDERS

for the new

Camellias

the Journal of the

American Camellia Society

In response to many requests, we have arranged with a manufacturer to provide us with binders especially made to accommodate the new 8½ x 11 inch Journals.

These are to be made of green imitation leather with gold lettering on the spine and front. There are 20 wire holders in each, which should accommodate at least twelve issues of the Journal.

These handsome binders will protect your Journals and prevent their loss.

Only \$2.25 Each Postpaid

ORDER FROM

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Box 2398 University Station
Gainesville, Florida

* WRITE FOR NEW 1960 CAMELLIA LIST *

We specialize in selecting and shipping Camellias for growers in colder climates. We also feature large Camellias in containers, up to 6 feet in height. All our plants are grown in light sandy soil. We are not in the clay soil area.

NEW SCION LIST AVAILABLE JANUARY 1, 1960

ABBOT'S NURSERY

Rt. 4, Box 482-D

Mobile, Alabama

The Story of the South Georgia Camellia Society

FRANCES C. MATHIS, Moultrie, Georgia

The idea for the organization of the South Georgia Camellia Society was born in the mind of Spencer Walden, Jr., of Albany, Georgia—a well known banker and real estate man. Because of his love and enthusiasm for camellias and his desire to promote interest in their culture, Spencer sent out letters to all members of the American Camellia Society in some fifteen South Georgia cities inviting them to come to Radium Springs, Albany, on Wednesday evening, December 11, 1957, for the purpose of organizing such a group. Self-addressed reservation cards were enclosed in the letters, and he was truly amazed at the number of cards returned.

As the day of the meeting dawned, the temperature began to drop, so that by mid-afternoon freezing temperatures prevailed over the entire section. Some of those who had made reservations suffered "cold feet", but 85 brave souls were undaunted and ignored the thermometer reading to attend the first buffet supper meeting. (The temperature dropped to 16 degrees that night.) The group had a wonderful evening of "camellia talk" and fellowship, and during the business session Spencer was elected Temporary Chairman. He appointed the committees necessary for organization, and Thomasville extended an invitation to meet at the Thomasville Garden Center in January. Spencer Walden was elected the first president at that meeting, and the South Georgia So-

ciety was a reality with 120 charter members.

From the very beginning there has been an air of enthusiasm and friendliness at every meeting, and members arrive thirty minutes early bringing their lovely blossoms to display on tables provided for them—so that each month we have a small camellia show. In fact, we are privileged to see many new and rare varieties each month that would not be blooming at show time.

Our regular meetings are held the third Wednesday evenings of October through February, but due to the late blooming season in 1958 and 1959 the members voted at the February meetings to meet again in March.

Our programs are interesting and helpful and keep us well informed on culture, disease (thanks to the Georgia Experiment Station at Tifton), landscaping, new varieties, and many other subjects.

Our Society meets in a different member-city each month for "Dutch" supper (usually a buffet) meetings. The host members make all arrangements for dinner (or supper) and plan and provide the program. Also, they strive to secure new members for the South Georgia Society among the camellia growers of their city. Invited guests are welcome to all meetings but may attend only one meeting as guests. Most of them join when they find out what they have been missing! Our annual dues are \$2.00 per person,

or \$3.00 per couple. We have approximately 150 members and our average attendance is 85.

Our officers and 7 directors are elected to serve for one year. The President appoints a nominating committee in January, and the new officials are elected and installed at the February meeting. It is the custom that the president serve one term, although he may hold that office again at a later time. Different member-cities are represented on the Official Board, which includes the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and 7 directors. The South Georgia Camellia Society

ROOTED CUTTINGS ON SALE NOW!

- **Group 1**—Over 175 Varieties to Choose from such as MATHOTIANA SUPREME, SPRING SONNETT, etc., only 40¢.
- **Group 2**—Over 60 Varieties to Choose from such as MRS. D. W. DAVIS, PINK CHAMPAGNE, TOMORROW, etc., only \$1.00.
- **Group 3**—Over 25 Varieties to Choose from such as AARON'S RUBY, ONETIA HOLLAND, VULCAN, etc., only \$2.00.

Minimum Order \$5.00

Send for Catalogue

HITE'S NURSERY

Marion, S. C.

RIBBONS—ROSETTES—BADGES

Ribbons 1½" x 6"	6½¢ each
Ribbons 1½" x 8"	7¢ each
Ribbons 2" x 7"	7½¢ each
Ribbons 2" x 8"	8¢ each

FINE QUALITY SATIN RIBBON, GOLD STAMPED

Minimum Order 100 Ribbons, May be Assorted for First, Second, Etc.

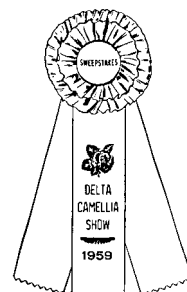
Rosettes for "Sweepstakes," "Tri-Color," Etc. 90¢ Each

FOLDER SENT FREE ON REQUEST

HODGES BADGE CO.

DEPT. L, 857 BOYLSTON STREET

BOSTON 16, MASS.



is affiliated with the American Camellia Society and encourages its members to join the national society.

The South Georgia Camellia Society wishes to take this means to express to our first president our gratitude for his leadership during our months of organization; his never-waning enthusiasm and encouragement; and for his making it possible through our society to cultivate new and lasting friendships, as we learn more about cultivating our beloved camellia.

I had the privilege of attending a meeting of this society in October, 1959 in Quitman, Georgia. Although it had rained all day, a large and enthusiastic group assembled, some from 75 miles away. A delicious buffet of Chicken Country Captain, Brooks County ham and other delicacies were served. Paul Bennet of Quitman is now president.

I believe the success of this organization will be of interest to small cities in other locations which do not have enough camellia enthusiasts in any one city to have a strong organization but could band together with neighboring cities and have an outstanding and enthusiastic group like this.—ED.

—ACS—

In Memoriam

G. H. JOHNSTONE

Mr. G. H. Johnstone died at his home in Trewithen, Cornwall, England, on January 29, 1960, at the age of 78. His daughter writes that he visited the gardens twice on January 25th to see his beloved camellias and noted that DONATION was almost in flower. This burst into bloom the day after his death and a spray of it was placed on the purple cloth over his casket. The church was filled with camellias from his own garden and from Caerhays Castle.

New Varieties Registered . . .

SAM BARRANCO PINK (No. 451): A sport of SAM BARRANCO developed by Sam Barranco, Beaumont, Texas, that was first observed and propagated in 1953. Plant growth is average in habit and in density; rate of growth is slow. The dark green leaves average 3 inches in length and 1¾ inches in width. The formal double flowers, 2¼ inches in diameter and 1 inch in depth with 75 to 100 petals, are deep pink with some white variegation. It is said that the petals are of heavy texture, and flowers are long lasting. Flowering season is early to midseason.

SUNDAY MORNING (No. 452): An 8-year-old chance seedling originated by Dr. R. H. Segrest, Bonifay, Florida, and propagated by Mr. Wm. Harrison, Marianna, Florida. Plant growth habit is upright and of average density, medium rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 4 inches in length and 1¾ inches in width. The semidouble light rose pink flowers, 5½ inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, have 24 petals and occasionally 3 or 4 petaloids with yellow stamens. It is stated that the petal substance is superior and that the blooms withstand cold well. Blooming season is late October through January.

QUEEN'S ESCORT (No. 453): A 9-year-old chance seedling originated by Dr. Arthur Mazyck, Dothan, Alabama, that first bloomed in 1953. Plant growth habit is upright and



QUEEN'S ESCORT, ACS Registration No. 453, originated by DR. ARTHUR MAZYCK, Dothan, Alabama.

dense, and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 2½ inches in length and 1 inch in width. The semi-double pink flowers, 4½ to 5 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, have 25 petals, 3 or 4 petaloids and yellow stamens. Petals are of satiny texture with silver sheen around edge of petals. Flowering season is midseason.

PAT POYNER (No. 454): An 8-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1954, originated by Dr. Arthur Mazyck, Dothan, Ala., and propagated by Carter's Nursery, Dothan, Ala. Plant growth is upright and open in habit, and medium rapid in rate. The light green leaves average 2 inches in length and 1½ inches in width. The rose-pink, anemone form flowers, 5 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth, have two rows of outer petals—14 in number—and 100 or more petaloids, and yellow stamens. Blooming season is December-February.

PINK WHIRLPOOL (No. 555): A 10-year-old chance seedling, origi-

Use HAWKINS

CAMELLIA AND AZALEA FERTILIZER

For Healthier Plants and Better Blooms

MANUFACTURED BY

ANDERSON GUANO COMPANY

TIMMONSVILLE, S. C.

ALSO DISTRIBUTORS FOR
DUPONT'S NUGREEN



nated by Dr. Arthur Mazyck, Dothan, Ala., that first bloomed in 1953. Plant growth habit is upright, open, and rapid in rate. Leaves are dark green. The pink formal double flowers average from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter and 1 inch in depth, and have 50 petals. Some flowers are lighter toward the center with inner petals incurved, while others resemble a larger PINK PERFECTION. It is stated that the plant blooms out nicely after freezing weather. Blooming season, October 15 through January.

LUCIE SCHWOERER (No. 456): A 15-year-old chance seedling of PRINCESS BACHIOCCHI, originated by J. L. Schwoerer, Oakland, Calif., and propagated by Mr. Schwoerer and Mr. C. W. Lattin, San Francisco, Calif. Plant growth is dense in habit, and medium rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average from 4 to 5 inches in length and 2½ inches in width. The rose colored flowers, 4 to 5½ inches in diameter and 1½ to 2½ inches in depth, are peony to anemone form, although sometimes semidouble with a rosebud center somewhat similar to KUMASAKA; outer guard petals flat, center composed of numerous petaloids and stamens with a few convoluted petals. Flowering season, midseason to late. Plant Patent No. 1852.

AUGUSTA MORN (No. 457): A 6-year-old chance seedling originated and registered by Mr. O. J. Faircloth, Pensacola, Florida, that first bloomed in December, 1958. Plant growth is upright and dense in habit, and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 3½ inches in length and 1¼ inches in width. The single carmine red flowers, 4⅞ inches in diameter and 1 1/3 inches in depth, have 7 ruffled petals and 160 petaloids with pink stamens and yellow anthers. Flowering season, midseason.

CHRISTMAS BELLS (No. 458): A 14-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by Jon C. Campbell, Natchez, Miss., that first bloomed in 1949. Plant growth is average, and medium rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 5 inches in length and 2½ inches in

width. The dark red single flowers, 4 inches in diameter and ¾ inch in depth, have 6 petals and cream-red stamens. It is stated that the plant and flowers are very cold resistant and flowers are florescent. Blooming season, November through February.

CHARLIE BETTES (No. 459): A 7-year-old chance seedling originated by Mr. Chas. Bettes (deceased) and registered by Mrs. C. C. Bettes, Jacksonville, Florida, that first bloomed in 1957. Plant growth is dense in habit, and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 4¼ inches in length and 2¼ inches in width. The white semidouble flowers, 5½ inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, similar in form to HERME, have 54 petals and many petaloids with deep yellow stamens intermingled. Blooming season, early.

CARE FREE (No. 460): A 9-year-old chance seedling, originated by George Demetropolis and propagated by Ted's Nursery, both of Mobile, Ala. Plant growth habit is average, and medium rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 4½ inches in

length and 2½ inches in width. The deep salmon rose-pink flowers, 5 to 5½ inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, are semidouble to peony form with 10 to 12 petals, 31 petaloids and 5 rabbit ears. Stamens are golden yellow. Blooming season, early to midseason.

WITCH DOCTOR (No. 461): A 9-year-old chance seedling originated by George Demetropolis and propagated by Ted's Nursery, both of Mobile, Ala. Plant growth is average in habit and medium rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 3¾ inches in length and 2 inches in width. The rose-red flowers, 5 to 5½ inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, are semidouble to rose form double, having 25 petals and 11 rabbit ears, with white stamens. Flowering season, early to midseason.

ANN SOTHERN (No. 462): A 12-year-old seedling of ROSARY, originated and propagated by Earl Hudson, Sun Valley, California, that first bloomed in 1954. Plant growth habit is upright and bushy, and rapid in rate of growth. The leaves average 4

NOW . . . Portraits of YOUR Camellias Painted by Famous Flower Artists

Doubtless you know that framed camellia paintings of a quality and size worthy of your home have rarely been available for less than \$150.

Now, this has been changed! Two ACS members, "wheeling and dealing" with top Japanese flower artists and American picture framers, have commissioned enough portraits to bring the PRICE DOWN SO LOW that thousands of homes will now display CAMELLIA PORTRAITS, winning new friends for our favorite flower . . . envision them on your walls—blue ribbon blooms that stay lovely forever! What better "conversation piece" could there be? What finer gift could there be for a friend or relative either in or out of the camellia belt?

Shown for the first time at the February Slidell (La.) show, CAMELLIA PORTRAITS attracted great interest . . . As a show prize, a portrait of "Pink Clouds" proved more popular than silver at Gulfport.

IDEAL FOR GIFTS . . . Portraits of "Angel" are proving perfect wedding gifts . . . Decorators rate them tops in any decor (choice of color of mat and frame permits wide adaptability) . . . What could be more appreciated at Xmas? Order NOW in lots of two or more and save!

GUARANTEE . . . Our flower artists are among the world's BEST. If they fail to please, we'll refund. Camellias are our hobby, and we value your friendship!

We have on hand for quick delivery a limited number of our most popular portrait to date—"Angel". Also, to complete a most decorative pair, we have a few portraits of outstanding reds . . . While they last \$29 each (\$25 each in lots of 2 or more). Try these on your walls . . . you'll want more!

We recommend neutral green for the mat (but can supply any color you like). As to frame, specify your choice: Fruitwood, gold or white (or other preference).

SEND your order TODAY. Delivery takes about two months on the custom portraits, so do your Xmas shopping early! Please enclose your check for at least half the purchase price—balance COD, if you like.

CAMELLIA PORTRAITS — Long Beach, Miss.

\$25 Each
(2 or More)
Framed Under Glass
Size 20 x 24.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER . . . A custom portrait of YOUR favorite camellia painted especially for you—(your best seedling, the variety named after you or a friend, the bloom which wins most consistently for you, etc.) . . . YES, hand-painted on finest silk and tastefully mounted, matted and framed complete (with glass) ready-to-hang—size 20" wide x 24" high . . . Our artists work from your own color transparency or photo . . . Paintings show bloom in full color, three or four leaves and short stem—true to nature—in an incomparable technique using oil and water colors. Delivery in 60 days (photo or slide returned with framed portrait). Shipped express collect.

SPECIAL PRICE (until June 1 only)— \$25 each in lots of 2 or more. Our regular price for a custom portrait is \$39.

to 5 inches in length and 2½ inches in width and are curled similar to ARRABELLA. The flowers, 4½ to 5½ inches in diameter and 2½ to 3 inches in depth, resemble VILLE DE NANTES in form, having 17 to 20 petals with 1 to 3 petals standing erect among the gold tipped white stamens. Outer edge of flower is deep venetian pink shading to porcelain white in center. Petal substance is said to be superior, and performance of plant perfect. Blooming season, December to March, inclusive.

TOMORROW'S DAWN (No. 463): A sport of TOMORROW originated by L. W. Ruffin, Jr., and R. E. Allums of Ellisville, Mississippi, and propagated by Tick Tock Nursery, Thomasville, Georgia. Plant growth is same as parent plant—rapid, open, slightly pendulous. Leaves—medium green, oval, coarsely serrate. The soft pink incomplete double flowers, 5¼ to 6 inches in diameter, have 20 to 22 petals with large petaloids, same as TOMORROW. The color of the flower varies from a deep soft pink to light pink in heart of flower shading out to a snow white border. Flowering season, early, midseason to late.

CHARLIE FORTE (No. 464): An 8-year-old chance seedling originated by the late Mrs. W. J. Beasley and propagated by Dr. W. J. Beasley, Hartsville, S. C., that first bloomed in

1954. Plant growth is upright and open, and medium rapid in rate. The bright green, serrated leaves are 4¾ inches in length and 1¾ inches in width. The brilliant red semidouble flowers, 5 to 5½ inches in diameter and 2¼ inches in depth, have 7 to 8 petals and 3 to 4 petaloids with tight cluster of upright deep pink stamens. Flowering season, December, January and February.

EVA DOWLING (No. 465): A 9-year-old chance seedling originated by the late Mrs. W. J. Beasley and propagated by Dr. W. J. Beasley, Hartsville, S. C., that first bloomed in 1954. Plant growth habit is slightly pendulous and open, and rapid in rate. The light green leaves average 4½ inches in length and 1¾ inches in width. The bright pink rose form double flowers, 4 inches in diameter and 2¾ inches in depth, similar to GENERAL GEORGE PATTON, have 24 to 26 petals in three layers, and 3 to 6 petaloids intermingled with yellow stamens. Flowering season, December, January and February.

JENKS DOWLING (No. 466): A 9-year-old chance seedling originated by the late Mrs. W. J. Beasley and propagated by Dr. W. J. Beasley, Hartsville, S. C., that first bloomed in 1954. Plant growth is upright and of average density, and rapid in rate. The light green leaves are 4¼ inches

in length and 1¾ inches in width. The deep rose-red flowers, 4½ inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth, are incomplete double to loose semidouble, with 22 petals and numerous pealoids, making it appear slightly anemone in center. Short yellow stamens are intermingled with the petaloids. Flowering season, December, January and February.

LOUISE BEASLEY (No. 467): A 9-year-old chance seedling originated by the late Mrs. W. J. Beasley and propagated by Dr. W. J. Beasley, Hartsville, S. C., that first bloomed in 1957. Plant growth habit is upright and open, and medium rapid in rate. The dark green slightly serrated leaves are 4½ inches in length and 1¾ inches in width. The deep rose-red semidouble flowers, 4½ inches in diameter and 2¾ inches in depth, resemble BLOOD OF CHINA in form, having 30 petals and 4 to 5 petaloids. Flowering season, January, February and March.

BETTY SHEFFIELD SILVER (No. 468): A sport of BETTY SHEFFIELD BLUSH, originated by G. C. Comstock, Beaumont, Texas, and propagated by Thomasville Nurseries, Inc., Thomasville, Georgia, that was first observed in 1957. Plant growth habit is upright, and the dark green leaves average 4 inches in length and 2 inches in width. The flower is a perfect BETTY SHEFFIELD in every detail except color. The blush pink flowers, 4¾ inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, have 18 to 20 petals and 6 to 8 rabbit ears. The flower has white border and silvery sheen, and it is stated that the flowers are long lasting on bush. Flowering season, December-February.

FORMALITY (No. 469): A 9-year-old seedling of GOVERNOR MOUTON, originated by Dr. R. K. Womack, Shreveport, La., and propagated by Mr. Howard Asper, San Marino, Calif., that first bloomed in 1955. Plant growth is spreading and dense in habit, and medium rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 3 inches in length and 2 inches in width. The red formal-double flowers, 4 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, have 90 petals. It is stated that

McILHENNY NURSERY

AVERY ISLAND, LOUISIANA



SEEDLING CAMELLIAS

(Write for Information)

PLANTS: Bamboo

ANIMALS: Nutria

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

the flower has excellent substance and texture and should make a welcome addition to the florist trade for corsage wear. Starts blooming in Shreveport area during November but should bloom earlier on Gulf and Southeast Atlantic Coast areas. This variety has been tested in Los Angeles area where it performs well. Like most full doubles, it is not cold hardy in Shreveport area. Blooming season, November-March.

JANE HOOD (No. 470): An 8-year-old chance seedling, originated by Mrs. Jane Hood, San Marino, California, and propagated by Mr. Dale H. Stutzman, Pasadena, Calif., that first bloomed in 1957. Plant growth is average in habit, and rapid in rate of growth. The medium green leaves average 4½ inches in length and 2 inches in width. The rose red formal double flowers, 3 to 3½ inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, have 50 petals of good substance. Blooming season, February 1—April.

MISS PENDERLEA (*C. sasanqua*) (No. 471): A chance seedling that first bloomed in 1950, propagated by Robbins Nursery, Willard, N. C., but originator unknown. Plant growth is upright and dense, and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 2¾ inches in length and 1½ inches in width. The 8 petaled flowers are white with coral pink margins and yellow stamens, and average 3 inches in diameter and 1 inch in depth. Blooming season, early.

PARIS PINK (No. 472): An 8-year-old chance seedling, originated by Warriner V. Lytle, Glendale, California, and propagated by McCaskill Nurseries, Pasadena, California, that first bloomed in 1955. Growth habit is upright and of average density, and rapid in rate. The light green leaves average 3¼ inches in length and 1¾ inches in width. The pink rose form double flowers, 4 inches in diameter and 1½ inches in depth, have 60 to 70 petals and from 5 to 25 petaloids with occasional yellow stamens. Blooming season, November-March.

STEWART'S WHITE SUPREME (No. 473): An 8-year-old seedling of VILLE DE NANTES, originated by Wil-

mer Stewart and propagated by Stewart's Florist and Nursery, Savannah, Ga., that first bloomed in 1955. Plant growth is upright and dense, and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 3¾ inches in length and 2½ inches in width. The white flowers, 5 inches in diameter and 4¼ inches in depth, have 52 beautifully fluted and rabbit eared petals, and it is stated that both plant and flowers are very cold hardy. Blooming season, November through February.

SUSIE Q (No. 474): A 10-year-old chance seedling, originated by Mr. W. M. Quattlebaum, North Charleston, South Carolina, that first bloomed in 1955. Plant growth habit is average, and rapid in rate. The dark green serrated leaves average 3½ inches in length and 2 inches in width. The deep pink peony form flowers, 4½ inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, have 30 petals and occasionally 3 or 4 petaloids, with numerous yellow stamens. It is stated that the blooms have remarkable stamina and lasting ability, withstanding extremely cold weather. Blooming season, November-March.

MARGARET WELLS (No. 475): A 10-year-old chance seedling, originated by Dr. R. F. Wells, Panama City, Florida, that first bloomed in 1958. Plant growth habit is upright and of average density, medium rapid in rate.

The dark green leaves are 3½ inches in length and 1½ inches in width. The semidouble to peony form flowers are deep rose shading to purple on edge of petals, average 5¼ inches in diameter and 3½ inches in depth, and have 20 to 30 petals of heavy texture and yellow stamens. It is stated that the flowers are long lasting, and cold hardy. Blooming season, December-February.

Correction: Through a clerical error, CARTER'S SUNBURST was described as a hybrid in the 1959 *Yearbook*, although it was correctly described as a *C. japonica* seedling in the *American Camellia Quarterly* for April, 1959.

—ACS—

Mrs. Ruth Nowell, c/o Lucy Cobb, Athens, Georgia, has Yearbooks 1946 through 1957 which she will sell for \$60.00.

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"	
Cloth Bound Edition	6.50
Spiral Bound Edition	5.00
Chidamian's "Camellias for Everyone"	3.95
"Camellia Nomenclature" (SCCS)	1.75

Order from the Secretary

American Camellia Society
Box 2398, University Station
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

Reliance

The recommended fertilizer for

AZALEAS and CAMELLIAS

Complete nourishment for acid-soil plants



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

THE RELIANCE FERTILIZER CO., SAVANNAH, GA.

At Last, I've Found It

DR. E. W. VAUGHAN,¹ Greensboro, North Carolina

Yes, at last I've found an ideal method for taking close-up pictures of camellia flowers. For several years I have been using a single lens reflex type of camera with a portrait lens for taking close-up pictures. To take a close-up picture with this type of camera, you need a light meter, photo-flood lamps, and lamp holders. It is necessary to make several camera adjustments after using the light meter, such as the correct lens opening, and the proper shutter speed. You also have to measure the correct distance from the lens to the object. After making all these adjustments, you may have to take two or three exposures in order to get one real good picture, because a dark red flower may need a little more light than the light meter reading allows, and a white flower may not need quite as much light as the meter reading allows.

The new camera I have discovered is an Eastman Kodak Startech. It was originally designed for dentists and doctors to take close-up pictures of the mouth or any part of the body, but it can also be used for taking close-up

pictures of any object that is not too large. It is a very simple-to-use unit, and no previous photographic experience is required to operate it. It consists of a compact box-type camera with a built-in flash unit, an attached flash shield, and two Kodak portra lenses. The camera has only two lens openings, an f 64 which is an extremely small opening, and an f 27. When the +7 porta lens is used with the f 64 opening, you can take a picture in focus from 4-8 inches. When using the f 27 lens opening and the +3 porta lens the range of focus is from 10-16 inches.

To take a close-up picture at 10 or 12 inches requires very little effort. Insert a flash bulb, replace the flash shield, measure 10 or 12 inches from object to lens and snap. It is that simple and you can expect excellent pictures every time.

The camera should not be used for close-up photography without the flash shield because the shield has a parallax correcting wedge or for even greater simplification now, framing devices are available.

The Kodak Startech uses No. 127 Ektachrome Type F film which provides 12 pictures. When the film is



VULCAN photographed by Dr. Vaughan with Eastman Kodak Startech camera. (from Kodachrome.)

processed you will receive 2 x 2 inch cardboard mounted slides for viewing or projection. Number 127 Kodachrome film for color prints can be used.

This camera outfit can only be purchased from Lester A. Dine Co., 58-06 37th Ave., Woodside, New York, and the price is \$34.75. This includes camera, flash shield, two porta lenses, one roll of film and 12 flash bulbs. This will make a valuable addition to anyone's photographic equipment.

—ACS—

Camellia fanciers bowed in grief— Sad is the word for the feeling in the camellia world. Blooms that were the epitome of floral glory a few days ago are now browned blobs on the ground and buds that would have burst forth in time for the annual show are damaged to the very heart. This is the damage wrought by the ice during the past several days and nights.

Camellia growers are a hardy and hopeful group and held out to the last in a vain hope that their beloved flowers would escape devastating damage. The sad truth is now evident for all to see.

But it has been this way before and the camellia people have not given up. They will not give up this time. There will be another season and again hopes will ride high. The perseverance of the camellia fancier, whether he has one bush or a thousand, is wonderful to behold. Thank goodness.

—Savannah News,
January 25, 1960.

¹Dr. Vaughan is Assistant Editor of the *Pied.-Cam. Review*.

BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME

New pure white with narrow picotee border of deep pink. Most talked about camellia in America. See color illustration in 1959 A. C. S. Yearbook.

First release in Fall, 1960. We invite you to get on list now for a plant. Orders filled in rotation, no deposit required, no obligation incurred if you decide not to take plant.

In the meantime we are offering fine plants, mostly container grown, in Marie Bracey, various Betty Sheffields and many others. And top quality rose and daylily plants, new and old varieties. Beautifully illustrated catalog free.

THOMASVILLE NURSERIES, INC.

P. O. Box 328

(The Hjorts)

Thomasville, Georgia

*Let one of the worlds outstanding camellia
authorities help you grow finer
camellias this year*

CAMELLIAS for EVERYONE

by Claude Chidamian



A beautiful down-to-earth handbook that shows how the exotic fragile looking camellia is actually an easy-to-grow shrub of great value, ruggedness and variety. Copiously illustrated with photos and "how-to" linecuts, it tells you how to grow camellias in greenhouse, garden and inside your home. Plus history of the camellia; new hybrids and species; uses of camellias; maintenance, pests and diseases, selected bibliography of books and periodicals. Only \$3.95 at your favorite bookseller, or use coupon to order direct from publisher.

DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC.
Dept. AQ-4
Garden City, New York

Please send me _____ copies of CAMELLIAS
FOR EVERYONE at \$3.95 each. I enclose
() check () money order. If, after 10
days examination, I'm not satisfied, I may return
the book(s) for a full refund.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

Want to grow more beautiful Camellias and Azaleas?



Insecticides & Fungicides
for garden and home

USE SECURITY MALATHION, the new safer phosphate insecticide for control of many scale insects, mealybugs, mites, aphids, azalea lacebug and many other insects.

USE SECURITY CHLORDANE—as wettable powder, dust or emulsifiable liquid in mulch around camellia plants for control of leaf feeding beetles and most soil insect pests.

BUY SECURITY PRODUCTS for practically all gardening protection needs. For name of dealer write:

WOOLFOLK CHEMICAL WORKS, Ltd.

FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

MR. W. H. FLEETWOOD
65 FAIRMONT AVE.
SAVANNAH, GA.



*Photography Can Be Easy
With
Eastman Kodak Startech Camera*

COMPLETE
\$34.75



CAMERA, TWO
LENSES
FILM AND
BULBS

SEE DR. VAUGHN'S ARTICLE IN THIS ISSUE

ORDER BLANK

LESTER A. DINE COMPANY

Flower Photo Division

58-06 37th AVENUE

WOODSIDE, NEW YORK

☐ KODAK STARTECH CAMERA

\$34.75

CHECK ☐

CASH ☐

C. O. D. ☐

(DELIVERY IN U. S. A. FREE OF POSTAL CHARGES)