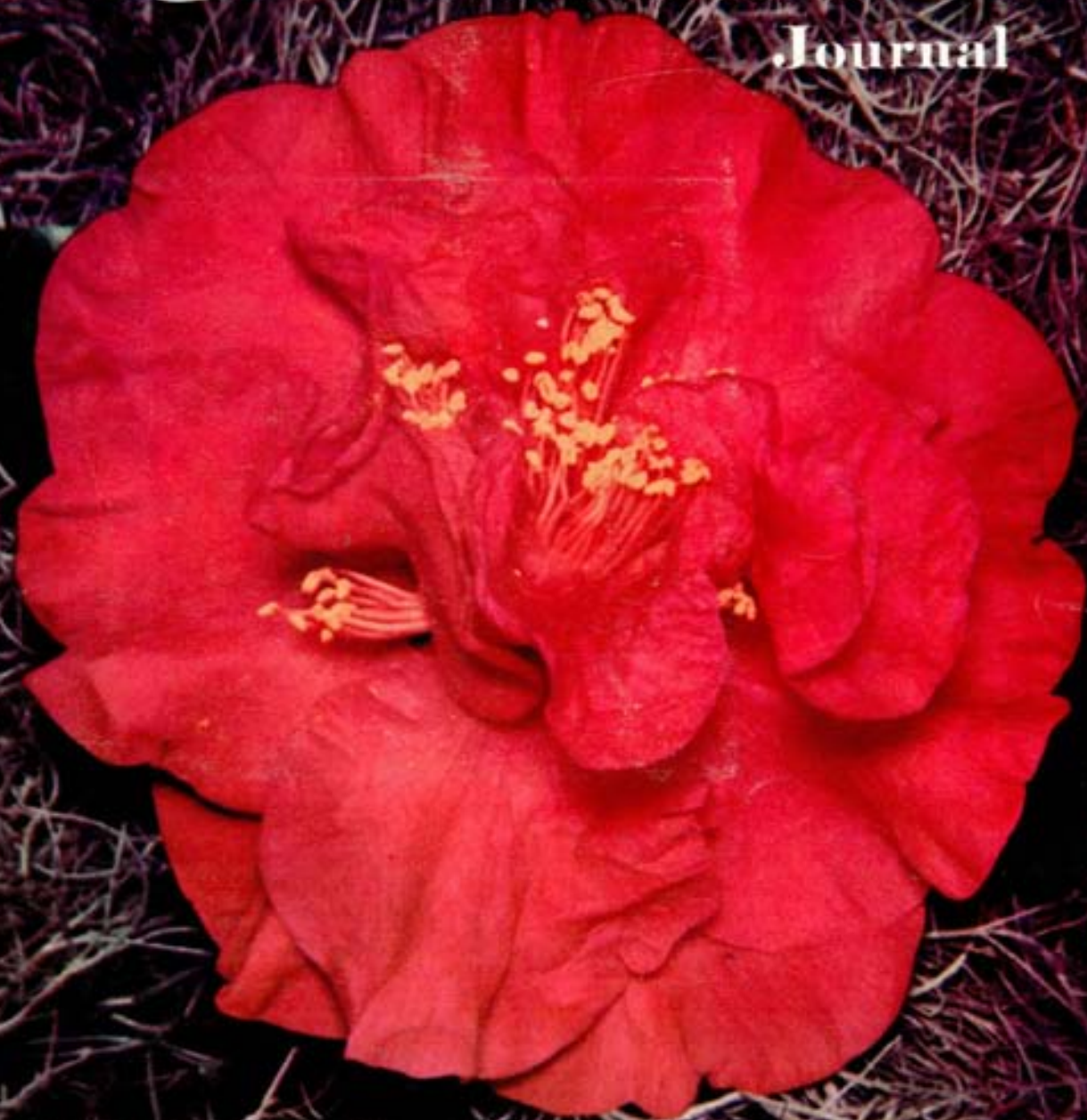


The *Camellia* Journal



Dr. Burnside

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
VOL. 18 NO. 4 SEPTEMBER, 1963

INTRODUCING!

'Charlean' Reg. No. 639 'Donckelarii' x 'Donation' Cross



CHARLEAN STEWART, Granddaughter of Originator,
'Wilmer Stewart, March 5, 1963, with the
Beautiful Hybrid Named for Her

FIRST OFFERING OF HYBRID 'CHARLEAN' WINNER OF 7 HIGHLY COMMENDED CERTIFICATES as follows:

Aiken, S. C. Feb. 4, 1961

Jacksonville, Fla. Jan. 19, 1963
Aiken, S. C. Feb. 2, 1963
Augusta, Ga. Feb. 9, 1963

Birmingham, Ala. Feb. 9, 10, 1963
Atlanta, Ga. Feb. 23, 1963
Shreveport, La. March 2, 3, 1963

PRICES

1-Year Grafts \$ 25.00
1-Year Grafts, Extra Heavy 35.00
2-Year Grafts, Not Budded 50.00

2-Year Grafts, Budded \$ 75.00
3- and 4-Year Grafts 100.00 up
SORRY, No Scions Available

F.O.B. Nursery. \$1.50 Per Plant Packing Charge

Plants are grown and grafted in two- and three-gallon Lerio or Egg, and five-gallon cans. Not cold damaged, free of disease, strong and vigorous.

Shipments made in light weight corrugated containers, carefully packed.

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SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Salute to Columbia

This issue of the *Camellia Journal* is a special salute to Columbia, South Carolina, where our Fall Meeting will be held November 21-23, 1963.

The beautiful cover flower is a Columbia seedling 'DOCTOR BURNSIDE'. Columbia itself is a beautiful and historic city. A few of the interesting historic sites are shown elsewhere in this issue.

Our *Camellia Journal* and *American Camellia Yearbook* are printed by The R. L. Bryan Company of Columbia. We have well over a hundred members of ACS in Columbia. There are 75 greenhouses in this area.

Again the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia, South Carolina, will act as host to the Fall meeting of the American Camellia Society. We last met in Columbia in 1959. Fall meetings have become increasingly popular and this

meeting should be especially interesting since Columbia is a center of gib experimentation. The dates—November 21, 22 and 23—coincide with the Clemson-Carolina football game on November 23 so make your reservations right away. Headquarters Hotel is the conveniently located WADE HAMPTON.

Here's the fine program as worked up so far:

Thursday, November 21

- 1:00 P. M.—Registration in Lobby of Wade Hampton Hotel
- 1:00 P. M.—Meeting of ACS Governing Board
- 8:00 P. M.—Slide Showing—bring your best slides.

Friday, November 22

- 9:00 A. M.—Greenhouse and garden tours. Bus provided.

Sightseeing and shopping
3:30-5 P. M.—Reception at Governor's House. South Carolina's First Lady, Mrs. Donald Russell, an ACS member, hostess.

7:00 P. M.—Smorgasbord Dinner.

Saturday, November 23

Morning—Free

12 Noon—Luncheon at Wade Hampton

3:00 P. M.—Preview of Camellia Show at the S. C. National Bank

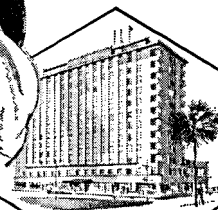
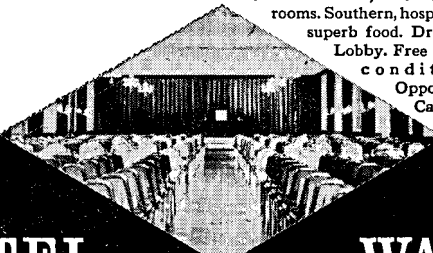
All who have experienced the hospitality of the Columbia Camellia people will want to attend. Carroll Moon is General Chairman. \$10 registration covers everything, dinner, luncheon and transportation.

Welcome . . .

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Nov. 21-23, 1963

A most popular meeting place. It's South Carolina's newest, largest, nicest hotel. Excellent convention facilities, 325 lovely guest rooms. Southern, hospitable service, superb food. Drive-in Motor Lobby. Free Parking. Air conditioned. Opposite the Capitol.



HOTEL

WADE

HAMPTON

Columbia

South Carolina

President's Message



AUBREY C. HARRIS
President of ACS

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the story on registration and the fact that now ACS is the only registration agent in the United States.

This came about through an agreement between the American Camellia Society and the Southern California Camellia Society whereby ACS will do the registering of all new varieties and sports and SCCS will continue with Nomenclature through their *Camellia Nomenclature Book*.

Such an agreement could not have been reached without the splendid cooperation of Mr. A. Wilkins Garner, President of SCCS, and the others concerned.

I would like to say "Thanks, Mr. Garner, for your help and understanding toward a great future in the interest of Camellias."

—AUBREY C. HARRIS.

—ACS—

Our Cover Flower

'DOCTOR BURNSIDE'

The very beautiful japonica seedling on our cover was originated by Dr. A. F. Burnside, Sr., of Columbia, South Carolina. The rich red 6½ inch semidouble to peony form flowers are long lasting. Propagated for introduc-

tion in Fall 1963 by True's Camellias, Columbia. Winner of numerous ACS Highly Commended Seedling Awards.

Photographed against a background of Spanish Moss with a Kodak Star-tech Camera furnished by Lester A. Dine, Floral Park, L. I., N. Y. Color plates courtesy True's Camellias.

—ACS—

About the 1964 Yearbook

Considerable progress is being made on the Yearbook, part of which has already gone to the printers. There are several new color plates not used before.

Articles cover a wide range of subjects: Backyard Hybridizing, greenhouse culture, use of gibberellic acid, living mulches, camellia personalities, research, travels, as well as the regular features.

The 1964 American Camellia Yearbook should be off the press in late November before the Christmas rush. Last year's Yearbook was dated 1962-63. This year's will be dated 1964 since the coming season will be mostly in calendar year 1964.

—ACS—

Coming in November

Show suggestions.

Why early shows?

Landscape Use of Camellias and Companion plants.

Hybridizing for the Amateur.

Mulches and Composting.

Should nurserymen and florists be excluded from competing with amateurs in Shows? Pro and Con.

Also other special features.

A beautiful Louisiana seedling will be the cover flower.

—ACS—

We Need Your Advice

In addition to the articles announced elsewhere in this issue for the November *Journal*, we plan to have articles on the following subjects in future issues:

Grafting; Protection other than greenhouses—wind breaks, portable screens or covers, slat or lathe houses, trees, shrubbery; diseases and their control; Spring cultural hints—fertilizing, pruning, spraying; Summer care—watering schedule, fertilizing, rooting cuttings and air layering and others.

We need your ideas or articles on these subjects.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

JOSEPH H. PYRON
Executive Secretary-Editor

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P. O. Box 465, Tifton, Georgia.

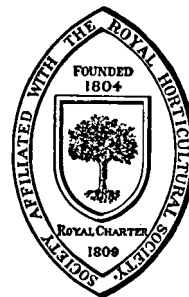
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Issued January, March, July, September and November from the office of the Secretary of the American Camellia Society, Box 465, Tifton, Ga.

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 18

Number 4

September, 1963

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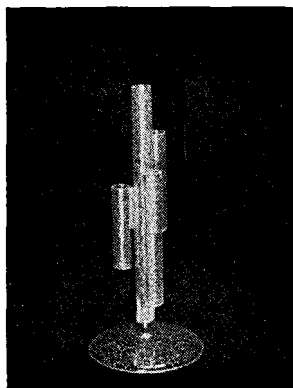
(See July Camellia Journal for other dates. The November Journal will carry complete list.)

Place and Sponsor

Date

Florence, South Carolina, Men's Garden Club of the Pee Dee	November 16-17, 1963
Jacksonville, Florida, Camellia Society of North Florida	(Tentative) December 8, 1963
Covington, Louisiana, Christ Episcopal Church	January 4-5, 1964
Gainesville, Florida, Gainesville Camellia Society	January 18-19, 1964
Jacksonville, Florida, Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville	January 18-19, 1964
Port Arthur, Texas, Men's Garden Club of Port Arthur	January 18-19, 1964
Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Tuscaloosa Men's Camellia Club	* January 25-26, 1964
Orlando, Florida, The Camellia Society of Central Florida	January 25-26, 1964
Gulfport, Mississippi, Gulfport Men's Camellia Society	* January 25-26, 1964
Liberty, Texas, Atascosito Camellia Club	January 25-26, 1964
Waycross, Georgia, Federated Garden Clubs and First National Bank of Waycross	January 30-31, 1964
Montgomery, Alabama, Montgomery Camellia Society	February 1-2, 1964
Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Hattiesburg Camellia Society	February 1-2, 1964
Albany, Georgia, Federated Garden Clubs of Albany	February 1-2, 1964
Cairo, Georgia, Cairo Garden Club Council	February 1-2, 1964
San Diego, California, The San Diego Camellia Society	February 8-9, 1964
Beaufort, South Carolina, Beaufort Garden Club	February 13, 1964
Kilgore, Texas, Kilgore Camellia Society	February 16, 1964
Arcadia, California, Temple City Camellia Society	February 22-23, 1964
Monroe, Louisiana, Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club	February 22-23, 1964
Moultrie, Georgia, Cherokee Garden Club	January 25-26, 1964
Marshall, Texas, The Men's Camellia Club	February 23, 1964
La Canada, California, Los Angeles Camellia Council	February 29-March 1, 1964
Fayetteville, North Carolina, Fayetteville Camellia Club	March 7-8, 1964
Washington, D. C., Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley (Under Glass Show)	March 7-8, 1964
Memphis, Tennessee, Memphis Camellia Society	March 7-8, 1964
Washington, D. C., Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley	April 17-18, 1964
Tallahassee, Florida, Tallahassee Men's Camellia and Garden Club in connection with ACS Annual Meeting	January 21-24, 1965

* Corrections.



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4 Vials — 8 Inches High

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\$2.00 Each or 3 for \$5.00

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Show Business

- Q. Can a local show set up a special class for treated blooms (Gib)? If so, does ACS provide Gold and Silver certificates for this class?
- A. A local show MAY set up a separate class for treated blooms should they wish; however, ACS does not provide any certificates for this class, since it does not recognize these as constituting a third class.
- Q. Can a show authorize judges to give more than one blue ribbon for the same variety?
- A. Only ONE blue ribbon may be given to a class.
- Q. If a show chairman instructs judges to award more than one blue ribbon to a variety what should the judges do?
- A. The judges, under the judging rules as published by ACS forbids such practice. A judge should call this to the attention of the Chairman who has signed an agreement with ACS for the show kit which contained the ACS awards and certificates which states that an accredited show must accept the judging rules. (See Camellia Show Handbook and Regulations.)
- Q. If a bloom is entered under a name not shown in the SCCS nomenclature book, not registered with the ACS, not known to the show chairman or to any of the judges, would it be eligible for a ribbon award?
- A. Yes, it is eligible either as a seedling or it could be a new introduction not good enough or eligible to be entered in the seedling class nor has had time for publication in the Nomenclature Book which is issued biennially. It would be eligible for a Blue Ribbon.
- Q. If a show schedule does not publish in its schedule a class such as (a) blooms grown under protection or (b) Hybrids, can it refuse to admit blooms that would be entered under these classifications?
- A. A show that publishes a schedule not showing Hybrids or protected classes is not set up for such entries. It would be a local decision up to that particular club.

Curtain Going Up on a New Season!

Although shows and flowers in any quantity are some time off yet, September always marks the beginning of a new Camellia season. A few varieties—'ARE-JISHI,' 'YOHEI-HAKU' ('SEPTEMBER MORN') some Sasanquas and a few others are beginning to appear. Flower buds were formed unusually early. As early as May and June they were easily recognizable as differentiated from the vegetative buds. Whether this is an indication of an early flowering season remains to be seen. In most areas there has been abundant rainfall and vigorous growth resulted.

Last winter's freezes were disastrous in some areas. Reports and per-

sonal observations indicate that many plants were killed outright. Many outside one-year grafts did not survive. On older plants leaves were browned and branches were killed back. Many of us failed to prune back sufficiently. During the summer still more losses and injuries were reported. Many continued to prune all summer. As a whole, plants look much better than expected and by another year most will have recovered.

With some plants killed back to the understock watch for sucker growth which may be Sasanqua or less desirable varieties of Japonica. This winter should be an ideal time to graft onto such plants, putting in some of the fine

new varieties introduced in recent years. This is a good time to replace inferior varieties, old seedlings and other less desirable varieties. Don't overlook a few more specimens of 'VILLE DE NANTES,' 'TOMORROW,' the 'BETTY SHEFFIELDS,' 'GUILIO NUCCIO,' and other established varieties along with the newer ones.

The old saying "Lightning never strikes twice" didn't apply to the two straight years of disastrous freezes in the Gulf Coast States. Last year every state suffered severe freezes, even Sunny California and Florida and Europe, also.

With a new season ahead, surely disaster won't strike a third time!

After-Effects of Gibberellic Acid Treated Plants

DR. HERBERT RACOFF
Columbia, South Carolina

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Racoff wrote a very interesting article: "Treatment of Camellia Buds with Gibberellic Acid," in Carolina Camellias, Spring 1963. In response to an inquiry as to possible injurious after effects of Gibberellic acid on plants, he replied as follows:

"Terminals that were treated with Gibberellic acid (buds were treated) did not make as much growth as the rest of the plant when they were not pruned off. I pruned off most of the treated terminals and they grew normally. I deliberately left some of the terminals from treated buds on plants to see what happened. The resulting growth on these terminals was rather small and not vigorous. Also, many seed pods were set but these later dried up and fell off.

"Jim Pinkerton has a 4-foot 'TOMORROW,' plant that had some 20 buds on it. He treated all these buds with Gibberellic acid and early this spring

the plant defoliated heavily. He severely pruned the plant and the resulting new growth has been very strong and vigorous. However, because of this one plant I would recommend that one use discretion and treat only a few buds per plant. I do not intend to treat more than 6 buds on any plant this year.

"Thought you might be interested

in knowing I started another cycle of growth on several one-year grafts treating growth buds with Gibberellic acid solution (same strength as for flower buds). The solution was applied directly to the growth bud. I am very well pleased. Growth begins within two weeks after application and is well developed after three weeks following application."



'CHARLEAN' Hybrid Seedling Awards. Wilmer Stewart, hybridizer of 'CHARLEAN' (see color plate inside front cover) proudly displays seven ACS Highly Commended Hybrid Seedling Awards on the wall of his den. The beautiful 6- to 6½-inch hybrid resulted from a cross of 'DONCKELARII' with 'DONATION' and was named for the Stewart granddaughter.

Should Gibberellic Acid Treated Camellias Compete with Non-Treated Flowers?

(The opposing views expressed here are those of our members. The Editor is an innocent bystander in this controversy.)

PRO

"Leave it up to the individual Show Committee. ACS shouldn't set up another class. Anyway, it would be impossible to 'police' gibbed entries."

"It is permissible to use any amount and any kind of fertilizers, hormones, to store cut flowers prior to a freeze, use continuous light, provide other artificial control of environmental conditions; so, anyone wishing to take the time to treat the buds should be allowed to show without penalty. Disbudding might as well be penalized."

"It's inexpensive, within reach of every grower. A little goes a long way. The cost is maybe a third of a cent per bud treated."

"Simple to use. Spraying, disbudding and other practices are more trouble."

"Gibbed flowers enable us to have more early blooms; hence, more Fall shows before cold weather."

"It doesn't seem to me that the furor created by the showing of gibbed blooms is anything more than the cry of those who have had their feelings hurt a bit by being second to a gibbed bloom in a show or two they wanted to win. As I see it, those who have led the way with gib are the progressive growers who should receive our thanks for their initiative and originality, rather than our criticism and efforts to stop them from whatever success they might achieve in shows. To my mind, if the camellia world ever reaches the point where it has hamstrung those among our number who are willing to try something new and who constantly seek to find better ways to produce better flowers, we will reach an unenviable state of stagnation that will do little to encourage others to reach the heights these have shown to be possible. Personally I hope they continue and point out other and better ways to raise our favorite flower."

"Another thought on this question is that there is no more reason to penalize those who use gib, or to set up a special class for them, than there is to do the same with those who use only organic fertilizer, or only commercial fertilizer, or only pellets, or mist systems, or who use a liquid fertilizer during the blooming season. Gib is now available to all. Any who want to use it may do so. If we set up a special class for them, we should have a special class for every different cultural method used by camellia growers everywhere."

CON

"To show a gib treated seedling should not be allowed. This would indeed be wrong morally as no seedling will bloom the same after it is purchased. This grower would not want to propagate for sale any seedling that does not have merit without this treatment."

"Gibbed camellias should be disqualified from shows. This is unfair competition."

"A separate class should be established for gibbed flowers."

"Gibbed flowers, especially seedlings, give a false impression of the size of a seedling. Some mediocre seedling so treated could easily win an ACS Highly Commended Seedling Award, yet actually be an inferior variety."

"Only the wealthier growers can afford gibberellic acid."

"It's too much trouble to use, I don't have the time."

"Gib acid often discolors flowers. 'MATHOTIANAS' are usually purplish."

"This is not a part of the technique of growing fine flowers. (By this I mean being produced as an after act of the root system.) To the new camellia grower it creates a wrong impression of what his plant should produce."

"Frankly, I do not think there should be a separate class in our camellia shows for gib-treated blooms any more than for cow-manured blooms and Ortho-fertilized blooms and no-fertilized blooms. I'm afraid we are losing sight of our growing and sharing beautiful flowers with the communities in which we live. The Blue Ribbon is replacing Warm Hearts and Pink Camellias."

"Let's look the facts in the face! What is a gib-treated flower? I mean it. What is it? My views are that in the few instances that I have seen them, they are mal-formed—albeit beautiful—flowers. I saw two winning 'VILLE DE NANTES.' And, I heard the comments—many by judges as well—'Isn't that the biggest 'VILLE' you ever did see!' It was that, alright. It was TOO LARGE to fit the proper description of a 'VILLE.' The size robbed it of the attractive rabbit ears that make a 'VILLE' a 'VILLE.' I do not deny that it was a beautiful flower, HOWEVER, judges must be judges and judge according to the proper description of the flower concerned. I don't think these same gentlemen would go to Atlantic City in September and pick Two-Ton-Tessie as Miss America because she was the biggest blonde they ever saw."

PRO

"I haven't used gib yet but plan to do so next year."

Unless there be some conclusive evidence that the use of gibberellins is basically different from numerous time-honored but less effective means of producing fine camellias, the gibbed flowers should not be barred from regular competition.

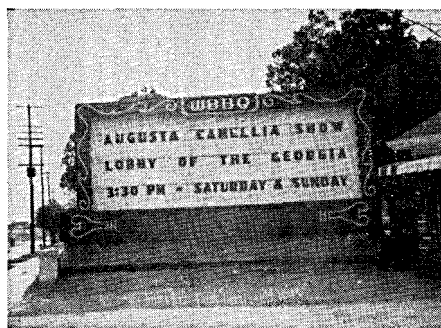
Camellia folklore and "culture" books are filled with schemes for improving camellias: (a) employment of fertilizers, "foods" and magic mixes; (b) abortive experiments with colchicine; (c) pruning and disbudding to channel growth substances* into the few remaining buds to increase size and quality; (d) use of artificial lights to increase bud set and stimulate flowering; (e) poisoning insects and fungus which could spoil blooms; (f) increasing the life of cut camellias with hormones, humidity, chemicals and refrigeration; (g) and of course, expending a judicious amount of water especially in oases like ours.

Now look at a modern but truly not sacrilegious method: a modicum of gibberellic, the obvious means furnished by Nature, has been eminently successful in stimulating earlier and superior flowers which also have improved keeping qualities. If you must oppose success and efficiency, it is suggested that you take research and development from the masthead of your camellia societies.

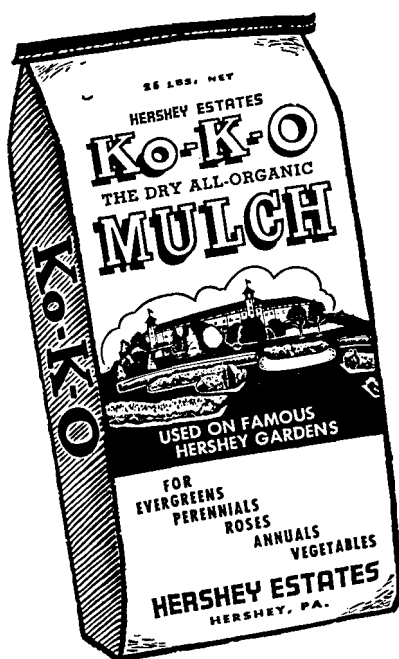
CON

"When it comes to judging, I think the Blue Ribbons should go to the judges panel in the Baltimore, Md., show that picked as Best Japonica Under Glass a 'KITTY' despite the stiff competition of the 'MRS. D. W. DAVISES,' 'R. L. WHEELERS' and 'DRAMA GIRLS.'"

"Camellia growers and judges, I ask you to look at the flower with your eyes and not from either end of a pair of binoculars. For while it is gib that blows up the flowers now, it may be something else that will miniaturize them to where a 'MRS. D. W. DAVIS' will be smaller than 'TINSIE.' And we certainly don't want a miniaturized miniature class because of some other new chemical process. And above all, look toward a flower show as a chance to share your blessings with the thousand or more viewers who come to the show and to renew and cement old friendships."



* Possibly a gibberellin-like substance many of which have recently been identified in young fruit, seed and other plant parts.



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Ko-K-O Mulch provides better year-round protection. Won't pack or heat during slow breakdown. Produces humus, won't rob nitrogen from the soil, stimulates soil bacteria. Excellent for bedding plants outdoors or in pots. Will not harbor animals or insects.

Ko-K-O is easy to pour from 25-lb. bags. And because it is dry, Hershey Estates Ko-K-O Mulch is inexpensive . . . you don't pay for water.

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Yearbooks and Journals

Many people who have been ACS members for only a few years may wish to complete their set of *Yearbooks* or add some recent *Yearbooks*, still in print, to their libraries. From time to time complete sets of *Yearbooks* from the slim 1946 *Yearbook* to the present become available. The 1946, 1947 and 1948 are rare. We still have a few copies of the 1949, 1952, 1957 and subsequent *Yearbooks* available at \$4.00 each.

All issues of the *Camellia Journal* with the exception of the January 1960 and January 1961 issues are available at 35 cents each postpaid.

Many of the older *Camellia Quarterlies* are available. The *Quarterly* was the forerunner of the *Journal*. The change in format and name was made in January 1960. These *Quarterlies* are available if members will pay postage. If you have a few *Quarterlies* missing from your files we will be glad to assist you in completing these.

THANKS NEWT!

Several members have expressed amusement at the story and accompanying cartoon of "Cat vs. Grafts" in the March *Journal*. Peg White wrote the story and Newton Pratt drew the very clever cartoon. Newt is cartoonist on the staff of the McClatchy newspapers, publishers of the *Sacramento Bee*. Newt is also a top prize winner in the Northern California shows every season. Thanks Newt! Apologies to Judge Lindsley shown chasing the cat.

—NOW AVAILABLE—

'DR. BURNSIDE'

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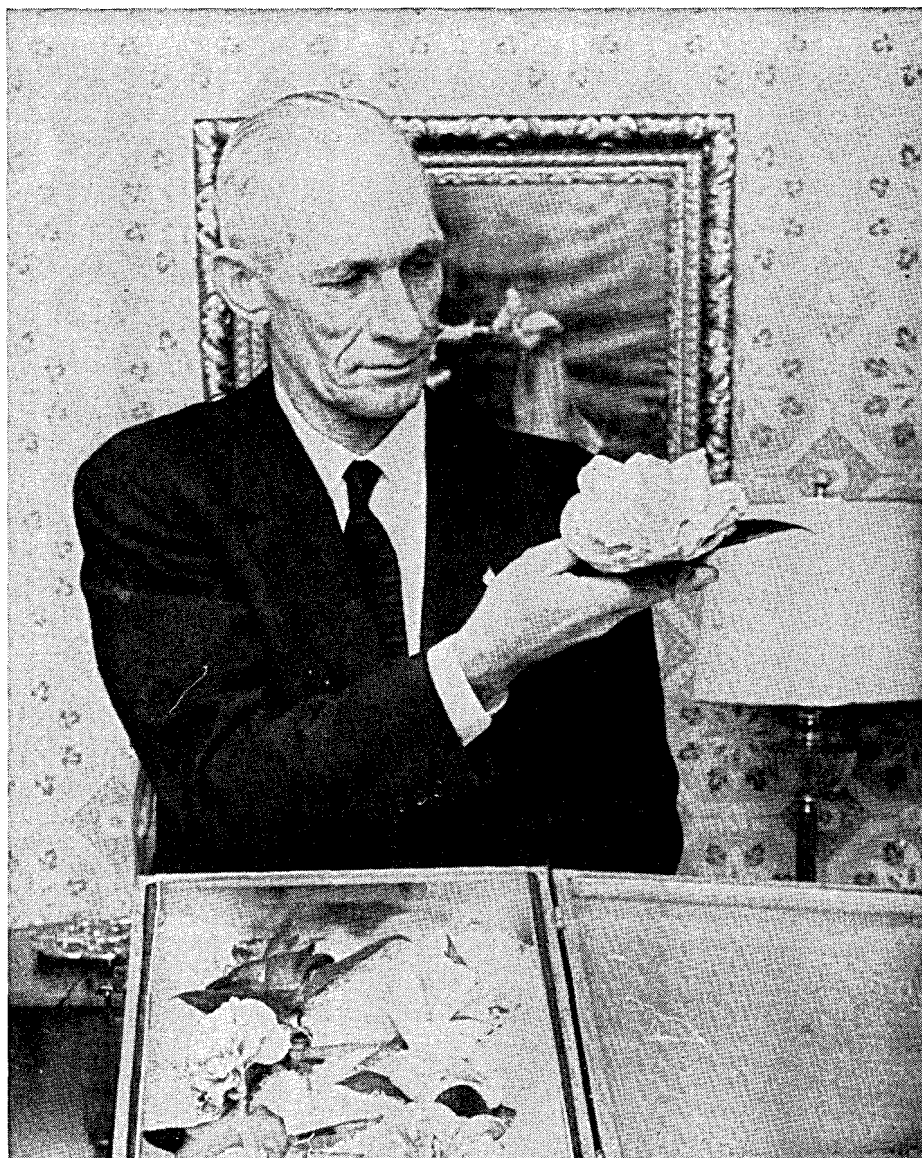
Columbia, South Carolina

Freezing in the Fringe Area

R. D. Hicks of Troutville, Virginia, is a pioneer greenhouse grower of camellias. His interest started almost twenty years ago in Columbia, South Carolina, when he built the second private greenhouse in the city. It caused quite a bit of comment. "Some people said that anyone could grow a flower in a greenhouse but actually lots of camellias do better outside."

Mr. Hicks, a colonel in the Army Reserves, is on the staff of the Veterans

Administration Regional Office in Roanoke as a psychiatric social worker. During the twenty years of growing camellias he has produced only one seedling. FRANCES SESSIONS HICKS which first bloomed on Christmas Day, 1956. The white 5¾ inch flowers vary from fairly flat semidouble with prominent golden stamens to almost full peony form with thirty to thirty-five layered petals. The seedling was named for Mrs. Hicks, herself an



R. D. Hicks admires his seedling

ardent gardener, more interested in lilies, other bulbs and Hemerocallis. Her husband says: "It takes a man behind a hobby like this. I built the greenhouse myself and only a man can justify spending the necessary money to buy new plants and equipment." He is very much disturbed by a growing trend among growers and show judges whom he feels over-emphasize the size of the flower. Small or medium size varieties rarely win best in show.

His greatest pleasure is in sharing his blooms, plants, seed and know-how in growing. In his frequent speaking engagements he takes enough blooms for the club membership. He says: "My camellia hobby has been most rewarding in many ways—meeting many nice people 'within the clan' as well as a great many nice people who are otherwise interested in horticulture."

"We are working toward having a full-size official show in Lynchburg within the next year or so. I have been talking to Garden Clubs in the Roanoke area during the past five years regarding the desirability of planting at least a few camellias to see how they will do. Surprisingly enough, I continue to find more and more people who already have plants that do fairly well under favorable condition."

Mr. Hicks built a 1,300 sq. ft. greenhouse himself which houses about 800 plants of several hundred different varieties. "This past winter was the roughest yet—minus 6 degrees on two occasions. Although greenhouse-wise, the low temperatures were of no consequence, although with very little sun during January and February most blooms were late as well as smaller than usual. Then with sudden warm weather the flowers opened too fast and again were of inferior quality."

Mr. Hicks will be a "30-year man" in government service in a few more years and plans to move back further south where temperatures are not such a problem.

(Editor's Note: Let's not tell him about our cold damage in the Deep South last winter.)

Why Register Camellias?

WILLIAM E. WOODROOF
Sherman Oaks, California

Registration of camellia varieties is of vital importance to all camellia growers and has many objects and purposes, the principal one being the protection of nomenclature.

The great confusion in nomenclature would not have existed to such an extent if registration authorities had been established, maintained and used and nomenclature lists published over the years.

Registration accomplishes this principal object and purpose by the registration authority adopting fixed rules and procedures based upon the International Rules of Nomenclature. Such rules and procedures provide an equitable and practical method for the formation and use of names, priority of use of names and change of names, and prevents duplication of names, old varieties being renamed, old names

being re-used and the same variety being given several names, which particularly occurs as to sports that may originate in several areas at approximately the same time.

The other important objects and purposes of registration are to record new seedlings and sports so that important historical data relating to parentage, place and date of origination and name of originator may be preserved and to fix the variety by name, as it is usually several years before such new varieties become well enough established in the trade to be described in nursery catalogues and other publications. Although registration as such does not preserve a name, publication follows such registration, which does result in the preservation of a name.

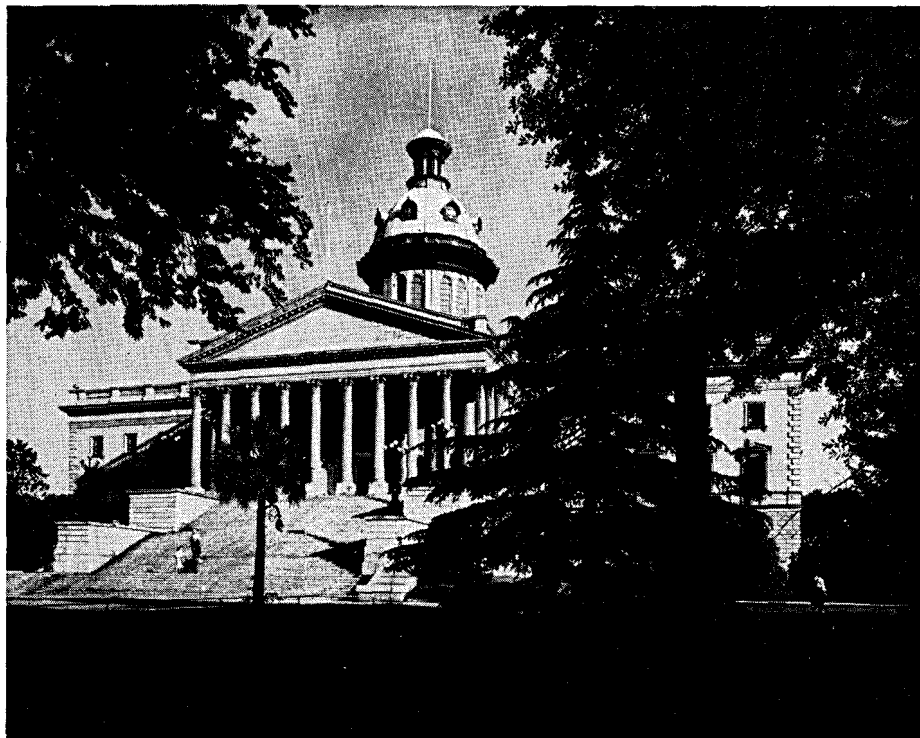
Registration cannot accomplish these objects and purposes and be effective

unless the procedures for filing and processing applications are simple and practical, the applications are processed expeditiously by qualified people in each camellia growing area, and camellia growers use the facilities of the registration authority by registering their own varieties and urging others to do so, even to the extent of cooperating with them in the preparation and filing of applications.

The American Camellia Society maintains a registration authority under the name of "American Camellia Registration Committee." Applications for registration are filed and processed under equitable and practical rules and procedures above referred to and are handled and processed expeditiously by qualified people at no cost to the applicant. We urge that you use this service for your own benefit and for the benefit of camellias.

—ACS—

Nurserymen report that the demand for budded plants for greenhouses is greater than ever. Usually the buying season doesn't start until late September, but this year quantities of container plants were bought in August. Greenhouses are being built, even in the Deep South, in great numbers.



SOUTH CAROLINA'S THREE STATE HOUSES. The first seat of government was in Charleston. The capital was moved to Columbia in 1786. The first State House in Columbia, a wooden structure designed by James Hoban, who later designed the White House in Washington, was a wooden structure built in 1786-1789. In 1850 the Legislature authorized the construction of the present granite State House. During the burning of Columbia in 1865, the present building was only slightly damaged; however, a few scars on the West side were made by the cannon fired by invading Federal troops. Construction was not completed until 1905. The old State House was completely destroyed, together with its records and books.



BOOKS FOR SALE

Sealy's REVISION OF THE GENUS	
CAMELLIA	10.00
Indispensable 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

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, 1960, 1961 and 1962-63 may be purchased at \$4.00 each.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Box 465
TIFTON, GEORGIA

Rules for Registration of New Varieties and Mutations (Sports)

An agreement has been reached between the American Camellia Society and the Southern California Camellia Society in which the ACS's American Camellia Registration Committee will be recognized as the national registration authority. All rules and procedures governing registration by this committee shall be established and approved by each Society through ACS's Committee on registrations and SCCS's Committee on Nomenclature, which at this time are acceptable to both committees.

The Camellia Nomenclature book as published biennially by the Southern California Camellia Society and adopted as the official nomenclature book by the American Camellia Society is to be continued in force as the official Nomenclature Authority.

Nomenclature rules followed by the Nomenclature Committee of SCCS shall be those contained in the rules and procedures established and approved by each Society through their respective committees for use by the Varietal Committee.

The principal purpose of registration is to protect and control nomenclature, and to achieve this purpose rules and procedures should be as simple and practical as possible, and be administered in an equitable and practical manner by qualified people in each Camellia growing area, so that the greatest number of registrations can be obtained. Certain basic rules have been adopted in the interest of uniformity, accuracy and fixity.

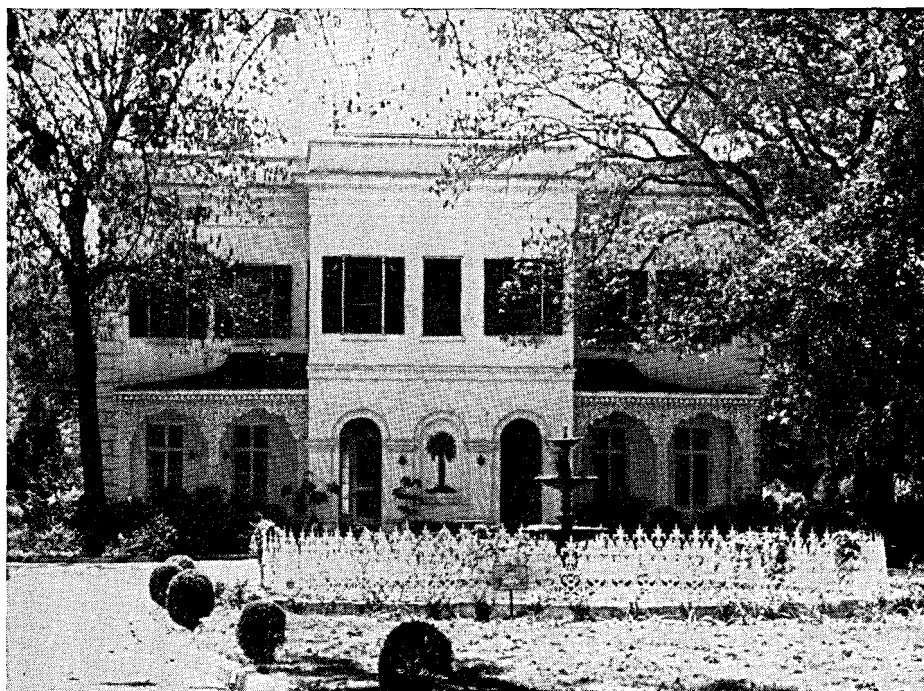
In general, the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants is followed; however, the ACS Committee's rules are more flexible and practical for an amateur plant organization such as ours. Herewith are the Nomenclature Rules as adopted:

A. FORMATION AND USE OF NAMES

1. Name must be a proper name or a

word in common language, and not a scientific name of Latin form.

2. Each word of the name must begin with a capital letter, except when national custom requires otherwise.
3. Single quotation marks are to be used to enclose a name.
4. Name must be used only once, and not for more than one species.
5. Name should preferably consist of one or two words and must not consist of more than three words, and excessively long words or phrases must not be used. (Example: 'HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II.')
6. Name of sport should include name of parent as initial word where practicable, and it is considered practicable where solid colored or variegated variety produces one sport consisting of a variegated or solid form and does not violate other rules. (1) However, when a variety produces various sports, a name not including the name of the parent is permissible, although reference should be made to the parent in a publication or registration. (2) (Example: (1) 'HERME PINK'; (2) 'COLONIAL LADY'.)
7. Name containing an initial article must not be used unless required by linguistic custom. (Example: 'THE DOVE' is not permitted and 'LA BELLA' is permitted.)
8. Name containing initial abbreviation must not be used, except in abbreviations of forms of address. (Example: 'ST. ANDRE' for 'SAINT ANDRE'.)
9. Although not mandatory, avoid the use of the following names:
 - (a) Names containing forms of address as distinguished from forms of title. (Example: Miss, Mr., Mrs., but forms of title



ACS Members will attend a reception at Governor's House, Friday afternoon, November 22. South Carolina's First Lady, Mrs. Donald Russell, is an ACS member. Built in 1855 for officers quarters of Arsenal Academy, this has been the home of South Carolina's governors since 1868.

such as Dr., Judge, Capt., etc., are permissible.)

- (b) Names exaggerating the merits of a variety. (Example: 'MATHOTIANA SUPREME'.)
- (c) Names likely to be confused. (Example: 'IMPERIAL,' 'IMPERIALIS'.)
- (d) Names resulting in a series of names with same initial word. (Example: 'PINK BALL,' 'PINK BEAUTY'—'WHITE BALL,' 'WHITE BEAUTY'.)

B. PRIORITY OF USE OF NAMES:

1. First validly published name has priority, and valid publication consists of listing of name accompanied by a description sufficient to identify the variety in a dated (at least as to year), printed or similarly duplicated publication which is distributed to the public, including horticultural books or magazines, nursery or trade catalogues and publications of horticulture societies, provided publication is made with permission of originator or introducer. Registration with an official registration authority without such valid publication does not give priority.
2. Names generally established and in common use will take priority over a name first validly published.

C. CHANGE OF NAMES:

1. Name first validly published cannot be changed, except in the following cases:
 - (a) Where the same name is used for different species, the name may be changed if reference is made to disclose the former name in any listing or publication.
 - (b) Translation or transliteration is allowed where there are linguistic or other difficulties, except as to personal names. The first valid published translation or transliteration has priority in the particular language.
 - (c) Where a variety is introduced into another country, and its original name is commercially unacceptable due to the difficulty of pronunciation or when the original name or a translation would have a different

connotation or implication, the name may be changed upon the approval of the originator.

2. A name generally established or in common use should not be changed to comply with rules.

The SCCS Nomenclature Committee will be currently advised of each application filed with the ACS Registration Committee for registering new varieties and mutations (sports). No fee is required.

GENERAL RULES FOR FILING AND PROCESSING APPLICATIONS

1. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, the Chairman or any State Director of the American Camellia Society.
2. The Varietal registration forms shall be made out in quadruplicate, as fully and completely as possible, to avoid delays in final disposition, and three copies of the application shall be forwarded to the Secretary, the fourth or yellow copy being retained by the applicant.
3. Applicants are urged to send two 35mm Kodachromes of flowers for each variety for which registration is desired. If this cannot be done, send two glossy black and white photographs.
4. Applications received by the Secretary will be forwarded to the Chairman of the American Camellia Registration committee, who

will forward to a member of the committee in the particular area of the state where application originated, which member will make such examination as he deems necessary and return application to the chairman with his approval or rejection, stating his reasons for rejection. The Chairman will forward all approved applications to the Secretary, who will give variety a registration number, advise applicant, publish name and description in *ACS Journal* and forward a copy to Chairman of Nomenclature Committee of SCCS for publication in *Camellia Nomenclature*. Chairman will advise applicant as to any rejected application with reasons.

5. Approval for registration carries no guarantee beyond formal recognition and publication of the name and description of the plant and flower in the American Camellia Society's Yearbook, and at the discretion of the Editor of that publication in *Camellia Nomenclature*.
6. Applications for Registration of *sports* will not be considered unless the sport has been propagated from the parent plant and flowered for at least two years, during which period all of the blooms produced were 100% true to type. This test is required as an indication that the sport has been stabilized or "set."

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Notice of Election of Directors for the Atlantic Coast Territory

An election for Directors-at-Large and State Directors will be held in the Atlantic Coast Territory in the Fall of 1963. Formal notices will be mailed to all members in that Territory during September.

For the benefit of new members who have joined the Society within the past several years, there is presented herewith a brief resumé of the election procedures and the manner in which the Society's affairs are conducted. Election by-laws may be found in the 1960 Yearbook.

The By-Laws provide that the general membership shall be separated into three Territories—the Atlantic Coast, the Gulf Coast, and the Pacific Coast—and that an election for the Directorate shall be held in each Territory once every three years. The Directorate is composed of two Directors-at-Large from each Territory, and one State Director from each State in the several Territories. Georgia, Maryland-District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia are the Atlantic Coast states having State Directors. Other Atlantic Coast States will vote only for two Directors-at-Large.

Directors are elected by mail ballot. At least 120 days before the Annual Meeting the Secretary will send to each member in the Territory in which an election is to be held a notice of election, together with a request for nominations of two candidates for Director-at-Large from his Territory and one Director from his State. The By-Laws require that the notices of election bear the names of incumbent Directors. This requirement may be somewhat confusing. Some members believe that they are required to vote for the incumbents; others feel that they are being told how to vote. Both of these impressions are erroneous. Members are at liberty to nominate any eligible member of their choice.

After the nominating cards are returned to the Secretary, the names of each nominee, together with the number of nominating votes cast for that nominee, are listed. This list is sent to the Nominating Committee of three members who reside in the Territory in which an election is in progress. The By-Laws require that the names of the two members who receive the highest number of nominating votes for each Directorate shall appear on the final ballot. It is the duty of the Committee to ascertain whether or not each nominee is willing to have his name placed on the final ballot.

At least 60 days before the Annual Meeting the final ballots are mailed to members. Like the notices of election, the ballots are in the form of a double post card. Again members do not have to vote for any or all of the candidates listed on the return portion of the post card. They are at liberty to write in the names of eligible candidates of their own choice on the lines provided for that purpose. However, they may vote for only one State Director and two Directors-at-Large.

The members thus elected to the Directorate take office at the Annual Meeting and serve for three years.



ERIN FARMER—Gracious Lady, Camellia, and Day Lily. It is very fitting that both a beautiful Camellia and a Day Lily have recently been named for ACS's former First Lady, Mrs. C. W. (Erin) Farmer. The exquisite sweet pea colored Camellia, from the famous Ashby seedlings in Charleston, was named ERIN FARMER by the Ashbys at the time of the ACS annual meeting in Charleston in 1962. This is being propagated and released by E. J. Prevatt of Shady Grove Nurseries, next door to the Ashbys. This won the ACS Highly Commended Seedling Certificate at the Savannah show last year. An equally fine Hemerocallis, developed by Frank Childs of Jenkinsburg, Georgia, has been named for Mrs. Farmer. This flower is a free flowering spectacular 8-inch pink which many fanciers consider Childs' finest introduction. ERIN FARMER has won numerous awards. Frank and Peggy Childs, charter members of ACS, were recently awarded the Bertrand Farr Award for hybridizing Hemerocallis at the National Hemerocallis Convention in Shreveport in June. This is the highest award given by the society. They have grown more than 100,000 seedlings and named 92 varieties since 1946.

It is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to elect officers—President, three Vice-Presidents (one from each Territory), Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Executive Secretary-Editor, and to fill such vacancies as may occur between elections.

The Directors and officers compose the Governing Board. It is the duty of the Governing Board among other things to transact any and all business of the Society; consider and decide all questions of policy; control all the Society's financial affairs, and authorize the President to appoint all standing and special committees.

The By-Laws provide that there shall be one Annual Meeting of the Society on or before the first of April of each year. Other meetings may be called by the President. In recent years a meeting of the Governing Board has also been held in the Fall. Between meetings, routine matters are handled by the President and the Executive Secretary.

The election procedure and administration of the affairs of the Society are based on the principle that members themselves should control the Society. In actual practice the members elect the Directors who, in turn, elect the officers. This arrangement minimizes the likelihood that any one group could gain control of the Society.

Lost ballots cannot be replaced. It is important that the nomination and final ballots be returned promptly, certainly within the ample time specified on the instruction card. Ballots returned after the closing date specified are invalid. Past experience has shown that less than half the members vote. Vote for whom you please, but vote. Do not vote for the same person for both state director and directors-at-large.

—ACS—

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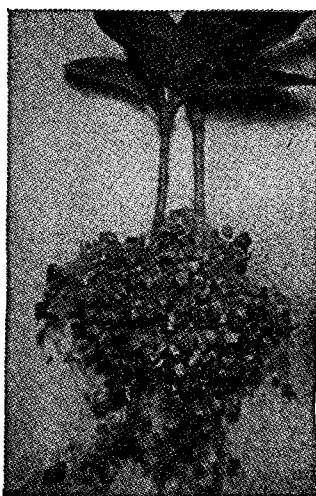
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More About Greenhouses

At a recent short course on "Producing Tomatoes in Plastic Greenhouses," several interesting ideas on greenhouse construction were picked up for possible camellia house use. This course was conducted by Baldwin Agricultural College, the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, and the University Extension Service in Tifton.

Selecting building site is important. Location convenient to water, electricity and your residence. A gently sloping area, somewhat protected from high winds and falling limbs, is an important consideration.

A good wood preservative, such as "Osmose," is essential to a long-lasting frame.

For best heat retention, two layers of 2 mil polyethylene plastic film is recommended. These should have a dead air space of about two inches between them.

A plastic clothes line across the rafters is recommended to batten down the polyethylene. The clothes line should be kept taut by inexpensive screen door springs. This is used in place of or in addition to ¼ to ½ inch wooden strips and insures against wind damage.

One of the highly recommended inexpensive plastic houses is the V.P.I. Gothic greenhouse developed by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia. This attractive house can easily be constructed by amateurs. Since so many of our members are interested in building greenhouses, or additional greenhouses, it occurred to me that we might secure plans of the Gothic greenhouse from V.P.I. Dr. P. H. Massey, Jr., Professor of Horticulture, was most cooperative and offered to revise the leaflet especially for our *Camellia Journal* and have the necessary copies printed at cost. These plans will be found in the center spread of this issue. We are deeply grateful to Dr. Massey and his associates at V.P.I. for making this contribution possible.

NEW VARIETIES REGISTERED

'HOWARD ASPER' (No. 680). A 4-year-old hybrid (Reticulata × Japonica) seedling of female parent 'LION HEAD' and male parent 'CORONATION' that first bloomed in 1962, originated and propagated for commercial introduction in 1964 by Howard Asper, Escondido, Calif. Plant growth is upright and spreading, rapid in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 6 inches in length and 2½ to 3 inches in width. The peony form flowers, 7 inches in diameter and 4 inches in depth, are medium pink with yellow anthers and green filaments. Blooms midseason.

Winner of the first Harris Hybrid Seedling Award 1963.

'STARS AND BARS' (No. 681). An 11-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1960, originated and propagated by Mrs. J. V. Knapp, Tallahassee, Fla. Plant growth is open and willowy, slow in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 3½ inches in length and 1½ inches in width. The formal double, blood red flowers are 2¾ inches in diameter and 1 inch in depth and have 150 or more petals. Each petal has a creamy white bar down the center of the petal. It is pinched at the top of the petal with two tiny white tips showing, giving a starred and barred effect. Blooms midseason.

'JANE STARKS' (No. 682). A 5-year-old chance seedling of unknown parentage that first bloomed in 1963, originated by Mr. R. E. Higginbotham, Texarkana, Arkansas. Plant growth is upright and average, medium in rate, with medium green leaves averaging 3¾ inches in length and 1¾ inches in width.

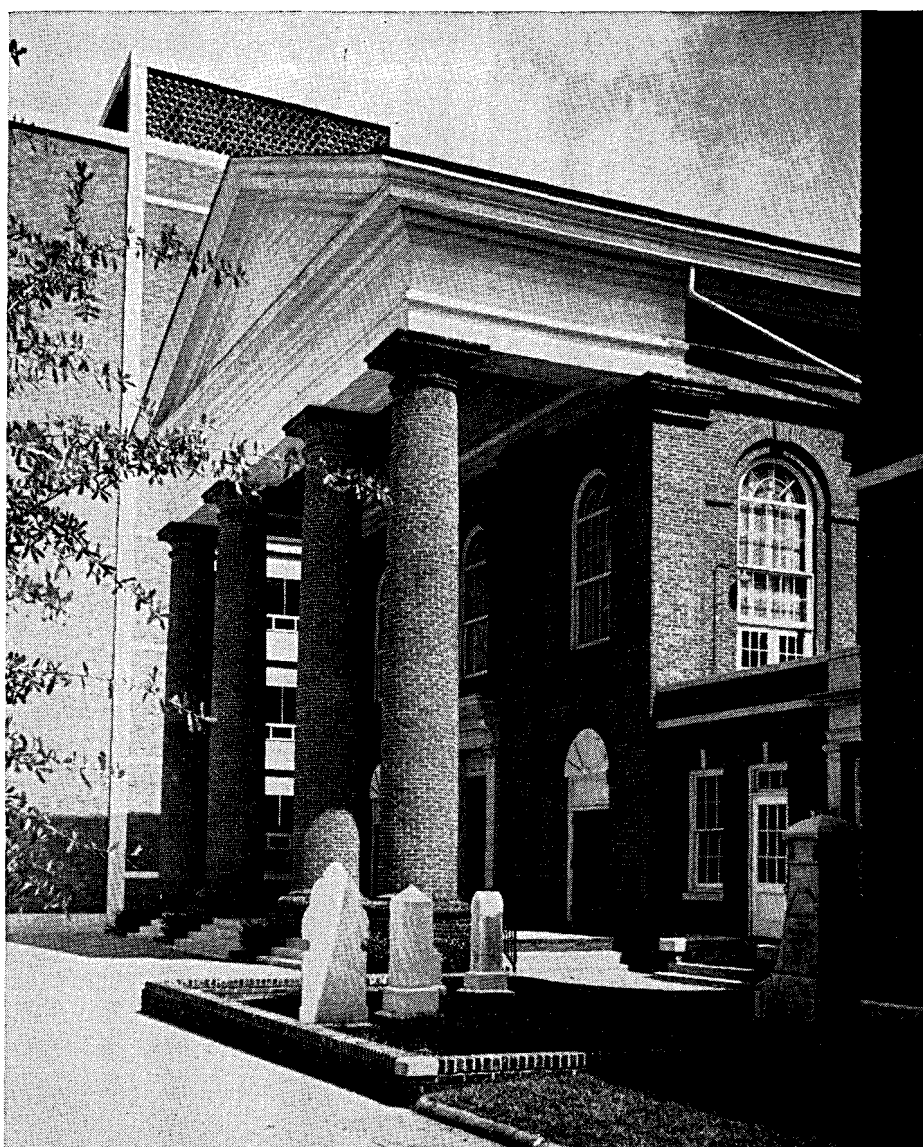
The formal double flower, true pink in color, is 3 inches in diameter and 1½ inches in depth and has 65 petals, which curve and cup up, and 12 rows of petaloids. Fine texture, very long lasting, very different in formation for each petal rolls to the center. Blooms midseason.

'WRONG' (No. 683). A 10- to 12-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1960, originated by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ashby, Charleston, S. C., and propagated by Mark S. Cannon, Dothan, Ala., for commercial introduction in 1964. Plant growth is upright and average, medium in rate,

with light green leaves averaging 3 inches in length and of average width.

The partly anemone form flower, similar to 'COLLARETTE,' is 4½ to 5 inches in diameter and 2¼ inches in depth and has 8 notched guard petals, 5 center petals and 124 petaloids. Color is deep rose pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. Unique formation of outer guard petals surrounding a broad collar of 124 petaloids arranged in 8 bundles, joined together at base with a few stamens. Center of 5 large wavy petals surrounding cluster of stamens and petaloids. Blooms December to February.

'WRONG VARIEGATED' (No.



Historic First Baptist Church of Columbia. Founded 154 years ago. Present building built 104 years ago. Site of the Secession Convention in 1861, but the convention adjourned due to a smallpox scare and reassembled in Charleston. When Sherman's Federal troops captured Columbia he wanted most of all to burn this church due to its association with secession. When the faithful Negro caretaker was asked where the "old Baptist Church is" he pointed to the original building, then occupied by the Methodists. Thus this structure was saved.

684). A 10- to 12-year-old chance seedling of unknown parentage that first bloomed in 1960, originated by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ashby, Charleston, S. C., and propagated by Mark S. Cannon, Dothan, Ala., for commercial introduction in 1964.

Plant and flower description same as for 'WRONG' except flower is deep rose pink variegated.

'LELLAH CALLISON' (No. 685). A 15-year-old seedling of 'FINLANDIA VARIEGATED' (female parent) × 'LOTUS' (male parent) that first bloomed in 1961, originated and propagated by Joel J. Callison, Callison's Nursery, Portland, Oregon.

Plant growth is spreading and open, rapid in rate, with light green leaves averaging 4 inches in length and 2 inches in width. The semidouble flower, similar to 'FRIZZLE WHITE,' is white with yellow stamens, measures 6 to 6½ inches in diameter and 2½ to 3 inches in depth and has 20 to 30 petals and 20 to 30 petaloids. This is a true variable, with 90% of the blooms coming as described; 5% are in the form of singles except they may have

as many as 12 to 15 petals; another 5% may be full peony blooms. All petals are wavy, and the flower when held edgewise has an undulating appearance. Petals are stiff and have a grained appearance. Lasts well and does not shatter. Blooms M and L.

'CLARK HUBBS' (No. 686). An 8-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1960, originated by Milo E. Rowell, Fresno, Calif., and propagated by Nuccio Nurseries, Altadena, Calif.

Plant growth is upright, dense and rapid. The peony form flower, 5 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth, is brilliant dark red with fimbriated petals. Formerly known as 'ROWELL No. 585.' Blooms midseason.

'GOLDWATER' (No. 687). An 18-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1955, originated and propagated by Wheeler's Nursery, Macon, Ga., for commercial introduction in the Fall of 1963.

Plant growth is average and medium in rate. The semidouble (similar to 'DONCKELARI') to anemone form (similar to 'ELEGANS') flower measures 5½

to 6 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth and has 20 petals and up to 60 petaloids. The color is red with gold anthers. Very good texture and color. Blooms midseason to late.

The following varieties registered with the Southern California Camellia Society as published in the *Review* during the past two years, are herewith reregistered with the American Camellia Society's Registration Committee. This is being done in order that all registrations in the United States since 1958 may be found in the publications of the American Camellia Society. The Southern California Camellia Society has discontinued registration as announced in this issue.

'MISS ANAHEIM' (No. 688 [SCCS No. 62-10]). Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif. First bloomed in 1954. Female parent 'PEACH BLOSSOM,' male parent unknown. Soft pink semidouble with yellow stamens. Diameter 4½ inches, depth 3½ inches. Commercial introduction in 1961 by McCaskill Gardens.

'BALI HAT' (No. 689 [SCCS No. (Continued on page 17)])

—NOTICE—

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62-11]). Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif. Unknown parentage. Semidouble white that sometimes has pink on one petal, with yellow stamens. Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, depth 3 inches. First bloomed in 1953. Commercial introduction in 1961 by McCaskill Gardens.

'RICHFIELD' (No. 690 [SCCS No. 62-12]). Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif. Female parent 'DONCKELARIJ,' male parent unknown. Flower is rose-veined red with yellow stamens, semidouble, with 5-inch diameter and 2-inch depth. Blooms mid-season. First bloomed in 1953. Commercial introduction in 1962 by McCaskill Gardens.

'SMALL WONDER' (No. 691 [SCCS No. 62-13]). A new seedling of unknown parentage, first bloomed in 1960. The flower is a purple red that ranges from $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth. It is formal double, having incurved petals. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif. Commercial introduction in 1962 by McCaskill Gardens.

'MARGARET D. O'CONNER' (No. 692 [SCCS No. 62-28]). A 5-year-old seedling, bloomed first in 1962. Female parent 'TRICOLOR SUPERBA,' male parent unknown. Grown by George Harvey, registered by John D. O'Conner, both of Red Bluff, Calif. Flowers are a deep pink with yellow stamens and are reported up to $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches in size; are wavy-looking like crepe paper, semidouble in form.

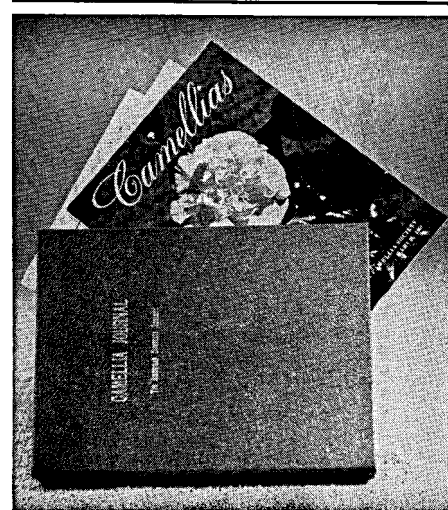
'KICK-OFF' (No. 693 [SCCS No. 62-29]). A 10-year-old seedling, parentage unknown, that bloomed first in 1957. Originated by and will be distributed by Nuccio Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., starting 1962. Has a very long blooming season that begins in early October. Flowers have dark markings on a light pink, are 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 3 inches deep. They are peony form on a vigorous, upright and compact bush.

'GRAND SLAM' (No. 694 [SCCS No. 62-30]). This is a 10-year-old seedling of unknown parentage that bloomed first in 1957. It was originated by and distributed in 1962 by Nuccio's Nurseries in Altadena, Calif. This is a brilliant dark red, ranging in

form anemone to semidouble. Size is up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Blooms midseason. Plant is an open, upright vigorous grower. Foliage is a beautiful deep green.

'CARA MIA' (No. 695 [SCCS No. 62-31]). A 12-year-old seedling of unknown parentage, this first bloomed in 1955 at Nuccio's Nursery in Altadena, Calif. Introduced to trade in 1960. Color is blush, shading to pink at center. Stamens are gold interspersed among petals of a semidouble flower that opens to $5 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size. Blooms early to midseason on a vigorous upright plant.

'SILVER ANNIVERSARY' (No. 696 [SCCS No. 62-32]). A seedling of unknown parentage, this first bloomed in 1955 at Nuccio's Nurseries, Alta-



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dena, Calif. Age is 12 years. It was first placed in the trade in 1960-61. White with yellow stamens, blooms are semidouble, opening to 5 to 5½ inches in diameter and 3 inches in height. Blooms start toward the end of the early season and continue through midseason. Plant is compact, upright and vigorous. This seedling was named in honor of Nuccio's 25th year in business in the year of its introduction.

'DISNEYLAND' (No. 697 [SCCS No. 62-33]). This 10-year-old seedling was originated and introduced by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., first bloomed in 1957. Parentage is not known. Flowers are rose pink with center petaloids moired white. Form is semidouble to anemone, size 5½ to 6 inches in diameter. Blooms midseason on a very vigorous compact plant.

'ALEXIS SMITH' (No. 698 [SCCS No. 62-34]). A chance seedling that bloomed first in 1956. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., who placed it in the trade for the

1961-62 season. Color is blush pink edged deeper pink. It comes semidouble to peony. Flowers are up to 5 inches in diameter. Blooms midseason on plants that are upright, compact and vigorous.

'HIT PARADE' (No. 699 [SCCS No. 62-34]). This 12-year-old chance seedling first bloomed in 1955 at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif. It was released to the trade in the Fall of 1961. This is a deep red semidouble with blooms up to 6 inches in diameter, coming in midseason on open, upright, vigorous growing plants.

'TOUCHDOWN' (No. 700 [SCCS No. 62-36]). This is a deep rose pink sport of 'KICK-OFF' (see registration No. 693). It was first observed in 1960 and has been propagated every season since then. Flowers are peony form that come 5 to 5½ inches in diameter and 3 inches deep. Plants are vigorous, upright and open. This variety originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Alta-

dena, Calif., who report the form to be similar to that of 'DAIKAGURA.'

'ADELE CLAIRMONT' (No. 701 [SCCS No. 62-37]). A light pink formal originated by Mrs. John H. Clairmont, Glendale, Calif. A 10-year-old seedling that bloomed for the first time in 1959. Flowers are 3½ to 4 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, come in midseason on a vigorous, compact, upright plant. It is being propagated for the trade by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif.

'SHEPP'S BOUTONNIERE' (No. 702 [SCCS No. 62-38]). A chance seedling originated by Paul Shepp, Pasadena, Calif., first bloomed in 1950. Now propagated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena. Flowers are white with red and pink stripes, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, 1 inch in depth; a formal double that when fully open has a small tufted center. Blooms midseason to late. Plant is compact and upright, medium growth.

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'SHEPP'S BOUTONNIERE BLUSH' (No. 703 [SCCS No. 62-40]). This is a sport of 'SHEPP'S BOUTONNIERE,' was first observed in 1951. It has been propagated for 10 years by McCaskill Gardens, who now have it on the market. The flowers are pink with a white edge. The formal flowers are the same size as parent on plants like the parent.

'SHEPP'S BOUTONNIERE RED' (No. 704 [SCCS No. 62-39]). This red sport of 'SHEPP'S BOUTONNIERE' was first observed in 1951. It has been propagated for 10 years by McCaskill Gardens, who have now placed it on the market. Flowers are of same size as parent on plants like the parent.

'MISS MUFFET' (No. 705 [SCCS No. 62-41]). A rose red miniature japonica originated as a chance seedling by Estelle Lindsley, San Diego, Calif. First bloomed in 1958 at 7 years of age. Flowers are 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, blooming throughout the season from early to late on upright, compact vigorous plants. This is reported as setting buds profusely and with all buds opening.

'BOB MEALING' (No. 706 [SCCS No. 62-43]). A chance seedling, first bloomed in 1959 when 10 years old. Originated by Dr. H. G. Mealing of Look Away Gardens, North Augusta, S. C. Flower is a semidouble, 3½ to 4 inches in diameter. Color is neron rose 623/2 on opening but fading with age to 623/1. Blooms midseason to late on a vigorous upright plant. Flower is featured by a large cluster of bright yellow stamens.

'TIFFANY' (No. 707 [SCCS No. 62-44]). This chance japonica seedling originated by Dr. John H. Urabec of La Canada, Calif., first bloomed in 1956. It is proposed to introduce it in 1964 through Tomlinson Nurseries of Whittier, Calif. Form is loose peony to anemone. Flower size is about 5¼ by 3½ inches. Color is light orchid pink running to deeper color towards outer edge. Blooms midseason on an upright vigorous plant of medium growth.

'TUFFET' (No. 708 [SCCS No. 63-1]). Japonica Miniature seedling, 7 years old, first bloomed in 1958, originated by Estelle Lindsley, 6138 Malcolm Drive, San Diego, Calif. A bright red tight peony form, 2 to 2¼ inches in diameter, 1½ inches in depth, similar to 'PROFESSOR SARGENT.' Vigorous, upright growth. Blooms E-M-L.

'CORAL QUEEN' (No. 709 [SCCS No. 63-2]). A 12-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1956, originated by Nuccio Nurseries, Altadena, Calif.

A semidouble light pink, shading to coral pink at edges, with upright petals and mass of yellow stamens, 4½ inches in diameter. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms midseason.

'SILVER CHALICE' (No. 710 [SCCS No. 63-3]). A 10-year-old chance japonica seedling, first bloomed in 1958, originated by Nuccio Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., for commercial introduction in 1963.

The white peony form flower is 4½ to 5 inches in diameter and 3 inches deep, similar in form to 'DEBUTANTE.'

Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms midseason.

'ACE OF HEARTS' (No. 711 [SCCS No. 63-4]). A 10-year-old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1957, originated and propagated by Nuccio Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., for release in 1963.

The semidouble bright red flower is 4 to 5 inches in diameter with yellow stamens, similar to 'DONCKELARIJ.' Vigorous, compact, and upright growth. Blooms M-L.

'COED' (No. 712 [SCCS No. 63-4]). An 11-year-old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1956, originated and propagated by Nuccio Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., for release in 1963.

Flower is rose form double to formal double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms E-M.



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'GRANDEUR' (No. 713 [SCCS No. 63-6]). A very large coral rose semidouble, 5½ to 6 inches in diameter, with large, separated erect petals and yellow stamens. A 10-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1958. Will be introduced in 1964. It blooms midseason on a vigorous, compact, upright plant. Originated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif.

'WILDFIRE' (No. 714 [SCCS No. 63-7]). A 12-year-old japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1955. Originated and propagated by Nuccio Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., for release in 1963. The semidouble orange red flowers with yellow stamens are 4 inches in diameter, form similar to 'DONCKELARIJ.' Vigorous and upright growth. Blooms E-M.

'MIDNIGHT' (No. 715 [SCCS No. 63-8]). A 12-year-old chance seedling (Japonica) that first bloomed in 1955, originated and propagated by Nuccio Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., for release in 1964. The flower is semidouble to anemone form, black red with yellow stamens, 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Blooms midseason.

'RED ROGUE' (No. 716 [SCCS No. 63.9]). Will be propagated by Nuc-

cio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif. A 6-year-old seedling of 'VEDRINE,' the female parent, that first bloomed in 1961. A very large flower, 5 to 5½ inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth. Color is deep red to maroon. Form is anemone to peony, with loose petals. Blooms midseason on a vigorous, compact, upright plant. Will be introduced in the Fall of 1963. Originated by Harvey F. Short, La Mesa, Calif.

'FAINT WHISPER' (No. 717 [SCCS No. 63-10]). Will be propagated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif. A delicate shell pink semidouble, with 5½ inch diameter and 2½ inch depth. Stamens are mixed through the petals. A 6-year-old seedling with 'MAGNOLIA QUEEN,' the female parent, that first bloomed in 1961. Will be introduced in 1964. Blooms midseason to late on a medium growing, compact, upright plant. Originated by Harvey F. Short, La Mesa, Calif.

'CORAL REEFS' (No. 718 [SCCS No. 63-11]). Originated by Harvey F. Short, La Mesa, Calif. Will be propagated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif. A peony form to formal double flower that reaches 5 to 5½ inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth. Color

is coral to salmon red. A 10-year-old chance seedling with 'MRS. FREEMAN WEISS,' the female parent, that first bloomed in 1957. Blooms midseason to late on a medium growing, upright plant. Will be introduced in 1964.

'FIRST PROM' (No. 719 [SCCS No. 63-12]). A 3-year-old chance seedling (Japonica) that first bloomed in 1959, originated by M. Leslie Marshall, 6747 N. Rosemead Blvd., San Gabriel, Calif., propagated by Marshall's Camellia Nursery, San Gabriel, Calif., for commercial introduction in 1963. The formal double flower is white with blush undertone and is 4 inches in diameter with 70 to 75 petals, grown together at base. Plant growth is vigorous, compact, and upright. Flowering season is early to medium.

'HARVEST TIME' (No. 720 [SCCS No. 63-13]). A chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1957, originated and propagated by Marshall's Camellia Nursery, 6747 N. Rosemead Blvd., San Gabriel, Calif., for introduction 1961. Anemone form blush white flower is 4 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth, with a few stamens, mostly petaloids. Blooms E-M. Growth habit, vigorous, upright.

'RED BUGLE' (No. 721 [SCCS No. 63-15]). An 8-year-old japonica chance seedling that first bloomed in 1960,

'GOLDWATER'

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originated by Harry Novick, 19819 Redwing St., Woodland Hills, Calif., and propagated by Nursery Mart, 19847 Ventura Blvd., Woodland Hills, Calif., for commercial introduction in 1963. The vivid red flower, both semi-double similar to 'FRIZZLE WHITE' and loose peony form similar to 'DAIKAGURA,' is 5 to 6 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth. The petaloids form bugle like centerpiece around golden stamens. Plant growth is vigorous and very spreading. Blooms mid-season.

'POUF' (No. 722 [SCCS No. 63-16]). A 6-year-old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1961, originated by Harry Novick, 19819 Redwing St., Woodlands Hills, Calif., and propagated by Nursery Mart, 19847 Ventura Blvd., Woodland Hills, Calif., for commercial introduction in 1963. The peony form flower, similar to 'PROFESSOR CHARLES S. SARGENT,' 2 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, is cream white with single red petal with stamens sometimes showing. Blooms midseason. Plant growth is slow, compact, and upright.

'NOVICK'S SEVEN' (No. 723 [SCCS No. 63-17]). A 9-year-old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1959, originated by Mr. Harry Novick, 19819 Redwing St., Woodland Hills, Calif., and propagated by Nursery Mart, 19847 Ventura Blvd., Woodland Hills, Calif., for commercial introduction in 1962. The loose anemone form and peony form flower is medium pink with golden

stamens. Flower is 4 to 5 inches in diameter and 2½ to 3 inches in depth. Blooms midseason to late. Plant growth is medium and open.

'GUEST OF HONOR' (No. 724 [SCCS No. 62-14]). Originated by Harvey F. Short, Pasadena, Calif. A 12-year-old seedling, first bloomed in 1954. Female parent 'Lorus,' male parent unknown. A 6-inch salmon rose flower with large mass straw color stamens, semidouble to peony in form. Blooms midseason to late on a vigorous, compact and upright plant.

'GRAND FINALE' (No. 725 [SCCS No. 62-15]). Originated by Harvey F. Short, Pasadena, Calif. A 10-year-old seedling, bloomed first in 1956. Female parent 'Lorus,' male parent unknown. A 5½ inch flower with a few petaloids up to 3 inches. Semidouble white, having large massive golden stamens. Blooms midseason to late on an upright, compact, vigorous bush.

'MAGIC MOMENTS' (No. 726 [SCCS No. 62-16]). Originated by Harvey F. Short, Pasadena, Calif. An 8-year-old seedling, first bloomed in 1959. Female parent is 'ENGLISH MAGNOLIAFLORA,' male parent unknown. The 5 inch diameter × 2½ inch depth flower is semi-peony form, clear peach

pink in color with golden stamens intermingled with the petals. Growth habit is medium, compact and upright.

'BALLET DANCER' (No. 727 [SCCS No. 62-17]). Originated by Harvey F. Short, Pasadena, Calif. An 8-year-old seedling, bloomed first time in 1958. Female parent 'MAGNOLIAFLORA,' male parent unknown. Flower is peony form, color Sweet Pea pink having stamens intermingled with petals. Size of bloom is 4½ × 2½ inches. Blooms through entire season on medium, compact, upright plant of medium growth habits.

'PATTIE ANN VORCE' (No. 728 [SCCS No. 63-14]). A 4-year-old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1960, originated and propagated by M. Leslie Marshall, Marshall's Camellia Nursery, 6747 N. Rosemead Blvd., San Gabriel, Calif., for release in 1963. Flower is light pink, rose form double, with few white stamens with yellow anthers, 4 to 4½ inches in diameter, 2½ inches in depth. Blooms E-M. Vigorous, open, upright growth.

'EXTRA VAGANZA' (No. 729 [SCCS No. 62-18]). Originated by Harvey F. Short, Pasadena, Calif. A 9-year-old seedling of 'Lorus,' male

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parent unknown. First flowered in 1957. This is a semi-double to anemone form bloom 5½ inches in diameter, 2½ inches in depth. Color, variegated white with red streakings, having stamens intermingled with petals. Blooms medium to late on a vigorous, upright open plant.

'FORTUNE TELLER' No. 730 [SCCS No. 62-19]). Originated by Harvey F. Short, Pasadena, Calif. An 8-year-old seedling of 'CAPRICE,' male parent unknown. Flower is 5½ × 3½ inches, with stylish rabbit ears and petaloids having stamens intermingled among them. It is peony in form and reported as being a good keeper. Flower is of a 'WILDWOOD' pink, blooms medium to late on a compact, upright plant of medium growth habits.

'LOVELIGHT' No. 731 [SCCS No. 62-20]). Originated by Harvey F. Short, Pasadena, Calif. This is an 8-year-old seedling that bloomed first in 1959. Female parent is 'LOTUS,' male parent unknown. It is a 5½ × 2 inch semidouble white with stamens in a cone shape. Flowers have good substance and texture, bloom medium to late on a vigorous growing plant.

'GALLANT ARRAY' (No. 732 [SCCS No. 62-21]). Originated by

Harvey F. Short, Pasadena, Calif. A 10-year-old seedling of 'Mrs. CHARLES COBB,' male parent unknown. First bloomed in 1957. The clear ruby red flower is peony form, 4½ × 3 inches, having intermingled stamens. This flower has excellent keeping qualities and is said to stand Southern California sun. It blooms through the whole season, is upright and compact, medium growth.

'ANITA'S TRIUMPH' (No. 733 [SCCS No. 62-22]). Originated by Harvey F. Short, Pasadena, Calif. A 10-year-old seedling blooming first in 1956. Female parent 'ANITA,' male parent unknown. The peony form flower, 5 × 3½ inches, is oriental red, streaked blood red having stamens intermingled with the petals. Flowering season is medium to late on a compact, upright plant with medium growth habits.

'WONDERLAND' (No. 784 [SCCS No. 62-23]). Originated by Harvey F. Short, Pasadena, Calif. An 8-year-old seedling of 'LOTUS' × 'PRINCESS BACCCH,' bloomed first in 1959. It is semidouble to semi-peony in form. Flowers are 6 × 2½ inches coral red color. It blooms medium to late on a vigorous growing, open, upright plant.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

I have exercised my own prerogative and will discontinue the publication of the *Camellian* immediately. This decision has been a very hard one for me to make but in view of the circumstances I feel that I have no other alternative. The publication has always been a satisfying personal experience in pursuing a beloved hobby and I value the friends I have made throughout the world. The *Camellian* has continued to be a success since 1950. Our small library of various camellia books will be donated to the ACS library.

The preparation of all the material for publication and all editorial material including hundreds of feature articles — Hither and Yon — Frank Opinions and EVERYTHING incident to the publication of every issue has been done by ME for 14 years with no assistance! Without the close cooperation of many authors and subscribers who have cooperated in making it possible for me to include the fine articles published about camellias—I could not have accomplished anything. I will "celebrate" my 68th birthday on November 28 and although I am blessed with strength and good health my doctor has advised me to slow down—take it easy—rest and relax.

Beginning this fall I will devote a year to compiling a real camellia book—8½ x 11—titled *CAMELLIAN* containing many, many interesting pages and it will have an attractive hard cover. It will contain much information not heretofore published that will be of great interest to EVERY camellia grower. The various sections will be written by eminent authorities and it will contain many beautiful full color reproductions of camellias. It will also include some of the best features of the *Camellian*! This book will sell for \$15.00 when published and there will be only 1,000 copies and the plates will be destroyed. It will therefore be a very limited edition and it will be reserved on a first come—first served basis. We offer the book to members of ACS at a PRE-PUBLICATION price of \$12.50. Offer of pre-publication price expires October 15th. More than 600 copies have already been sold and orders are being received daily. We suggest that you rush your order immediately to:

THE CAMELLIAN

P. O. Box 715

Columbia, S. C.

Flower carries stamens that are intermingled with a few petaloids.

'CHARLOTTE WALKER' (No. 735 [SCCS No. 62-24]). Stephen L. Walker, Sacramento, Calif. A 14-year-old seedling female parent 'MAGNOLIA-FLORA,' male parent unknown. Bloomed first in 1955. Flowers are white semidouble with pale yellow stamens. Best described as a pure white 'MAGNOLIA-FLORA.' Maximum size 4 × 2 inches. Blooms midseason on a medium growing, compact, upright plant.

'AMIGO' (No. 736 [SCCS No. 62-25]). McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif. A chance seedling that bloomed first in 1957. This is a coral rose color anemone form with yellow stamens. Flowers are 2 to 2½ inches in diameter and 1 inch deep. A row of guard petals surrounds a ring of stamens which in turn surrounds a ring of petaloids. Plant is vigorous, compact, and upright.

'TIKI' (No. 737 [SCCS No. 62-26]). McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif. A chance seedling that first bloomed in 1957, is an anemone form flower 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. Color is rosy salmon, with petaloids that are white streaked and edged with rosy salmon. Plant is upright and compact, and of vigorous growth.

'DEMI-TASSE' (No. 738 [SCCS No. 62-27]). McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif. A seedling, female parent 'MY DARLING,' male parent unknown. Color, warm peach blossom pink with yellow stamens. Semidouble. Diameter 2 to 2½ inches, depth 1½ inches. The plant is compact and upright, of vigorous growth. Form is hose in hose or cup

in saucer with a row of petaloids between cup and saucer. First bloomed in 1957.

'HARVEST MOON' (No. 740 [SCCS No. 63-19]). A 7-year-old chance Japonica seedling of unknown parentage that first bloomed in 1958, originated by R. W. Ragland, Orange, Calif. The flower, 4½ inches in diameter and 1½ inches in depth, red with pale red stamens, is a very symmetrical semidouble open flower: 12 outer petals, almost round 2 inches by 2 inches, slightly notched; interspersed with stamens are usually 2 small upright petals and 2 or 3 petaloids. Petals are of excellent resistance. Blooms midseason to late. Plant growth is vigorous and upright.

'REGAL ROSE' (No. 741 [SCCS No. 63-20]). A 5-year-old chance seedling of 'GEN. GEORGE PATTON' that first bloomed in 1959, originated by R. W. Ragland, Orange, Calif. The bright clear pink flower, 4½ inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, is a full rose form double with 18 wide undulating petals (and as long as they are wide): 5 or 6 petals upright in center around white stamens with golden anthers (3 or 4 of the center petals are furled and all are crinkly). Blooms midseason to late. Plant growth is vigorous and upright.

'WALTZ DREAM' (No. 742 [SCCS No. 62-7]). A hybrid, female parent 'WILLIAM'S LAVENDER,' male parent, 'KURO-TSUBAKI.' First bloomed in 1959. Semidouble orchid pink flower, diameter 5 inches, depth 2½ inches. Stamens are yellow. Blooms midseason. Originated by McCaskill Gardens,

Pasadena, Calif. Introduced commercially in 1961 by McCaskill Gardens.

'VILIA' (No. 743 [SCCS No. 62-8]). Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif. A hybrid, female parent 'WILLIAM'S LAVENDER,' male parent 'KURO-TSUBAKI.' First bloomed in 1959. Soft lavender pink, semidouble with yellow stamens. Blooms midseason. Diameter 4 inches, depth 2 inches. Commercial introduction in 1961 by McCaskill Gardens.

'MIRANDY' (No. 744 [SCCS No. 62-9]). This is a species *Hiemalis*. Female parent 'SHISHI-GASHIRA,' male parent unknown. Rose pink with white overtone. Semidouble with yellow stamens. Diameter 3 inches, depth 2 inches. Bloomed first in 1955. Blooms early. Originated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif. Commercial introduction in 1961 by McCaskill Gardens.

—ACS—

Slides Available for Club Programs

Slide Chairman, C. E. Sharpe of Texarkana, has assembled several sets of slides from donations from members.

We would like to assemble a set of slides showing how camellias are used in the landscape. Slides of unusual greenhouses, Camellia personalities, overall views of shows—how tables are arranged, decorations used, would make an interesting set.

These slide sets are available without cost as one of ACS's many services to its membership and affiliated clubs. All we ask is that the slides be returned or forwarded promptly to the next user.

DUNN'S GARDENS

1215 Cadiz Street, Mobile, Alabama

Telephone 477-5901

2-Year Grafts:

Budded \$12.50
Not Budded \$10.00

'TOMORROW'S DAWN'
'RAGGEDY ANN'
'RED ELEPHANT'
'PURPLE SWIRL'
'TICKLED PINK'

1-Year Grafts:

\$5.00 and \$7.50

'MR. WONDERFUL'
'ARTHUR WEISNER'
'GUSTAV GERBING'
'MRS. BENNIE FERAY'
'BIG DADDY'

Scions:

50¢ to \$2.00

'LUSCIOUS LADY'
'LINDA ABBOTT'
'JESSIE BURGESS'
'JUDGE MARVIN MANN'
'GRAND SLAM'
'HIT PARADE'

Write for Complete List. We Have Many of the Old and New

Gulf Coast Camellia Society Celebrates First Anniversary

Just a year ago last August the Gulf Coast Camellia Society was formed. This is a regional organization of camellia people from the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. During its first year 338 members have been enrolled, three meetings have been held and its first show was held—which was a success in spite of disastrous freezes.

On August 4th a meeting attended by 111 members was held at Bayley's Restaurant near Mobile. Members from as far away as Houston, Beaumont, Tallahassee, Shreveport, New Orleans, Jackson, Birmingham, and Georgia were present.

Jake Nowak of New Orleans, one of the founders of the Society, was elected to president for the coming fiscal year. Mrs. Ferol Zerkowsky was elected Vice-President, Herb Segner of Mobile, Secretary and Charles M. Nugent of New Orleans, Treasurer. Alabama ACS Director Charles Butler, Mississippi ACS Director Fred Johnson, ACS Secretary-Editor Joe Pyron were present. ACS President Aubrey Harris of Shreveport attended the preliminary get-together of out-of-town members the previous night but was unable to stay for the business meeting and dinner the next day. The Gulf Coast Camellia Society has many close ties with the American Camellia Society. It is gratifying to see this new organization taking a prominent place in the Camellia world in so short a time. Few older organizations have so large a membership even after years of existence.

—ACS—

Available Again!

The ACS office has received so many requests for 10" × 6½" size binders which fit the old *American Camellia Quarterly* that we have ordered a small supply of these. The binder is bound in red imitation leather. This size not only fits the discontinued *American Camellia Quarterly*, but also the *Northern California Camellia Bulletin*, *The Southern California Camellia Review*, *Carolina Camellias*, *Oregon Camellia Society Bulletin*, several foreign Camellia publications, most show

programs, *The Hemerocallis Journal*, and numerous other publications of similar size.

Since members will want to use these binders for various other publications, the lettering has been omitted.

\$1.75 each postpaid; 2 for \$3.25;
3 for \$4.60

American Camellia Society
Box 465
Tifton, Georgia
—ACS—

Additional Judges

CALIFORNIA

Fresno:
Mr. William B. Johnston

GEORGIA

Albany:
Mrs. James W. Bush
Macon:
Mr. N. Terrell Weaver
Thomasville:
Mrs. W. Fred Scott

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte:
Mr. John R. Bensch (NOV.)
Mr. Fred G. Hahn, Jr. (NOV.)
Mr. J. W. McClung, Jr. (NOV.)
Mr. James H. Shipp, Jr. (NOV.)
Mr. George W. Trapp (NOV.)
Mr. Harry D. Watson (NOV.)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenville:
Mr. Roger Bourland (NOV.)
Greenwood:
Mrs. J. Fred Buse

TENNESSEE

Memphis:
Mr. Horace N. Smith
Mrs. Horace N. Smith

TEXAS

Kilgore:
Mr. Charles H. Carr
Marshall:
*Mrs. J. Mac Prothro (NOV.)

VIRGINIA

Norfolk:
Mrs. Alison J. Parsons

* Correction. In the July *Journal* Mr. J. Mac Prothro was listed as a Novice Judge instead of his wife, Mr. Prothro is an Accredited Camellia Show Judge.

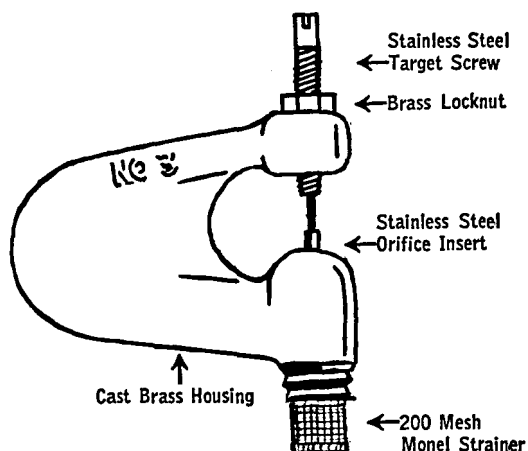
—ACS—

The ladies will be interested in sets of color slides of artistic arrangements. These can be loaned to Garden Clubs as well as Camellia organizations. There will be slides of the newer varieties as well as of show winners and registrations. Sometimes we receive requests for hybrid sets only or reticulatas or standard varieties only. We have these available.



"M. KHURSHIDESQ, Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of Pakistan, and M. S. HASAN, attache, Embassy of Pakistan, Washington, D. C., recently visited Hill's Camellia Gardens in Arlington, Virginia. Their purpose was to select camellias for introduction into Pakistan, where they have not been grown before this time. M. KHURSHIDESQ purchased five camellias, which have been taken to Pakistan for trial. The plants selected were 2-3' specimen plants, established in five-gallon containers. The varieties chosen were two 'Eleanor Hagood,' two 'Prince of Orange,' and one 'Donckelarii.' The camellias will be grown in the Rawalpindi region of West Pakistan, where the annual temperature ranges from a minimum of 38° above zero to a maximum of 110°." (From left to right): MR. JERRY HILL, nursery manager; M. S. HASAN, attache, Embassy of Pakistan; M. KHURSHIDESQ, Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of Pakistan.

MIST NOZZLE NO. 3

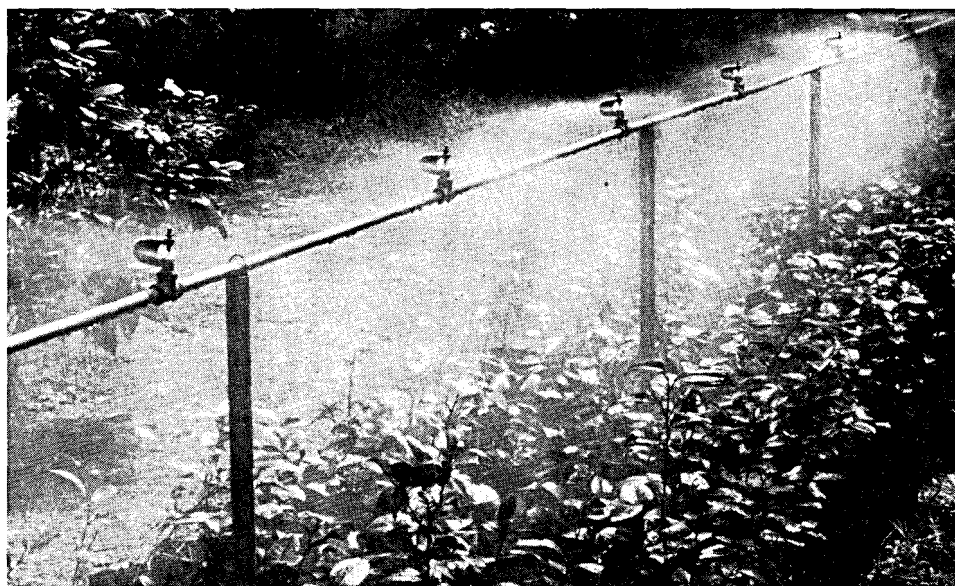


Prices: \$2.95 each; 6-\$2.55 each; 12-\$2.25 each;
36-\$1.95 each Postpaid.

Make the . . . "MIST-ER B" MIST NOZZLE

. . . The Center of Your
Automatic Watering
Propagation
Humidity Control
And Cooling

*No Better Mist Nozzle
Obtainable*



Photograph of a series of MIST-ER Bs in action



GALVANIZED STAND

Light, convenient for moving from place to place. Has galvanized spike, 2-piece brass swivel hose connection with coupling at top for installation of $\frac{3}{8}$ " threaded nozzle. Made in two lengths 28" and 39" from top of spike to top of nozzle. State length desired when ordering.
Price: For Either Length
\$3.25 Postpaid

Many Other Items Are Shown On The Following Pages

BROOKINS NOZZLE COMPANY

201 North Orange Avenue — Dothan, Alabama 36301

Let Automation Water Your Lawn Or Mist Your Camellias

WHILE YOU VACATION, leave your lawn, lathhouse or greenhouse watering and other irrigation chores in care of a dependable pair of faithful servants, a Timer and a Solenoid Valve. They faithfully perform for pre-selected intervals, turning the water on and off, as you want it, for days or weeks without any further attention on your part.

THERE'S A SIZE FOR EVERY NEED—Whether a valve to operate automatically a series of nozzles with a capacity of only a few gallons per hour or a thousand gallons. Select the one best suited to your needs.

Please send check or money order—NO C.O.D.s!



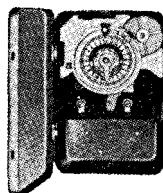
INTERMITTENT TIMER

For automatic control of your Solenoid Valve or other apparatus. Two models: one makes one complete cycle every 15 minutes with an adjustable "ON" time from 6 seconds to 7½ minutes out of every 15 minutes. The other makes one complete cycle every 10 minutes with an adjustable "ON" time from 6 seconds to 5 minutes out of every 10 minutes. Adjustment easy and simple by loosening set screw and swinging cam to desired position. Unit mounted on heavy steel bracket. Compact, sturdy, dependable. Both models available in open or enclosed type with heavy gray enameled steel box cover. Contact rating: 20 amperes non-inductive, for 125, 250, 480 volts AC. Capacity 350 watts maximum lighting load. ¾ H.P. on 125 volts AC, or 1½ H.P. on 250 volts AC. 60 cycle.

DIMENSIONS

Open type 3¼" x 2½" x 2¼"\$11.95 Postpaid
Enclosed type 5" x 5" x 3"\$14.95 Postpaid

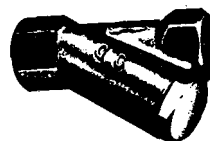
When ordering specify whether open or enclosed and whether 15-minute or 10-minute cycle is desired. Both cycles priced the same.



24-HOUR TIMER

Can be used to turn "ON" your intermittent cycle timer in the morning and "OFF" at night. As many as six ON and OFF periods per day possible with additional trippers. One set of ON and OFF trippers furnished with unit. Additional trippers available on order. Dustproof case 5 1/8 x 6 9/16 x 3 1/64". Equipped with hasp for locking against meddlers. Just the timer for daily automatic watering of lawn or plants with solenoid valve.

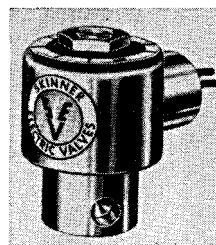
Price: 115/60\$12.95 Postpaid



LINE STRAINER—The best one we've seen.

A good line strainer protects against grit, trash and other foreign matter by straining them out before they reach the polished seats of your valves and the 200-mesh strainers of your mister. Bronze body, 3½ SQ. INCH 100-MESH MONEL WIRE STRAINER. Strainer and screwed cap are integrally made to facilitate easy removal for inspection and cleaning.

Prices: ¾"\$4.95 1"\$13.95
½"\$4.95 1¼"\$19.95
¾"\$8.75 Postpaid.



SKINNER MINIATURE SOLENOID VALVE

Ideal for small nursery or propagation bed. Good for an output of up to 50 gallons of water per hour.

Body machined from solid bar of brass; stainless steel valve; top performance at low price; will operate for millions of cycles. Can be installed in any position. WATERPROOF coils manufactured to Underwriters Laboratory standards. Maximum operating pressure 130 lbs. Orifice size 7/64". Pipe size (NPTF) ½". ½" NPT conduit housing. Power consumption 8 watts maximum. Electric rating 115/60.

Price\$11.95 Postpaid

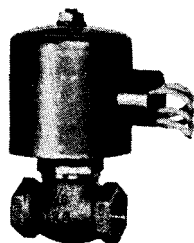


Two BRASS NIPPLES and two BRASS BUSHINGS for installing Skinner Miniature Solenoid Valve in ¾" pipe line—all for 45¢.

BROOKINS NOZZLE COMPANY

201 North Orange Avenue — Dothan, Alabama 36301

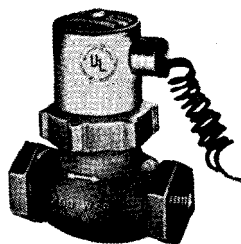
Cool, Humidify, Water Your Greenhouse



DIRECT ACTING Bronze Globe Pattern Solenoid Valve

A moderate flow solenoid valve for those who have a need for a capacity flow between 50 and 100 gallons. Packless valve, silver soldered bonnet assemblies, special alloy bronze renewable seats, all stainless steel pilot valves. WATERPROOF coils are epoxy resin. 1/2" NPT conduit housing. Pipe size 3/8", Port sizes 5/32" or 3/16", optional. Pressure to 160 psi. 115 volts 60 cycles. Power consumption 12 watts 20 amps.

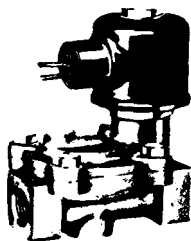
Price Each\$13.85 Postpaid



PISTON PILOT Operated Solenoid Valve

Sturdy simplicity, unbreakable piston rings. Self cleaning. Bronze and stainless steel in contact with fluid. Cushion closing—no damaging hammer. Epoxy resin molded WATER-PROOF coils. Easy off "O" ring bonnet construction. Makes service a cinch. Full 1/2" port in both 3/8" and 1/2" NPT sizes. 1/2" NPT conduit housing. Power consumption 12 watts; 115/60 rating. Maximum pressure 125 lbs.

Prices: 3/8".....	\$15.95	1".....	\$24.45
1/2".....	\$16.25	1 1/4".....	\$35.25
3/4".....	\$18.95		Postpaid.



DIAPHRAM TYPE Multipoised Solenoid Valve

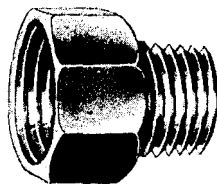
Servo operated diaphragm insures positive open-close action. Operates in any position. Ruggedly constructed of forged brass body and stainless steel trim. Excellent performance on low psi differential. WATERPROOF coils insure protection where water or moisture are a problem. Minimum flow requirements for 3/8" and 1/2" IPS valves are 9 gpm for water. 1/2" NPT conduit housing. Maximum pressure 250 lbs. Electrical rating 115/60.

Price: 3/8" and 1/2"\$16.85 Postpaid

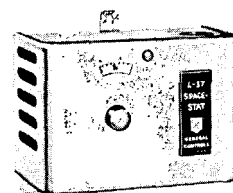
HOSE SPUD

Two-piece brass SWIVEL HOSE SPUD with wrought brass 3/8" nut threaded for 3/8" IPT. Rigid, durable, non-corrosive, long lasting. Answers the need for easy and convenient connection of water hose to stand or propagation line. Size 3/4" x 3/8".

Price: 70¢ Each—Carton of 10.....\$6.50 Postpaid



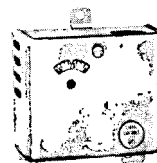
THERMOSTAT Heavy Duty Heating/Cooling Model



Year round service in one instrument. Range 15-95. A must for temperature regulation. Approximately 3°F. differential. MERCURY SWITCH. Suitable for use where humidity, dirt, insects or limited atmospheric conditions are factors. Two conduit knockouts - unit may be wired from either top or bottom as required. Accurate performance at all times, long lasting. Case 3 1/2" x 5 1/4".

Price\$17.95 Postpaid

THERMOSTAT Pilot Duty Model



Either of these models can be had—one for heating, one for cooling. MERCURY SWITCH Range 15-95. Suitable for use where humidity, dirt, insects or limited atmospheric conditions are factors. Electric heaters or lamps; or ventilating fans. External adjustment hole. Two conduit knockouts - unit may be wired from either top or bottom as required. Differential approximately 3°F. Case 2 2/3" x 3 1/2". When ordering specify whether heating or cooling unit is wanted.

Price\$14.65 Postpaid

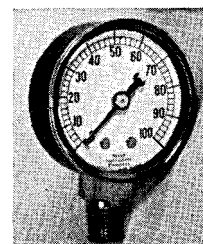
HUMIDISTAT For Regulating Humidity



Effectively maintains any desired relative humidity from 10% to 100%. Multi-strand human-hair element comprises the humidity-responsive mechanism. Air circulates freely around human-hair element. Differential 4% non-adjustable. Contacts: SPDT, magnet snap-action. Rating: Pilot duty 125VA at 120/240v AC. Control: 3-Wire. Dimensions: 2" wide by 4" high x 1 1/8". Mounting: Screw centers for wall or outlet box.

Price\$17.95 Postpaid

WATER PRESSURE GAUGE



Know your water pressure. Keep it uniform. This is made easy and accurate with the use of a good pressure gauge. Marsh Industrial Gauges are known and used wherever accuracy and dependability are necessary. Movement is HEAVY DUTY BRONZE BUSHED. Furnished with glass crystal for easy reading. Standard with 1/4 NPT male bottom connection.

Price\$2.80 Postpaid

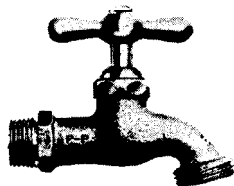
Achieve The Best Results Possible --- Go Automation

GOOD BRASS BODY VALVES AND HOSE BIBS AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES

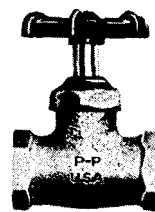
It will pay you to stock up in all sizes—You can't get too many of these on hand



1/2" Gate Valve\$1.98
 3/4" Gate Valve 2.27
 1" Gate Valve 2.98

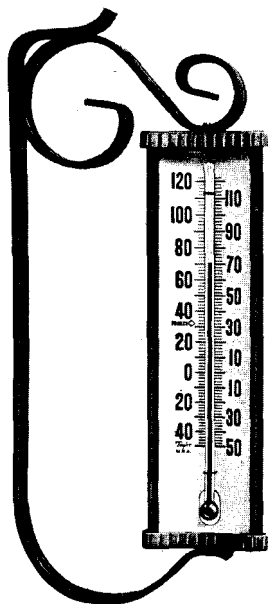


1/2" Brass Hose Bib\$1.25
 3/4" Brass Hose Bib 1.35

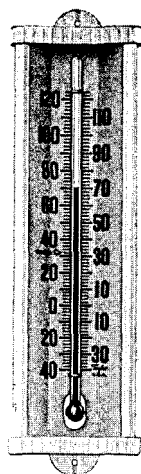


3/8" Compression Stop\$1.25
 1/2" Compression Stop 1.35

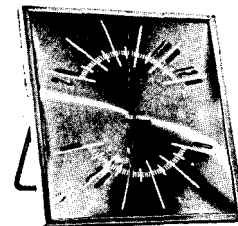
HUMIDITY AND TEMPERATURE INDICATORS



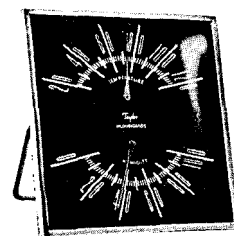
Deluxe TEMPRITE Window Thermometer.
 White metal back with black trim and red caps. Handsome simulated wrought iron bracket, 11 3/4". Completely rust-proof. Price \$3.25 postpaid.



UTILITY THERMOMETER. White, 9 1/8" high. Screws on wall, indoors or out. Metal back with durable white caps, can't rust. Price \$1.69 postpaid.



ASHTON HUMIDIGUIDE Hygrometer.
 For temperature and humidity. Gold finished dial, white plastic case. 3 1/2" square. Hangs or stands. Price \$2.95 postpaid.

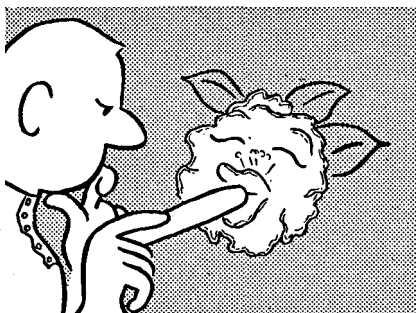


ASHTON HUMIDIGUIDE Hygrometer.
 Same as above, but with smart black dial, gold and white figures. Price \$2.95 postpaid.

OUR PRICES ARE YOUR NET COST—POSTPAID

BROOKINS NOZZLE COMPANY

201 North Orange Avenue — Dothan, Alabama 36301



Camellia Clinic

Q. How are ACS directors elected?
Our club would like to propose one of our members for a director. How can we do this? Should we petition the ACS Governing Board?

A. See the Elections By-Laws in the 1960 American Camellia Yearbook, pp. 216-218. Directors are elected by the members in the state or territory concerned. The Governing Board does not elect directors so do not petition the Board to get your candidate on the ballot. Each year in rotation the states on one of the three coasts elect state directors and two directors-at-large. During the fall of 1963 the Atlantic States will elect directors. First a nominating ballot is sent to each member concerned. The two top nominees in each state, and the four top nominees for the two directorships-at-large will appear on the final ballot. Provision is made for write-in votes in case you prefer someone other than the top nominees.

If your club wishes to sponsor a particular candidate be sure he or she receives enough nomination ballots to appear on the *final* ballot, then seek support for your candidate from other clubs, societies and individuals.

Q. What pay or expenses do the officers and directors receive?

A. Directors receive no pay or expenses. The only officer who receives a salary is the Executive Secretary-Editor, which is a full-time job. The President bears all of his own office and travel expenses except for stationery and postage. Serving as President of the American Camellia Society entails considerable time, effort and expense to the incumbent.

Q. How are the officers elected?

A. The ACS officers—president, presidents emeritus, vice-presidents, treasurer, assistant treasurer and

executive secretary-editor are elected by the Board of Directors rather than directly by the membership. The Chairman of the Board of Directors is elected from among the directors by the Board of Directors.

Q. What is the ACS Governing Board?

A. The Governing Board is composed of the Directors and Officers. This body passes on all matters—except the election of officers and directors.

Q. I think the ACS should establish a separate show class for gibberellic acid treated or other artificially treated flowers. What is being done about this?

A. A request was received by the ACS Governing Board at its recent Annual Meeting to establish a third class for flowers so treated. This problem was referred to the Exhibitions

and Awards Committee for study and recommendations to be made to the Board at its Fall Meeting in November. Meanwhile, a local show may establish such a class if it cares to do so. It would be almost impossible to enforce such a ruling and actually would result in two more classes—inside gibbed and outside gibbed. Gibberellic acid is available to everyone, is not expensive and in no way is a substitute for good camellia culture. It may prove to be a boon to Fall shows. More Fall shows are being scheduled than ever before. The point has been made that gibberellic treated flowers are no more of an “artificial” situation than is foliar feeding, spraying, artificial shading, special fertilizers, disbudding and other common practices. Many feel that use of gibberellic acid should be considered just another cultural practice.

Dr. Racoff in his fine article in Carolina Camellias, Spring 1963 says: “Gibberellic acid is not the panacea for getting show winning blossoms. . . . Gibberellic acid when properly applied to the right buds on well-grown and well-fed, healthy camellia plants, will help to produce the finest flowers the plant is capable of producing. . . . Untreated blooms are still competing successfully against treated ones.”

New beauty for AZALEAS and CAMELLIAS

The recommended plant food for all acid-loving plants. Used by America's foremost growers, professional and amateur. Your plants deserve it.

Feed RELIANCE



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Ask for Reliance's new edition CULTURE and CARE of AZALEAS and CAMELLIAS



THE RELIANCE FERTILIZER CO., SAVANNAH, GA.

In Memoriam

MRS. ROBERT W. SMITH

Mrs. Robert W. (Joyce) Smith of New Orleans, nationally known garden expert and author of a syndicated garden column, died July 24, 1963, after a long illness.

Mrs. Smith was author of "Greener Thumbs," which appears in the States-Item and some 110 other newspapers throughout the United States, Canada and South America.

Recognized nationally for her garden articles and lectures, Mrs. Smith conducted local radio programs on gardening in the 1940s. In 1948, she originated and produced a weekly gardening program "Floral Trails," on WDSU-TV. She later was named director of women's programs for the station, appearing daily on "Women's Club" and producing other women's interest programs.

Mrs. Smith held many top offices in local, state and national garden organizations. She was past president of Gentilly Garden Club, the New Orleans Garden Society and the Louisiana Garden Club Federation and a fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of England. She was also a nationally accredited judge of the American Camellia Society, the American Hemerocallis Society and the National Council of State Garden Clubs.

Mrs. Smith was named "Woman of the Year" in 1950 by the New Orleans Woman's Club, and one of the Ten Top Women in Radio and TV in 1952 by the American Women in Radio and Television. She received a Distinguished Service Citation from the State of Louisiana in 1955.

She was long a faithful and active member of the American Camellia Society and furthered the appreciation of camellias through the country.

—ACS—

Color Movie of Show Procedures Available

In 1958 the Shreveport Men's Camellia Society produced a color movie of how they produce a show. This, of course, involved considerable effort and expense. When shown at a meeting of the American Camellia Society

the Shreveport Club agreed to let the ACS make a print of the original film. \$200 was voted for this purpose by the Governing Board, the money to be recovered through charging a small rental fee to organizations. Dr. Bob Womack of Shreveport agreed to handle the scheduling and repair of the film. This film has been widely shown during the past few years, including showings in Australia and New Zealand. The original investment has more than been recovered. The film has now been retired in the ACS Headquarters office; however, it is still available if desired. This is a 16mm film with a tape recorded commentary. We must have assurance that an experienced projectionist will show this film.

—ACS—

What Ever Happened To . . . ?

'EUGENE LIZE,' 'TIARA,' 'LA REINE,' 'BEAU HARP,' 'SOUVENIR DE BAHUAUD LITOU,' 'NAGASAKI,' 'THELMA DALE,' 'PINK STAR,' and many other once-famous camellias?

At one time these were considered top varieties and were frequent show winners.

Have they been so far surpassed by newer varieties that they have been pushed into the background?

Since they are older varieties, are the plants now too large to produce exhibition quality flowers of their former size?

It is difficult to find many of these once favorite varieties in nurseries—there is little demand for them. Who knows, if well grown specimens were exhibited, especially after being treated with gibberellic acid, they might easily again win best in show.

Are tastes in camellias changing? Or is it a human failing to give preference to new varieties whether or not they are any better than old ones?

These and many others, even if entered in shows, rarely get to the Court of Honor.

'ELEGANS,' which is well over 100 years old, was once a top winner in shows and always placed at the head table. Greenhouse growers and even out-of-doors growers now rarely have young vigorous plants on which first quality blooms of this, 'ADOLPHE AUDUSON,' 'DONCKELARIJ,' and some of the other old favorites are borne.

It would be interesting to see some new grower with young plants of these old varieties "take the show." I believe it could be done.

It is like meeting an old friend to see some of these make the head table after an absence of several years.

NOW AVAILABLE

Varietal Name Cards For Shows

Sets of 100 cards of the newest varieties

\$2.50 Postpaid

Based on varieties suggested by Show Committees

and

Sets of 115 cards of the older standard varieties most frequently used—selected from the two previous out-of-print sets have been printed

\$2.50 Postpaid

These are printed on heavy white 4 x 5½ cardboard so as to last for years. The cost to cooperating shows has been kept as low as possible as a service of ACS to its members.

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AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

BOX 465, TIFTON, GA.

Tetraploids

DR. ELIZABETH MARCY, New York City
(From Bulletin, The Horticultural Society
of New York)

When you see the enormous new zinnias, snapdragons, and delphiniums, do you sometimes wonder where these giants came from? Our grandmothers knew no such mammoth flowers. For some of them, the secret lies in the number of their chromosomes—those small, rod-shaped structures which shape the future of every plant and animal.

All plant parts are composed of small units called cells—given that name because, under the microscope, they look like the pattern of a honey comb. In living cells, the spaces are not empty, but contain a viscous substance named protoplasm, in the midst of which is a sphere called the nucleus. As the plant grows, these cells divide continuously to form more cells; and during this process, the nucleus goes through a complex series of distortions which result in the formation of chromosomes from the nuclear material.

The chromosomes are sausage-like in appearance, except that each has a lengthwise split down the middle, making it more like a double sausage. During division, each chromosome gets separated into its two halves, and a collection of half-chromosomes bunches up at one end of the cell, while their corresponding halves bunch up at the other end. Then the chromosome groups form two nuclei; and a wall forms between them, thus making two cells from one. The interesting thing about this is that the number of chromosomes formed when each cell divides is always the same for any particular species of plant—and thus the number of chromosomes is characteristic of the species.

Once in a while, a cell does not behave in the normal manner. The chromosomes are formed; they split lengthwise in the usual way; the halves may even be partially pulled to the opposite ends of the cell—but no wall forms. The chromosomes fail to bunch up in two separate groups—in fact, if

we could apply human traits to them, we would say they act confused. Eventually they all cluster together in the center of the original cell, forming a large nucleus and, since the cell has also enlarged, a large cell. Since the chromosomes have already divided in half, the cell now has double the original number.

This sort of thing happens only now and then in nature; but in recent years it has been discovered that a chemical extracted from the autumn crocus, called colchicine, causes the same abnormal effect when it penetrates living cells. Colchicine is often included in a salve which can be applied to various plant parts which are rapidly growing, and its effects can easily be seen without a microscope. If smeared on a developing leaf bud, the salve causes the cells which it touches to enlarge; and there is a bulge in that portion of the leaf.

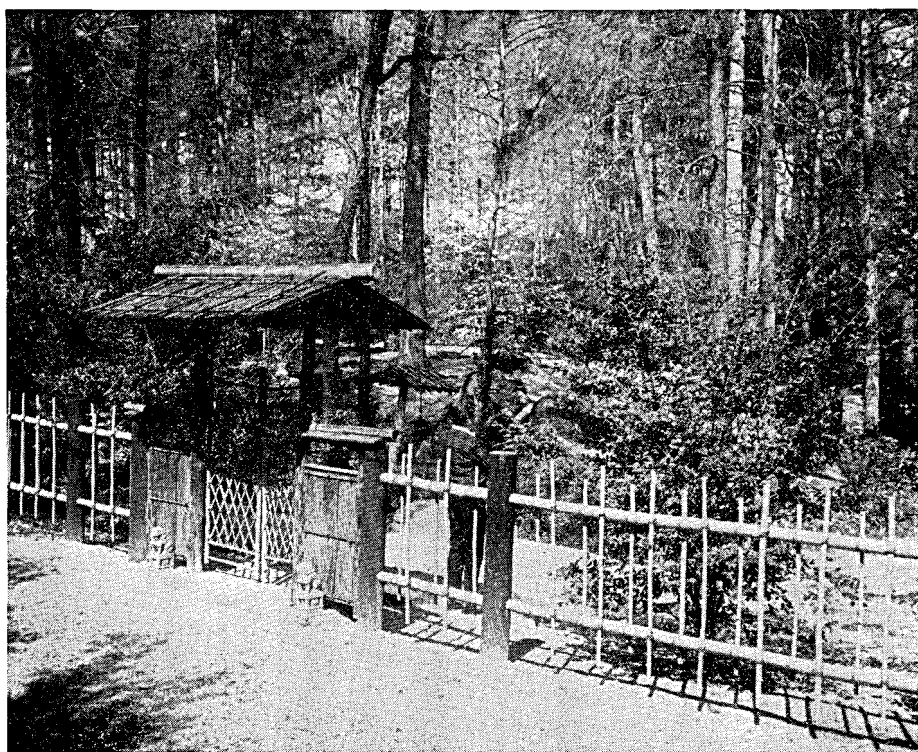
If the salve reaches a very young, developing flower bud, so that the colchicine penetrates into reproduc-

tive cells, then the effect may be very significant. For if two of these affected reproductive cells fuse to form an embryo in a seed, every cell in this embryo will have the greater number of chromosomes—and will also be larger and more vigorous than the normal one. Later, when this seed germinates, it will produce a plant which is usually much larger than its parent, and which may possess great, spectacular flowers. It is called a tetraploid plant.

These plants will produce more tetraploids like themselves, year after year. For once the chromosome number has been doubled, it does not go back to the original number. This is what has happened to the plants listed in the catalogs as tetraploids.

—ACS—

The 1964 *American Camellia Yearbook* will be off the press in late November. Extra copies available at \$4.00 postpaid. These make wonderful Christmas gifts.



Witman Japanese Garden—AN OLD GATE, imported from Japan, is entrance to the Japanese garden at the home of MR. and MRS. M. J. WITMAN, Macon, Georgia. Mrs. Witman, standing here just inside the garden to survey what she has created. Guarding it are two stone dogs she found in an Oriental shop in San Francisco. The bamboo fence itself, made to authentic Japanese pattern, was designed from illustrations in the books Mrs. Witman studied before she built her garden; she studied and read at great length for several years before she started the garden, "so I wouldn't make too many mistakes," she says. The bamboo was not imported; it was grown on the place! The camellia garden of hundreds of plants is on the slope down to the Japanese Garden.

Experiments in Air Layering

DR. WALTER C. HAVA, Waveland, Mississippi

Because of the many and varied suggestions as to the best method to prepare the branch for an air layering, the best rooting hormone to use, and the best way to wrap the ball of sphagnum moss, I decided to try all of them and see the results. I selected large camellias, each having at least four very low branches of about $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch diameter, branches that would be pruned ordinarily because they were dragging the ground. I used a different preparation on each branch. I girdled one, split another, scraped two sides of a third, and cut into the wood on two sides of the fourth. On three of these preparations, I used a different rooting hormone, Hormodin, Rootone, and Chloromone. I used no hormone on the fourth. I understand that Rootone and Hormodin both depend on Indolebuteric acid for their effectiveness, but I think that there was a difference in strength.

Again, on each branch, I used a different wrapping, polyethylene, Saran wrap, aluminum foil, "Air Wrap" and a red plastic used to cover tire recaps. On a few of the air layerings I used old reclaimed sphagnum and fresh sphagnum on the rest. On some of the sphagnum balls, I tied the plastic tight at the top and bottom, while on most of them I left the plastic a little loose at the bottom for drainage. On every layering, I tied up the branch so that any excess of water would drain to the bottom of the ball. From past experience, I have found that when the sphagnum moss ball was quite wet the branch failed to root. In all cases, when I made the air layering, the sphagnum was not excessively moist, and the plastic was waterproof. Where then, did the excess water come from? As we know, the sap is translocated up through the xylem or wood, and comes back down through the phloem. To be exact, the lateral cambium can not be seen with the naked eye. It requires a microscope. It lies between the wood and phloem, when we girdle a branch completely, the sap cannot flow down into the plant, and some

of it is taken up by the sphagnum. Therefore, in the complete girdle, more sphagnum balls were found excessively wet. Naturally less rooting was found in these. There seemed to be more rooting on the branches where the wood had been cut into on both sides. The two intact strips between the cuts allowed the sap to flow down, and to my way of thinking kept the tissues that were producing the roots more healthy.

Why did the branches where the wood was cut into succeed better than those that were just scraped on both sides? I think that it was because on the scraped branches, little specks of cambium were left, and these little islands began to callus, preventing root formation. Roots are derived from wood tissue. Thus callusing worked in the same manner that a plastic surgery or skin graft works. Little pieces of skin are placed here and there over the large raw area and they begin to grow around the edges.

In the layerings prepared by splitting, I often broke the branch, and frequently cut my fingers. By comparison the other way is much easier.

With the wrapping for the sphag-

num ball, I had better results with the polyethylene, the red plastic, and the airwrap, and I was unable to see a difference in one or the other. I believe that the plastic used should permit air to pass through because roots need oxygen. I do not believe that, while the air layered branch is still on the mother plant, its roots contribute anything to the economy of the plant. Water, containing the major and minor minerals, is only taken up through hair roots situated near the end of the roots. I have repeatedly searched for these root hairs on the small initial roots in the sphagnum ball, but failed to find any. I used a magnifying glass, and a microscope. I am convinced that these root hairs gradually develop after the air layered branch is cut from the plant. From then on, the layered branch must shift for itself, and grow root hairs through which it takes up water. And—right here is where so many fatalities occur. If we expose to strong sunlight the leaves of an air layered branch, photosynthesis begins and the photosynthetic action uses up more water than the new plant can take up. Remember, its roots have no root hairs or very few as yet. And so, the leaves begin to wither, and the plant gradually dies. New air layerings should be kept in very deep shade until hair roots are formed, then gradually given more and more light.

If my contention is correct about the absence of root hairs on newly formed roots in a sphagnum ball, then what is the advantage of coating the inner surface of the plastic with a nutrient? If the air layering lives entirely upon the parent plant, derives its total nutrition up to the time it is severed, then this nutrient coating is useless.

There seemed to be more success when the indolebuteric acid was used, and occasional success when no auxin was used.

Since camellia cuttings from some varieties root more easily a little later in the year, I shall try these varieties a little later for air layering.

Nurserymen's Holiday



MRS. FELIX REVERE of Mobile chides BROUGHTON POWELL of Thomasville, possibly about his many activities. Broughton was named "Man of the Year" by the Thomasville Chamber of Commerce, is the new president of the Georgia Nurserymen's Association and of the Kiwanis Club and heads the Retail Merchants Association. Both specialize in Camellias as a profession and as a hobby.

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Donation seedling of fine form and growth habits. Roseform double blush and white flower, sometimes all petals edged rose pink. Originated by Fred Hamiter and named for his lovely, deceased wife.

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This is an outstanding flower grown by Ernest Judice, named for and given to Gus Menard. Peony form white with canary yellow petaloids giving entire flower an overcast of canary yellow (acacia). A much-sought-for camellia.

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This fine seedling originated by Mrs. Graves of Bogalusa and named for her husband. Orient red, semidouble with fluted, upright petals—a five-inch flower outside. Will be a fine greenhouse flower.

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A brilliant, verbena red semidouble to peony. Very large flower.

\$15.00 Scions \$5.00

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This flower has a definite place among the miniatures for its unusual color. A two-toned burgundy semidouble with an anemone center—the anthers seem to be painted on, they are so golden. Originated by Tommie Patin and named for his son-in-law.

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'Conquistador'
'Donna Buono'
'Dixierama' and Var.

'Dixie Knight Supreme'
'Disneyland'
'Eleanor Grant'
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'Evelina'
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'Felice Harris' (Hybrid)
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'Golden Spangles'
'Guilio Nuccio' and Var.
'Gold Tone'
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'Grand Slam'
'Gloria Stuart'
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