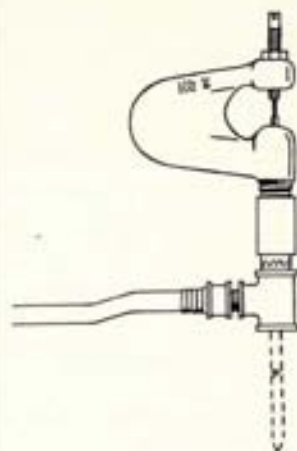


The *Camellia* Journal



Velma Grantham

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
VOL. 17, NO. 5
NOVEMBER, 1962



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Fall Rally—Show at Edgewater Beach, Miss.

The idea of having a National Early Show in conjunction with the annual ACS fall "convention-rally" has really CLICKED, judging from advance interest shown in the first of these shows which is to be held on the Mississippi Gulf Coast soon—November 29, 30 and December 1.

All named blooms, whether grown with or without protection, will compete in one classification to determine the two best in the show. Major silver trophies (each valued at about \$75 plus "glory galore") will be awarded these winners as Best and Runner-up. No ribbons will be awarded.

In the seedling classification the best bloom will be awarded an ACS certificate, a trophy (equal to those given for the two best named varieties), and publicity enough to guaran-

tee quick public acceptance when the variety is named and propagated.

According to L. B. Wilson, show chairman, "the big purpose of this national show is to stress the great variety of top quality blooms available before December 1 and to encourage greater interest in early seedlings. Since early bloomers are not bothered by petal blight, we should do everything possible to promote the ones we have and to try to develop more. For this reason, I am hoping that all ACS members will look over their blooms immediately before coming to the rally—and bring their best. If you aren't able to attend the rally, please ship your blooms to us airmail to arrive November 29." Judging will begin the following morning (Fri-

day) at 11 a. m. with members of the ACS Governing Board judging. Proper refrigeration is promised for all blooms on arrival. Address your packages: % L. B. Wilson, Show Chairman, Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss.

The Gulfport Men's Camellia Society is host for the rally and has planned a comprehensive program. Actually, all signs point to the fact that this year's meet will reach full convention proportions. The Edgewater Gulf Hotel is to be the center of activities (see ad and inserted card in the September JOURNAL—also details of program!)

If you haven't already made plans to attend—and bring blooms—be impetuous, think young, drop your everyday cares, and just take off and meet us at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel midway between Gulfport and Biloxi, November 29, 30 and December 1. This fall's best camellia conversation, fun, food, and early show are GUARANTEED!



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President's Message



C. W. FARMER

With the issuance of the 1962-63 *American Camellia Yearbook* and the *Handbook for Camellia Shows* this month, our promise earlier this year of an expanded publications program has been fulfilled. The Yearbook has been improved in binding, format and content. The Handbook is being sent to all members although some may not be interested in keeping this; therefore I suggest that these copies be turned over to your show committee for use. The 48 page A. C. S. Journal for July with its special greenhouse culture section was the largest Journal yet issued. This filled a long felt need as indicated by numerous letters and requests for extra copies. Only with increased membership can these additional publications be maintained. Additional articles and photographs are always needed.

A number of new Camellia Societies have been formed since last season and more shows have been scheduled than ever before. This is a good indication that interest in Camellias is increasing in spite of disastrous freezes in the Gulf Coast area.

We expect to have the best Fall Meeting yet in Edgewater Beach, Mississippi, November 29, 30, December 1. Again Shreveport is planning an excellent program, show and enter-

tainment for the ACS Annual Meeting February 28, March 1 and 2, 1963.

—ACS—

Our Cover Flower and Its Registration

VELMA GRANTHAM (No. 661). A 12-year-old seedling *C. japonica* of unknown parentage. Originated by Archie Grantham, Bogalusa, La., and propagated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, La., for 1962-63 introduction. Named for his wife.

Plant upright and medium rate of growth, leaves serrated, 4½" by 2½", medium green.

The peony form flowers are 4½ inches in diameter by 3½ inches deep with 35 to 45 petals and folded rabbit eared petals, white to blush background flecked rose, sometimes with a few pale rose markings. Excellent keeping and non shattering qualities and texture. Has sported solid pink, blush, and variegated coloration. White filaments, yellow anthers.



ARCHIE AND VELMA GRANTHAM

VELMA GRANTHAM BLUSH (No. 662). Sport of VELMA GRANTHAM (No. 661) with same habit of growth and flower formation as original but with delicate blush petals usually with a deeper blush border. See Cover of November 1962 Journal for this sport.

VELMA GRANTHAM PINK (No. 663). Solid medium pink sport of VELMA GRANTHAM (No. 661) with same habit of growth and flower formation.

VELMA GRANTHAM VARIEGATED (No. 664). A variegated sport of VELMA GRANTHAM with white flecks, blotches and moire pattern on pink background. Flower formations and habit of growth same as original.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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Executive Secretary-Editor

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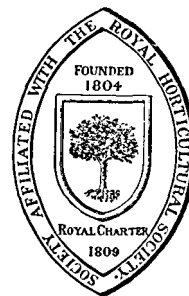
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Issued January, March, July, September and November from the office of the Secretary of the American Camellia Society, Box 465, Tifton, Ga.

Entered as second class matter September 1, 1960, at the Post Office at Tifton, Ga., and additional office of entry, under Acts of August 24, 1912.

A membership in the American Camellia Society will bring you a bound Yearbook and five issues of *The Camellia Journal*.

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 465, Tifton, Georgia.



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The *Camellia* Journal

AMERICA'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 17

Number 5

November, 1962

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Show at Shreveport

FRED SCHROEDER, *President*
Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport

You are cordially invited to show your blooms at the Shreveport Men's Camellia Club Show, March 2 and 3, 1963. This is an open show and will be one of the featured attractions of the American Camellia Society Convention. Special ribbons and trophies are ready and waiting for the stiff competition that this show always brings. Cool storage will be available for those who come early to the Convention.

Complete show rules and entry blanks may be had by writing Aubrey Harris, 420 Milam Street, Shreveport, Louisiana, or you may secure them when you register for the convention.

Entries may be made in classes for Japonica Specimen Blooms, Plates of Three (alike), Plates of Five (different), Trays of Ten (different), Seedlings (both Amateur and Professional Classes), Reticulatas, Hybrids and Grown Under Glass.

This show is traditionally an all amateur show, but professional nurserymen may compete in the Seedling class. All blooms shown are for competition and the Club furnishes all containers and standard trays. There are no exhibits for display or flower arrangements.

Among the show rules of interest are that exhibitors may make three entries of each variety in the specimen bloom classes and all blooms in these classes must have been grown outside without other than natural protection. Plants must be in owner's yard at least one month before show date. One bloom to a stem with one or more leaves attached is the rule for all except Reticulatas where leaves need not be attached.

The rules are simple, the judging hard and the stakes high. The Club welcomes the toughest competition—that's what makes a win at Shreveport a trophy to be proud of.

City Gardens, Hodges Wonderland and World's Largest Show Headline 1963 Convention

Fortified by a multitude of new greenhouses and camellias budding like they have never seen cold weather, Shreveport is promising a better than ever ACS Convention and Annual Meeting. Mark your calendars for February 28, March 1 and 2, 1963, so you won't miss the camellia fun that will be yours at Shreveport. The January issue of the Camellia JOURNAL will contain hotel and convention reservation blanks and more complete information about the program to be presented.

Don't plan to come unless you want to see camellias. A survey of the local situation shows the finest prospects of next year for the local Shreveport gardens, Hodges Gardens and consequently for the world renowned Men's Camellia Club Show.

Shreveport is a backyard camellia grower's paradise, everyone in Shreveport has a few camellias and some have extensive plantings. By and large, your hosts are backyard gardeners who are proud of what they have. On Thursday, February 28, the opening day of the convention, there will be both a morning and afternoon garden tour featuring eight gardens within the city limits and all within 15 minutes of your hotel headquarters. Just because some of the gardens are small don't think that they won't be full of the latest varieties—Shreveporters think nothing of cutting down a good bush to try something new.

After a reception and buffet supper at Shreveport's swank Petroleum Club you will again enter the world of camellias through a brilliantly led and lively panel discussion. But don't plan to stay up too late discussing the latest in camellia culture with the people from the other side of the country, for the next day will be just as full of camellias.

Early Friday morning (not too early) you will board luxurious trans-

continental type buses for the police-escorted ride to Hodges Gardens. There you will see the "garden in the wilderness" that has been created on 4,000 acres surrounding an abandoned rock quarry. Here you will thrill to the sights in the large tropical greenhouses, walk through extensive plantings of camellias, azaleas and roses artistically displayed among primitive surroundings. A break in the middle of the day will find you at the garden's lodge for a hot lunch.

Friday night you will have the double treat of seeing our secretary's extensive collection of slides of new varieties and attending a demonstration of the use of camellias in arrangements.

The newest in our Strategic Air Command's armament will be demonstrated to you at Barksdale Air Force Base on the edge of Shreveport Saturday morning. You are guaranteed "look inside" view of what is keeping the peace. The Commanding General of this world's largest Strategic Air Command Base will host you at lunch in the Officer's Club.

Upon returning to your hotel headquarters you will find buses waiting to take you to the renowned Men's Camellia Club Show for your own personal viewing. Here for two hours you may see the blooms at their freshest without crowding and jostling from the large crowds which attend.

Climaxing the convention will be the annual banquet for the presentation of your new officers and the various awards. This will be preceded by a reception in the lovely Lake Room of Captain Shreve Hotel.

This is the convention that you can't afford to miss. The plans for it get bigger and bigger every day. Shreveport is renowned for its hospitality and they are going all out for you on February 28 and March 1 and 2. Make your decision to come and send in the pre-registration card that will be in next month's JOURNAL. If you need any further information, or special accommodations write Dr. R. K. Womack, Physician's and Surgeon's Building, Line Avenue, Shreveport, La.

... and don't forget to bring your camellias with you, we will have refrigeration available to you.

New Georgia Camellia Society Organized

SPENCER C. WALDEN, JR.
ACS Director for Georgia

A group of 20 members of the American Camellia Society, representing membership in the North Georgia, Atlanta, Middle Georgia, and South Georgia Societies, met in Macon on September 24th and discussed the advisability of organizing a Georgia Camellia Society. Each person present was called on for comments and it was the unanimous opinion of everyone that we should organize a Georgia Camellia Society. Many ideas and purposes for the Society were discussed.

The main purpose of organizing the Society is so that the camellia growers of Georgia will become better acquainted with one another and

through this acquaintance it would enable members of the South Georgia and Middle Georgia Societies to visit the Atlanta and North Georgia Societies and the members' greenhouses and vice-versa.

It was the thinking of the group that the dues should be held to a minimum and that we would hold only three meetings a year.

The idea also was to hold the first meeting of the season in South Georgia inasmuch as our outside flowers bloom several weeks in advance of the Middle and North Ga. flowers.

The meetings could be arranged for the Georgia Camellia Society to meet at the same time and place as the South Georgia Camellia Society, and the same is true of the meeting to be

held later in Macon when their flowers are at their peak, and later in Atlanta when their flowers are at the peak of the blooming season.

The idea of the new Society was so enthusiastically received by the group meeting at the Ambassador Motel in Macon that an organizational meeting was agreed upon for Tuesday, November 6, 1962, at 7:30 p. m., at the Dempsey Hotel in Macon, Georgia.

All members of every camellia society in the State of Georgia and their friends are invited to join the Georgia Camellia Society, and become charter members. Membership will not be limited to the State of Georgia.

—ACS—

A Note on the Abbe Berlèse

Since the American Camellia Society recently received as a bequest of the late Mrs. Jeanne Kerr Fleischmann the 3-volume Berlèse "*Iconographie du Genre Camellia*" this note on the author may be of interest.

Lorenzo Berlèse was born in Campo Molino (Treviso), Italy on July 20, 1784. It was in Paris about 1817 that he became interested in camellias. About this time the Abbe inherited a considerable fortune. As a result he was able to indulge in his hobby to the fullest. He accumulated probably the outstanding collection of camellias on the continent.

The Abbe published his *Iconographie* in a large folio three-volume work during 1841-43. The color plates were executed by Jung. It was issued in weekly parts of two varieties and sold for two francs for each part. There are 300 colored plates. Berlèse sold his collection in 1846 for £1,200 and shortly thereafter returned to his native Italy where he died in 1863 at the Monastery of Sainte-Rose of which he was abbot.

His influence on camellia culture and classification was considerable and is still felt through the great camellia classics which he left. The American Camellia Society is most fortunate in possessing a fine set of his *Iconographie* and the second edition of his *Monographie*.



GREENWOOD—THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA—Greenwood Plantation is the 20,000-acre estate of Hon. John Hay Whitney, recent Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. The beautiful house is a perfect example of Greek Revival architecture designed by an English architect, John Wind; for Thomas Jones who settled here in 1827. Construction began in 1835 and was completed nine years later. The late Stanford White, the great architect was asked by Col. Payne to make some additions but Mr. White insisted that the front must remain unchanged. The rosette on the tympanum is a magnolia, hand carved by Mr. Wind and slaves. There are extensive camellia plantings adjacent to the house which have recently been augmented by newer varieties. Mrs. Whitney is very interested in Camellias. They are members of the American Camellia Society.

Go On With the Show

HORACE BERRY, Secretary of Texarkana Men's Camellia Club

Regardless of what ole man winter dishes out, go on with the show. With the worst winter in over a decade we had a show. Two nights our temperature registered 1 degree and 0 in an area where 10° is considered cold. This weather was followed by four weeks of very mild weather. Many of our plants lost their buds, some lost part or all of their leaves and some may have lost their lives—only time will tell.

Our first impulse was to cancel our show since 15 would cover the number of "protected growers" in Texarkana. Although we are considered on the northern fringe area our club members and other camellia fanciers still grow their plants in their yards, in soil. An executive board meeting, followed by a club vote, came up with the idea of a bloom display, to be held two weeks earlier than our scheduled show and have no show. Not much enthusiasm came out of a bloom display. The general opinion was that perhaps 150 to 200 inferior blooms would be displayed and of course, that no one would come to see them.

The High School Gym was secured. Entries were to be received between 10:00 A.M. and 2:00 P.M.—7 cafeteria tables were set up and a preview of the exhibit, a fellowship hour for club members and their guests, plus a showing of color slides was set up for Saturday night in order to create additional interest.

Even a bloom exhibit must be judged, say some of the club members, so that people viewing the show can tell which flower is typical, etc. Hence two panels of local judges were drafted. Last year's left-over ribbons were used, no special awards, flower of the show, no programs printed.

The display turned into a real show. Two hundred thirty-four varieties and over 900 blooms were shown. Twelve more tables had to be set up for

blooms and five tables were set up for a wonderful grafting demonstration.

Everyone was amazed for both the protected and unprotected blooms were of superior quality. Several new varieties had their first showing here plus a number of miniatures.

More than 400 camellia enthusiasts braved the rain to see the display during the four-hour showing on Sunday afternoon. Although technically a display by club members, several non-members displayed lovely blooms.

The results of such a display are: increased enthusiasm in some form of protection during extremely cold weather, proof that some varieties will perform after any kind of weather and a knowledge that the show can be put on.

Some varieties that performed well in our fringe area were: PROF. SARGENT, PINK PERFECTION, PURPLE DAWN, C. M. WILSON, HAKU-RAKUTEN, MASTERPIECE, DR. TINSLEY, FAITH, BETTY SHEFFIELD, POPE PIUS, CHANDLERI ELEGANS, FLAME, TRI COLOR, LA PEPPERMINT, DONATION, THELMA DALE, CLAUDIA PHELPS and BLACK PRINCE, to mention a few of the better ones.

After setting up more tables, getting additional oyster cups and the general confusion of making room for "more blooms" one of our club members said: "Let this be a lesson to us, and don't EVER CANCEL our show."

-----ACS-----

CAMELLIAS FOR VIOLETTA

The ever alert Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley cooperated with the Opera Society of Washington's presentation of Verdi's "La Traviata" the past season. The opera, of course, is based on Dumas' "Lady of the Camellias." Violetta had real camellias in this production and the Camellia Society also furnished camellia plants for use as props on stage and also in the lobby.

"46 Silver Trophies and 76 Trombones"

Forty-six silver trophies are listed by the Gulf Coast Camellia Society as awards for the 46 classes scheduled for their first annual show in New Orleans, January 5 and 6, 1963. The trombones—maybe 76 is stretching it a bit—will be a part of "Papa Celestin's Dixieland Band," the world famous New Orleans band which will play for the GCCS supper dance on January 5 in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Roosevelt.

The show itself will be held in the magnificent new International Room of the Roosevelt Hotel. This will be held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society and will include its awards in addition to the 46 silver trophies offered by the Gulf Coast Camellia Society. Anyone may enter blooms, and membership is open to all Caucasians.

The silver trophies and ACS awards cover a wide range of entries, protected and unprotected, Reticulatas, hybrids, Sasanquas, seedlings, by color and size, and commercial displays. There is even a trophy for the most outstanding arrangement entered by a man, and don't think the men can't give the ladies some keen competition in arranging!

Sam Zerkowsky, Jake Nowak and their numerous committees are sparing no expense and trouble in making this an outstanding event. In addition to other events, a "Dutch Treat" luncheon will be held from noon to 2:30 just before the big show opens on Saturday, January 5. Slides of new camellias will be shown.

Not only will scores of visitors and exhibitors from all of the Gulf Coast states participate, but many from more distant states will also be there. This show, luncheon, supper dance and attendant festivities promises to be unique. Membership isn't required, but you will want to join this enthusiastic and growing society. For further information on the Gulf Coast Camellia Society and show plans write to Jake Nowak, 13 Thrasher, New Orleans, La.

Sewell Mutant Award

The Exhibitions and Awards Committee proposes the following rules and regulations in relation to the Sewell Mutant Award:

(1) *Definition:* A mutant or sport, as used in these regulations, shall consist of a distinct break in color or in form. A variegation such as white mottling, spotting, etc., as ordinarily attributed to virus variegation, shall not fall within use of the words "mutant" or "sport" as used herein. An example of a "distinct break in form" as used herein is a break such as occurred in the variety MATHOTIANA in producing MATHOTIANA SUPREME: Examples of "a distinct break in color" as used herein is a break such as occurred in the variety TOMORROW in producing TOMORROW'S DAWN, or in the variety BETTY SHEFFELD in producing BETTY SHEFFELD PINK or in producing BETTY SHEFFELD SUPREME. Not the production of ADOLPHE AUDUSSON SPECIAL from the variety ADOLPHE AUDUSSON. One test in the above distinction is that in the case of BETTY SHEFFELD SUPREME the variegation is reasonably consistent, whereas in ADOLPHE AUDUSSON SPECIAL the variegation has no standard pattern or design.

(2) *Eligibility:* Any mutant of any variety of the genus camellia in cultivation, raised by either an amateur or professional grower, meeting the requirements herein, except those excluded by reason of Paragraphs (3) and (4) are eligible for the award. No formal application for the award is required or authorized. Any person may call to the attention of the committee of judges any outstanding mutant by directing such notice to the then chairman of the Exhibitions and Awards Committee or to the Secretary of American Camellia Society. The absence of competition shall not necessarily disqualify a single entry for the award in a given year.

(3) *Time Limitations:* Any mutant or sport must have been in commercial distribution for three years or

more and not over eight years to be qualified to receive the Sewell Trophy.

(4) *Registration:* Only those mutants or sports of varieties of the genus camellia which have been registered with the American Camellia Society in accordance with its rules and regulations, shall be eligible to receive the Sewell Trophy.

(5) *Judges:* The Chairman of the Exhibitions and Awards Committee, each year following the annual meet-

ing of ACS, shall appoint a panel of not less than three (3) judges who, in his opinion, are among the best qualified members of American Camellia Society to judge mutants. The names of such judges shall not be divulged to any person or organization by such Chairman or by the Judges.

(6) *Duties of the Judges:* It shall be the duty of the judges so appointed to observe and judge as many mu-



DR. OLIN W. OWEN of Charlotte, North Carolina, winner of the "Mister B" Trophy sponsored by the Brookins Nozzle Company of Dothan, Alabama. This Punch Bowl was offered for the highest number of points accumulated in Camellia shows during the 1961-1962 season by an individual exhibitor.

tants as is reasonably possible in their respective areas each year; to advise each other of the merits and demerits of the flower and plant, or to examine the plant and its flower whenever reasonably possible. Each judge shall communicate with every other judge by whatever means he deems expedient and whenever possible shall comment on his observation of the flower and the plant and other matters pertinent to the decision of the judges.

(6-a) This award is given for a new contribution to camellia growers based only on its own qualities. If a single entry in any one year is of sufficient quality, it shall receive the award, irrespective of the lack of competition.

(7) *Granting the Award:* When, in the opinion of a majority of such judges, a qualified mutant is of sufficient merit and will contribute substantially to the beauty and quality of camellia culture, the chairman of judges shall convey such decision to the chairman of the Exhibitions and Awards Committee.

Only one such award shall be given in any one year, and if, in the opinion of the judges, no mutant worthy of such award has qualified for entry, they shall so notify the Chairman of said Committee, in which event no award shall be given in such year.

(7-a) *Finality of Award:* The decision of the majority of the judges on granting or withholding the award, shall be final. An award once publicly made shall not be withdrawn.

(7-b) *Description of Award:* A 9-inch "Paul Revere" bowl in Gorham silverplate with suitable engraving including the recipient's name, the name of his mutant and the year of its recognition.

(8) *Basis of the Award:* It being the intent of the donor that this award shall be made to the all-round best mutant, due consideration shall be given by the judges to all the factors entering into such determination, including, in addition to the flower, the quality of the plant and foliage and its habits.

(9) *Termination of Award:* This award shall be presented so long as the sponsor thereof and ACS may

Membership Contest

Inserted in the July issue of the Camellia Journal, you will find a double post card. One end of the card is for your convenience in securing a new member. You will note that you do not have to collect any money, just get the prospect's permission, enter his name and address, sign and mail. We urge that every member get at least one new member. If you missed this card you may order more.

The other end of the card is to be used to order more membership cards and to assist you in winning one of the fine prizes given for the most new members enlisted. You may order as many as you think you can use.

If you are one of three sending in the most new members, you will be awarded a LIFE MEMBERSHIP in the American Camellia Society, valued at \$125.00.

RULES

1. A membership must be new. Renewals do not count.
2. Membership may be submitted by the membership card, by letter or by your own post card. Be sure to sign. Pay later or now if preferred.
3. Although you do not need to collect dues yourself, the membership must be paid by the new member before the contest closes.
4. If there is a tie, this tie will be broken by an impartial method to be determined by a special committee appointed by the President.
5. Written advice of membership must be received in Society office prior to receipt of dues from new member.
6. All persons are eligible, whether they are members or not, except officers, directors and employees of the American Camellia Society.
7. Either 1962 or 1963 memberships may be counted.

ADDITIONAL PRIZES

In addition to the above prizes, the person securing the most new members in each State, will be given a Camellia plant of a new variety. No person may win more than one prize.

Among the state prizes are the following new varieties:

Betty Sheffield Supreme	Judge Marvin Mann
Eleanor Grant	Marguerite Cannon
Frances Garoni	Maverick
Funny Face Betty Sheffield	Miss Charleston
Gus Menard	Mrs. R. L. Wheeler
Hawaii	Tomorrow's Dawn

Other choices will be listed in November.

CONTEST CLOSING DEC. 31, 1962

agree between themselves. In the event the granting thereof is terminated by such parties, no competitor thereof shall have any claim of any nature against either ACS or the sponsor.

-----ACS-----

Heard in Local Nursery

Customer: I want to buy the LINDSAY NEIL in the first bed.

Nurseryman: Very well. I will dig it for you.

-----Later in the day-----

Customer: I have decided to trade you the LINDSAY NEIL for the BETTY SHEFFIELD.

Nurseryman: I have that in a can. Here it is.

Customer: That will be fine. See you next year!

Nurseryman: You haven't paid me for the BETTY SHEFFIELD.

Customer: I traded you the LINDSAY NEIL for the BETTY SHEFFIELD.

Nurseryman: But you didn't pay for the LINDSAY NEIL.

Customer: I didn't get the LINDSAY NEIL.

Nurseryman: Oh, I see! X?X?X? !!!

-----ACS-----

A group of Camellia people at the North Carolina-South Carolina Hemerocallis Meeting at Clemson, S. C., in June were all but drummed out of the organization for discussing Camellias instead of Daylilies. Fred McGee, Charlotte Holman, Ethel Harling and Fulmer and your Editor were among the heretics.

A Living Memorial

During her lifetime the late Mrs. Sam S. Bennet of Albany, Georgia, derived great pleasure from sharing her camellias with others. That spirit of sharing will be continued through the Bennet Camellia Memorial Garden.

Mrs. Bennet's heirs desired that the camellias be used as a living memorial to one who had given so much pleasure to others with her flowers. With gifts of seeds and cuttings, Mrs. Bennet encouraged interest in planting camellia gardens in Albany, Georgia. She shared her garden with anyone interested.

The virtually priceless collection of camellias from the late Mrs. Bennet's garden has been moved to a tree-shaded one and a half acre site near the Garden Center. In time the bushes will be tagged so that visitors can become familiar with the varieties as well as enjoy the beauty of the blooms. It is hoped too that the garden can be enclosed with an antique wrought iron and old brick fence.

The extensive planting at the Bennet home was laid out in a formal square garden with an open center of four beds and paths. In the open part of the garden she had bulbs, perennials, cut flowers and at times

vegetables. These too she shared generously with her friends.

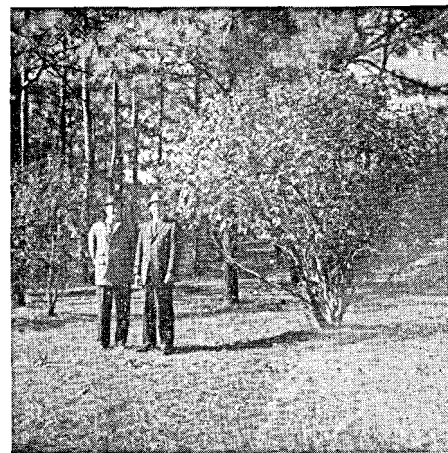
Besides the iris, daylilies, phlox and other flowers, Mrs. Bennet had many large and handsome flowering quince bushes which added rich color in the early spring to her garden.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennet moved into their home in 1910 and Mrs. Bennet's first camellia plant was a seedling from the yard of her mother, Mrs. Lavinia Morton Turner, in Quitman. This seedling was named for her brother, MORTON TURNER, and was variegated, pink and white. It was always one of her favorites. Other plants were some from the garden of her grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Young Morton, in Quitman. Many of the plants were ones she had bought; others were grafts and some were seedlings.

One was a seedling grown by Hugh Shackelford from seed given to him by Mrs. Bennet and named in her honor, INDIA BENNET. Mr. Shackelford, a widely recognized camellia expert, says that Mrs. Bennet was the one who interested him in camellias and started him first as she did others, on the hobby which has meant so much to him. The INDIA BENNET is a pretty pink semi-double camellia and is at the entrance to the Bennet Memorial Garden.

Forty-six *Camellia japonicas*, five very large *Camellia sasanquas*, which are 70 or 75 years old, and 12 smaller camellia bushes, 8 to 10 feet tall, all were moved to the new location.

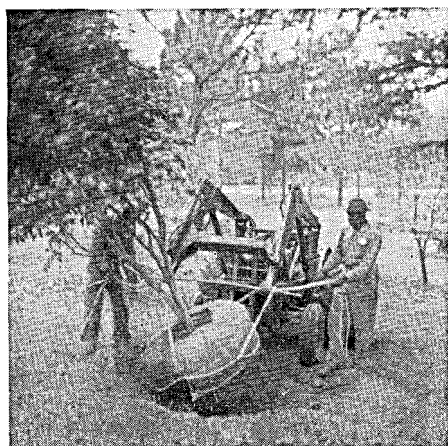
In discussing the tremendous task of transplanting the camellias as well as the complete project, Neal Weatherly, a nurseryman, said, "This is a priceless gift to the city which will be enjoyed for countless years. The beauty of the planting and the educational value of the identifying signs will be outstanding. They are to be highly commended for their work and leadership."



NEAL WEATHERLY (left), nurseryman, and CAREY BURNETT, city manager, stand by one of the bushes to give some idea of the height of the camellias which will make the memorial planting outstanding.

During her lifetime, Mrs. Bennet visited her camellia garden almost every day and supervised the work in it as long as her health permitted. She enjoyed pointing out the various plants to visitors and telling them about their histories.

Now this friendly spirit will be continued in the memorial garden which no doubt will attract many visitors and will aid them in becoming familiar with the handsome camellias which are so much a part of Southern gardens.



With the aid of a machine, two workmen lower one of the large camellia bushes in a hole at the Bennet Memorial Garden. Sixty-three plants, including sasanquas, were transplanted from the Sam S. Bennet home on Third Avenue to the memorial garden.

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FLORENCE HWY.

MARION, S. C.

A Note About The Sholar Mathotiana Sport

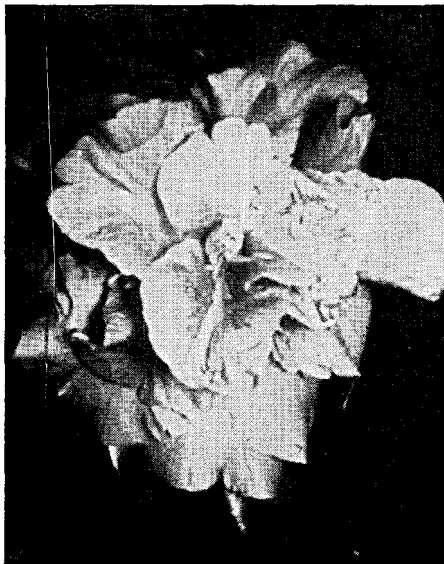
Mr. Feray has asked me to reply to your recent inquiry regarding the Sholar MATHOTIANA.

Mr. Alvin Sholar and Edith Sholar live on Essen Lane in Baton Rouge. Their garden and home is a frequent meeting place for Garden Clubs and impromptu club gatherings. In fact, the small house where he puts a few Camellia plants during cold weather, almost causes some resentment towards the Camellia plants among their many friends, as it normally is equipped with table, chairs, icebox, coffee urn and the other necessary things for both regular and impromptu meeting of gardeners.

They are both perfect hosts and love gardening; they are among the most faithful workers in the organizations to which they belong. Alvin is an enthusiastic member of the Men's Garden Club of Baton Rouge, with his chief interest being Camellias. Mrs. Sholar, Edith to those that know her, loves Camellias, but is nationally known as a breeder of daylilies. At the present time, three of her recent introductions; MARIE MONROE, CORONADO and ANGIE are very much in demand and are highly prized by collectors of daylilies.

Several years ago, before Sigmund Katz's death, while visiting the Katz's garden, Mr. Sholar observed a large branch with unusual flowers on one of the variegated MATHOTIANA plants. This particular plant had been purchased by Mr. Katz, as would be expected, under the name of C. M. HOVEY. Mr. and Mrs. Katz had observed these flowers, but had not attempted to propagate it. They freely gave scions of the branch to Mr. Sholar and a Mr. Smith who was with him.

Four plants were grafted, one of which was given to Mr. Smith and one to Mr. Katz, which Mr. and Mrs. Katz apparently lost. For the past few years I would hear quite often of the beautiful specimens of flowers from the Sholar MATHOTIANA, and subsequently received scions from this plant. Mr. Sholar has been very liberal with his friends who have called the plant Sholar MATHOTIANA or Sholar Sport.



MISS SUE ANN MOUTON of Broussard, Louisiana and her namesake—SUE ANN MOUTON, a sport of MATHOTIANA.

Mr. and Mrs. Sholar have always referred to the plant and still do as the Katz MATHOTIANA sport and prefer that it be called that.

The flowers are variable and at times very similar to the EUGENIA HOWELL, but with much more variegation. At other times it fills the center much more completely with very large twisted petals or petaloids and is a very heavy flower.

I might say that this fall, with the exception of variegation, I had EUGENIA HOWELL, the Katz Sport, SULTANA and DAUTEL SUPREME with almost identical formations.

W. F. "HODY" WILSON, JR.

In Memoriam

GUS LEON ROBERTS

One of the best known and best loved Camellia Nurserymen—Gus Roberts of Savannah—died September 1 at the age of 53. Gus suffered a cerebral hemorrhage while walking in downtown Savannah. His beautiful commercial displays at the Savannah, and other shows were a delight. One felt that he was reluctant to part with a plant of a new introduction; he seemed to love them as children. Without Gus Roberts and Judge Solomon, Savannah will not be the same for camellia visitors, but we are better for having known them and we will still be there each season.

MRS. CHARLES L. PYRON

Died October 22, 1962, at the age of 82 at her home in Reynolds, Georgia. ACS member who gave her son his first Camellia plant a third of a century ago; who was a tower of strength in seasons of freezes and adversity, and shared with him the joys of numerous Camellia seasons; whose life embodied the strength of the soil and the beauty of flowers.

MRS. W. M. QUATTLEBAUM

We are indeed sorry to learn of the death in North Charleston, S. C., of Mrs. Wm. M. Quattlebaum, known to her host of friends as Sue.

A native of Georgia, she lived many years in the Charleston area and contributed most of her time to the world of flowers. A nationally accredited judge in both the National Federation of Garden Clubs and the American Camellia Societies. A truly devoted and enthusiastic worker in all her endeavors.

With her husband, Bill, they grew many fine seedlings, one especially good one which is now available under the name "Susie Q".

At this writing, Bill is in the hospital with a serious operation and we are all pulling that he will have a quick recovery and be able to carry on his work with Camellias.

Tokyo's International Camellia Festival

(From "The Mainichi Daily News")

With the theme—camellias—recurring in unending profusion, the International Camellia Carnival was successfully held in Chinzanso garden-restaurant in Tokyo Saturday afternoon, March 24.

At the request of Mexico City and also in commemoration of the visit to Japan of the Mexican song and dance ensemble, saplings of Camellia Japonica were presented by the Japan Camellia Society to the Camellia Garden in Mexico City.

Governor Ryotaro Azuma of Tokyo Metropolis read a goodwill message to the Mayor of Mexico City.

The message and saplings were accepted by Mexico Ambassador Alfonso Castro Valle. They will be flown to Mexico by Canadian Pacific Airlines.

Camellia seedlings were also presented to the members of the diplomatic corps attending the ceremony, being accepted by the Ambassadors of Canada, Ghana and Peru on behalf of their colleagues.

During the ceremony, Kiyoshi Ishikawa, president of Japan Camellia Society, introduced E. G. Waterhouse, president of the Art Gallery of New South Wales and secretary of the Australian Camellia Research Society.

An authority on camellias, the 81-year-old Waterhouse has been unanimously chosen president of the International Camellia Society, which is being inaugurated April 1 with its headquarters in England and chapters in about 10 countries of the world. Waterhouse and Ishikawa together planted a camellia seedling in commemoration of the occasion.

Introduced also were Mrs. Waterhouse and Paul Jones, Australian painter of camellias and other flowers.

Following the memorial ceremony which was emceed by George Luiker,

the Humor Club took over the program with Toppa Utsumi as master of ceremonies.

A commemorative gift was presented to the diplomatic representatives attending by Musei Tokugawa, president of the Humor Club. This consisted of Onigawara (ridge-end tile) carved by sculptor Fumio Asakura.

The Humor Club presented certificates of commendation to Bamboku Ono of the Liberal-Democratic Party as "a rare politician with humor" and to Zaigo Bijinkai (Ex-Beauties Association) represented by singer Noriko Awaya who demanded that the "ex" be struck out.

An elaborate program of Kagura (shrine pantomimic dances), and other Japanese dances and songs followed. "The Song of Chinzanso" was

introduced with a portable shrine carried in on the shoulders of youths including Thai and other students now in Japan.

TV entertainers Hajime Hana and Hitoshi Ueki were called to the stage. Ueki sang his hit number, "Sudara-Bushi."

Around 4 o'clock a sudden burst of color was added to the program by the appearance of the visiting Mexican singers and dancers in gorgeous costumes.

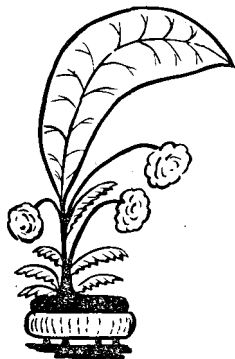
For the International Camellia Festival, a large number of Anko, the young women of the Camellia Island of Oshima were brought to Chinzanso to add to the festival atmosphere.

—ACS—

The Ozone Camellia Society, Slidell, Louisiana, holds three summer meetings at the homes of members. Since each puts on a sumptuous spread and no business is discussed, these summer meetings are better attended than the regular meetings. Ferol Zerkowsky received 30 acceptances but to be on the safe side prepared for three times this number, however well over a hundred attended. No one ever leaves the Zerkowskys hungry!



President GEORGE W. TINNIN and MRS. J. F. MacGILL, Secretary of the Fayetteville (North Carolina) Camellia Club, admire the beautiful silver service which was awarded the local club whose total membership accumulated the most ribbon points during the past season.

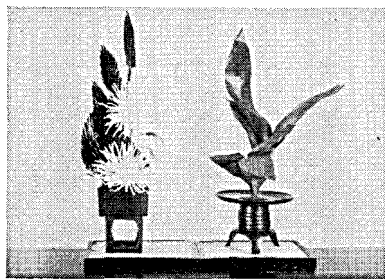


FLOWER ARRANGING

Garden Club and Flower Enthusiasts

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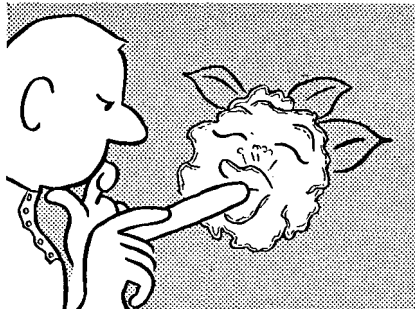
CERAMIC REPRODUCTIONS of ancient Japanese flower containers in a mat black smooth finish, so very popular and delightful to use. Temple vase at left is 4½" square and 6½" high, and costs \$4.00. The usubata is 7½" in diameter and 5½" high at \$4.95, plus 50¢ shipping charges for each. Marjorie Marder, Key A-11-2, 909 Hollywood Drive, Monroe, Mich.

Send 10¢ for Catalog showing line of containers, bases, accessories, tools and books for the Flower Arranger.

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15 volumes (1946-1961) of *American Camellia Yearbook*, \$5.00 per volume. Also, volumes 6, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the *American Camellia Quarterly*, \$3.00 per volume.

Dr. A. G. Plakidas
Botany Dept., L. S. U.,
Baton Rouge, La.



Camellia Clinic

Q. The new hybrids are wonderful but they seem highly susceptible to dieback more than japonicas. Why is this and what can be done to correct it?

A. Walter G. Hazlewood in the *Australian Camellia Research Society's Camellia News* of June 1962, thinks the trouble is over-acidity and that *C. saluenensis*, a parent of most hybrids, needs a more alkaline soil than *C. japonica*. He quotes Tom Savage in the *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin* of March 1961, "In its native habitat the species [*C. saluenensis*] grows on cliffs, grassy slopes, in thickets and amongst other shrubs in both sandstone and limestone country at elevations of from 6,000 to 9,000 feet." He suggests experimentation with dolomite lime to reduce acidity. Powdered basic slag may also solve the problem. We formerly thought that the soil in which camellias grow should be decidedly acid. Aluminum sulphate, acid forming fertilizers and soil additives, even buttermilk were used. We now know that a more nearly neutral pH is desirable.

Q. Does a seedling have to be numbered, registered or named to be eligible for an ACS Highly Commended Seedling Certificate? Must it win three blue ribbons to qualify?

A. A seedling does not have to be numbered, named or registered to receive the ACS Highly Commended Seedling Certificate. The certificate is not based on ribbons awarded. A certificate should only be awarded if a majority of the judges are of the opinion that it is likely to make some new and valuable addition to the genus *Camellia*. More than one seedling may be awarded a certificate in a particular show, but none should be awarded if not merited. A seedling may be judged the best in show and

thus receive a blue ribbon and yet not qualify for a highly commended seedling certificate.

Q. I see frequent references to "pH". What does it mean and how does it affect soil acidity?

A. The pH value, ranging from 1 to 14 is a convenient way of expressing the degree of acidity or alkalinity of a solution (soil solution in our case). This is measured by the Hydrogen ion concentration per unit of solution. This is expressed as the logarithm of the reciprocal for convenience sake. No, you don't have to brush up on College Algebra. Just remember that pH1 represents a strongly acid solution; pH7 is neutral (as in distilled water) and 14 represents a strongly alkaline solution—one low in concentration of Hydrogen ions. This can easily be measured by an amateur by simple color comparisons in inexpensive soil test kits.

We used to think that highly acid (low pH) soils were best for camellias. Some even used Aluminum sulphate, to "make the soil solution acid". This is highly toxic. Then, too, a very acid soil solution makes minerals unavailable for use of the plant and tends to promote dieback. Keep your soil solution only slightly on the acid side, not less than pH5. Neutral or even slightly alkaline ranges also produce satisfactory results.

—ACS—

The Jackson (Miss.) Camellia Society were instrumental in planting camellias around the City Hall this past winter. Some members donated plants while others donated money for the purchase of plants. Varieties known to be cold hardy were planted. Bryant Horne, city personnel manager, asked the local society to assist in beautifying the grounds.

Help! Help!

DR. H. NORMAN STOUT, Vicksburg, Mississippi

This is not to tell you how to grow camellias, but for you to tell me what I did wrong.

To start with, I wish to state that I have been growing camellias as a hobby for 20 years, although I do not always go by the book. I will have to go into detail in order to give you a true picture of what happened.

The top soil was the same soil, but in two batches. One pile stayed in the yard, the other pile was in a metal container in the garage. The garage soil was completely dry when I used it and smelled very much like mildew. The mixture was $\frac{1}{4}$ of this soil, $\frac{1}{4}$ peat moss, $\frac{1}{4}$ sand, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of fresh dry undecomposed droppings from a cotton gin. These fine particles were made up of cotton burs and leaves. They are the small particles that fall out of the blower pipe from the gin to the burner. Into this mixture I threw two double handfuls of sheep manure. (I later checked and found the sheep raiser had not used any DDT spray in his barn.) I was trying this mixture to see if I could keep the soil light. Later on, the same mixture was used, using the pure black top soil from the pile in the yard.

Six months before grafting, I bought 12 finger-sized Sasanquas in one gallon cans. On February 5, 1962, I lifted these gallon plants without disturbing the roots and put them in five gallon cans with the soil mixture and grafted them. I took precautions—using Fer-mate Solution, taping some grafts, and using two different types of wax covering. At exactly the end of four months, June 5, with the jars still on, I had one pale “take.” Six scions had slowly died. Five were still green and the same size as when grafted. I pulled up the six dead ones. The root system was completely brown and dead up to the crown. The crown and the two inches of trunk were green and full of sap. I then took up the

five plants with the four-month-old scions still green. The root systems were fifty per cent dead, but still had a few live feeder roots. I pulled off most of the dead roots and washed the plants completely with a strong hose, completely bare-rooting them. I then replanted these five plants in different soil. That was thirty-five days ago. They are still covered with jars and the buds are swelling rapidly on three. One died. From one of these plants I pulled the four-month-old scion out of the cleft (no callus), re-trimmed it, and put it on another stock where it is taking. The one pale “take” grew three inches and became very pale green. I pulled it up and found it $\frac{1}{4}$ dead. I trimmed the dead root system with scissors, replanted it in new soil, and it looks the same after a month and a half.

The second group of plants were eight bare-rooted sasanquas, ranging in size from pencil size to one inch in diameter. They were planted in one-

gallon and five-gallon cans with the same soil mixture. I grafted three of these—they took and put out four inches of pale green and died. The roots had rotted as first group. Five of these bare-rooted sasanquas were not grafted on. Two put out pale green growth and then died. One is still living, but pale green, and one of the largest stock has a heavy, deep green growth as it should.

In the third group, I changed two four-foot plants from five-gallon cans into Number 3 tubs with no root disturbance. These tubs were filled with same soil. In a short time, I had heavy leaf dropping and the new growth was pale yellow. There was some sign of leaf burn. One of these two plants has partially recovered and I believe will make it. The other is slowly dying. In this same group, I bought two new two-foot high lush green plants and planted them in five-gallon cans. In due course of time, they put out a very pale new growth, then all original leaves slowly dropped off. The pale new leaves gradually wilted and dropped off. Both plants died completely.

Two soil analyses by the Illinois Central Agricultural agent, Mr. G. A. Lirely of Jackson, Mississippi, showed the following: Both soil samples showed high Calcium, Magnesium,



18 Hole golf course at Edgewater Gulf Hotel

Phosphorous, and Potash. They were both low in Iron and Sulphur. They were high in Nitrogen, equal to 60 pounds per acre. PH in one sample was 5½; in the other it was 6 4/10. He does not feel that the gin waste, carrying cotton defolient, which contains 20 per cent Nitrogen, had any effect on the plant's dying, unless the gin waste, in decaying, created heat. He could find no trace of DDT. The cotton is dusted with DDT in the summer for insects and the defolient used just before cotton is picked. I have talked to the wholesaler of cotton poisons and a cotton planter. Neither one thinks the gin roughage caused trouble. Including trans-planted seedlings, I lost between 25-30 plants.

In this same soil in five-gallon cans, I have tomatoes, peppers, and elephant ears growing nicely. Rabbit Track Begonias absolutely refuse to grow in it.

Now, my question is: What could kill the root system of so many plants,

leaving the crown and short stock green and full of sap; although I guess it was just a question of time before these would have dried up? Do I have root rot, or would I have a trace of DDT from the cotton roughage, or what?

These plants were all greenhouse plants, except the eight bare-rooted plants from the Gulf Coast which were dug up after the freeze, but were in perfect condition when I received same. If I have root rot, can I sterilize this soil for reuse with Dow-Fume W-40?

Speaking of the freeze of our past winter—three nights straight of zero weather. I had a peculiar occurrence with the camellias in the yard. Of forty plants in the yard up to twelve feet high, I had to saw back to within a few feet of the ground ten plants. All plants were severely affected, even FLAME and DR. TINSLEY, although FLAME was the only one that bloomed after the cold. The peculiar thing is

that on the north side of the house eight feet from the wall and fully exposed were three plants side by side that were not affected. LADY KAY, RAINY SUN, and APPLE QUEEN only lost their buds, but had no leaf droppings or burn whatever. Plants on both sides had 50 per cent leaf dropping.

Any help or advice on what is wrong will be appreciated.

—ACS—

We missed seeing Frank and Jackie Brownlee of Anderson, South Carolina, at shows last season. Illness and an operation prevented their making the rounds. On a recent visit with them at their summer home in Highlands, N. C., I found them much improved and planning to attend the Fall Meeting at Edgewater Park and make up for lost time at Shows this season. They are a wonderful Camellia couple since both are interested.

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Selecting and Locating Your Camellia Plant

WILLIAM L. (Bill) WILSON

First of all, let us establish that there will be no attempt at humor in this article; far from it, for the business of selecting a camellia plant is an important matter: actually a matter of LIFE or DEATH. There are a number of things that should be taken into consideration in the selection of a plant, but never let anyone take from you the privilege of making this weighty decision. Therein lies a great deal of the fun, as well as the responsibility.

Your local nurseryman makes the first selection of many plants, from which you later have an opportunity to choose. These are the major points which both you and he should consider:

- (1) The largest plants are not always the best buy. The 2- to 3-ft. size is very desirable.
- (2) Plants *grown* (not recently lifted into) in containers have all their roots available at the time of sale.
- (3) There are many varieties of camellias, but not all are good outdoors in this area.
- (4) You may think that you prefer formal double or imbricated flowers, but in general they do not perform best outdoors.
- (5) If you select a balled-in-burlap plant, and the soil is very heavy, use caution and avoid getting cheese-like clay. Soil of this kind must be very carefully removed from the roots before planting, or they may never develop in the new location.
- (6) Do not choose plants with yellow leaves, dead wood, or blemishes on the bark, but rather look for good green color, crisp leaves, and general vigorous appearance. (It should be noted that a drooping habit of growth is characteristic and normal with certain varieties.)

- (7) Look for healthy growth buds, and don't judge a plant by the number of bloom buds.
- (8) Grafted plants are not necessarily better plants, for trouble can later develop at the point of union of scion and understock.
- (9) Early (fall) and late (March 1-April 15) varieties have certain advantages since they bloom at times when we have less cold weather. However, there are many more midseason (January-February) varieties, and most of the ones we have do bloom at this time. Therefore, do not discount midseason flowers, for many *are* suitable for outdoors and give us some of our most beautiful blooms.

Now as to locating your plant: The book may say to select a spot on the north side of the house. However, we have to remember that your north side is the south exposure of your neighbor. So rather keep in mind these general principles:

- (1) Semi-shade is desirable, especially that provided by pine trees. Certain varieties, however, do perform well in full sun. Your nurseryman should be able to inform you as to these. The color of the plant will be better in semi-shade, while you may get a few more bloom buds in a sunny area.
- (2) It is most important to keep the cold north and west wind off the plant. Use natural means, such as protection by hillside or terrain, or windbreak of evergreen plants; or you may employ structural means, as fence.
- (3) Camellias should always be located where they can be assured of good drainage. This is a matter of location as well as correct planting.

Camellias for the Young

(From Oregon Camellia Society Bulletin)

Why is there a lack of camellia interest among young people? Is it because they have too many other interests, or are they busy raising families or don't they want to mingle with older people? Perhaps their budget is planned for other things and cannot include a few plants. It could be one of these reasons or some other, but maybe we are falling down somewhere along the line.

I have heard a wise old expert extol to a group of high school students of the possibilities of the young becoming interested in the field of horticulture, and it certainly made me wish that I had started 15 years earlier and that someone had taken the time to tell me about it when I was their age. Or was I not listening during my school years. In this little impromptu talk it was pointed out that our own surrounding area, the Willamette valley, was a near perfect spot to carry on the fascinating field of plant breeding. This field is wide open and to see the fruits of one's experiments, there is a definite advantage of starting while young. All the possibilities lay before us but few will take advantage of them.

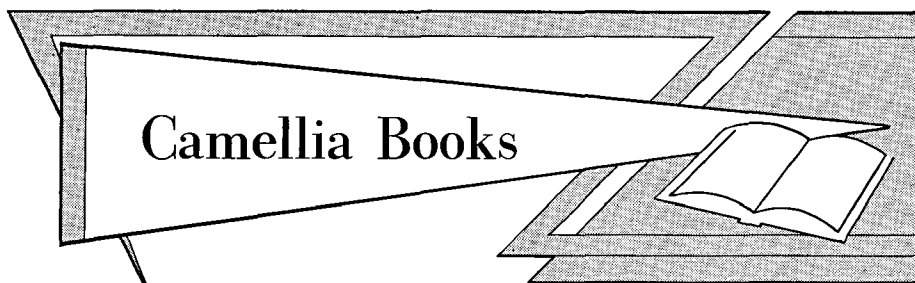
Camellias are one of these fields. There appears to be no end of the crosses that can be made between species and hybrids. An older person says it's not for me, I won't see the results. This is not a good thought either. If you are in the senior class, you can make crosses and if seed sets, you will enjoy getting the seed to grow. There are also ways to speed up the flowering period. By all means all crosses and seed should be carefully labeled. If you didn't get to see it bloom, you did have the satisfaction of starting it and knowing that if an outstanding flower should develop, you were the one who created it. You may even be honored by its name. So if you still persist in being too old, then you will agree with me that we must interest the younger generation.

Now how do we get the young interested. This isn't easy. To begin with it usually takes anyone time and money to acquire blooming sized

plants. They don't know about species and they don't have the slightest idea what to cross and how to go about it. We need to do a selling job and it must be done with a little foresight. I don't have the answer but if some of us will think about it, ideas will develop.

It would be nice to reach the age group of twenty to thirty-five. To reach these folks it appears that it will have to be done on an individual basis. Maybe it will be a neighbor, a relative or friend; in fact anyone who you can get to listen to the possibilities of the pleasure and reward awaiting the novice. You will have to find these people. Then the gift of a choice plant or two is generally a good way to continue the discussions. Teach them to root some cuttings and how to raise seed. Some of these rooted cuttings and seedlings can be used later for grafting. In due time help them to get a few species started. This will give the opportunity to teach grafting. Somewhere along the line show how to pollinize to create new varieties and hybrids.

You can tell if the bug bites even just a little. That is when you must go to work. If each of us could just interest one person, we would double our Camellia societies, make our shows bigger, and we would see the results of our efforts.



CAMELLIAS

By E. B. Anderson. 115 pages. The Blandford Press, 16 West Central Street, London, W. C. I. Cloth bound. 14 shillings (\$2.00 U. S.) prepaid from publishers.

This well illustrated little book is the first of its kind to be published in England. CAMELLIAS is written primarily for the beginner, but contains much information of interest to others. Mr. Anderson draws upon his own experience and has done considerable research in presenting the history, cultivation, pests and diseases and in listing varieties of *Camellia japonica* generally available in Great Britain. He devotes a chapter to growing camellias in alkaline soils, which is very useful since much of the South of England is underlain with limestone or chalk. Two chapters are devoted to Camellias and Cold, drawing partly upon the findings of our own Wendell Levi, Milton Brown and others on cold hardiness in America. The book briefly discusses species and hybrids. This should fill a long felt need for an inexpensive book on Camellias written with the special British problems in mind.

JAPANESE GARDENS AND MINIATURE LANDSCAPES: A Handbook.

By Kan Yashiroda, Nelson and Tono. 84 pp. Brooklyn Botanic Garden, N. Y. Illustrated in color and black and white. \$1.00.

This excellent but inexpensive handbook will be of special interest to camellia growers who may be planning a Japanese garden or for reading as a means of understanding the significance of a Japanese garden. Things Japanese have assumed an increasingly important place in our lives since the end of World War II.

It may seem strange that one of the famous gardens of Japan has no plants at all—only rocks and sand. Great restraint is exercised in the creation of a Japanese garden. "It is a place to be used as a refuge from busy everyday living; a place of quiet and repose." Colors are usually subdued or bright colors are used sparingly.

Plants commonly used, types of stone lanterns, pavements, stepping stones, bridges and other garden structures are discussed and illustrated.

This is a fascinating and beautifully illustrated little book.

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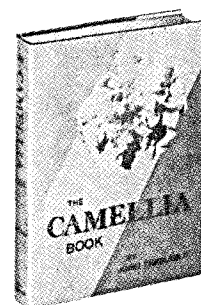
You Can
Grow Camellias In Almost Any Climate

The Camellia Book

By John Threlkeld

If you think that camellias thrive only in the warm gardens of the South—let the man who tended the world's largest ornamental camellia collection for ten years change your mind! Actually you can raise these fragile beauties in temperate zones and even areas with extreme cold snaps, indoors or out, in tubs or in the ground. Success depends on following Mr. Threlkeld's expert advice in this complete guide to camellia culture. He covers everything from how to know a good plant from a bad one to the fine points of grafting and hybridization. Special features: Camellia care-by-the-calendar, and invaluable lists of species, hybrids, and camellia clubs.

27 PAGES OF PICTURES, 9 IN COLOR. \$7.75.



AT YOUR BOOKSTORE

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THE ART OF TABLE SETTING AND FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

By Sylvia Hirsch. 152 pp. 8 colorplates and 68 black and white illustrations. \$7.95. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., N. Y.

At long last, "The Art of Table Setting and Flower Arrangement" brings to all women the means by which more beautiful and gracious dining may be enjoyed!

The vast background of the author over a long period of lecturing, judging, and teaching, brings first-hand solutions to many schemes or problems of the average home-maker. Mrs. Hirsch presents to her readers the result of her painstaking and exacting endeavors to "bring to life" her theories, her aims and her innate good taste in the "art" of table settings.

In a "do-it-yourself" era, this book will serve as a guide in various categories—creating containers, table linens, and "sculpturing" wood, etc.

This book will release the imagination for many to create flower arrangements from the conversation piece to an elegant adornment.

The gentle gardening touch listing "what to grow" for the flower arranger will save years of growing seasons and much experimenting.

"Compatible Menus and Settings" provides an entirely new inspiration not previously interpreted or related to the overall art of flower arrangement and table setting.

To all garden clubbers throughout the land—the Scale of Points will be of inestimable value to level and generalize judging procedures in Flower Shows throughout the land.

Mrs. Hirsch, of rare stage presence and personality, has lectured throughout the nation and her multitude of admiring friends will be eagerly anticipating the full fruition of her patient coaching and teaching, and, most of all her abounding extension of added beauty on earth.

By MRS. FRANCIS L. EDMONDSON.

YOU CAN GROW CAMELLIAS

By Mary Noble and Blanche Graham. 258 pages with 6 color plates and numerous black and white illustrations. Harper & Row, N. Y., 1962. \$7.50.

There is always a need for another *good* book on Camellias and *YOU CAN GROW CAMELLIAS* by Noble and Graham comes in this category. This book is well planned and written. Although it is written for the beginner, it contains much information of value to the experienced camellia grower. The history, major and minor cultivated species, hybrids, and trends are discussed in Part I. The culture of camellias, including a comprehensive discussion of greenhouse culture, is given careful attention.

How to use Camellias in the garden, in the home, and in corsages is interestingly discussed.

Some of the famous public collections in the United States and overseas are listed. A roll call of cultivars is of considerable help to growers in planning what to buy in particular colors and forms. A glossary of the various terms used in connection with camellias serves as a helpful reference.

YOU CAN GROW CAMELLIAS is a valuable addition to Camellia literature. It is worthy of a place in every serious camellia enthusiast's library. It reflects an

intimate knowledge and careful research of camellias by Mary Noble and Blanche Graham.

MANUAL FOR FLORAL DECORATIONS IN THE HOME. Vol. 1

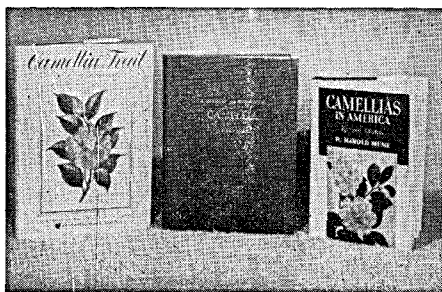
By Seymour Carren. 194 pages with 105 figures of line drawings. Orange Judd Publishing Co., New York. \$6.95.

This floral arrangement manual is written with no stress on rules for the beginner as a home study course. Professionals will also find it of assistance.

Sections cover fundamentals of design and color, tools and equipment needed, tips on cutting and preparation.

Simple arrangements for the beginner are discussed and illustrated step by step. Ikebana, the setting for your arrangement, table decorations, arrangements by season, holiday decorations, corsages, making one's own containers and experimentation are interestingly covered. Pictorial instruction is well handled.

Mr. Carren, the author, is well known through his columns on floral design in the Dallas Morning News and Miami Daily News. He is a well known lecturer and instructor on the Subject. He is now operating a very successful floral shop in Dallas.



BOOKS FOR SALE

Sealy's REVISION OF THE GENUS CAMELLIA	10.00
Indispensible to hybridizers and those interested in the 82 species. With 239 pages, color frontispiece and 95 line drawings and maps.	
Hume's CAMELLIAS IN AMERICA, Revised	25.50
Lavishly illustrated with color plates.	
Tourje's CAMELLIA CULTURE	11.50
Sharp's CAMELLIAS ILLUSTRATED, Revised	
Cloth Bound Edition	6.50
Spiral Bound Edition	5.00
Chidamian's CAMELLIAS FOR EVERYONE	3.95
Southern California CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE	1.75

This office has a complete set of American Camellia Yearbooks 1946-60 in excellent condition. Price \$75.00. We cannot break this set for individual copies, however, from time to time we acquire a few out of print Yearbooks—1950, 1953 and 1954 are available at \$5.00 each. Yearbooks of 1949, 1952, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 may be purchased at \$4.00 each.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Box 465
TIFTON, GEORGIA

The Garden Editor of
the *New York Times*
warmly recommends
this new book

YOU CAN GROW CAMELLIAS

By MARY NOBLE and
BLANCHE GRAHAM



HARPER & ROW, Publishers, New York 16

Written by two prize-winning gardeners, this definitive guide for amateur growers in the South, Northeast and on the West Coast covers the history, development, varieties, culture and propagation of camellias—with special emphasis on the new hybrids. The authors give practical advice on both indoor and outdoor cultivation.

"YOU CAN GROW CAMELLIAS updates the broad spectrum of camellias into a chatty, readable manual. The book contains a wealth of information that should inspire and aid camellia growing outdoors, and in warm climates or cold."—JOAN LEE FAUST of the *New York Times*.

Over 65 photographs, diagrams and charts; 6 four-color plates, (9½ x 6¾"). At all bookstores, \$7.50.

1962 SLIDE CONTEST WINNERS

Again this year the 25 judges of the color slide contest had great difficulty in arriving at the winners. A point system was used, yet there are several ties. Here they are:

Tied for	{	DON MAC	Dr. Raymond K. O'Cain, Orangeburg, S. C.
First Place	{	VILLE DE NANTES	Mr. James F. Laughead, Dallas, Texas
Second		SIMEON	Dr. Raymond K. O'Cain, Orangeburg, S. C.
Third		MARIE BRACEY	Mr. James F. Laughead, Dallas, Texas
Fourth		SPECIAL DELIVERY	Mr. D. B. Brockman, Greer, S. C.
Fifth		BETTY SHEFFIELD VAR.	Mr. Alexander F. Schaffhirt, Norfolk, Va.
Sixth		MRS. HARRY SINCLAIR	Mr. Russell Gainer, Newberg, Oregon
Tied for	{	CRIMSON ROBE	Mr. James F. Laughead, Dallas, Texas
Seventh	{	VICTORY WHITE	Mrs. Louis G. MacDowell, Lakeland, Fla.
Place	{	CABEZA DE VACA	Mr. Russell Gainer, Newberg, Oregon
Tied for	{	VILLE DE NANTES	Dr. Raymond K. O'Cain, Orangeburg, S. C.
Eighth	{	FINLANDIA	Mr. Russell Gainer, Newberg, Oregon
Place	{	ATOMIC RED	Mr. Russell Gainer, Newberg, Oregon
Ninth		TOMORROW	Mr. Russell Gainer, Newberg, Oregon
Tied for	{	KRAMER'S SUPREME	Mr. James F. Laughead, Dallas, Texas
Tenth Place	{	DAUTEL SUPREME	Mr. Russell Gainer, Newberg, Oregon



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Avalon	Esther Moad	Mark Anderson Var.	Polar Bear
Ardoch	Ethel Davis Blush	Monticello	Polar Bear Var.
Buddie Billups	Elegans Supreme	Mrs. Jimmie Davis	Pink Dove
Blanche Graham	Fran Mathis	Pink Var.	Pink Passion
Blush Supreme	Firstborn	Mrs. R. L. Wheeler	Overlook White
Big Daddy	Frances Garoni	Mary Jackson	Richfield
Buccaneer Var.	Frances Garoni	Marguerite Turner	R. B. Zachry
Cardinal's Cap	Supreme	Pink	Richard Nixon Pink
Clown	Fortune Teller	Mark Culver	Var.
Cara Mia Var.	Gov. Faubus	Mark Culver Var.	Rebecca Jones Var.
Charlie Bettles	Gold Tone	Merrillees	Red Cap
Demi-Tasse	Goldilocks	Miss Charleston	Ray's Speckle Betty
Doris Tagg	Gypsy	Miss Charleston Var.	Silver Plume
Dottie Lynch	Gloria Stewart	Marguerite Cannon	Son Hackney
Dr. Magruder	Gladys Menard	Marguerite Cannon	Samarkand
Donna Buono	Grand Slam	Var.	The Czar
Dixierama Var.	Hercules	Nez Smithwick	The Czar Var.
Ernest Wood	Hit Parade	Nyla Fran	Vagabond
Ellen Goff	Judy Matthews	Norfolk Red	Velma Grantham
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Our Friend: The Camellia

I. T. FRARY, Winter Park, Fla.

If your life with the Camellia is just beginning, you are to be congratulated on having much of pleasure ahead—with an occasional bit of trouble thrown in for good measure. The Camellia is, in many ways, much like us human beings, but she is far less troublesome.

You will find the Camellia generously responsive to kindness, resentful toward neglect. Study her likes and dislikes, they are few and simple. Take pains to observe them, and she will reward you gloriously; neglect her and she will not hesitate to show dislike. She may even wither away and die.

Here are a few of the things that she expects from you. (1) Don't plant her roots too deep in the soil, bury the root ball no deeper than it was in the nursery bed. (2) Mix plenty of peat with the soil in which you plant her. (3) Give her the proper amount, of the proper kind of fertilizer, at the proper time. Don't guess at it. (4) Don't be stingy with water around her roots, and spray her foliage while watering the roots—but do not spray while the leaves and especially the blossoms are in bright sunshine, you may burn them. (5) Be sure that the spot where she is to live, and bloom for you, has good drainage. In spite of her love for water, it is possible to give her too much. The chances are though that you will give her too little, not too much.

A word more in this connection. When you go off on that summer vacation, don't give her a heavy dousing with water just before you leave, trusting to the weather man to supply moisture during your absence. Better arrange with a trustworthy friend to take your place with the hose.

Then there is the matter of planting too deep. I feel safe in saying

that more camellias die in early life from this cause than from any other. I have had so-called "yard men" try to convince me that camellias *should be planted deep*. If yours tries this on you, fire him, fire him quick.

Another thing. The camellia likes plenty of air, so give her plenty of room. You need not follow the instructions which say "eight feet apart." The little shrubs which your resources may cover will look pretty lonely at such a distance apart. You can follow instructions by planting temporary things between or, if you can trust yourself to remember for ten or fifteen years, plant the little things just as you wish; then in ten or fifteen years, when they are jostling each other seriously, dig 'em up, at least some of them, and replant them where they will be less crowded and can breathe and grow more happily. They will not object too seriously, if you do the job properly, and follow up with plenty of water and mulch.

Remember these desires and necessities of your guests from the camellia family, especially the desire for water. But there is always the chance that, at times, the Camellia—even as you and I—may resent having her feet *too wet*, and *wet too long*!

-----ACS-----

Many Camellia groups get together during the summer. Some of the South Carolina Camellia Society officers and members met at the Ernest Burwell's summer home at Tryon, N. C., for a picnic. The Oregon members met for a smorgasbord dinner and the Pacific Camellia Society had a barbecued hamburger picnic at Descanso Gardens. It is a long time between shows and regular meetings, hence such informal meetings serve a very useful purpose.

Spread of Camellia Flower Blight Infection

As reported quite recently by our various state directors and/or the Texas Department of Agriculture, this pest is known to be in the various states, as follows:

Virginia: General.

North Carolina: Wilmington and surrounding area, Fayetteville and surrounding area. Apparently, none west of Fayetteville.

South Carolina: Darlington, Summerville, Timmons ville, Sumter.

Georgia: Traces in Macon, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus.

Alabama: No confirmed areas of infection.

Florida: None reported.

Mississippi: New infection confirmed at McComb.

Louisiana: Shreveport and neighboring Bossier City; all of Orleans Parish; Covington; traces in Tangipahoa and Washington Parishes.

Texas: None reported.

California: General.

Oregon: General.

All Directors and all State Boards of Agriculture emphasize cleanliness in camellia gardens as being most helpful in keeping down the spread of this blight—keep spent blooms off the ground. Burn them—do not just put them in the trash to go to the city dump from where the infection can spread still further. Mr. Frederic Huette, Director of the Bureau of Parks and Forestry, who reported for Mr. Alison Parsons who was in Europe, tells us that infection was noticeably less in his area this past year and gives a good deal of the credit to the constant warnings of the Virginia Camellia Society to keep up the fight on all fronts and—particularly—sanitation in keeping spent blooms off the ground. Mr. Huette reports further that he likes "ActiDione RZ" as a control agent in spray directed to the blossoms during flower blight weather.

GEORGE DUBRUL,
Chairman Flower Blight Committee.

Supplemental List of Judges

ALABAMA

Montgomery:

Mr. Matthew J. Wendling

CALIFORNIA

Concord:

Mr. Arthur M. Patterson (Novice)

Sacramento:

Mr. John Kerns Bennett

Stockton:

Mr. Kenneth Owen Hester

FLORIDA

Jacksonville:

Mrs. Doris F. (Jay W.) Ellis

Mr. Ivan J. Mitchell

Orlando:

Mrs. Walter C. Bass (Novice)

GEORGIA

Edison:

Mrs. Carl Kirkley

LOUISIANA

Lafayette:

Mrs. Gus Trahan

MISSISSIPPI

Fayette:

Mrs. Carroll J. McLaurin (Novice)

NORTH CAROLINA

Burgaw:

Mrs. W. H. Robbins

Wanamish:

Mr. William W. DeLaney

Whiteville:

Mr. Joe B. Schulken

SOUTH CAROLINA

Aiken:

Mr. Frank S. Watters

Mrs. Frank S. Watters

Charleston:

Mr. H. D. Pregnall

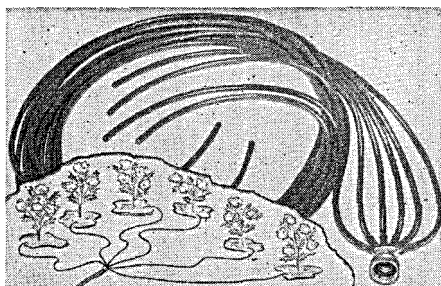
McCormick:

Mr. B. W. Crouch

SHOW DATES

<i>Place and Sponsor</i>	<i>(Reported since September Journal)</i>	<i>Date</i>
Jacksonville, Florida, Camellia Society of North Florida.....		December 9, 1962
Quitman, Georgia, Quitman Garden Club.....		December 15-16, 1962
Natchez, Mississippi, Pilgrimage Garden Club.....		January 10, 1963
Ocala, Florida, The Pioneer Garden Club of Ocala.....		January 19-20, 1963
Tifton, Georgia, Council of Garden Clubs.....		January 23, 1963
Liberty, Texas, Atascosito Camellia Club.....		January 26-27, 1963
Savannah, Georgia, Men's Garden Club of Savannah.....		February 2-3, 1963
Aiken, South Carolina, Aiken Camellia Club.....		February 2-3, 1963
Charleston, South Carolina, Coastal Carolina Camellia Society.....		February 2-3, 1963
Edison, Georgia, Camellia Garden Club.....		February 7, 1963
Americus, Georgia, The Sumter County Federation of Garden Clubs.....		February 9-10, 1963
* New Orleans, Louisiana, New Orleans Men's Camellia Club.....		February 9-10, 1963
Biloxi, Mississippi, Biloxi Lions Club.....		February 9-10, 1963
Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Hattiesburg Camellia Society.....		February 9-10, 1963
Georgetown, South Carolina, Georgetown Garden Club.....		February 9-10, 1963
Houston, Texas, Houston Camellia Society.....		February 9-10, 1963
Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, Bay-Waveland Garden Club.....		February 23-24, 1963
Dallas, Texas, Dallas Camellia Society.....		February 23-24, 1963
Orangeburg, South Carolina, Orangeburg Men's Garden Club.....		February 23-24, 1963
Fresno, California, Central California Camellia Society.....		March 3, 1963
Fayetteville, North Carolina, Fayetteville Camellia Club.....		March 2-3, 1963
Spartanburg, South Carolina, Spartanburg Men's Camellia Association.....		March 16-17, 1963
Wilmington, North Carolina, Tidewater Camellia Club.....		February 29-March 1, 1964
Wilmington, North Carolina, Tidewater Camellia Club.....		February 27-28, 1965
Wilmington, North Carolina, Tidewater Camellia Club.....		February 26-27, 1966
Wilmington, North Carolina, Tidewater Camellia Club.....		February 25-26, 1967
Bogalusa, Louisiana, The Bogalusa Men's Camellia Club.....		December 8-9, 1962
Natchez, Mississippi, Natchez Men's Camellia Club.....		December 9, 1962
Monticello, Florida, Monticello, Florida, Garden Club.....		January 25, 1963
Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Tuscaloosa Men's Camellia Club.....		January 26-27, 1963
Montgomery, Alabama, Montgomery Camellia Society.....		February 2-3, 1963
St. Simons Island, Georgia, The Cassina Garden Club.....		February 6, 1963
Georgetown, South Carolina, Georgetown Garden Club.....		February 9-10, 1963
Macon, Georgia, Middle Georgia Camellia Society.....		February 16-17, 1963
Plains, Georgia, Garden Clubs of Plains.....		February 16-17, 1963
Marshall, Texas, Amarylly Beaty Garden Club.....		February 21, 1963
Temple City, California, Temple City Camellia Society.....		February 23-24, 1963
Alexandria, Louisiana, Central Louisiana Camellia Society.....		February 23-24, 1963
Dallas, Texas, Dallas Camellia Society.....		February 23-24, 1963
Marshall, Texas, Men's Camellia Club of Marshall.....		February 23-24, 1963
Richmond, Virginia, The Richmond Camellia Society.....		April 6-7, 1963
San Jose, California, Camellia Society of Santa Clara County, Inc.....		March 3, 1963
Rocky Mount, North Carolina, The Eastern Carolina Camellia Society.....		March 16-17, 1963
Spartanburg, South Carolina, Spartanburg Men's Camellia Society.....		March 14-15, 1964
Beaumont, Texas, Southeast Texas Camellia Society.....		February 16-17, 1963
Ocala, Florida, Pioneer Garden Club of Ocala.....		January 19-20, 1963

* Correction



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Fashion In Camellias

EUGENE SCHOFIELD HEATH

Fashion is an inscrutable popular favor or esteem and demand for some article of common and wide usage. It may be for loud automobiles, for articles of apparel, for types of furniture, for styles of architecture, etc. In this article, consideration is given to fashion in the flowers of Camellias.

Some plants naturally sport or mutate readily. Notable among these are the Dahlia, the Chrysanthemum, the Syringa, the Aster, the Phlox, the Azalea, the Rhododendron, the Paeonia, and the many genera of the Rose Family, including, besides the rose, the peach, the apple, the plum, the pear, the almond, the strawberry, the apricot, the quince, all the brambles, and the loquat. Added to these are the several species of the Genus *Camellia* which sports or mutates so readily that this mutation accounts, in large part, for the tremendous number of its varieties now extant. The rest of the big list of varieties, is largely due to cross pollination, either intentional or chance.

As early as 1677, knowledge of *Camellia japonica* began to pervade the western world, particularly England, the countries of western and southwestern Europe, and the Mediterranean countries. It had been cultivated a long time in China, Japan, and In-

dia. For a while, in England, it was called the Japan Rose. It was introduced into England some time prior to 1739. By that time there were about thirty variations known and described, and listed as single, partly double, and double, in white, shades of red, and some, even, variegated.

Already, Camellia flowers had been the subject of many artists in China. ALBA PLENA was widely known and had been painted on paper and fabrics; it had been carved in wood, bronze, jade, and ivory. It was, far and away, the finest Camellia of that day, and, even today, its esteem is exceeded by that of only a few varieties. It seems to have been brought from China to England in 1792, and from England to America, in 1800.

One of the early introductions was WARATAH, a partly double red one which gave rise to Chandler's ELEGANS, still a leading variety. Among the early introductions, were several single-flowered varieties which were of short duration. A few of these were grown to be used as stock for more choice varieties. A variegated form of that day was known as the double striped.

Among the popular varieties of the early part of the 19th century, was HEXANGULARIS. It exhibits a superpo-

sition of petals into six radiating rows, such as is frequently seen in LADY HUME'S BLUSH (Incarnata), in ROSITA, and in some others. During this period, WILDERI, a large, flat, shallow, variegated flower, was publicized about 1847. It was rose-colored with darker veining.

During this period, the first half of the 19th century, popular acclaim for Camellias in America, was limited almost entirely to completely double, mathematically regularly imbricated flowers such as those of ALBA PLENA, LADY HUME'S BLUSH, MATHOTIANA, and ALBA FIMBRIATA with its fringed petal edges. The last was probably introduced from China into England, about 1816. It, too, retains favor, even today.

In Washington, Georgia, there is an old Camellia plant—probably a survivor of an old and once-popular variety of a century ago—with flowers so flat that one, three and a half inches in diameter, has a center depth of only half an inch. The flower is full double—white with small pink dots.

The large old ALBA PLENA which was in the garden of Louis Le Conte, near Dorchester in Liberty County, Georgia, was nibbled to "stobs" by cows which pasture where the famous garden used to be. Another big old

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Camellia stands beside a hotel in Thomson, Georgia. Several large old Camellia plants remain in cemeteries in Augusta and in Savannah, Georgia. Bonaventure Cemetery in Savannah boasts a large old specimen of WOODVILLE RED, known in Savannah as Kollock. Other fine old plants of an earlier period of fashionable Camellias are found in the old and famous gardens of Charleston, S. C., namely, Middleton Place and Magnolia-on-the-Ashley.

With the end of the first half of the 19th century, there came a marked decline in the popularity of the Camellia, for no apparent reason except the inexplicable whim of fashion. For nearly sixty years, little had been heard of it as a garden flower or as a florists' flower. There were no organizations of enthusiasts propagandizing for it, and there were no Camellia shows. Only a few old plants survived, and the public was told that only a few varieties were hardy enough to be worth planting as far north as Atlanta, Georgia.

But near the end of the second decade of the 20th century, fashion again gave the nod to the Camellia. ALBA

PLENA, ALBA FIMBRIATA, LADY HUME'S BLUSH, CELTIC ROSEA, HERME, MATHOTIANA, ELEGANS, and several others of the former favorites experienced a resurgence of popularity. Added to these are literally innumerable new varieties—mostly incompletely double, semidouble, and occasionally, peony-form double varieties enjoying the adulation of fickle fashion.

Some few of the new and favored varieties of the present renaissance of the Camellia, have fragrance. Many of the new ones have new types of variegation. Edgings of colors, in contrast with the color of the rest of the flower, are not uncommon, as in CINDERELLA. A polarization of blotching is evident in JESSICA. Petals standing high on end in the center of the flower are sometimes seen as the "rabbit ears" of VILLE DE NANTES. In spite of all the new ones, few are better than HERME which is a "hold-over" with white-edged petals on a pink ground, and with red shots through the length of the petals.

The attention of Camellia fans seems to be centering now, more than ever, on the newer varieties of *Camellia reticulata*. Maybe this is the

trend which fashion will next take. Already, there is a number of splendid varieties in this species.

Efforts of hybridists to secure a yellow Camellia, especially if the result combines the yellow color with fragrance, may produce a new line for favoritism. Hybrids involving *Camellia granthamiana* may solve the yellow problem and receive the nod of fashion.

The blue tones have never yet met with any public plaudits.

A few brave spirits have even devoted much attention to miniature-flowered varieties, but most growers concentrate their attention and their efforts on flowers of stupendousness and magnificence.

-----ACS-----

We received a formal invitation to the dedication of the Lucy Hester Camellia Garden as a unit of Descanso Gardens in LaCanada, California on February 20. What a fine memorial this was to his wife by K. O. Hester! Mr. Hester also donated a fine plant of LUCY HESTER to the Test Gardens in Tifton.



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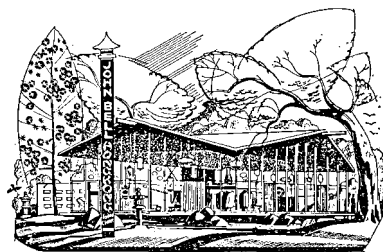
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Judging Camellias

(From Jackson, Mississippi Camellia Society "CHATTER")

What is a blue ribbon flower? How do judges pick the winner? How can I select from my flowers the ones most likely to win? These are questions worth considering. Much has been written on judging Camellias, and the American Camellia Society has appointed a number of Accredited Judges to officiate at Camellia Shows. A booklet has been published for the guidance of Judges. We believe that any camellia grower would profit by studying this booklet. We further believe that Accredited Judges would profit by a course of instruction in evaluating flowers in general, and Camellias in particular. We would like to see a correspondence course in Judging Camellias offered by the American Camellia Society. A class of Apprentice Judges has now been established and one of the requisites of attaining appointment as full fledged judge could well be completion of a course in flower evaluation.

For the information of our members here are a few excerpts from the booklet with comments on points of interest. The rules recommend that judges be guided by Point Scoring in evaluating flowers. That does not mean that a judge will add up the score on each flower being considered. It does mean that a perfect flower must be perfect in six categories. Deficiencies in anyone of these will deduct points from the final score. All six points must be considered. These qualities are: *form, color and markings, size, texture and substance, condition and distinctiveness, foliage.*

FORM. Every variety has a distinctive form, or perhaps more than one form. We should be familiar with all these forms and know which has been decided upon by experts as the most desirable. For example, PURPLE DAWN may have a bud center, or it may show stamens. The ideal form has been determined by ACS to be bud

center. ALBA PLENA may have petals standing upright or reflexed: the ideal form is upright. AUDUSON may be semidouble or may have twisted petals in the center and be peony form; both are true forms. *Form also means symmetry and correct proportion.* The ideal form should be one which is attractive to look at. In LADY KAY it would be serrated petals, fluffy, fully developed petals standing slightly apart, not crowded, the entire flower being almost round and standing about three inches high. In DAIKAGURA the ideal form is fully expanded, ruffled petals, not lumpy and halfblown.

COLOR. There is a characteristic color for every variety. There are also many variations. One should study the true color and determine whether it is clear, bright, strong, soft, or what have you. A blue ribbon flower should have this color. Deviations from the standard color would be faults, unless

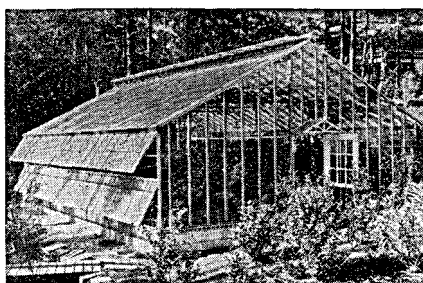
sufficiently attractive and stabilized to be classed as a Sport. Colors are affected by greenhouse culture, fertilizer, shade or sunlight and other factors. Colors also appear different in different environments.

MARKINGS. Here each judge has an opportunity to express his own taste. There is a world of difference in flowers when it comes to markings, especially in variegated flowers. But some flowers stand out as beautiful specimens because of symmetry or balance in variegation, or perhaps one big red spot of color on a pure white flower; or a rose colored throat; or perhaps a ruffle around the edge of the petals. In markings there is no standard—one must be guided by a sense of beauty and choose the markings which are most beautiful.

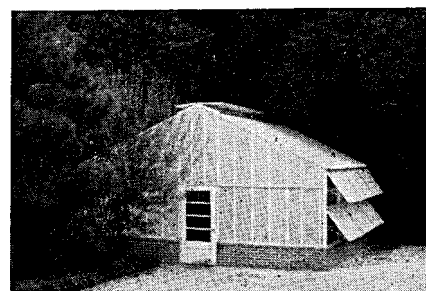
SIZE. Some growers judge every flower by size and in recent shows big flowers have been consistent winners. However, when MILADAY chooses a flower to wear it is usually a medium sized distinctive lovely which is prettier than the big ones. There is a standard size for each variety, however, and specimen blooms should be approximately this size or better. We say "better," not bigger,

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because in a miniature bigness is a fault.

TEXTURE is described as *smooth* or *crepey* as characteristic for the variety; also sparkle, sheen, brilliance of petal structure. There is a vast difference in texture of camellias; some seem almost to be luminescent.

SUBSTANCE. This is *firmness*, or *crispness* of petals, also thickness or thinness as characteristic. Some camellias normally have thick, heavy petals; others have thin ones. We

should know what is typical and select flowers which are normal or better. Some camellia blooms will last a month in good condition under favorable circumstances because of superior substance in the petal structure. These are the kind of blooms we like.

CONDITION. Freshness as indicated by appearance of stamens. Old flowers should not be exhibited. In the house, in the yard, in the greenhouse, *in the show*, they should be discarded when past their peak, faded,

drooped, or withered. Show flowers should be free from insect or disease damage, torn petals, discoloration or surface injury caused by weather or damaging contact of any kind.

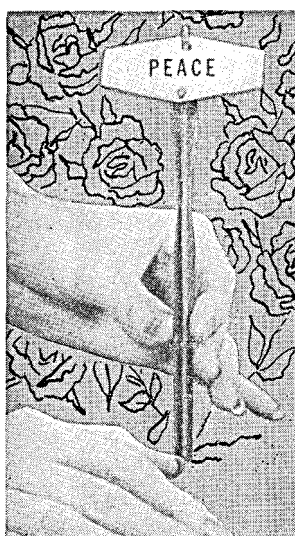
DISTINCTIVENESS is a quality of elegance and finish that makes a flower stand out above the others.

FOLIAGE. One or more leaves with color and vigor characteristic of the variety should be attached to each bloom. Wash off any dust, stain, or insects. In Jackson shows we ask for a stem not longer than two inches and no more than two leaves so that the blooms will fit into the glasses provided for single specimen flowers.

The final evaluation of flowers, if point scoring is used is as follows: FORM—20 points; COLOR AND MARKINGS—20 points; SIZE—20 points; TEXTURE AND SUBSTANCE—20 points; CONDITION AND DISTINCTIVENESS — 15 points; FOLIAGE—5 points.

-----ACS-----

The Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley has many public plantings to its credit. Not only are they responsible for the plantings at the Lee Mansion at Arlington, at the Corcoran Gallery and in Potomac Park but recently they planted several camellias at the Chevy Chase Village Building.



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Does *Dieback* Have Us Licked?

CHARLES LEE KEETON, Long Beach, Mississippi

The whole problem of dieback—what it is, what has been done about it and what might be done about it—needs clarifying.

Since I have at stake no reputation as plant pathologist, agronomist, or the like, I've delved into the problem with all the naivete of the true camellia hobbyist. I've dared ask the experts: "Why don't you whip this problem for us?" and I've heard their answers. Also, in addition to our Deep South experiences with dieback, I've checked with West Coast sources and read all available information from "Down Under."

The hardest headed gentlemen in this whole fascinating business (and the ones I most admire) are the New Zealanders and Australians who maintain that dieback is not a fungus disease at all but merely caused by a nutritional deficiency. This, of course, is at complete variance with the generally accepted thinking of American plant pathologists including such top experts as Dr. Gill of Tifton, Georgia, and Dr. Plakidas of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. These scientists have proven that the fungus, *glomerella cingulata*, is present in all cases of dieback and are satisfied that it is the cause of the dread and costly disease.

In case you are one of the lucky ones who live on the West Coast and

do not know what dieback is, let us explain that it is the most frustratingly disastrous thing which can befall a camellia plant. Your plants are thriving, and whammy, one day as growth advances you see a twig or a branch wilt and fail to recover. Cut it off as far back as it has died and then beyond as far as the core of the stem shows the tell-tale brown. Chances are that it will take you back to a canker, a wound where the fungus entered the plant. Possibly you can cut out all the damaged wood and have no more dieback trouble. Unfortunately, however, it is rarely so simple, but each bit of dieback must be attacked in this manner. If you still have no idea what dieback is, have no idea what I'm talking about, and care less, bless you, lucky person. Don't bother your head about it; though, on second thought you might bear with me a little longer, for you might soon be discovering that your new *saluenensis* hybrids are particularly susceptible to dieback and this disease is currently no stranger in moist West Coast greenhouses either.

Basically, the American school of thought and the "Down Under" thinking are in agreement on but one point—that nutrition does play a part in dieback. The latter say it is all-

important, while the former feel it is merely a contributing factor. We know that lush growth brought on by feeding of a nitrogenous fertilizer seems particularly vulnerable and the sudden wilt of dieback on such growth almost seems as though it could be caused by some minor element deficiency. Possibly this is why lack of molybdenum is pointed at by the "Down Under" colleagues as the culprit. In fact, they go so far as to say that dieback purely and simply is the effect of this molybdenum starvation.

While it is easy to say that this loyal opposition must be wrong if our top scientists say that dieback is a fungus disease, let's give them a hearing. First, they do happen to know, I am told by an American agronomist, more about the importance of molybdenum than we do. They have proven on some of their soils that the addition of only one insignificant ounce of this element per acre can increase alfalfa growth 25%. Unfortunately, when we have added molybdenum to the soil around camellias with dieback in this country, we have never seen any evidence of change. This trace element is present almost universally in our soils and the only real chance of a shortage would be that it might be tied up in an un-

Jessie Burgess

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usable compound by too low a p^H . That's why, Sigmund Katz at Covington, La., some years back added basic slag to his soil and felt that the increased p^H did away with a lot of the dieback. Others in Australia and in this country have felt that lime and wood ashes have, by raising the p^H , helped eliminate or prevent dieback. Actual scientific tests in this country, however, have never shown that increased p^H had any beneficial effect on dieback. So, we still look to the "Down Under" folks for any positive proof they might have.

To discredit the case American pathologists have built up for glomerella cingulata as the offender, Walter G. Hazlewood of Epping, New South Wales, Australia, pointed out in the Camellia Bulletin (May, 1961), that of the 43 kinds of glomerella fungi in Australia only one has ever been known to attack live tissue, and it wasn't cingulata.

This kind of reasoning appealed to me in my hope for simplification. Since we've never been able to introduce glomerella cingulata into any camellia except through a wound, it would seem that the fungus' big interest is only in damaged tissue and it might therefore be merely a kind of secondary infection. While I don't think this has been completely dis-

proven, I can't overlook the basic truth of an answer I got when I broached this problem to "Hody" Wilson, one of the South's top horticulturists. I suggested that though the fungus was present it was merely dining on damaged tissue, thereby damaging adjoining tissue and then dining on that, ad infinitum. To me, this still didn't prove that it was the big killer. In practical fashion, "Hody" said, "That's like shooting a hog and arguing that it was the shock instead of the bullet that killed it." And he has a point! The fungus may be dining only on damaged tissue, but the plants do frequently die; and so it is merely a form of quibbling to say that the fungus didn't kill the plant because it only eats damaged tissue.

I am still hopeful that from "Down Under" will come a clinching argument that nutrition is more than just a contributing factor, as our scientists feel it is. It would be lots easier to remedy a nutritional deficiency than it is to try to apply a fungicide to every wound opened up as a leaf drops from a plant. This application of a fungicide does help, we are told, if applied early enough when the leaves are falling, and it may have to become a part of our annual program of camellia care here in the South.

The greatest hope for licking glomerella cingulata lies in the fact that, while there are many cultivars such as the saluenensis hybrids, the Villes, and a lot of others which are highly susceptible to dieback, there are others which are strongly resistant. Some plants have the ability to wall off cankers that develop, so that the life of the plant is not endangered and, in fact, the advance of the fungus is stopped in its tracks. If the key factor in this fighting back and walling off can ever be isolated, we may

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have a fresh approach in our battle against dieback.

In the meantime all we can do is to hold our pH no lower than 5.5 (a bit higher than that is preferred, I believe) and to cut unmercifully and even drill where necessary (dipping our tools in Captan between cuts) to get out the brown look of the damaged tissue glomerella feasts on. When in the main trunk, it is frequently impossible. Such plants with bad cankers may go on for years, but in late spring and early summer as it warms up each year, there will be the heartbreak of beautiful new growth turning to dead twigs and limbs. Ultimately death wins out. Let's keep discussing, keep thinking, keep observing and keep experimenting. What a tragedy that a plant with a life expectancy of several hundreds of years can be so easily killed while we stand by helpless!

—ACS—

The Modesto (California) Camellia Society has recently been formed with Mr. D. Dwight Wait as president. Modesto had a very successful show this year with 4,500 flowers and over 5,000 visitors. They are now affiliated with the American Camellia Society. We extend a very hearty welcome.

Mole Control

(From Pennsylvania Horticultural Society News)

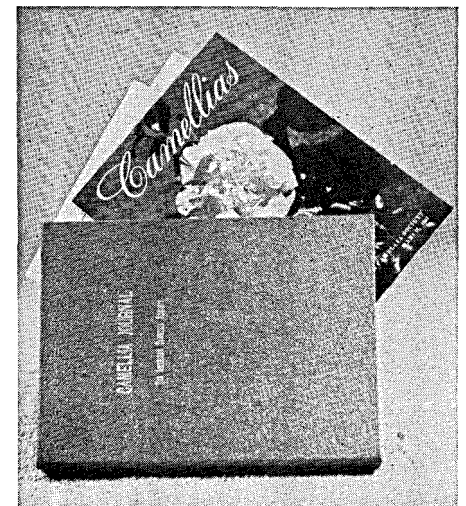
Many questions are received from members each year on the subject of controlling moles. While Chlordane is a standard treatment, especially for turf areas where it kills the grubs upon which the moles feed, several members view with alarm the possibility of harming feeding robins. With this in mind, the following, from the American Horticultural Society *Gardeners Forum* (September 1961) is reprinted:

"In the August 1958 issue of the *AHS Gardeners Forum* there was an article, 'Make War on the Pesky Moles.' Some remedies were given such as Dieldrin, Chlordane, trapping, etc., but the method used by many of us was not mentioned. This is the planting of *Euphorbia lathyris* in various spots in the garden. It is a hardy biennial (seeds itself), grows to about two feet in height, bears long, narrow, blue-green, symmetrically arranged leaves. It has been recommended highly as a repellent, and it was stated that moles would not go within sixty feet of it as the roots are alleged to give off a toxic secretion. The plant is decorative and I have planted and have seen it planted

among many kinds of plants. I have had no trouble with moles since having this euphorbia in my garden, but did find two dead moles. A friend stated that she found seven dead moles. At least a half dozen gardens where *Euphorbia lathyris* is planted among perennial plants report they now have no trouble with moles."

This euphorbia, often called Mole-plant, is listed in the catalog of the Harry E. Saier Seed Co., Diamondule, Mich., at 30¢ per packet.

Editor's Note: By controlling moles, troublesome and destructive Pine Mice which use the mole runs or tunnels, can be largely controlled also.



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for
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Show Business

H. E. ASHBY, Charleston, S. C.

QUESTION—In an ACS Cooperative Show, can two Outstanding Bloom Awards be given for the Grown-in-Open division, if one is for a miniature?

Answer—Two awards may be given, but only one ACS certificate is authorized and judges would have to state to which bloom the certificate would be given.

QUESTION—Can Cooperative Shows give special awards to individual awards, such as, best MATHOTIANA, best HERME, etc.?

Answer—Yes. ACS has no rule against such awards.

QUESTION—Can a bloom shown in the Seedling Class win the Outstanding Bloom in Show award?

Answer—A bloom shown as a seedling is not eligible for Outstanding Bloom award.

QUESTION—Is a bloom that has won a Red Ribbon eligible to be considered for the Outstanding award?

Answer—No. Only blooms scoring highest in their individual classes will be presented for selection as Outstanding Bloom in Show.

QUESTION—Is the exhibitor required to enter seedlings as Grown Under Protection and Grown in Open,

Answer—Yes. The same rule applies to seedlings as to all others. The entry card must indicate the conditions under which the bloom was grown.

QUESTION—I grow camellias in cans. I keep them outside most of the time but on occasions I move them under cover. Can I show blooms from these as grown outside?

Answer—No. Even though plants are kept outside, if they are moved under cover even one night during the blooming season, the blooms would have to be shown as grown under glass.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



"I wonder if something could be said to clear up the ill feeling some local growers have toward out-of-town exhibitors who win most of the ribbons in our local show."

—Name Withheld.

Ed. note: Most shows welcome and encourage out-of-town competition. Some come from several hundred miles. After all, there can be very little interest if competition is merely between a few local growers. This seems a very selfish attitude and should be discouraged. ACS awards cannot be restricted to a local organization. Some shows offer an additional trophy or award for flowers grown within the city or county, but do not restrict competition for best in show or other classes—One of the largest and most successful shows is the Slidell, La. show. Although Slidell is a small city of some 10,000 it draws upon a very wide area for its entries—Texas, all of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. They thrive and even depend on outside competition.

* * * * *

We have just been notified by our City Park Dept. that an area has been set aside adjacent to our Botanic Garden Headquarters Bldg. for a Camellia Test Garden.

We have been working on this for some time and are most pleased that this first major step has been accomplished. The area for the proposed site is in a small, natural amphitheatre, surrounded and protected with trees. The Test Garden will cover approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre.

Plans are being drawn to incorporate the camellia plantings into an oriental garden which will include traditional Japanese features, such as a pool, rocks, a tea house and complementary horticulture plantings.

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Dedication ceremonies were May 6th and attended by our Local Park Board and City officials, as well as members of our Camellia Society.

—JACK T. HOLMES, Fort Worth Camellia Society.

* * * * *

I have found a new way to keep camellias for a couple of weeks. I had a TOMORROW'S DAWN, and several TOMORROWS that I wanted to save. I took a hair dryer and turned it on the "cold" when the blooms were to go in "fridge" (that removes moisture, which causes the stamens to mildew), then placed them in airtight plastic containers. But I put paper towelling on the inside of the top of the container (to keep the condensation from "dripping" on the bloom), kept the "fridge" at a steady 38° and in this way I kept a few selected blooms from 11 to 20 days. My TOMORROW'S DAWN was cut on January 5th and was on the honor table in Port Arthur and runner-up to my TOMORROW, which was larger, a bit fresher and cut on January 9th. The show was held on the 20th, so that is quite a time to keep camellias.

—JANE MOON, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

* * * * *

All of the growers I have had contact with are having considerable trouble with bullnose of flowers on camellias grown in containers and where plants are protected. Do you know of any place we can get helpful information on this subject. I would like to suggest that the subject offer a basis of some articles for the *Journal* and or the *Yearbook*.

—J. HARVEY JOHNSON, Jackson, Mississippi.

* * * * *

I hope you do not mind "Letters to the Editor". I have one or two things on my mind—re—Judging and the Nomenclature Book. Two years ago I was judging. We gave a blue ribbon to a very beautiful COLONIAL DAME which was a fully imbricated formal double. Then we were changed to another section. When we came back to look things over, we found our blue ribbon had been moved to a semi-double bloom. Curious, we asked why and were told our choice did not qualify because the Nomenclature book lists the variety as semi-double to peony form. Since COLONIAL DAME opens here as a fully imbricated formal double a lot of the time (almost yellow when it first opens) and apparently does the same further South, can we not have the formal form included in the next Nomenclature Book for the benefit of judges unfamiliar with the variations caused by climatic conditions?

—MRS. C. M. GOOCH, Memphis, Tennessee.

QUESTION—If a bloom is selected as Outstanding Bloom in Show and then it is discovered that it has been entered under the wrong name, what should be done?

Answer—The award would stand. When a bloom is being selected as Outstanding Bloom in Show, the regular rules for judging do not apply. A special rule is then in effect, quote—"In making this choice a Judge must single out for the award that blossom which seems to him most attractive, desirable and arresting in beauty." Therefore, the individual bloom is being selected and is not being judged.

Members are invited to submit questions on show rules and procedures to this column. With the distribution of the HANDBOOK FOR CAMELLIA SHOWS to all members this month many questions may be answered and some new questions will no doubt arise. Your suggestions are always welcome.

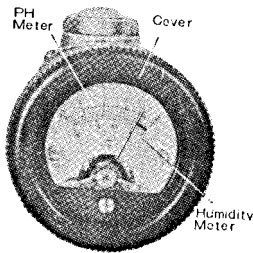
—ACS—

Correction and Apologies

The report of the Savannah, Georgia, Camellia Show, February 3-4, 1962, failed to list ERIN FARMER as the recipient of an ACS Highly Commended Certificate for a new seedling Camellia japonica. The certificate was awarded to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ashby, originators. The seedling was named for Mrs. C. W. Farmer. This is a magnificent sweet pea blush semi-double flower which attracted considerable attention during the Annual Meeting in Charleston last winter. Apologies to the Ashbys, however the show report submitted to ACS Headquarters failed to list this award.

—ACS—

The Camellia Journal is issued *five* times per year so should not be referred to as "The Quarterly". If you know of a prospective member, we shall be glad to send him a sample copy of the Journal. Headquarters still has a supply of old Quarterlies which contain timely information. Members who have joined since 1959 and camellia organizations may wish to order some of those still available. We only charge postage of 25¢ for an assortment.



POCKET SOIL TESTER

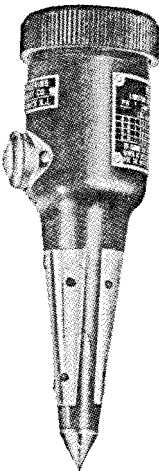
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Seedlings

H. E. ASHBY, Charleston, S. C.

Let me say in the beginning that I am not an expert on seedlings. I have never seriously tried to grow Camellias from seed; however, I have had a great deal of experience with the growing plants.

About 1949 the Shady Acres Nursery (Prevatts) of Charleston, South Carolina, began to gather and plant selected seed from their garden, which was at that time and now one of the best collections of Camellias in South Carolina. More about that later.

In 1955, my wife and I were looking for a new home site, one where we could build a new home with plenty of land to satisfy our desire for growing these flowers. Not only sufficient area but ideal climatic conditions. This we found in a part of Shady Acres Nursery. Located on an inland tidal creek in the Edgewater section of Charleston. Five miles from the city and 15 minutes from my office in North Charleston.

Of course the presence on this lot (2½ acres) of some 3,000 Camellia plants, 100 being named varieties and the remainder seedlings from 5 to 6 years old, as a result of the 1949 planting had some influence on our choice of sites. Our idea being the plants that did not bear satisfactory new varieties could be used as understock and in addition we could have Camellias of all varieties to our heart's content.

A few of the plants had flowered but only one had been named (Ethel Rivers). We built our home and moved in November of 1956. I can never describe the thrill of that first year. Not ordinarily an early riser, I soon found that I could not sleep in the early morning, as I went to bed thinking about the blooms that would be open the following morning—and what a reward I received as I went through the garden and was the first to see that new bloom, one that had never been seen before by human eyes. After five years I continue to get a thrill at seeing the new ones. We have not had a good Camellia

This was referred to Bill Woodroof for an answer. His reply is as follows: "As you know, we, of course, initially list in the nomenclature book the description given by the originator and thereafter attempt at all times to show in the description variations of form, when such variation normally occurs on the variety, in the different camellia areas. This work, of course, depends upon being advised of such variations in areas with which we are not familiar, which is apparently just what Mrs. Gooch is doing, which we appreciate.

"The problem Mrs. Gooch raises has occurred many times and naturally the description given in the nomenclature book should not disqualify a flower which does not meet such description if the form of the particular flower exhibited is a normal one in the area in which exhibited. It is my opinion that this problem relates to judging and the qualification of judges more than anything else, in that such judges do not have sufficient knowledge of the different forms of a particular flower, or judging in areas where a flower form differs as to which they have no knowledge. That is why in our shows here we insist that the majority of judges be from the area in which the show is held.

"We have another problem in relation to variation of form which we have been considering here for some time. An example is the variations of form in MATTIE O'REILLY which blooms in three forms, a tight peony, loose peony and semi-double. Most people prefer the semi-double, and when all three forms are exhibited the semi-double always gets the blue ribbon. Suggestions have been made in such cases that the different forms be divided for the purpose of judging as all of such forms are normal. I think the suggestion has great merit and may possibly be followed in future shows in this area. There are, of course, other varieties in the same category."

* * * * *

Please insert an invitation in the *Camellia Journal* to any member who knows of a reliable method of getting sprays (branches) or individual buds which are showing colour to open in water, to tell the other members how it is done.

—M. PETHERICK, St. Austell, Cornwall, England.

Can anyone help Mr. Petherick?

"The Camellia JOURNAL certainly is a big help to people just starting with camellias. The greenhouse issue (July) was especially interesting and helpful, as I have built a 'do-it-yourself' one and am most anxious about it.

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"I notice there are close to 200 members of the ACS in the New England area. It seems that there would be enough interest to have a society judging from the number of ACS members in this section."

—S. C. C., Kingston, R. I.

* * *

"I am still crusading for the Yellow Camellia. I had two hot tips lately—one was from a Navy friend who said the best chance for one was at Dalat—wherever that is. He is in South Vietnam. More later—I am off on active duty aboard the USS Shenandoah (AD-26)."

—SAM HILL RAY, S. J., El Paso, Texas.

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year, weather wise, during this time and not having a green house to try these new ones, I have missed many of the ones that would have been fine varieties.

I had never seen the JULIA FRANCE grown under glass until last year at the Charleston and Charlotte Show where it won the outstanding bloom award. I did not get to see the Jackson, Mississippi, Show, where it won again. Only last year did I start putting a few plants in a small sun porch built onto our house.

We have been told by many that these seedlings have produced a very high percentage of worthwhile new contributions to new varieties. We only number those that show promise and my numbers are still under 100; however, of these some 35 have been named or are still under observation. Some of the others will be kept for garden varieties.

I believe there is a reason for this and I refer you to the statement made earlier where I stated that the seed came from perhaps the finest collection in South Carolina. With no cats and dogs or Beach-combers. If a few of the finest varieties, ones that are known to be good parents, were isolated I believe that the percentage of good ones would be very, very high and would be better, easier and faster way than hand pollination.

In so far as having a lot of understock for grafting purposes, I have been sadly disappointed and disillusioned. In the beginning I saw how these seedlings were handled. They were germinated in flats with metal bottoms. They were transplanted (taproots cut), into a growing bed. They were transplanted again (and of course the tap roots were cut) into their present beds, 16 inches apart. They were side rootpruned twice again and still 95% of the plants have large tap roots, making it practically impossible to move these plants. After trying for five years to transplant, I have given up and am now cutting them down to provide room.

To summarize my experience:

1. Select the seed from the very best of Varieties in gardens where poor varieties are not allowed to grow.

2. Plants grown for seed have an inherent tendency to develop tap roots. They should be moved every two years or they should never be moved. Since they average 10 years old and have lost their vigor when they are used as understock, they are too old to use as understock. I believe that rooted cuttings are far better for understock.

3. Flowers grown from scions grafted and properly cared for usually produce far better blooms than the parent plant. Multiple grafting is highly recommended as one plant is not a good test.

4. Half of the grafts should be flowered outside and half under protection. This will save many good seedlings as we know that some will do exceptionally well grown under protection, and again a new variety should do reasonably well when grown outside.

5. There is no greater thrill or satisfaction than growing seedling whether few or many. So get busy and start. Have fun!

EDITOR'S NOTE: Some of the better Ashby Seedling Varieties: ERIN FARMER, JULIA FRANCE, GLADYS WANNAMAKER, JUDGE MARVIN MANN, ELIZABETH DOWD, HALLMARK, MARK ALAN, ETHEL MCGEE, LOVE LETTERS (greenhouse only).

—ACS—

The Gulf Coast Camellia Society continues to bloom. They had their third successful meeting at the Zerkowsky's Tammia Nursery, November 4th. Ferol's fine food was an added incentive for the large attendance. They are making elaborate preparation for a huge show at the Roosevelt in New Orleans on January 5 and 6, the first show of the new year. The

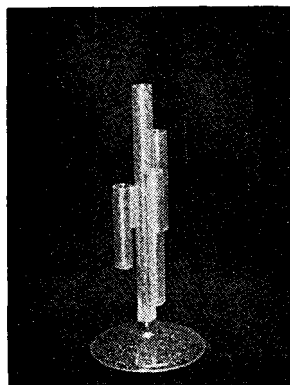
Gulf flowers should be just right then before the late January and February cold snaps. The whole area reports more fat buds than ever in spite of last winter's terrible freeze.

—ACS—

Dave Strother's Birthday

No one enjoys camellias more, nor has shared his pleasure more with others than Dave Strother. No one is more active in the daily care of his camellias, in visiting shows, nurseries

and camellia friends. He can out walk most people much younger, for the years that are fleeting by more and more rapidly seem to forget to leave their indelible imprints upon him, or is it that he has a way of ignoring his birthdays and that his worship of the beautiful is keeping him eternally young? On his 81st birthday, May 16, his long time friend Maxwell Murray surprised him with a dinner party attended by a few close friends. May he have many, many more!



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