

The *Camellia* Journal



'Mary Agnes Patin'

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
VOL. 18, NO. 5
NOVEMBER, 1963

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Jackson, Mississippi Will Be Host To ACS Annual Meeting Feb. 13-15, 1964

Mississippi's Capital City of Jackson will be host to ACS's annual meeting. This beautiful and progressive city of 200,000 has much to offer our members in the way of camellias, Southern hospitality, entertainment, and excellent highways and accommodations.

The Jackson Convention Committee has planned a number of interesting events and visits for those who attend the Annual Meeting. Capt. J. H. Brooks is Chairman of this group and members include J. Harvey Johnston, Sr., E. E. Laird, T. B. Fatherec, and J. S. McIlwain. Fred W. Johnson of Jackson is State Director for the American Camellia Society, and Thurman L. Pitts is President of the Jackson Camellia Society.

Convention headquarters will be in the King Edward Hotel where registration will take place on Thursday, February 13.

Visits will be made to Jackson gardens and more than 40 camellia greenhouses in the Jackson area.

Among the beauty spots scheduled is Mynelle Gardens, a spectacular show of blooming shrubs, annuals, and perennials. Plants are sorted into appropriate divisions, ranging all the way from little Wild Flower Garden to an island Japanese Garden. The Gardens are visited each year by people from all parts of the nation. Mynelle, as you probably know, is Mrs. Hal Hayward. Hal has been an ACS vice-president and he and Mynelle are widely travelled and well known in the camellia world.

Thursday afternoon those present will board chartered buses for Vicksburg, 40 miles west of Jackson. Tours of Vicksburg National Military Park will be conducted, and a guide will be on each bus to point out places of interest at the battlefield, site of the Siege of Vicksburg of War Between the States fame.

Beautiful and historical ante-bellum homes which have been restored will be visited in Vicksburg. In the evening aboard the steamer *Sprague*, "the Showboat on the Mississippi River," a command performance of "Gold in the Hills" will be given by the Dixie Show Boat Players.

On Friday morning the tours to Jackson gardens and greenhouses will be continued. During the afternoon a visit will be made to the newly restored Old Capitol which now houses one of the finest collections of Confederate items. All three floors of the august Old Capitol contain permanent exhibits which constitute a comprehensive record of Mississippi development from earliest archeological ages to the present industrial progress.

Later, a reception and tea will be held at the Governor's Mansion which occupies a complete city block in downtown Jackson. Begun in 1839 and completed in 1841, Mississippi's mansion is the oldest governor's mansion in the United States in use.

Camellia Society members will tour the city of Jackson by bus on Saturday morning. One of the most interesting stops will be at City Hall, a white-pillared building whose columns are shaded by ancient trees. The City Hall served as a hospital during the War Between the States and observed its centennial in 1948. Offices of Jackson's Commission form of government are housed in the

(Please turn to page 4)



Beautiful Mynelle's Gardens in Jackson. The extensive gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Hal Hayward are beautiful the year round.

Our Cover Flower

'MARY AGNES PATIN'

This beautiful China Rose, 5-inch rose form double flower was originated as a chance seedling by Tommy Patin of Hammond, Louisiana. Some petals are fimbriated and rabbit eared. The flower is long lasting and falls without shattering. Propagated by and color plate courtesy of Tammia Nursery, Slidell, La. For introduction this season. ACS registration 604.

-----ACS-----

Coming in the January Journal

More about Annual Meeting in Jackson.

Grafting techniques.

Early Shows.

Protection other than greenhouses.

Diseases and their control.

More about gibbed flowers—which varieties respond best.

Pro and Con: Should ACS continue to sponsor the nation-wide artistic arrangement contest? We want your comments on this.

Highlights of the Fall Meeting.

Other special and regular features.

One member would like a pro and con discussion on: "Since a bloom may be protected in any way possible AFTER it is cut, it should be permissible to protect it in any way possible BEFORE it is cut."

-----ACS-----

The Yearbook Will Continue!

President Harris and the Editor have been swamped with inquiries concerning rumors about possible discontinuance of the *American Camellia Yearbook*.

There are no plans to discontinue the *Yearbook*. A few have suggested that it might be best to increase the number of *Camellia Journals* per year and eliminate the *Yearbook*. This proposal has never been presented to the ACS Governing Board. It has always met with stiff opposition whenever this unwise idea has been discussed.

True, the *Yearbook* is the greatest item of expense to ACS, yet how could \$16,000 be better spent? The *Yearbook* is the only thing which sets

the ACS apart from all other Camellia organizations.

In spite of a slight drop in membership this year, due to the "Big Freezes", savings have been effected elsewhere so as not to lower the quality of the *Yearbook*. In fact there is a greater investment in color plates and black and white illustrations than ever this year.

With an increase in membership which we confidently expect with a good season a better and better *Yearbook* can be anticipated every year.

Every member is urged to assist us in securing the very best material possible both for the *Yearbook* and the *Camellia Journals*. Possibly you do not write, but you may know of an interesting camellia story, personality, cultural practice, history, or other item. Often fine camellia articles appear in newspapers, local or regional camellia publications or elsewhere. We are always glad to receive these. Many of these deserve circulation to our members in other localities.

Photographs of unusual greenhouses, plantings, people and flowers, together with a paragraph of explanation, add much to our *Journals*. We solicit your assistance.

-----ACS-----

Ralph Peer Sasanqua Award Requirements:

(a) It must be a *Camellia sasanqua* seedling.

(b) It must be registered with the American Camellia Society.

(c) It must be certified to have bloomed for the last two (2) consecutive years.

(d) A seedling bloom will be eligible for consideration for a period of five (5) years after it has been in commerce, provided that at the time it was first brought up for consideration for the Ralph Peer Sasanqua Award it was not then in commerce.

(e) The yearly closing date for entries is the last day of each calendar year—namely, December 31st.

(f) Four kodachromes, shall be submitted with each entry, together with a history and description of each bloom.

Both professionals and amateurs are eligible. These slides may be sent to the ACS secretary.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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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

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November, 1963

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ACS Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

building, which looks out over the City's flower garden plaza on one side, and shady oaks on the other.

All is not history and tradition—Jackson is proud of its new jet airport.

Another attraction is the Mississippi State Coliseum, considered the finest facility of its kind in the South. The Coliseum seats 10,000 persons for varying events including ice shows, rodeos, athletic contests, and livestock exhibitions.

Other points of interest on the tour include the four colleges in the area, University of Mississippi Medical Center, and many beautiful homes in Jackson.

First National Bank in downtown Jackson will host a preview of the Annual Camellia Show on Saturday afternoon. The Show itself will run through Sunday, and should be a special highlight for Society members.

Final activities on Saturday will include a reception at the King Edward Hotel preceding the banquet and Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society. *Make your reservations early.*



Mississippi's beautiful Old Capitol building. Considered an architectural masterpiece, this historic old building has been completely restored and will be one of the points of interest to be visited. The new Capitol is several blocks away.

Why You Should Register Your Camellia Seedling or Sport

Registering seedling blooms is not a mere formality—it is important to you and to the Camellia world. Registering your seedling bloom offers you protection of the name you have selected for your variety; its name and its originator are published in the *Camellia Journal* and in the *ACS Yearbook*; it perpetuates approved varieties through their identifying registration; it records in sequence the precise reactions that participated in its creation. Truly, ACS Registration is a showcase of new varieties from which outstanding blooms are selected and perpetuated by Camellia growers and hobbyists who fully appreciate what the flower represents. You are urged to contribute your blooms for the information of others by registering your special varieties. We welcome your interest, and it's free!

ERNEST A. JUDICE.



Jackson's historic old City Hall and lovely Plaza. Used as a hospital during the War Between the States, this building, along with the Governor's Mansion, was one of the few spared by Sherman's Union army when it burned and ravished the town, leaving little except a few brick chimneys standing in the ruins.

Southern Gentleman, Scholar and *Camellia* Enthusiast

Probably no one person did more to bring about a *Camellia* Renaissance than did Dr. John Donald Wade of Marshallville, Georgia.

Camellias, which have always been associated with the plantation and town houses of the landed gentry of the Ante-bellum South, all but disappeared from gardens during the dark days of Reconstruction. *Camellias* were well known in Georgia in the 1840's and 1850's. *The Southern Cultivator* published in Augusta, Georgia, during these decades carried advertisements of nurseries listing 174 varieties. Following the War Between the States, Berckmans, now Fruitland Nurseries, in Augusta was practically the only source of *camellias* in the Southeast. (The late James Stokes gives an interesting documented account of early Georgia *Camellias* in the 1949 *American Camellia Yearbook*.)

Marshallville was settled by South Carolinians in the 1830's. They brought the area its first *camellias*, most likely in the 1850's. All of these plants are long since dead. Others were brought from Augusta in the late 1860's and early 1870's. In Dr. Wade's account of *Camellias in Marshallville, Georgia*, in the 1949 *American Camellia Yearbook*, he said:

"For a long time, *camellia* propagation here was carried on mainly by Claudia Dykes (Mrs. W. H.) Rice, generally called Miss Dollie. By the early 1900's she and others were bringing in a number of *camellias* from a nursery in Ohio, some of familiar varieties and others not familiar. Among the new varieties were a 'MATHOTIANA ALBA', called here Dollie Rice, and two bushes belonging to Emma Frederick (Mrs. W. D.) Lester (the mother of Mrs. Wade), a

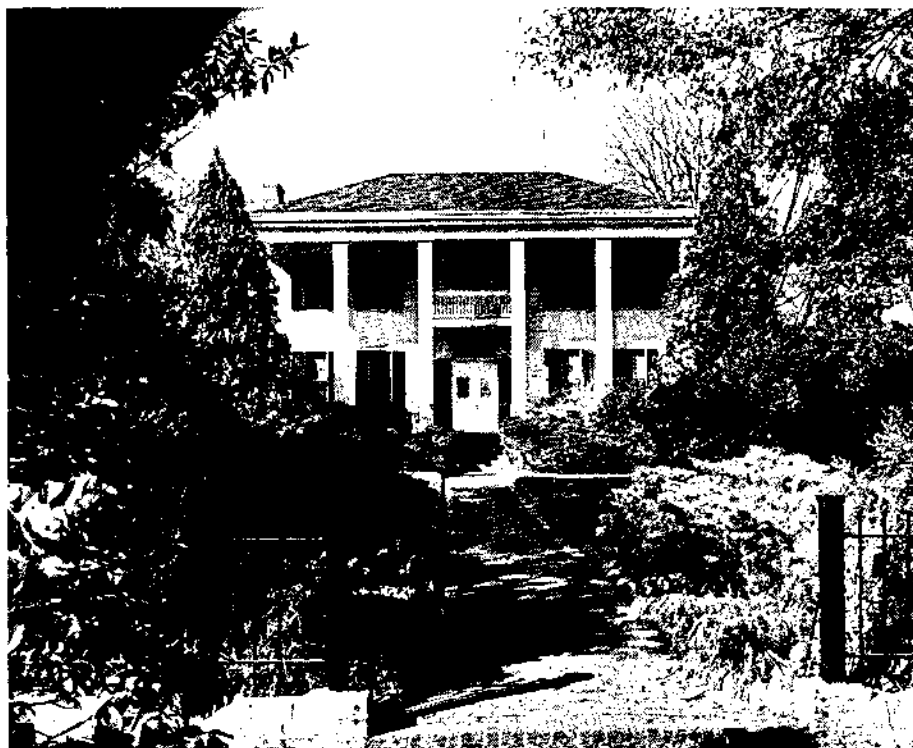
'DONCKELARI', the ancestor of countless "Georgia-strain" plants of that name, and another bush, known here as 'EMMA LESTER' perhaps the most nearly true 'MATHOTIANA ROSEA' ever seen in these parts.

"In the late 1920's, stimulated by a fresh realization that the *japonicas* taken for granted here were prized like crown jewels elsewhere, a number of Marshallville people began to procure *camellias* in considerable numbers. For the same money, was it better to buy big bushes unnamed, one asked, or to buy smaller bushes named? That question was argued fully, but the nurserymen, mainly in Augusta, put their weight consistently in favor of named varieties. Among the varieties then most heartily recommended, now less favored, were 'Prof.

C. S. SARGENT', 'PRINCE ALBERT' and 'CLIVEANA'."

Thus John Wade was "brought up" on *camellias* in this small town, one of the few places which kept *camellia* interest alive during the 1865-1930 period.

In the 1930's Dr. Wade and other property owners along Highway 49 passing through Marshallville planted crepe myrtles, then in the shade provided by these alternately planted 3000 foot-high *Camellia japonicas*. These were mostly 'SARAH FROST'. Many of these were vandalized or died and were replaced by 1,000 more. Many of these survive along the "Camellia Highway" and along the city streets. Those along Marshallville streets were grafted to fine varieties some years ago.



The Wade-Frederick House, built in 1840

Through the civic mindedness of John Wade and other Marshallville people, hundreds of choice varieties of camellias were distributed to anyone who would agree to set the plants on his own property at points visible from the streets. In 1944 he created the Marshallville Foundation, one of the few philanthropic foundations serving a small community. He also founded the Marshallville Garden Corporation dedicated to the spreading of beauty, with particular emphasis on planting camellias.

In April 1934, Marshallville invited people from all over Georgia to visit the public and private camellia plantings and served a "vast come-one, come-all barbecue." People came and were most enthusiastic. Through this "open house" and camellia shows starting in 1938, the camellia fever spread. This small middle Georgia town soon became a mecca for lovers of the beautiful and of Southern traditions. Thousands still make at least an annual pilgrimage.

At about this time Mr. Dave Strother started his famous Massee Lane Camellia Garden a few miles north of Marshallville. Mr. T. J. Smith, our ACS Treasurer and the originator of the idea of the founding of the

American Camellia Society, assembled an extensive camellia collection in McRae from various sources here and abroad. Interest spread to other cities and states, culminating in the founding of the American Camellia Society in 1945. John Wade played an important part in all of these camellia developments.

Taking time out from a busy life of teaching and writing at Vanderbilt and the University of Georgia where he was head of the English Department he moved an 1840 house which had been continuously in his family, the Fredericks, from a plantation to its present location. This replaced the Wade home which had burned. He made a show place of the house, its antique furnishings, its extensive gardens and arboretum of several acres featuring camellias. Here he continued the family tradition of hospitality and horticultural interests. The beautiful white columned Wade home became a gathering place not only for camellia lovers but also for writers from all over the nation. Dr. Wade was the author of a distinguished biography of Augustus Baldwin Longstreet entitled "A Study in the Development of Culture in the South," and "John Wesley." He pub-



DR. WADE and daughter ANNE

lished numerous articles on Southern writers and helped found and edited the quarterly "Georgia Review." Thus he also directed his talents to literary and cultural advancement. He was a fine example of a scholar, public spirited citizen, camellia enthusiast and a southern gentleman.

Both his late first wife, the former Julia Stovall of Athens, and his surviving wife, Florence Lester Wade, as well as his daughter, Anne Treutlen Wade, a Sophomore at the University of Georgia, actively shared his enthusiasm for camellias.

John Donald passed away on October 9th at the age of 71. He was laid to rest in an old Marshallville cemetery surrounded by the quiet beauty of thousands of camellias, ancient oaks and other fruits of his efforts to preserve and beautify.

— ACS —

Program Suggestion

With the great interest in gibberellic acid and its effect on early flowering and increased size of flowers, many organizations find its discussion makes an interesting program. Further information may be found in the *American Camellia Yearbook* for 1959, the *Camellia Journals* of November 1960 and January 1963, and *Carolina Camellias*, Spring 1963. Get one or more local experimenters to discuss their findings—when to apply, how to mix, results and recommendations.



A portion of the extensive Wade gardens with "AUNT PAT", an ancient family servant

Camellia Research Advisory Committee

E. CARL TOURJE and R. W. HAGLAND

The article in the *American Camellia Yearbook* for 1964, entitled *Camellia Breeding Progress Report* written by Dr. Albert E. Longley and Dr. Clifford R. Parks describes the work that has been done during the camellia seasons 1961-62 and 1962-63 on the principle projects of the Camellia Research Advisory Committee, which are:

(1) The development of yellow as a basic color, so that we may have in the camellia (to use the words of Dr. Walter E. Lammerts, one of the members of the Committee) "the same wonderful range of color we now have in the rose, *i. e.*, a range of color from deep yellow through the lovely sunset gold shades to a flame red with yellow overtones";

(2) the development of fragrance;

(3) the development of worthwhile hybrids that will bloom in early Fall;

(4) the development of greater cold-hardiness; and

(5) induction of mutation, transmissible to progeny genetically, through treatment by chemicals and through treatment by irradiation.

The Camellia Research Advisory Committee is affiliated with the California Arboretum Foundation, a non-profit corporation which was instrumental in establishing and developing the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum. This affiliation makes available to the Research Committee and to its scientists and investigators the extensive facilities of the Arboretum—glasshouses, lathhouses, laboratories, and technical equipment, including a fine quality microscope with photographic attachments suitable for cytological studies, and also including special equipment for chromatology studies. It likewise makes available the horticultural services of Arboretum personnel. The Research Committee also has full access to, and the staff cooperation of, two of the finest camellia gardens in the world; Descanso Gardens in LaCanada,

which is operated as a division of the Los Angeles County Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens, and the famed Huntington Botanic Gardens in San Marino. There are also available the laboratories of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena and of the University of California at Los Angeles, together with staff cooperation.

Dr. Longley is one of the leading Cyto-geneticists in the United States. He gives all of his time to the work of the Committee during the months of January, February and March and is compensated. No other member of the Research Committee receives any compensation. Dr. Parks, who is also a Cyto-geneticist as well as being an expert in color separation in flower petals, is employed on a full-time basis to carry out the program of the Committee; and he, of course, is compensated. The County of Los Angeles pays, through its Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens, half of

the salaries of Dr. Longley and Dr. Parks. The other half is paid by the Research Committee. The Arboretum Foundation provides the services of horticultural personnel, provides offices, and does all clerical and accounting for a charge amounting to 15% of the funds it handles for the Committee. In addition the Committee requires funds for the purchase of plant material and horticultural supplies.

All costs and expenses of the research program for the past two years have been met by a limited number of contributors. Now that the work of the Committee is well under way, it is hoped that others interested in camellias will want to contribute to the program.

The Arboretum Foundation has constituted a "Camellia Research Division," and contributions to the Committee's research program are credited on the books of account of the Foundation to a special account known



George Brockman, Jackson, Mississippi, receives silver trophy for his Best Under Glass TOMORROW Variegated from ACS Secretary Joe Pyron at Ozene Camellia Show, Slidell. (Photo courtesy "Times-Picayune," New Orleans.)

as the "Camellia Research Division, Special Account." Funds are paid out of such special account only upon the approval of Dr. William S. Stewart, Director of the Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens.

Contributions are deductible for Federal and State income tax purposes.

Reports of the progress and of the results of all research and other work of the Camellia Research Advisory Committee will continue to be made from time to time in one or more of the camellia periodicals and copies of such reports will be sent upon request to contributors.

Contributions should be made by check payable to "California Arboretum Foundation, Inc., Camellia Research Division." The check should be sent to Mr. Glenn H. Hiatt as Secretary of the Committee, Post Office Box 688, Arcadia, California.

Members of the Camellia Research Advisory Committee are Dr. David Armstrong, Director of Research, Armstrong Nurseries, Inc., Ontario, California; Mr. J. Howard Asper, Plant Breeder and Hybridizer, Route 4, Box

266, Escondido, California; Dr. James Bonner, Professor of Biology, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California; Dr. Francis De Vos, Assistant Director, United States National Arboretum, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Samuel L. Emsweller, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland; Frederic Heutte, Director, Norfolk Botanical Gardens, Norfolk Virginia; Dr. Walter E. Lammerts, Director of Research, Germain Seed Co., Livermore, California; Dr. Harlan Lewis, Chairman, Department of Botany, University of California, Los Angeles, California; Dr. Albert E. Longley, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture (Retired), Columbia, Missouri; Dr. A. G. Plakidas, Professor of Botany (Retired), Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Mr. R. W. Ragland, Vice-Chairman, 555 South Flower Street, Los Angeles 17, California; Dr. William S. Stewart, Los Angeles County Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens, 301 North Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia, Cali-

Additional Show Judges

ALABAMA

Livingston:

Mr. Thomas M. Tartt, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI

Natchez:

Mr. Saul Habas

SOUTH CAROLINA

Easley:

Mrs. Gregorie Nowell

TEXAS

Jacksonville:

Mrs. Harold Hamlin (NOV.)

Liberty:

Mr. H. R. Martin

fornia; and Mr. E. Carl Tourje, Chairman, 225 Gardenia Avenue, Camarillo, California. Mr. Glenn H. Hiatt, Assistant Director of the Los Angeles County Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens, is the Secretary of the Committee and Mr. Mark Anthony, Superintendent of Descanso Gardens is the Horticultural Consultant.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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Good News Coverage On Camellia Activities

BUFORD BOONE
Publisher, Tuscaloosa (Ala.) News

A reporter on my newspaper spent 45 minutes one day on the telephone before he could find anyone who could tell him where tickets to a garden pilgrimage would be put on sale. But if we had not put that important information in our news story it would have been incomplete. And we probably would have been criticized by many nice ladies for being uninterested in their activities.

Time after time a reporter has been told: "Oh, I'm not sure how he spells his name. Just guess at it. That will be all right." Others who should have found out such information in doing their jobs as news chairmen have not been able to provide first names or initials, essential to proper coverage.

Almost without exception, the quality of coverage on activities such as ours in camellia societies reflects the effectiveness or the ineffectiveness of news chairmen. In more than 30 years in the newspaper business I've seen all kinds. And while my suggestions relate only to newspapers, the same ideas will work well with radio and television stations. For all information media want news.

Selection of a chairman to handle news of your organization's activities is a matter for careful consideration. The President can do the job without too much trouble if that kind of work comes easy to him. The annual Show Chairman is a good choice. Or some other club member may be a "natural" provided he is sufficiently interested to have, or to be able to get, all essential information.

After the person to handle publicity has been chosen, he should visit his newspaper office after calling and getting a suggestion on the best time to talk to the city editor, or the editor if the newspaper is a small one. On this first visit, he should ask questions on how and when to provide informa-

tion which will make it easy for the newspaper to give good coverage.

In contacts with the press, it is better to use the word "news" than the word "publicity." Designation of a person as News Chairman and his introduction of himself as such makes a positive, favorable impression in any newsroom. The reason for this is that newspapermen select material for their columns on a basis of news value, not because some organization requests publicity. If a camellia so-

ciety is properly active, the activity creates interest and provides the news detail which, when published, constitutes gratifying publicity.

News loses value fast with age. Information on a society meeting that has just concluded is fresh. If more than a few hours old, it will seem stale to a newsman.

Perhaps your newspaper will wish information furnished to it by telephone, to a specified reporter, or maybe you will be asked to call the



JUDGING THE SHOW. Mike Wesson, Mrs. Webb Brunson and Mrs. S. Heblon at West Alabama Camellia Show, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

city desk, and will be referred from there to a reporter. Others will request that information be submitted in writing. This can be done in news story form by one who knows how, or the facts can be outlined. Don't be surprised, or offended, if the submission is rewritten.

What if your Society has a newspaperman among its members? That can be a help if his position is understood thoroughly. But he may not want to handle publicity, for he will have been embarrassed before because someone expected him to give preferential handling to news from his PTA or church. Such expectations tend to drive newsmen away from organizations. Because editors try to be fair and to exercise good judgment in providing a balance in each issue's news content. Favoritism has no place in handling news.

What about the year's climax in our camellia activity—the annual show? Again, successful handling depends upon contacts well in advance. Find out when information is needed and how.

Generally, three stories in advance of a show should be generous coverage. Here is a suggested timetable:

1. Advise your news contact orally at least one month in advance of the show and work out a schedule with him.
2. Suggest a first story, general in nature, two weeks prior to the show.
3. Suggest a second story, one week prior to the show. This one should contain details, such as out-of-town participation, judges, etc., not covered in the first one.

4. Suggest a third story, immediately prior to the show, this one also being general, but reporting that final preparations are under way and giving times of show opening and all other significant detail.

Whatever is agreed upon, the schedule above or one that suits a News Chairman and his newspaper contact better, it is the duty of the chairman to follow up dependably. Information should be provided to the newspaper at least a couple of days in advance of the time the first two stories are scheduled, and up to the minute on the third one.

Pictures with such advance stories often are neglected. Suggestions on "shots" of members' daughters or wives with pretty blooms, or of club members in pre-show work, are not out of order. If a beauty show is tied in with the camellia display, there's always an opportunity to photograph last year's queen with some new blossoms, preferably white because they show up better.

When a show is being set up and when it opens with announcement of winners, it is most important that full cooperation be extended to reporters. Some know nothing about camellias but will do a good job with assistance. Don't forget to help with spelling of names—of winning varieties as well as growers.

Photographers need assistance, too, at shows. But ask them what you can do to help, and don't make the mistake, as so many do, of telling them what to shoot unless you are asked for suggestions. Remember, the So-

ciety source of information, be the President, Show Chairman or Publicity Chairman, is the camellia expert. The reporter or photographer is equally expert in his field.

Stories in papers published in other cities in your area will increase participation and attendance. Releases may be written and sent to such newspapers. (Address State News Editor.) But a better way with the big newspapers is to work through your local correspondent. He will make a little money out of the story. His offering will get a better reception, and he'll be all set to follow up with show coverage.

In competitive newspaper situations, try to be fair and to give equal "breaks" with advance news. On-the-spot developments generally offer no problems, for they are covered as they occur, without any effort to control, or to handle through releases.

After a successful show is over, the President should write a letter of thanks to each newspaper, radio and television station that has done an adequate job. This letter should go to the boss of the reporter and photographer who did the work, with copy to the latter. A sincere word of thanks does wonders in preparing the way for a nice reception in the future, and many times this isn't done.

Treat newsmen thoughtfully, help them do their jobs well, and your society will be happy with the result in news coverage. For ladies and gentlemen of the press are about like other people. They marry, have children, own homes. Some even grow camellias.

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'SAWADA'S DREAM'
'TIFFANY'
'CHINA DOLL'

'MISS CHARLESTON'
'ED ANDERSON'
'VIRGINIA ROBINSON VAR.'
'COOPER POWERS VAR.'
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Camellia Nomenclature—1964

WILLIAM E. WOODROOF, Sherman Oaks, California

The Ninth Revised Edition of *Camellia Nomenclature* will be ready for distribution in December of 1963, and will contain, upon the request of many camellia growers, the following substantial additions, changes and improvements: Addition of information as to the source of the varieties of the *Species Japonica*; deletion of the Medium-Large size classification; simplification of form descriptions; and improvement of binding. The explanation of these matters is hereinafter set forth.

SOURCE OF VARIETIES

Information as to the source of varieties is listed in parenthesis after the description of each variety, to the extent that information is available, with the exception in most cases as to sports or mutations which carry the name of the parent as information is usually unavailable, in the following manner and sequence:

1. *Country of Origin*

The country of origin is stated in all cases where it can be determined; however, in many cases due to lack of definite information the stated country of origin may be a country into which the variety was imported and from which information concerning the variety was first disseminated.

2. *Date of Origination*

The date of origination of the variety, rather than the date of naming the variety or registration, publication or introduction, is given in all cases where information is available, as we believe that most camellia growers are interested in the earlier rather than the later date. However, in many cases due to the lack of such information, the date of origination given is that of registration, publication or introduction.

3. *Name and Location of Originator*

The name of the originator is given in all cases where information is available. However, in many cases due to the lack of definite information, the person given as the originator may be the person introducing or publishing

the description of the variety. Where an originator has numerous varieties, an identifying name is set forth with the full name and location being set forth in the Source List following the Introduction.

Where the only information available is the country of origin, and more complete information is available in an importing country, the country of origin is given followed by the country into which the variety was imported, with the date of import and the name and location of the importer.

SIZE CLASSIFICATION

The Medium-Large size classification has been deleted and the Medium size classification extended from three to four inches. This change was requested by many camellia growers who were of the opinion that the Medium-Large classification was unnecessary.

FORM DESCRIPTIONS

Form descriptions have been simplified to the greatest extent possible for the conservation of space. This was accomplished by enlarging upon



Winners at First Annual West Alabama Camellia Show, Tuscaloosa. James A. Shepherd (left) of Northport and Dr. Jack Davis of Tuscaloosa. Their first show was a great success with 5,500 attending, 1,200 blooms were entered.

the description in the division and classification of flower forms and the setting forth of unusual or irregular characteristics contained in the Classification and Description of Varieties, particularly as to the division of the classification of "Pony Form." In this manner it was possible to describe a pony form flower as regular, loose or full and the other forms by their division and classification designation followed by any unusual or irregular characteristics without the necessity of including extensive petalage and other descriptions.

BINDING CAMELLIA NOMECLATURE

This book becomes more voluminous with each new edition due to the inclusion and development of a greater number of varieties and species, which has resulted in the method of binding becoming unsatisfactory. Therefore, the method of binding is being changed with this edition which we hope will remedy the situation.

The source information is the result of intensive research by the Nomenclature Committee for a period of over two years, with the cooperation of many people in all of the camellia growing areas of the world, which made this work possible, for which we express our sincere appreciation.

We realize that there are unavoidable omissions as to the source of many varieties and that there probably will be errors as to the information given on source of many other varieties due to lack of any information or the correctness of the best information that could be obtained. We, of course, invite comments and corrections as to source information accompanied by verification of such correction. We trust that these changes and additions will be an improvement and that they will be of interest to you and increase your enjoyment of this book.

The 1964 Camellia Nomenclature may be ordered from A. C. S. Headquarters, Box 465, Tifton, Georgia, at \$2.25 post paid. We should have these from the Southern California Camellia Society by December. As in the past all members of the Southern California Camellia Society who have paid their 1964 dues will receive a copy.

SHOW DATES

Place and Sponsor

Date

Alexandria, Louisiana, The Men's Camellia Club of Central Louisiana	November 16-17, 1963
Florence, South Carolina, Men's Garden Club of the Pee Dee	November 16-17, 1963
Columbia, South Carolina, Men's Camellia Society, In Connection with Fall Meeting of American Camellia Society	November 23-24, 1963
Jacksonville, Florida, Camellia Society of North Florida	December 8, 1963
Natchez, Mississippi, Natchez Men's Camellia Club	December 8, 1963
Bogalusa, Louisiana, Bogalusa Men's Camellia Club	December 14-15, 1963
Covington, Louisiana, Christ Episcopal Church	January 4-5, 1964
Gainesville, Florida, Gainesville Camellia Society	*January 11-12, 1964
Marianna, Florida, Marianna Camellia Club	January 11-12, 1964
New Orleans, Louisiana, Gulf Coast Camellia Club	January 11-12, 1964
Jacksonville, Florida, Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville and The Garden Club of Jacksonville	*January 18-19, 1964
Pensacola, Florida, Men's Camellia Club	January 18-19, 1964
Tallahassee, Florida, The Men's Camellia and Garden Club	January 18-19, 1964
Jacksonville, Florida, Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville	January 18-19, 1964
New Orleans, Louisiana, The New Orleans Garden Society	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
Panama City, Florida, Camellia Society of Panama City	January 25-26, 1964
Beaumont, Texas, Men's Garden Club of Greater Beaumont	January 25-26, 1964
Gulfport, Mississippi, Gulfport Men's Camellia Society	January 25-26, 1964
LaFayette, Louisiana, South Louisiana Camellia Society	January 25-26, 1964
Liberty, Texas, Atascosito Camellia Club	January 25-26, 1964
Mobile, Alabama, Men's Camellia Club of Mobile	January 25-26, 1964
Waycross, Georgia, Federated Garden Clubs and First National Bank of Waycross	January 30-31, 1964
Montrie, Georgia, Cherokee Garden Club	January 25-26, 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
Port Neches, Texas, Neches Camellia Society	February 1-2, 1964
Aiken, South Carolina, The Aiken Camellia Club in cooperation with The Aiken Garden Club Council	February 1-2, 1964
Macon, Georgia, Middle Georgia Camellia Society	February 1-2, 1964
Moss Point, Mississippi, Moss Point Men's Camellia Club	February 1-2, 1964
Savannah, Georgia, The Men's Garden Club of Savannah	February 1-2, 1964
Slidell, Louisiana, Ozona Camellia Club of Slidell	February 1-2, 1964
Augusta, Georgia, The Georgia Railroad Bank and Trust Company and The Augusta Council of Garden Clubs	February 8-9, 1964
San Diego, California, The San Diego Camellia Society	February 8-9, 1964
Birmingham, Alabama, The Men's Camellia Society of Birmingham and The Bessemer Men's Camellia Society	February 8-9, 1964
Lake Charles, Louisiana, Southwest Louisiana Camellia Society	February 8-9, 1964
New Orleans, Louisiana, Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans	February 8-9, 1964
Thomasville, Georgia, Thomasville Garden Club, Inc.	February 8-9, 1964
DeFuniak Springs, Florida, Camellia Garden Club	February 8-9, 1964
Ruston, Louisiana, Ruston Men's Camellia Society	February 8-9, 1964
Brookhaven, Mississippi, Brookhaven Camellia Society	February 8-9, 1964
Natchez, Mississippi, Natchez Men's Camellia Society	February 8-9, 1964
Georgetown, South Carolina, Georgetown Garden Club	February 8-9, 1964
Summerville, South Carolina, Summerville Camellia Society	February 8-9, 1964
Beaumont, Texas, Southeast Texas Camellia Society	February 8-9, 1964

* Corrections.

Place and Sponsor

Date

Tyler, Texas, Tyler Camellia Club.....	February 9, 1964
Beaufort, South Carolina, Beaufort Garden Club.....	February 13, 1964
Alexandria, Louisiana, The Men's Camellia Club of Central Louisiana.....	February 15-16, 1964
Beaumont, Texas, The Magnolia Garden Club.....	February 15-16, 1964
Columbia, South Carolina, Men's Camellia Society.....	February 15-16, 1964
Fort Worth, Texas, Fort Worth Camellia Society, Inc.....	February 15-16, 1964
Jackson, Mississippi, In connection with ACS Annual Meeting.....	February 15-16, 1964
San Mateo, California, Peninsula Camellia Society.....	February 15-16, 1964
Summerville, South Carolina, Summerville Camellia Society.....	February 15-16, 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
Atlanta, Georgia, The Atlanta Camellia Society, The North Georgia Camellia Society and The Buckhead Lions Club.....	February 22-23, 1964
Meridian, Mississippi, The Meridian Camellia Society.....	February 22-23, 1964
Whiteville, North Carolina, Whiteville Camellia Society.....	February 22-23, 1964
Dallas, Texas, Dallas Camellia Society.....	February 22-23, 1964
Teague, Texas, Teague Garden Club in cooperation with the Teague Chamber of Commerce.....	February 22-23, 1964
Charleston, South Carolina, Coastal Carolina Camellia Society.....	February 22-23, 1964
Marshall, Texas, The Men's Camellia Club.....	February 23, 1964
Pleasant Hill, California, Northern California Camellia Society, Inc.— February 29-March 1, 1964	
La Canada, California, Los Angeles Camellia Council.....	February 29-March 1, 1964
Greenville, South Carolina, Men's Garden Club of Greenville.....	Feb. 29-March 1, 1964
Houston, Texas, The Houston Camellia Society.....	Feb. 29-March 1, 1964
Shreveport, Louisiana, The Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport.....	Feb. 29-March 1, 1964
Wilmington, North Carolina, Tidewater Camellia Club.....	Feb. 29-March 1, 1964
El Dorado, Arkansas, El Dorado Camellia Society.....	March 7-8, 1964
Charlotte, North Carolina, Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte.....	March 7-8, 1964
Fayetteville, North Carolina.....	March 7-8, 1964
Sacramento, California, The Camellia Society of Sacramento.....	March 7-8, 1964
Texarkana, Arkansas-Texas, Texarkana Men's Camellia Club.....	March 7-8, 1964
Fayetteville, North Carolina, Fayetteville Camellia Club.....	March 7-8, 1964
Washington, D. C., Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley.....	March 7-8, 1964
(Under Glass Show)	
Memphis, Tennessee, Memphis Camellia Society.....	March 7-8, 1964
Clinton, North Carolina, Coharie Men's Garden Club.....	March 8-9, 1964
Modesto, California, Modesto Camellia Society.....	March 14-15, 1964
Greensboro, North Carolina, Men's Piedmont Camellia Club.....	March 14-15, 1964
Spartanburg, South Carolina, Spartanburg Men's Camellia Society.....	March 14-15, 1964
Tallahassee, Florida, Tallahassee Men's Camellia and Garden Club	
Elizabeth City, North Carolina, The Men's Horticultural Society.....	March 21-22, 1964
Norfolk, Virginia, Virginia Camellia Society.....	March 28-29, 1964
Baltimore, Maryland, Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland.....	April 10-11, 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
Wilmington, North Carolina, Tidewater Camellia Club.....	February 27-28, 1965
Wilmington, North Carolina, Tidewater Camellia Club.....	February 26-27, 1966
Wilmington, North Carolina, Tidewater Camellia Club.....	February 25-26, 1967

Frank Griffin Donates Valuable Camellia Books to ACS

Over the years, Frank Griffin, editor of *The Camellian*, has accumulated a number of interesting books on camellias. When he recently announced that due to personal reasons he is discontinuing the publication of his always interesting *Camellian*, he donated a number of these books to the American Camellia Society library. Among these are the three volume Hertrich "Camellias in the Huntington Gardens," Tourje's "Camellia Culture," Urquhart's "The Camellia," Waterhouse's "Camellia Trial," the supplement to Gerbing's "Camellias," Ellis' "Old Camellia Varieties," the translation of the Berlese Monography, and several other works.

Frank Griffin will never "retire." He is busier than ever. Now he is busy compiling a book to be published next year, naturally entitled "CAMELLIAN", which will be eagerly awaited by his host of readers. See his ad elsewhere in this issue.

No one loves a controversy more than Frank. He has made many of us squirm, yet we have remained friends all through the years. "The Camellian" will be missed in the Camellia world. Thanks, Frank.

—ACS—

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'DR. BURNSIDE'	'BUDDY BILLUPS'	'ERIN FARMER'	'CLARK HUBBS' (Rowell 585)	'GUS MENARD'	'ED ANDERSON'
'ANNA RAY'	'CORAL QUEEN'	'COMMANDER MURPHY'	'MONA MONIQUE'	'DAN GRAVES'	'JACK'S'
'JULIA HAMITER'	'PINK DAVIS'		'MARY KNOCK'	'MISTER JOHN'	'LOUISA WILSON'
				'RED ROGUE'	

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'LAWSON BONNER' (Reg. No. 745). A chance seedling that first bloomed in 1960, originated by James F. Brown, Jr., Macon, Ga. Plant growth is upright and rapid with dark green leaves averaging 4 inches in length and 2½ inches in width.

The semidouble flower, 4 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, has 12 petals. Color is deep pink with yellow anthers and pink filaments. Blooms last very well. Blooms midseason.

'TABITHA' (Reg. No. 746). A 12-year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1959, originated and propagated by Mrs. Walter M. (Tabitha H.) McEachern, Wilmington, N. C.

Plant growth is upright and spreading with dark green leaves averaging 4 inches in length and 2 inches in width. The young leaves are fish tailed shape and some of them round out. The semidouble flower is 5 inches in diameter and 3½ inches in depth and has 7 large petals. Color is light pink with yellow anthers and white filaments and each flower is flushed with rose on a petal. The bush has produced three sports: (1) White flowers with a streak of deep rose or red, (2) solid fuschia colored, (3) fuschia with one white petal. Blooms late.

'ED ANDERSON' (Reg. No. 747). A 5-year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1959, originated by Mrs. J. Ed Anderson, Timmonsville, S. C., and propagated by Ralph May, Gerbing Camellia Nursery, Fernandina Beach, Fla. Introduced commercially in 1962. Also known as 'Big Ed' (synonym).

Plant growth is upright, open and rapid with very large, dark green leaves. The peony form flower is approximately 6 to 6½ inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth. Color is red with golden anthers and white filaments. Flower is loose peony form

with 3 rows of petals which open like 'ELEGANS'. Blooms midseason.

'GUILIO NUCCIO FIMBRIATED' (Reg. No. 748). A beautiful fimbriated or serrated sport of the Illeg Award winning 'GUILIO NUCCIO' which was first observed in 1960. Grafts have bloomed true on two different plants for two years. The growth habit, flower color—solid and variegated, and size are the same as in the original; however, the petals and leaves are thick and leathery. First described in the *Camellia Journal*, March, 1962, and on page 33 of the *American Camellia Yearbook* of 1962-63. See color plates in 1964 *American Camellia Yearbook*. Originated and propagated by Mrs. Ferol Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, La., for release in 1964.

'DAN GRAVES' (Reg. No. 749). A 5-year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1959, originated by Mrs. Dan Graves, Bogalusa, La., and propagated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, La.

The plant has beautiful heavy-veined foliage—serrated. The leaves are dark green and average 4 inches in length and 2 inches in width. The flowers, 4½ to 5 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, are orient red (819 *Verbena Chamacdrifolia* — Horticultural color chart Volume I). Large thick petals, holds exceptionally well, opens clean, heavy yellow pollen against a fine oriental clear red flower well rabbit eared. Blooms midseason.

'CIMUSTINE SMITH VARIEGATED' (Reg. No. 750). An 8-year old chance seedling of 'ELEGANS' that first bloomed in 1960, originated and propagated by Twin Pines Nursery, Theodore, Ala. Plant growth is upright and average, rapid in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 4½ inches in length and 2½ inches in width.

The beautiful rose pink and white flower varies from semidouble to anemone to peonyform, has rabbit ears with some irregular petals and fluted petals. Has from 3 to 150 petaloids and 20 to 50 petals with yellow stamens, and is 5½ plus inches in diameter and 3½ inches in depth. Blooms stay on plant as long as a month and fall whole. Blooms midseason to late.

'ERIN FARMER' (No. 751). A 10-year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1959, originated by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ashby, Charleston, S. C., and propagated by Shady Acres

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The 1964 Yearbook at \$4 is now available.

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Nursery, Charleston, S. C. Plant growth is upright, medium in rate, with dark green leaves.

The semidouble flower, similar to 'HERME', is 4½ to 5 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth. Color is pink and white Sweet Pea with golden anthers. Blooms midseason.

'MARLENE' (No. 752). (13-year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1956, originated by H. E. Ashby, Charleston, S. C., and generally distributed. Was introduced commercially in 1957. Plant growth is dense and spreading, rapid in rate, with light green leaves averaging 3 inches in length and 1 inch in width.

The semidouble flower, similar to 'DONCKELARI' is 5 inches in diameter and ½ inch in depth and has 10 to 12 petals and 3 to 4 petaloids. Color is light pink. Cold hardy. Blooms early to midseason.

-----ACS-----

Most Show Chairmen that use the division by size, stipulate that some standard such as the Nomenclature book be used to determine into which category the blooms fall, *i.e.*, an R. L. WHEELER could never win in the under 4-inch size. If a large variety were dwarfed and was allowed to compete, it would seem that the purpose of allowing a small variety to win would be defeated.



Silver trophies awarded First and Second place winners in the 1962-1963 ACS Artistic Arrangement Contest. See list of winners and photographs of their winning arrangements in the new Yearbook for 1964.

About Acti-Dione RZ

ALISON J. PARSONS
Norfolk, Virginia

Fred Heutte and I have used this for the past two years on flowers that were perfect at the time of cutting from the bush. We have used it strictly in accordance with instructions on the can, taking in account that its effectiveness after it is mixed lasts only about 24 hours. However, for an individual, a can will go a long way. Fred has used it to spray camellias in the open but this is not a sure way of destroying the spore. I find, after many experiments, that when blooms are misted with Acti-dione, no petal blight ever appears. It leaves no residue and I honestly believe it is the only answer to the problem of Camellia Flower Blight until some chemical company discovers a systemic fungicide. Cygon has worked beautifully as a systemic insecticide. I have had better results in drenching plants according to the directions with Cygon than I have with the contact spraying of same. I have suggested to our local people on many occasions, but they don't seem to consider it too seriously, that every flower coming into a Show be

misted with Acti-Dione and of course, these flowers, when misting should be misted from the side so that the mist gets between the petals. If Show Chairmen would do this, it would eliminate the unsightly stain of Flower blight after the bloom has been on display for several hours. I am convinced it is the only solution.

Harry F. Sunderland

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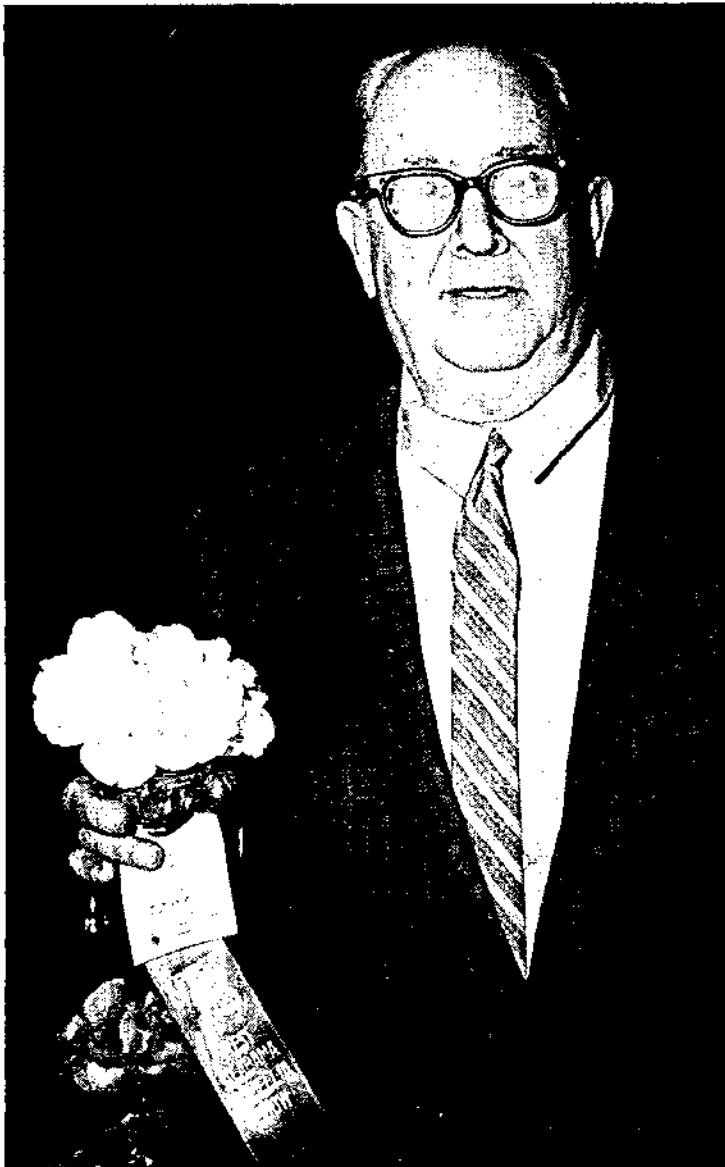
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These handsome binders will protect your Journals and prevent their loss.

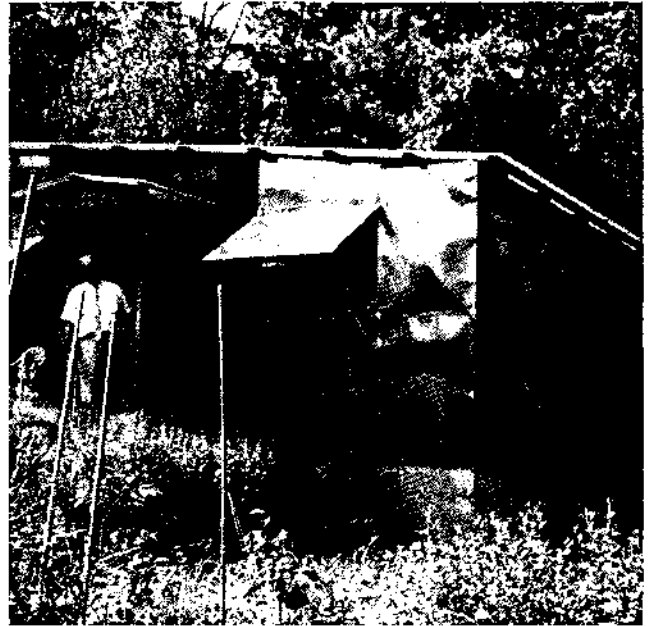
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GORDON MOUGHON, shown above, of Birmingham, Alabama, a frequent blue ribbon winner, displays one of his prize blooms.



Shown above is one of five of Moughon's greenhouses (at last counting) filled with choice newer varieties.

This isn't the Crescent Limited pausing in Mobile. It is Charlie Butler's greenhouse. The Quonset type house is covered with plastic shade cloth. In winter the house is covered with polyethylene film. This is one of the longest houses yet seen. That is DICK WARD of Birmingham and FEROL ZERKOWSKY looking on.



THE GIB ACID STORY

Although the beneficial effects of Gibberellic Acid on Camellia flower buds have been reported in various stories appearing in the American Camellia Society publications as far back as the 1959 Yearbook and the November, 1960, and January and September, 1963 Camellia Journals, it was not until this Fall that its full impact has been felt.

In his very informative story: "Treatment of Camellia Buds with Gibberellic Acid" in Carolina Camellias, Spring 1963, Dr. Herbert Racoff of Columbia, South Carolina, gave specific instructions for mixing and using "Gib." This article is reprinted in the 1964 American Camellia Society Yearbook for your information. Several sources of Gib Acid are listed including W. H. Curtin and Company, P. O. Box 2122, Atlanta, Georgia, and the same company, P. O. Box 118, Houston, Texas. The price has fortunately dropped just recently from \$5.80 per gram to \$4.61 in crystalline form. This product is manufactured by the Eastman Kodak Chemical Division, Abbott Laboratories, and others.

COLUMBIA FALL SHOW

Based on this information, many growers have been experimenting on the use of "Gib." We now know that some growers of blue ribbon winners have been silently gibbing for several years.

The show held in connection with the American Camellia Society Fall Governing Board meeting in Columbia on November 24-25, 1963, was one of the most spectacular displays of fine camellias ever seen. Here were possibly 200 varieties of camellias from the early blooming 'DAIKS' to the mid season 'VILLES', to the very late 'PINK CHAMPAGNE' and 'BLOOD OF CHINA' which often bloom too late to make the shows at all. What an amazing array of beautiful camellias, thanks to "Gib." Columbia had promised us the biggest and best Fall show ever, but no one was prepared for what they saw.

IS IT UNNATURAL?

Gib is a natural plant hormone first discovered in rice fields but now synthesized. Is it any more an unnatural cultural practice than disbudding, pruning, spraying, foliar feeding, greenhouse protection? Or use of colchicine to produce tetraploids resulting in exceedingly large flowers? Or emasculation of flowers in breeding or other practices? We think not.

Many came highly prejudiced against use of Gibberellic Acid. Some even denounced it as immoral, on a par with doping race horses. I doubt that any went away with the same feeling. All were enthusiastic.

Others came with mixed emotions that it might have merit but this surely must be not only very expensive but a great deal of trouble to use. Not so! A gram at \$4.61 will treat at least 1500 to 2000 buds and it is very easy to

apply. That's a fraction of a cent a bloom. Of course one would not want to gib more than a few buds on a plant, nor does it injure the plant other than one or two growth buds below the flower.

Others came mildly interested but went away excited and fully converted to the idea that gib acid is the biggest boon to the camellia world in many years or possibly ever. What are the advantages? Not only early blooms—whoever before saw a hundred or so varieties in bloom starting in October? The increase in size of some varieties is amazing, 6 to 7 inch flowers are commonly produced.

During the last two seasons many camellia growers have become discouraged and felt that they must have a greenhouse or else abandon camellias altogether. Not so! It is now possible to have fine camellias before hard freezes occur.

Some have been discouraged by the unsightly camellia flower blight. Here is at least a partial answer to that problem. We know that the fungus which causes this dread disease is not active before January. Why not have flowers before this appears?

Nurserymen say they can sell plants like hot cakes if they are in bloom. They are finding gib a boon to their business by being able to show customers blooming plants early during the planting season.

We have long sought good early blooming varieties. Now our favorites can be brought into bloom almost at will from September on until Spring and with increased beauty.

Yes, Gib Acid is the big news in camellias. It is here to stay. It isn't in any sense a substitute for good cultural practices. You may cause buds to open early but you won't have fine flowers without good culture as in the past. Gib is only a step farther, not a substitute for good culture.

Try it, you will be amazed at the results. Your experimentation and results will be of interest to others. When to apply, what strength, which varieties respond best, which do not, what fertilizers give the best results with this supplemental treatment, which varieties discolor? There are many unanswered questions. Share your knowledge with others through items to the Journal telling of your results.

Thanks, Columbia, and others for showing us the way. All who saw your big Fall Show are excited over the possibilities of Gib Acid.

What effect will Gib have on show classes? See new rules adopted by American Camellia Society. We felt that the Gib story was important enough to delay the November Journal so as to get this information to you immediately rather than wait for the January Journal, hence this special insert.

Important Changes In 1960 Rules And Regulations Governing Procedures And Judging

The following changes were adopted by the American Camellia Society Governing Board at its Fall Meeting, November 23, 1963, in Columbia, South Carolina. These changes become effective immediately upon receipt and apply to all shows scheduled January 1, 1964 and thereafter.

The 1960 Rules and Regulations, originally published in the Camellia Journal September, 1960, and reprinted in booklet form the same year is presently being revised at which time it will be sent to every Show Chairman as soon after the first of the year as possible. Meanwhile the following important changes apply.

CHAPTER 1—COOPERATIVE SHOWS

Section 2—Classes Authorized for Various Growing Conditions

A cooperative show may consist of any one of the following three (3) classes or any combination thereof:

(a) Blooms grown *Outside*—Blooms from plants that have been grown in the open without any protection other than that furnished by an unheated slat house where the slats have no covering whatever over them or any substance between them.

(b) Blooms grown *Inside*—Blooms from plants in enclosed structures grown and/or bloomed under artificial conditions where the temperature and/or moisture can be/or is largely or completely controlled.

(c) Chemically treated blooms

Definition: Blooms which have been treated with any chemical substance for any purpose other than prevention, suppression, or eradication of fungus, other diseases, insects or any pest. Gibberellic Acid, any of its derivatives or similar type chemicals are specifically included. *No such treated bloom shall be disqualified from entry in any American Camellia Society cooperative show.*

(d) Cooperative shows at the option of the local sponsoring society may combine any two or more of the above described classes.

Section 3—Eligibility for Outstanding Bloom Awards

A seedling is not eligible for consideration for Outstanding Bloom Award in the show.

Section 7—Definition of Seedlings

A seedling flower is defined as being a bloom of a plant that has not been disseminated commercially with the tacit consent of the originator, *i. e.*, offered for sale or sold either by the originator or by others. After a seedling plant has become disseminated, flowers from that plant must compete in the regular classes provided in any show.

A seedling bloom may be entered in either the seedling class or in the named variety class—but not in both classes.

Under all circumstances, a seedling shall not be eligible for seedling competition after five years from the date it was first entered in competition.

CHAPTER 2—COOPERATIVE SHOW PROCEDURES

Section 6—Acceptance of Exhibits.

All shows held in cooperation with American Camellia Society must accept blooms otherwise qualifying for exhibition irrespective of the membership of the exhibitor in American Camellia Society or any other Camellia Society. The show schedule showing compliance with this rule shall be furnished to the Executive Secretary prior to the issuance of the show kit.

CHAPTER 3—CERTIFICATES AND AWARDS FOR COOPERATIVE SHOWS

SUB-CHAPTER A—Certificates Authorized

The American Camellia Society offers to cooperative Camellia Shows the following certificates and awards:

Section 1—Outstanding Bloom Certificates

Outstanding Bloom Certificates are authorized in each of the following classes:

- (a) Japonica Blooms Grown Outside.
- (b) Japonica Blooms Grown Outside, Chemically Treated.
- (c) Japonica Blooms Grown Inside.
- (d) Japonica Blooms Grown Inside, Chemically Treated.
- (e) Reticulatas Grown Outside.
- (f) Reticulatas Grown Outside, Chemically Treated.
- (g) Reticulatas Grown Inside.
- (h) Reticulatas Grown Inside, Chemically Treated.
- (i) Hybrids Grown Outside.
- (j) Hybrids Grown Outside, Chemically Treated.
- (k) Hybrids Grown Inside.
- (l) Hybrids Grown Inside, Chemically Treated.
- (m) Sasanquas.

Section 2—Sweepstakes Certificates

Gold Certificate for Sweepstakes Winner and Silver Certificate for runner-up authorized in each of the following classes:

- (a) Blooms Grown Outside.
- (b) Blooms Grown Inside (See Chap. 1, Section 2).
- (c) Blooms Grown Outside, Chemically Treated.
- (d) Blooms Grown Inside, Chemically Treated.

Section 3—Highly Commended Seedling Certificates

(a) *Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate* and *The Highly Commended Seedling Certificate* are authorized in the following classes:

- (1) Japonica
- (2) Reticulata
- (3) Hybrids

Note: (1) Hybrids are defined as seedlings grown from a cross between two or more species or between hybrids or hybrids and species of the genus *Camellia*.

Note: (2) The rules relating to these certificates as set forth in Section 4 of Sub-Chapter B next following should be called to the judge's attention by the Chairman of Judges prior to the commencement of judging and must be followed in awarding these authorized certificates.

SUB-CHAPTER B—Methods of Awarding Certificates

The Society's Awards shall be presented only as follows:

Section 1—Outstanding Bloom Certificates

The Outstanding Bloom in Show must be selected by a majority, never a plurality, of all Judges officiating. A written ballot is recommended.

Section 2—Sweepstakes Certificates

(c) No more than one blue ribbon shall be counted for a single variety in each scheduled class in determining a Sweepstakes winner.

(d) In the event several blooms, in the opinion of the judges where specially authorized by the local societies show schedule, are of substantially equal quality, a special award of a "Blue Ribbon Runner-up" may be awarded but such ribbon shall not be counted in determining the Sweepstakes winner except as a red ribbon in case of a tie.

SUB-CHAPTER B

Section 4—Highly Commended Seedling Certificates

(Sub-Chap. A, Section 3)

(See Chap. 5, Sections 15 and 16).

(a) The *Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate* may be awarded to one or more seedlings of the genus *Camellia* exhibited when, in the opinion of a 2/3rds majority of all qualified Accredited Judges it is likely to make some new and valuable addition to the genus *Camellia*. (See Sub-Chap. B, Section 4; Chap. 5, Sections 15 and 16.)

(b) The team of Judges assigned to judging seedlings shall nominate one or more seedlings exhibited for the *Provisional Highly Commended Certificate* and all qualified American Camellia Society Accredited Judges participating as judges shall vote on such nominations. The Chairman of Judges shall select only the best qualified and most experienced accredited Judges to judge seedlings.

(c) A *Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate* shall only be given to a natural grown seedling. Any chemically treated bloom as described in Chapter 1, Section 2, shall not qualify as a natural grown seedling.

(d) Prior to awarding a *Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate*, the exhibitor shall be required to file with the show chairman or his designated

agent a written statement designating the seedling by name or number and certifying (1) that said bloom has not been so chemically treated and (2) whether or not said bloom was from a plant grown inside. A bloom from a plant grown inside shall not be disqualified but such fact shall be made known to the judges prior to voting on the granting of such certificate.

(e) In the event such written statement is not obtained prior to judging such bloom, the Judges in their discretion by a two-thirds majority vote may award such *Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate* on condition that it be withheld pending the receipt of such written statement by said show chairman. All written statements herein required where a *Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate* has been awarded shall be forwarded promptly to the Executive Secretary of American Camellia Society.

(f) Voting on the awarding of a *Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate* shall in all cases be by written ballot.

(g) Upon any seedling, without time limitation other than as provided in Chapter 1, Section 7 hereof, receiving three *Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificates* and the exhibitor thereof by letter applying to the Executive Secretary of American Camellia Society therefor, the Executive Secretary on behalf of American Camellia Society shall issue a *Highly Commended Seedling Certificate*.

(h) No more than one *Highly Commended Seedling Certificate* shall be given to any one seedling.

Note: (1) Show regulations may permit more than one specimen of the same seedling to be exhibited in the seedling class as one entry to enable the Judges to more accurately appraise the value and uniformity of bloom of a new introduction.

CHAPTER 5—RULES FOR JUDGING HORTICULTURAL

EXHIBITS

Section 10—Flower Forms

Any form falling within the description of the bloom as set forth in *Camellia Nomenclature* published by The Southern California Camellia Society or known to be not a freak from within the experience of the Judges shall be deemed typical.

CHAPTER 7—PRIVILEGES OF A JUDGE

Section 5—Highly Commended Seedling Certificate

To award more than one *Provisional Commended Seedling Certificate* in any one show when, in the opinion of 2/3 of the Accredited Judges officiating in the show (and never fewer than three), the exceptional quality of the seedling flowers in competition justifies such action.

Section 6

It is not a responsibility of a Judge to determine if blooms exhibited in a given class, *i. e.*, Grown Inside, Grown Outside, or Chemically Treated, have been placed in the proper class by the placement committee.

Section 7—Finality of Decisions

The decision of the Judges shall be final in all matters within their jurisdiction as stated in these rules.

How New Rules Apply To Shows

MILO E. ROWELL
Chairman, Committee on Exhibitions and Awards

At the American Camellia Society Fall meeting, November 21-23, 1963, the Governing Board adopted new rules regulating cooperative shows. The two principal subjects among many effected were Gibberellic Acid and Highly Commended Seedling Certificates.

Generally stated, the position of American Camellia Society relating to Gibberellic Acid is that we have established a third class as an optional addition to outdoor grown blooms and indoor grown blooms which will be called "*Chemically Treated Blooms.*" This class is not required. Any local society may use one or more of the classes specified in order to encourage the development of knowledge in growing outstanding camellias. American Camellia Society rules require that chemically treated blooms be received and placed in competition in the class specified by the local society.

Thus a local society may have a one class show where all blooms (that is, blooms grown outside or inside and blooms treated or untreated) would be eligible for entry and compete against each other. If a local society decides it wishes to have two classes, it can divide the three classes authorized in any way it may choose. One method would be to have an outside grown class excluding chemically treated blooms. The second class would then have to accept outside grown chemically (Gib) treated blooms and all blooms grown under glass. Another solution would be to combine outside and inside grown blooms in one class and all chemically treated blooms in a separate class.

A third alternative offered to local societies is to have four (4) classes: (1) Chemically Untreated Outside; (2) Chemically Treated Outside; (3) Chemically Untreated Inside; and (4) Chemically Treated Inside.

In the event the local society wishes to schedule all three classes, American Camellia Society certificates for outstanding blooms and for Sweepstakes will be supplied in the show kit if requested.

This policy is in accord with basic American Camellia Society policy to give local option in all matters that do not contravene matters considered by American Camellia Society to be of gravest importance. We have attempted throughout the rules to let local cooperating societies put on the type of show they feel is most suited to their locality. At the same time for the benefit of all camellia growers and to encourage new growers and also to encourage the use of all new methods of growing better camellias, American Camellia Society feels that all cooperative shows should accept entries from all growers and entries of flowers grown under all conditions.

The new rules relating to the Highly Commended Seedling Certificates purpose of retaining the prestige this award gives to a new seedling. The Board of Governors feels that giving the certificate to the blue ribbon seedling winner has become too much a matter of routine even though recently we have required two-thirds of all judges qualified to vote for the award.

An additional limitation has been placed on seedlings competing for a Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate to enable the judges to see a naturally grown flower by requiring every exhibitor to furnish a written statement that the bloom exhibited has *not* been chemically treated. Such treatment disqualifies the bloom from consideration for a Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate, not because American Camellia Society is opposed to such treatment (actually we wish to encourage it under all other circumstances) but because we feel that any variety receiving this award should be a good camellia on its own for all camellia growers to grow.

Furthermore, to save the judges any embarrassment, we now require a secret written ballot on all voting for a Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate.

We sincerely hope that these changes in the Rules for Highly Commended Seedling Certificates will retain the prestige and respect that this certificate has in the opinion of most camellia growers and at the same time will not be burdensome on the exhibitors. We wish to continue to encourage the introduction of good new varieties of camellias and at the same time to be able to honestly represent to our members and all other camellia growers that any camellia variety that has received a Highly Commended Seedling Certificate is a good camellia worthy of the interest of all camellia growers.

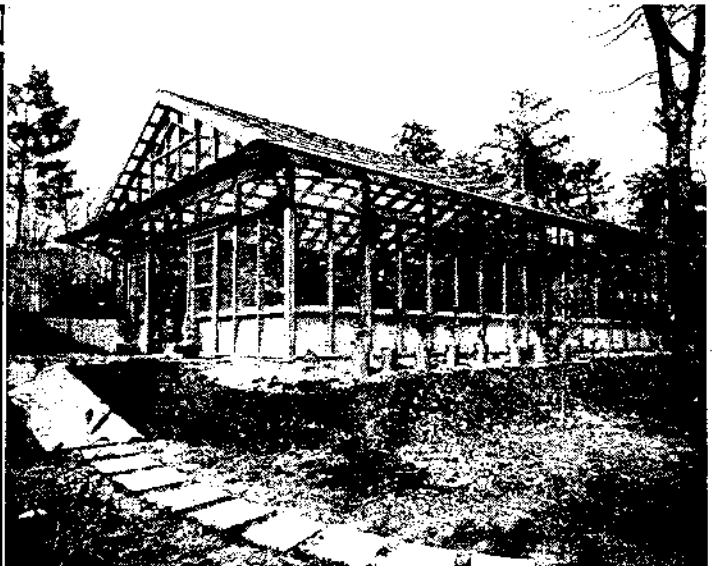
The new rules now provide that Highly Commended Seedling Certificates only be given to a seedling that has received a recommendation by two-thirds of all accredited qualified judges present at three different shows. The originator has five years after first showing his bloom to obtain these three recommendations which are called *Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificates*. These Provisional Certificates can be won in the same or in different shows in the same or in different years, that is to say if in a five year period an exhibitor shows his seedling and receives a provisional certificate in the same show in any three years, he gets his Highly Commended Seedling Certificate. Or if the exhibitor shows his seedling in three different shows in the same year even if the shows are in three different cities on the same day or in successive weeks or any other way and receives a Provisional Certificate in any three of the shows, he will then get his Highly Commended Seedling Certificate.

The Provisional Certificates will be issued by the local shows but the exhibitor must advise the Executive Secretary of American Camellia Society that he has won three Provisional Certificates and then American Camellia Society will issue the Highly Commended Seedling Certificate directly to him.

Only one Highly Commended Seedling Certificate will be issued for any new variety no matter how many Provisional Certificates it has won but if an exhibitor wishes, he can continue to compete in local shows for Provisional Certificates without limit within the five year period.

More Unusual Greenhouses

MRS. JACK H. BROWN of Greensboro, North Carolina, displays a fine specimen of 'REG RAGLAND' grown in her very attractive "Pagoda" greenhouse shown below.



Camellia Books

AZALEAS AND CAMELLIAS

Norfolk Botanical Garden Quarterly. Vol. 1, No. 1, Summer 1963. 63 pages. Illustrated. Edited by Frederic Heutte, Director, Norfolk Botanical Garden, Airport Road, Norfolk 18, Va. \$1 postpaid from the Garden.

It is significant that the first issue of this Quarterly publication is devoted entirely to Azaleas and Camellias. Fred Heutte, its editor, is a charter member of the American Camellia Society and is widely known in the camellia world. The Norfolk Botanical Garden, of which he is the Director, has long had an outstanding collection of Azaleas and Camellias. There are some 20,000 camellias here. In recent years they have embarked upon an extensive expansion program featuring other plants also. Our own ACS Director of Virginia, Alison J. Parsons, has also worked tirelessly in securing funds and in development of the Garden.

Well written, illustrated articles cover recommended varieties of Azaleas and Camellias for the Tidewater Area, propagation methods, cultivation, pests and diseases, container culture, companion

plants, pruning, varieties for colder areas and other valuable information. Each issue of the Quarterly will be devoted to a different subject. The next issue will deal with Lawns and Ground Covers.

FLOWERING TREES: A Handbook.

Edited by H. O. Perkins and Carol H. Woodward. 81 pages. 11 full color plates, 95 photos. Plants and Gardens Vol. 19, No. 1. Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, Brooklyn 25, N. Y. \$1.00 Postpaid.

This little handbook discusses how to select and grow various classes of flowering trees for prolonged garden beauty. A few of the summer flowering camellia relatives, *Franklinia alatamaha* and *Stewartia* are discussed.

A chart points out how color from early spring to November may be obtained from flowering trees.

Fourteen articles by leading authorities in various sections discuss crab apples, dogwoods, magnolias, cherries, and less familiar kinds. This is a timely and fascinating booklet.

'GOLDWATER'

This very large sparkling red flower will be released by us this Fall. Midseason bloomer, medium grower. The flower form varies—semidouble, incomplete double to semidouble and petaloids. We have had 6-inch flowers. Also have a few plants of Goldwater Variegated.

2-Year Grafts, \$15.00 to \$25.00
All Container Grown

'LOUISA WILSON'

An outstanding seedling of 'ELIZABETH BOARDMAN' originated by Mr. D. L. Wilson of Macon and named for his wife. Semidouble bluish white, 6 inches by 3 inches deep. There are nineteen petals and few petaloids. Texture is like porcelain—alive and crisp. Entered only in 2 shows—was best in both and won 2 highly commended seedling certificates. Nice container-grown plants, all 2-year grafts.

\$10.00 and \$15.00

'JILL PILL'

A beautiful new sasanqua named for our daughter. White 4- to 4½-inch flowers tinted pink to orchid on tips with 25 to 40 petals and 10 to 30 petaloids. Flower formation varies from semidouble to full peony form. Budded container-grown plants—own root and grafts.

\$3.50 to \$7.50

Write for New Price List Showing Pictures of These Three Varieties

Also 'KICK OFF,' 'GRAND SLAM,' 'WILLIAM HERTRICH' (Hybrid), 'MRS. R. L. WHEELER,' 'GLORIA STUART,' and many more.

We Have Budded Container-Grown Plants of Many Varieties

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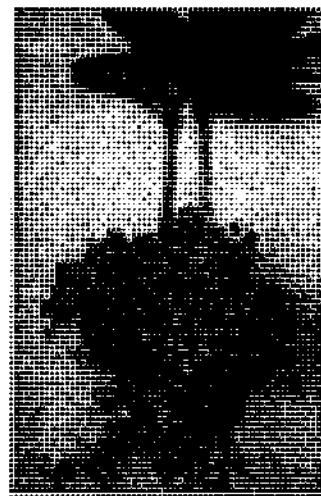
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uses, a little goes far.

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Transporting Camellias To Shows

MRS. GENTRY (TINY) KIDD, Houston, Texas

Transporting camellia blossoms to camellia shows several hundred miles away and having them arrive in good condition is the goal of many camellia lovers. Why else do you see so many of the same wonderful people week after week during show season, were this not true?

Sweepstakes is won by hard work. Taken day by day, this is my formula:

Monday A.M. early I cut my blooms. I use a wheelbarrow filled with saran florist hay, placing the blooms on the wheelbarrow and when full, I put my blossoms in paraffin treated cardboard boxes 5½ inches deep X 20 X 16 inches. These we had made to fit an old Frigidaire florist refrigerator and it is old! How old we don't know but Frigidaire hasn't made any commercial equipment in nine years and I feel this refrigerator is much older than that. We keep thermometers in it to check the temperature which we like to keep at 40° to 42°. In Houston, today, it is hard to find block ice, but when the refrigerator went on the blink last year, we scurried around and put 150 pounds of ice in the box, so we wouldn't lose those treasured flowers. I know many people prefer 36° to 38° but this seems a little cold to me and I've heard of blooms freezing in refrigerators if it is a very cold night and the refrigerator is in the garage.

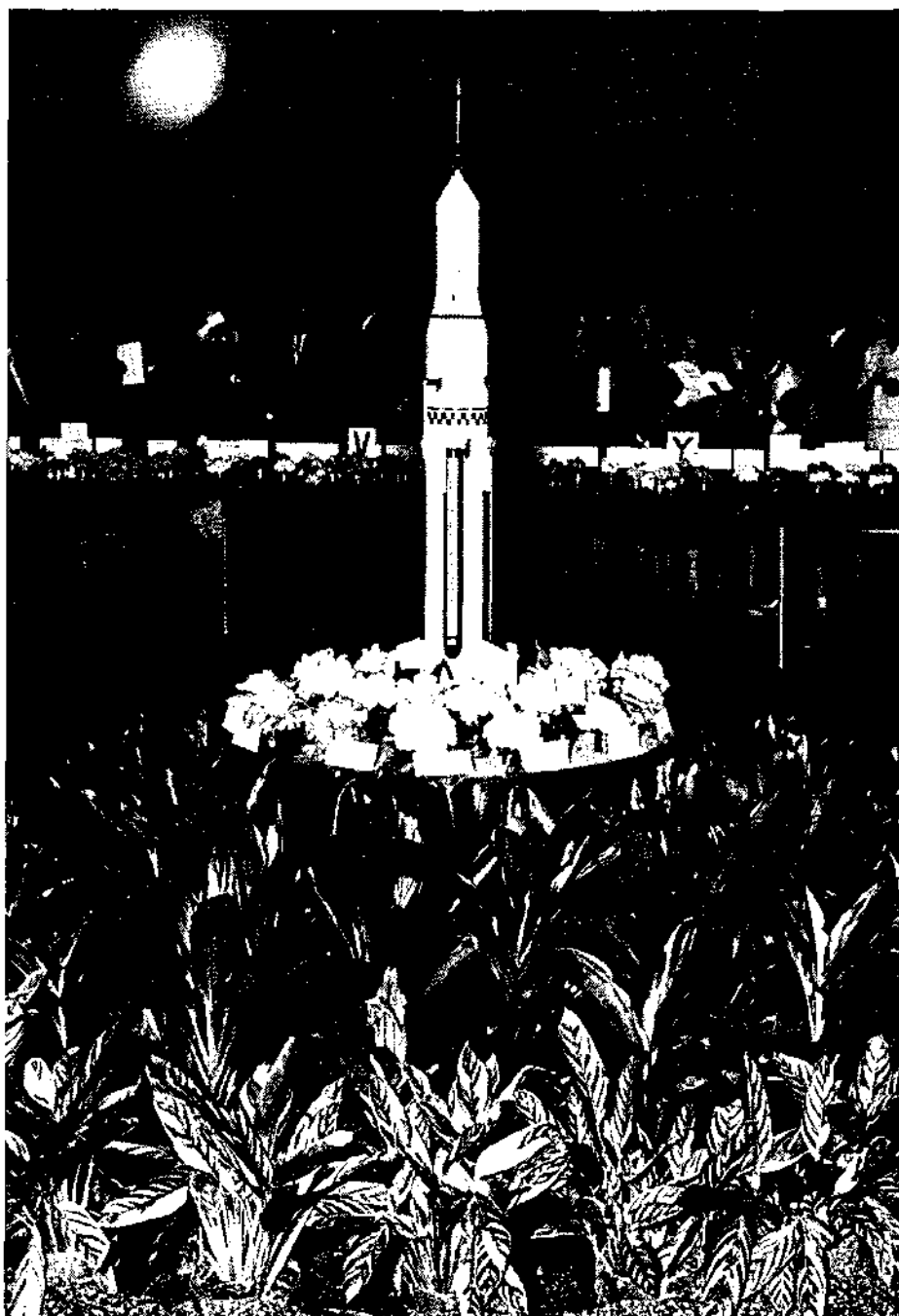
Inside the waxed cardboard box we put a sheet of plastic (the kind dresses and suits come from the cleaners in) and then a layer of cotton batting, used for making quilts and comforters. This I sprinkle with water *fairly sparingly*, and on top of the cotton batting we use shredded florist "hay," a saran product, I believe. This "hay" I do not wet, nor do I sprinkle my blooms with water. I do wrap a tiny piece of wet cotton around each bloom stem; although, I am not sure this is necessary.

We have had blooms mildew from too much moisture and heat. This combination is hard to combat, but

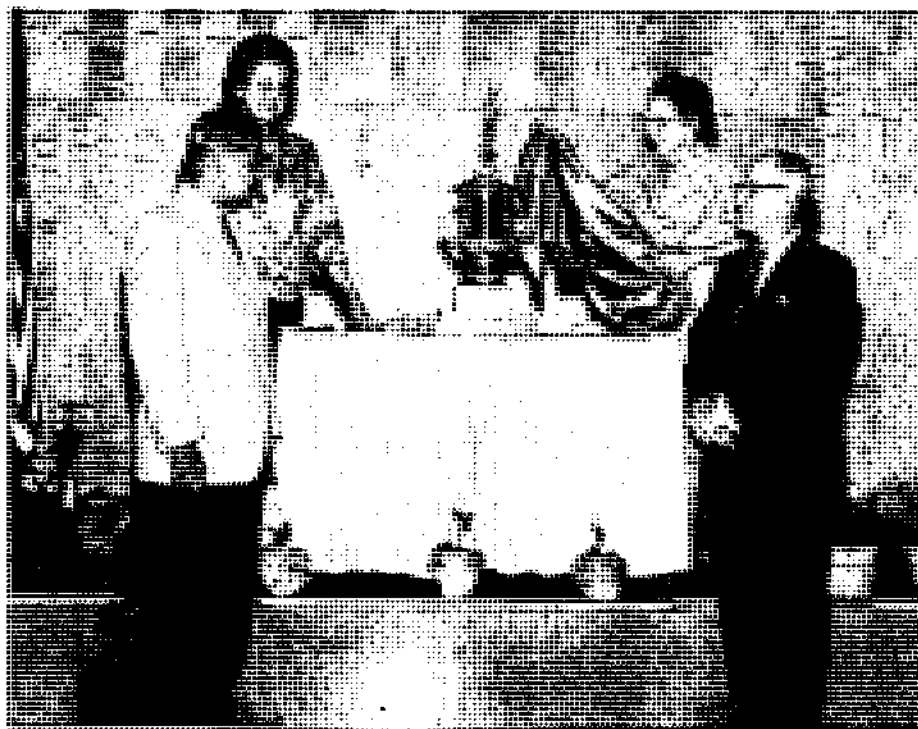
with less moisture they don't seem to mildew. Flowers kept in hydrators with too much moisture really "jump the stem" and that's heartbreaking when the flower looks beautiful and fresh, minus the leaves and stems.

Under each bloom I put a tiny

slip of paper with the varietal name of the flower. This is the same slip of paper I've placed under the blossom when I cut it and put it on the wheelbarrow. I now transfer the bloom and slip of paper into the box. Under pressure it is easy to forget the name



"CAMELLIAS IN THE SPACE AGE." Central decorations at Ozone Camellia Show, Slidell, La., 1963



JOHN M. BREARD trophy will be awarded annually by the Northeast Louisiana Camellia Society to its outstanding flower competition winner. Looking it over are officials of the society and of Central Savings Bank and Trust Co. which provided the award. Left to right, they are: GRAYSON GUTHRIE, Central Bank executive vice-president; MRS. SCOTT HAMILTON, daughter of the man for whom the trophy is named; MRS. JOHN M. BREARD; and PHILLIP BERNHARDT, society president. Mr. Breard was an outstanding camellia grower. The trophy will be awarded every year on a revolving basis to the winner, but will remain in Monroe even if an out-of-towner wins it. (Photo by Ben Bradford.)

of the flower in entering your blooms at a show; so, this is a big help. After filling the box with blooms I draw another piece of plastic across the

top of the box, then put the lid down over the box. These lids should fit tightly and securely.

During show season I'll spend 6

to 8 hours a day, cutting, assorting, boxing, and grooming our blooms and this is every day, too, rain or shine and once even I cut all day in the snow, shaking my plants to find the blooms. It was worth it though. We won sweepstakes, best bloom in show and best tray of 3 blooms grown outdoors, and were they!

Our garage is the workshop with tables set up to work on. Card tables are fine, we use 8' X 36" banquet tables, the type sometimes used at camellia shows. Kneeling all day on concrete is back breaking and these tables have saved my back.

In grooming our flowers we use a camel's hair brush, tweezers and manicuring scissors, preferring to do this at the show for scissor marks show black after a short time. We use the tweezers to pull bad stamens out. Bee specked or dark stamen blossoms never get a blue ribbon for us. The camel's hair brush is used to whisk away pollen and tiny foreign particles.

Each day is the same, cut, assort, box most of the day; then the day before the show I group my blooms, trying to do this alphabetically, whenever possible.

We do win sweepstakes. We go to win. Best of show can be won by

—NOW AVAILABLE—

'DR. BURNSIDE'

(7 Times AGS Award Winner.) See September Camellia Journal Cover. Very Large, 6½ Inches or Better. Semidouble to Peony, Dark Red with Every Petal Crinkled. Nothing Like it in CAMELLIAS.

1-Year Grafts \$20.00

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'KAY TRUESDALE'

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1-Year Grafts \$15.00 to \$17.50

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only one bloom. Sweepstakes is won by many blossoms and many hours of hard work are necessary. I'm willing to put in the hours.

The day before the show when each box is full, I fill out my entry cards. I have written and received my entry cards well in advance and have, also (using a rubber stamp and stamp pad), stamped my entry cards with my name and address in advance. I fill in the varietal name of the flowers in each box, put a rubber band around the entry cards, insert them in a corner, between the box and the plastic liner and close the box lid.

We are now ready to leave for a distant city, after that last final tour of the garden hoping to find just one more blue ribbon winner.

We do not put our blooms in the automobile trunk. We take the back seat out of our car, pack the boxes in, then cover them with several khaki quilted furniture pads. The boxes stay cool throughout the drive and do not shift around in the car. We also use furniture pads under the boxes, for these above mentioned reasons. If it is to be a cold night we leave the boxes in the car, letting the windows down in an open garage. If not, we put them under refrigeration. I always hope for a cold night so they can stay in the car and don't have

to be handled so many times. We try to keep them cool and, whenever practical, we try always to handle our own boxes ourselves.

We try to be the very first exhibitors entering blooms. To get a good table with good light is important and we need all the allotted time to get out several hundred blooms. We have entered as many as 600 blossoms. Except for one time only, when we took two coffee breaks, we have been through and packing up our boxes when the entry deadline arrived. Show chairmen have enough problems without late entries of blooms.

My husband selects the blooms for specimen and trays. He's a good judge of camellias, much better than I. Many times I've questioned why he will enter a certain bloom under specimen class, when I wouldn't. We check when the show opens and in nearly every case the very flower I questioned won a blue!

There is certainly a lot I need to learn about preserving and transporting camellia blooms.

Careful handling, proper temperatures and not too much moisture seem to be the main factors in handling blossoms. This method has enabled us to hold blooms a week and enter them in a camellia show in good condition.

In Memoriam

DR. DORIS COKER, Panama City, Fla.

CLARK CHANDLER, Panama City, Fla.

GROVER A. MEADERS, Macon, Georgia
Grover A. Meaders, Macon, Ga., passed away July 20th. Both Grover and Mrs. Meaders, who survives him, were long time members of ACS.

LEE M. HAPP, Macon, Georgia
Lee M. Happ, Macon, Ga., July 30.

JOHN DONALD WADE, Marshallville, Georgia
Dr. John Donald Wade, Marshallville, Ga., Oct. 9. ACS Charter Member.

These three long time members of ACS were also very active in the Middle Georgia Camellia Society.

MRS. HOYT W. LEE, Mobile, Ala.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wood (Betty) Lee, 71, wife of ACS President Emeritus Hoyt W. Lee, passed away suddenly of a heart attack at her home in Mobile, Ala., October 26th.

DR. CHESTER S. NIELSEN

Dr. Nielsen, 52, Chairman of General Education for Biology at Florida State University, Tallahassee, died suddenly July 17th. A prominent scientist, Dr. Nielsen had long been interested in camellias and had an extensive personal collection and was a frequent blue ribbon winner.

'GUNSMOKE'

Spectacular Valentine red seedling up to 6½ inches by 2 inches deep. Each petal twisted at the end Loose semi-double. 1963-1964 Introduction. ACS Registration No. 679.

Nice one, two- and three-year grafts—

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How To Select Camellia Plants

Granted that you have decided upon the varieties of camellias you wish to buy and that you have considered which varieties will suit your purpose. Are these to be grown out of doors or in a greenhouse? Some varieties are strictly "greenhouse", others may perform even better outside or just as well.

It is important to deal with a nurseryman whom you can trust. Reliable nurserymen do not want to sell you plants with which you will be dissatisfied. They want customers to return time after time.

Comparatively few nurserymen actually grow their own plants from scratch. Quite a few buy understock and do their own grafting especially of new varieties. Most retail nurseries buy plants either in containers or balled and burlapped from one or more of the wholesale nurseries.

Trucks peddling plants from door to door most often have inferior plants. There are few camellia "bar-

gains". The shopper usually gets what he pays for. Some retail nurseries are guilty of carrying over plants in a sawdust bed from one season to the next. Such plants are usually weak but often unhealthy plants set buds heavily. Beware of an over budded plant. Watch for rotted burlap balls, also for reburlapped balls. Plants which have been grown too long in containers without repotting can be spotted by the container being rusted out and soil tightly packed. Long dug plants or those kept in the same container too long are usually offered at bargain rates.

Like manufactured goods, food and other items, nurserymen have several grades of camellias. Of course, rare varieties are more expensive than the standard, own root varieties. But there are grades based on plant vigor, shape, good union of scion with understock, good root system and glossy dark green leaves.

Very large plants are not recom-

mended unless an expert moves them. Too many roots have to be cut.

Avoid plants from an uninspected nursery. The dreaded camellia flower blight is usually spread from infected nursery soil.

Avoid hard clay in the root ball. Watch for large roots which had to be cut in balling or canning. Some growers prefer to remove the nursery soil completely and plant in their own soil mix.

If possible visit the nursery and select your own plants; however, mail orders are very satisfactory if dealing with a reliable nurseryman. Some organizations form a pool and send a truck or trailer to the nursery.

-----ACS-----

Mulches

WHY?

There are several reasons for mulching. Conservation of moisture is an important function of mulches. Many growers find that watering can be held to a minimum or may be only rarely necessary with proper mulching. Sudden changes in temperature can be avoided. Mulches keep roots

CAMELLIAN

MAKES THIS IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Book to be Published Fall 1964

After 14 years of successfully publishing the *Camellian* it was necessary to discontinue the publication after the March 1963 issue. This action is entirely due to the advanced age and the general health of the publisher—Frank Griffin, Sr.

The former Editor and Publisher of the *Camellian* is now compiling a book titled "*Camellian*." It will contain many, many pages filled with camellia information written by the best camellia minds in America and abroad. It will be 8½ x 11 with a hard cover and it will contain many actual color reproductions of camellia blooms. There will be much camellia information not heretofore published. The various sections will be written by eminent authorities and among the authors you will find these names:

Lammers, Hava, Hanchey, Kimbrough, Puls, Wilson, Pirone, Alexander, Zerkowsky, Brightwell, Lattin, Alfred Stewart, Satomi, de Vos, Johnson, Butler, Peer, Tourje, Weiss, Puddle, Meadows, Hyatt, Furuta, Parsons, Cannon, Wiley, Griffin, The Caughman

Girls, Frank Opinions, Yü, Councilman, and many others whose names are familiar to you. A complete list of the authors will be published at a later date.

Those who are acquainted with what we are preparing for this book say that it will be the finest contribution ever made to camellia literature. There will be no emphasis on scientific data but it will cover every phase of camellia culture from a practical application.

There will be only 1,000 numbered copies printed and all plates will then be destroyed. It will later become a collector's item! More than 600 copies have been sold and the remaining copies will be sold and reserved on a first come-first served basis. The publication price will be \$15.00. Pre-publication price to ACS members and former *Camellian* subscribers of \$12.50 has been extended to December 15. We suggest you rush orders immediately to:

CAMELLIAN

P. O. Drawer 1850

Columbia, S. C.

cool in summer and slows freezing and rapid thawing in winter. Weeds which sap the soil of moisture and nutrients and are unsightly may be controlled. Erosion may be controlled.

WHAT?

Numerous materials may be used as a mulch. Pine straw, leaves, peanut or grain hulls, shredded bark, wood shavings, wood chips or shavings, sawdust, bagasse (sugar cane waste), peat, peat moss (sphagnum), cotton waste and ground corn cobs are used. Ko-K-O mulch, a by product of cocoa beans, is an ideal, slow decaying mulch (See ad in *Camellia Journal*).

Carroll Reiners has an excellent article on living mulches in the 1964 *American Camellia Yearbook*. There are many attractive living plants which may serve as mulches.

Stones, shells, even black polyethylene film and newspaper may be used. An ideal mulch must not break down rapidly, nor pack, nor blow away.

CAUTION! New saw dust may drain nitrogen as it decomposes. Use well rotted sawdust. Shells contain

calcium so may make the soil too alkaline. Peat is difficult to wet. Barnyard or dairy manure packs. These latter two should be incorporated into the soil, rather than applied in any quantity as a mulch.

Avoid too heavy a mulch. Do not pile up around the trunk. Replacement every year or so may be desirable to prevent a building of decayed organic matter which smothers the plant. If in the camellia flower blight area, replacement in the spring will help control mummy and spore formations.

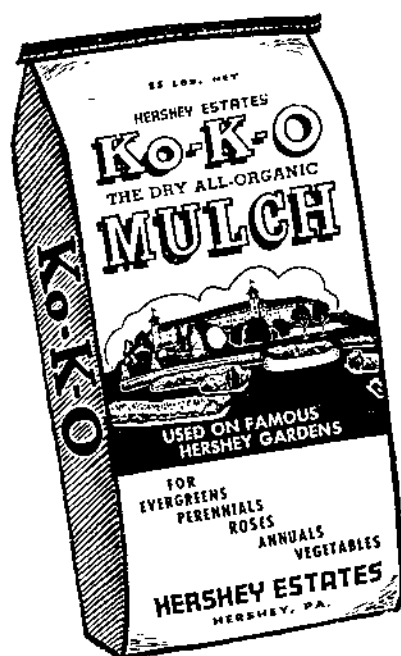
Most loose organic materials are flammable. A carelessly dropped match or cigarette could do considerable damage. Mr. Dave Strother removes pine needles. He then mulches with peanut hulls which are difficult to ignite. Any material may pack down and prevent penetration of water. If kept too moist pill bugs, sow bugs, slugs and leaf chewing insects may be encouraged.

Most growers agree that mulching is a good cultural practice.

Those Sinking Spells

Now that it is again planting time, beware of planting too deep or of loose soil with considerable organic matter underneath the ball. Watch for plants planted a year or more ago which may be sinking or tilting. As the soil underneath packs down or the organic matter decays plants may sink several inches. Pull the mulch back to see whether there is a deep depression due to settling. It may be necessary to raise the plant. Filling in the depression will only hasten the death of the plant.

If the soil in the bottom of the planting hole is loose, tamp with a maul or with the feet to pack firmly. It is best not to loosen soil, but to rest the balled plant on undisturbed soil. Avoid digging a deep hole and back filling. When planted the level of the ball should be an inch or more above ground level to allow for settling. Roots need to be well drained and are very sensitive to lack of aeration. Accumulation of mulch over the years may be disastrous also.



IDEAL MULCH FOR CAMELLIAS

All-organic Ko-K-O Mulch is made from cocoa bean shells. Ko-K-O knits into a lace-like cover which admits air and water and allows the soil to retain its moisture. It does not cake, therefore, does not draw moisture from the soil through capillary action as do other mulches.

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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The following is extracted from the report and recommendations of Chairman Milo Rowell of the Committee on Exhibitions and Awards adopted at the Shreveport meeting in February 1963:

Every local society holding shows in cooperation with ACS under the rules, has the authority to prepare its own rules and regulations for its show insofar as such rules do not controvert rules established by ACS. Over 90% of the time all local show rules follow ACS rules in all respects. Occasionally, in the remaining 10% of the time, due to some local prob-

lems (in which event some flexibility should be allowed the local society in the opinion of your Committee), or due to some local policy (in which event perhaps such latitude should not be approved), violations of the rules established by American Camellia Society appear in the show schedules. Examples of both of these violations, that come readily to mind, are such as (a) some shows exclude non-local society members from receiving ACS awards (we feel this to be very serious); (b) some shows in determining Sweepstakes Awards include Blue Ribbon winners in the

seedling classifications and others exclude Blue Ribbon winners in reticulata or hybrid classifications; (c) some shows permit exhibitors to act as judges in classes in which they also have flowers on exhibition. There are many other similar, some minor, other more serious, violations, all too numerous to specify. These violations cause complaints from exhibitors and others who appeal to ACS for correction, and when we fail to police the shows, criticize ACS or this Committee.

Your Chairman does not look with favor on any attempt by ACS to dominate local societies in any respect, particularly in policing their shows held in cooperation with ACS. It has always been the policy and philosophy of the Board of Governors of ACS, to the best of our knowledge, that our function in advancing the camellia hobby was to perform such services as could be better performed by a national organization and to use

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Signing up a new member at the ACS Membership booth at the Houston Show. Shown are Clare Gothard, unidentified member, Bill Barbish, and W. R. Morgan.

our resources, influence and knowledge to assist and guide local societies.

Where the violation is to solve a local problem, we feel perhaps the ACS rules may be too strict, rather than the local society should be criticized. Furthermore, through experience in having a multiplicity of

approaches to a particular problem, we may happen on to an original idea conceived by some local society to solve its problem, that will advance the effectiveness of our rules in shows; thus it appears that reasonable latitude should be given the local societies in many instances. On the other hand, where a matter of ACS

policy is involved, or where awards of ACS are given, in violation of the policy and rules of ACS awards, we feel that the violation is more serious and if some guidance or persuasion from our society could correct this situation, it would be most desirable. Occasionally in the past, when this Committee was faced with a serious problem, we have requested this Board for guidance, and from the board experience of the Board we have always received some very sound suggestions that have assisted substantially in solving the problem.

—ACS—

Viewpoints

Should Nurserymen and Florists Compete With Amateurs In Shows?

A NURSERYMAN'S VIEWPOINT

"Amateurs spend hours in caring for maybe 100 or so plants, whereas a nurseryman must spread his time over thousands of camellias and as many more other plants. He can't be a perfectionist. I have seen amateurs pin back leaves from the opening flower



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with clothes pins so as to have a perfect flower. Each plant may be carefully disbudded at the exact correct time. Plants are misted, fertilized, severely pruned for exhibition quality blooms. Yes, the amateur has every advantage over the professional. I think we should compete on an equal basis."

AN AMATEUR'S VIEWPOINT

"These people have the privilege of buying fertilizers, insecticides and plants at a reduced cost. They have hired help to care for the plants and

can deduct the wages paid them as a business expense. Equally, if not more important is the fact that camellia shows benefit these people to the utmost—everyone of them gets increased business near the time of the shows, they get rights to propagate the new varieties which they introduce at very high prices to take advantage of the rare and the new, they sell scions that will more than pay for the rare plants they buy to propagate. So strongly do I feel about the CON of this question that I think even the supposed ama-

teurs who own a nurseryman license should be barred—they will say they do not sell plants or scions but they do buy equipment and supplies and sometimes plants at wholesale prices and the fact that they have a license announces that they are nurserymen."

THE ACS VIEWPOINT

The ACS Governing Board discussed the Amateur vs. Professional competition and has now relaxed its rules and regulations concerning competitive shows as follows:

"Section 6.5. The American Camellia Society does not limit the granting of any of its awards or certificates to amateurs. Each local cooperating society is authorized to permit or prohibit professional growers to compete in its show in accordance with rules established by such local society." Thus admitting or barring professionals from competition is now entirely a local decision—and should be clearly stated in the schedule.

—ACS—

Potting Mixtures

Soil for container grown Camellias must be porous enough to provide for good drainage, yet at the same time provide for enough moisture retention for the plant's water reserve. This in-



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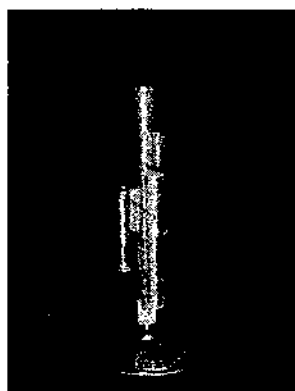
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icates the use of sharp builder's sand and organic matter which does not decompose rapidly, such as German peat. A half and half mixture of peat and sand is good and inexpensive. Some very successful greenhouse growers recommend substitution of 1/4 worm castings for half of the sand content. This worm soil is obtainable from dealers in fresh water fish bait (red wigglers and other earth worms). Many growers may wish to have their own worm beds. These can easily be built of concrete blocks or brick or even wood and filled with all kinds of organic waste—leaves, clippings, certain types of kitchen garbage, chicken or cow manure, sawdust, cotton mill or gin waste (motes). It may be desirable to add cottonseed meal to enrich. Dolomitic limestone (calcium carbonate + magnesium carbonate) is useful in correcting excessive acidity. Keep at pH5 to 6.5 if possible. This is about the same as a compost heap with worms added to hasten the work. A starter of worms may be purchased from suppliers of fish bait. After from

3 to 6 months the rich worm castings will be ready to use. Such a bait bed must be kept moist. It need not be offensive to the neighbors nor have a

disagreeable odor if properly managed. Charles Darwin considered the earthworm one of the most beneficial of all organisms. Ordinary soil mixtures such as used in the outgrown camellias are not suitable for container grown plants. Moss and green algae growing on the surface of your containers is usually an indication that the soil is not well drained or too loamy. Root rot is a common result of water logged soil.

The booklet "The U. C. System for Producing Healthy Container-Grown Plants" issued as Manual 23 by the California Agricultural Experiment Station, University of California, Berkeley 4, is well worth the \$1 cost.

Perlite or vermiculite, bark, old sawdust and other more or less inert in-

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MILLBROOK, ALA.

redients may be used in soil mixes. Such potting soil mixes, of course, are low in nutrients. These are added in watering the plants after potting and regularly thereafter. Some growers insist on a mixture of rich loam, well rotted cow manure, sand and peat. However, more and more, growers tend to use a more or less inert potting medium and depend upon liquid fertilizers for the nutrients.

—ACS—

Soil Fumigation

Soil used in canned, potted, tubbed or in the ground in greenhouses should be fumigated. Large nurseries often use steam sterilization; however, this equipment is expensive.

Methyl-bromide (MC-2) is a very satisfactory fumigant. This kills most nematodes, soil borne diseases, insects and weed and grass seeds. Two pounds of the fumigant per 100 square feet of soil is recommended. This is applied as a gas under a plastic sheet which, of course, must be free of holes and the edges must be firmly sealed down with soil.

The soil to be fumigated must be thoroughly and loosely worked up and free of clods and lumps and moderately moist.

REDWOOD CAMELLIA TUBS

12" x 10" deep	\$2.60
14" x 12" deep	 3.00
16" x 14" deep	 3.40
18" x 17" deep	 4.40

Tubs have removeable bottoms and are banded with stainless steel bands. If treatment copper naphthate is desired add 5% to above prices.

All tubs shipped by Motor Freight
FOB Monroe

THE REDWOOD CENTER

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Monroe, Louisiana

The hose from the gas injector is inserted under the cover and is inserted into a wad of hay or excelsior so that the fumigant will be properly dispersed and not deposited in one place. Soil so treated cannot be used immediately. Wait prescribed time before using.

—ACS—

Die-Back "Down Under"

DR. B. W. DOAK, New Zealand

I always read the *Camellia Journal* with very great interest. The article on die-back in the November 1962 number seems to call for some reply from "Down Under," as I am of the opinion that die-back as known in Australia and New Zealand is quite different from that in the U. S. A. The main point of similarity is that hybrids with *C. saluenensis* blood in them are more susceptible to the disorder than are japonicas. My experience with die-back is very limited, but I have not seen it affect japonicas. On my naturally quite acid soil, *C. saluenensis* hybrids suffer in some years, but I have not been able to observe any

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lesions on the stems. During my recent visit to the Southern States, I came to the conclusion that "die-back in the U.S.A. is caused by a pathogen and that a species of *Glomerella* is the culprit. On the other hand, I believe that "die-back" in my garden is either a physiological or a nutritional disorder associated with the rather low pH (approx. 5.2). I limed the worst affected of a number of "reject" hybrids about a year ago. The pH at present is approximately 6, growth has been vigorous and no new die-back has occurred. At the same time, I treated some plants with sodium molybdate to test the molybdenum theory. Growth of these has not been so good and a little die-back has been observed. While this observation may not prove that molybdenum deficiency is not the cause of the trouble, it is at least very suggestive that it is not. A further point is that over the last five years I have used molybdenised superphosphate at least twice over the whole garden, as molybdenum deficiency symptoms were observed with canliffowers. Since the first application, these plants grow quite healthily. To what then can the beneficial effect of the lime dressing be attributed? Besides the increase in the availability of molybdenum, raising the pH affects the availability of other trace elements. One of those most affected is manganese, the availability of which is reduced. It is my belief that *saluenensis* hybrids are more susceptible to manganese toxicity than are the japonicas.

Mr. Keeton in his article points out that the lush growth brought about by



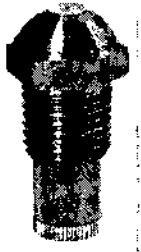
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LOW CAPACITY (1½ to 2½ gallons per hour depending on pressure) STAINLESS STEEL NOZZLE. Ideal for greenhouses or where drainage is a problem. Install overhead or on standpipes—monel strainer—¾" female pipe threads. Specify if for Mistig Bubble. \$2.75 postpaid in United States. Garden hose adaptor \$1.50.

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the use of a nitrogenous fertilizer is particularly susceptible to die-back. This same treatment, especially if the nitrogenous fertilizer is an artificial one (e.g. urea, sulphate of ammonia, nitrochalk or other ammoniated fertilizer) could also increase the uptake of manganese simply by the soil acidification brought about by these chemicals. Mr. Hazlewood of Sydney suggests the use of dolomite or dolomitic lime to reduce soil acidity. I am of the opinion that ordinary lime (calcium carbonate) weight for weight, will be equally as effective.

I am convinced that the main difference between American and "Down Under" experience can be attributed to two different disorders being called "die-back." I have seen cankers on American plants but not on any of mine.

**ACS Annual Meeting
February 13-15, 1964
Jackson, Mississippi**

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2-Year Grafts:

Budded \$12.50
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'TOMORROW'S DAWN'
'RAGGEDY ANN'
'RED ELEPHANT'
'PURPLE SWIRL'
'TICKLED PINK'

1-Year Grafts:

\$5.00 and \$7.50

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

Scions:

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'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

How Varieties Are Selected For Color Reproduction For Camellia Journal Covers and the Yearbook

Color plates are among the most expensive items in our *Journal* and *Yearbook* budgets, yet they are very necessary for attractive publications.

The old American Camellia Quarterly was fortunate in being able to use the color plates from *Camellias in America*. Dr. Hume and the MacFarland Co. generously allowed us to use these. Since most of these had been used on the covers, we were faced with having to make original plates. This was one of the factors considered in changing to the present format. We found that the present 8 1/2" x 11" covers could be done by offset at about the same price as letterpress plates for the Quarterly size. Even so, this runs about \$250 for the color separation negatives and offset processing. This price does not include actual printing costs which ACS bears.

We determined to have a new seedling or sport not pictured elsewhere on each cover. We felt that the owners of the flowers used would help bear the cost. This plan has met with enthusiastic response both from individual members and nurserymen. As a result we have had some beautiful covers.

Formerly the *Yearbook* color plates were borrowed from various nursery catalogs or other publications. We found that fewer and fewer color catalogs were being issued, hence we must make at least some of the letterpress plates used in the *Yearbook*. Last year we made three original plates. This year there are six with

only two borrowed, again we asked the owners of beautiful new varieties to assist bearing the cost of plates.

Having color plates made of camellias is open to anyone. Eventually we hope to have eight original plates in every *Yearbook* and another on the jacket. Also in addition to the five *Journal* covers, if there is sufficient demand, we will have a center page spread of color in at least one issue of the *Journal*. We have already used color in several ads on the covers.

If you would like for your flower to be on a cover or in the *Yearbook* let us know. These can be made from paintings or color transparencies or

35 mm slides. The September, November and January covers were made from Ektachrome slides taken with the Startech Kodak camera.

-----ACS-----

First Annual New Zealand Camellia Society Show

The interior of the Mt. Albert Memorial Hall was a sea of blossom yesterday afternoon and the lawn outside proclaimed in foot-high letters of red and white flowers: "National Camellia Show, 1963."

The site of the first annual show of the New Zealand Camellia Society to be held in Auckland, the hall contained more than 5,000 choice flowers

View the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SCENE through membership in the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Annual Dues \$6.00

Membership includes

CAMELLIA REVIEW—6 issues a year during the camellia season, October through May.

CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE—New 1964 Edition out in December—to go to members paid for 1964.

Southern California is an active part of the camellia world. Through CAMELLIA REVIEW, know what we are doing—at our society meetings, in hybridizing, in bringing out new varieties, about use of gibberellic acid, about our camellia people, about camellia life in an area that grows good camellias and where camellia growers take their hobby seriously.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Harold E. Dryden, Secretary-Treasurer

820 Winston Ave.

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Hybrid Camellia

'DOROTHY JAMES'

Winner HIGHLY COMMENDED CERTIFICATE

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

OFFERED NOW—scion basis only @ \$5.00 each,
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(FIRST COME FIRST SERVED BASIS)

See color illustration 1962 *Yearbook*

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GIBB TREATMENT MADE EASY

2 vials each containing 20 mg of 85% Gibberellic Acid and sufficient Bi-Carbonate of Soda to make Acid soluble.

2 vials each containing 1 1/2 cc of distilled water.

1 applicator

Kit sufficient to treat approximately 150 buds.

With this kit, no weighing, no measuring. Mix contents of two vials, shake and you are in business.

Complete Kit delivered \$4.50. Airmail \$5.00

ORDER TODAY Make check or Money Order (no C.O.D.) to

GIBB TREATMENT KIT

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with petals ranging from pure white through shades of pink, rose and cerise to deep scarlet.

More than 1,000 prize camellias were entered in the 88 classes of the show and the remainder of the blooms made up special displays around the walls of the hall.

DISTANT ENTRIES

Entries were received from as far afield as Wellington, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Hamilton and Whangarei.

The hall doors were opened at 1:30 p. m. and within an hour more than 700 visitors had paid to see the show.

The building remained packed for the rest of the day as members of horticultural clubs from Warkworth to Hamilton continued to arrive in chartered buses throughout the afternoon.

The Bethwaite Memorial Trophy for the champion bloom of the show

was won by Mrs. H. McKail Geddes, of Titirangi.

Her entry, a magnificent scarlet reticulata, 'CAPT RAWES,' was described by one of the judges, Mr. Jack

Clark, a retired nurseryman, who has judged camellias in America and Britain, as being the largest he had seen.

FIRST TIME

Mrs. McKail Geddes said it was the first time she had entered a bloom in a national show, although she had been a member of the society for five years.

She planted the bush from which the prize-winning camellia came six years ago. "I was just lucky that it came out at the right time," she said modestly.

The chairman of the show, Dr. B. W. Doak, of Papatoetoe, said the general quality of the entries was excellent and there were more varieties on display than ever.

Dr. Doak won the Clark Cup for the best hybrid seedling with a bloom he developed and registered under the name 'OTARA ROSE.'

Another hybrid which he developed and registered under the name 'PHYL DOAK,' after his wife, was entered by Mr. H. M. Hammond, of Hamilton, and took the prize for the best hybrid in the show.

The wife of the president of the society, Mrs. W. M. McFarland, of Hamilton, won the Clark Cup for the best japonica seedling. Her entry was developed by her husband and registered under the name 'BILLIE McFARLAND'—her nickname.

The prize for the best japonica in the show was won by Mrs. L. McLisky, of Titirangi, with a bloom called 'GOVERNOR EARL WARREN'.



An artistic display of blooms sent by members of the American Camellia Society. We have 26 members in New Zealand.



COROstron is a modern translucent building material, glass fiber reinforced, in continuous rolls and corrugated or flat panels. Planning and layout to fit your building. Ideal for greenhouses, patios and carports—See Dr. Mathis' article on greenhouses in the July 1962 JOURNAL.

Write for prices and further information

Fiber Glass Plastic, Inc.

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Miami 47, Fla.

"Miss Kitty" of Midway Plantation

Mrs. J. R. Fairey of Fort Motte, South Carolina, is a charter member of the American Camellia Society. "Miss Kitty," as she is affectionately known to a wide circle of camellia friends throughout the Carolinas, is nearly ninety years of age, although her interest in camellias, in life in general, and her lovely smooth complexion would lead one to think she is much younger.

Her home, "Midway Plantation",

was built by William Russell Thomson, an officer in the American Revolution, probably soon after his marriage to Elizabeth Sahn in 1783. It acquired its name from its location midway between their parents' plantations, "Belleville" on the Congaree River and "Bellehoughton" near the present town of Creston. The old house, with its four columned two story porch, is approached by way of a drive bordered with magnolias. The

house, which once had 18 rooms, is surrounded with hundreds of large camellias.

"Miss Kitty" acquired her first camellia, a 'PINK PERFECTION', as a gift from her young husband to his bride. This is now more than 60 years old and is some 15 feet high and as thick. Over the years she has added hundreds of plants to her camellia collection. Some of the older ones were acquired from saving her egg money at a time when eggs sold for 1 cent each. Some years ago she attended a grafting demonstration of camellias. She commented on this important event. "Now I didn't have to depend on buying them. I could share my camellias with my friends and they with me. The most valuable friend in the world to have is a camellia friend!"

Although she walks with the aid of an aluminum frame she stands erect. She is courageously facing blindness. Yet she is high spirited and still vitally interested in her beloved camellias and camellia friends.

— ACS —

More About Dieback

Dieback may be due to the lack of the trace element molybdenum, or the soil may become so acid, even for a camellia, that it neutralizes or renders it unavailable to the plant, according to Dr. Walter G. Hazlewood (Camellia Annual, Australian and New Zealand Camellia Research Society, Vol. 1, No. 4, December 1957).

If molybdenum is present but unavailable, Dr. Hazlewood suggests a light dressing of lime to bring the pH back. For a three-year-old plant about a tablespoonful should suffice for this can be easily overdone. Some growers use a light application of powdered basic slag which contains lime in addition to numerous trace elements.

Molybdenum is extensively used as an alloy of iron to make hard steel. Sodium molybdate is used extensively along with lime applications to reclaim or improve acid pasture land. In Florida citrus groves and truck crop land, molybdenum is often used as an essential trace element.



MRS. J. R. FAIREY, better known as "MISS KITTY"

INTRODUCING!

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

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PRICES

1-Year Grafts at \$25 and \$35

Budded Plants \$50 up

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Plants are grown and grafted in two- and three-gallon Lerio or Egg,
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Shipments made in light weight corrugated containers, carefully
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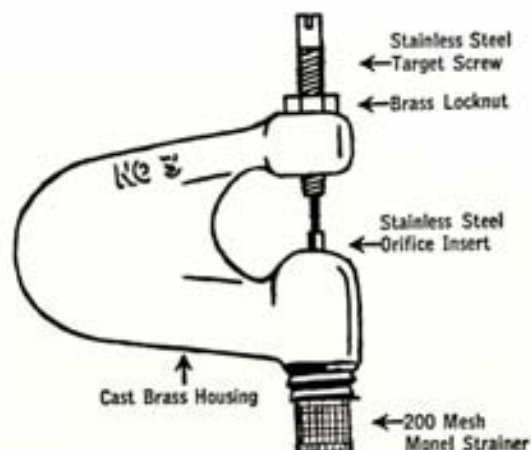
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Prices: \$2.95 each; 6-\$2.55 each; 12-\$2.25 each;
36-\$1.95 each Postpaid.

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

. . . *The Center of Your*
Automatic Watering Propagation
Humidity Control And Cooling
No Better Mist Nozzle Obtainable

We have added 6-minute intermittent timers to our regular
line. Same price. See September ad.

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TAMMIA NURSERY INTRODUCES

'COMMANDER MULROY'

A truly beautiful camellia named for an outstanding man. Pink edged, pink heart, blush to white formal.

\$15.00 and \$25.00 Scions \$5.00

'JULIA HAMITER' (Hybrid)

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.

\$25.00 Scions \$5.00

'GUS MENARD'

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 (ecacia). A much-sought-for camellia.

\$15.00 and \$25.00 Scions \$5.00

'MARY AGNES PATIN'

Five inch roseform double, beautiful China Rose color with rabbit ears and some fimbriated petals. Early to midseason.

\$15.00 and \$25.00 Scions \$5.00

'DAN GRAVES'

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.

\$15.00 and \$25.00 Scions \$5.00

'SHELLEY FARBER'

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

\$15.00 Scions \$5.00

'MARCEL VALOIS' (Miniature)

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.

Partial List of 1-Year Grafts. Write for More Complete List. It is Ready for Mailing Now.

'Alexis Smith'	'Dixie Knight Supreme'	'Irene Coker' and Pink	'Rust,' Min.
'Apache'	'Disneyland'	'Juanita Smith'	'Sueyn'
'Arthur Weisner'	'Eleanor Grant'	'Judy Matthews'	'Silver Anniversary'
'Alison Leigh Woodhool'	'Eleanor Greenway'	'Julia France'	'Sultana,' Var.
'Anoma'	'Evelina'	'Judge Marvin Mann'	'Spring Sonnet'
'Alma Armstrong'	'Ethel Davis Var.'	'Jessie Burgess' and Var.	'Tomorrow's Dawn'
'Ballet Dancer'	(very good)	'Kick Off'	'Tom Herin'
'Bambino'	'Eugene Howell Var.'	'King Size,' Var.	'Tickled Pink'
'Bimbo'	(very good)	(very good)	'Tinker Bell'
'Bing Crosby'	'Extravaganza'	'Katherine Maryott'	'Terrye Eller'
'Bienville'	'Elizabeth Dowd'	'Lady in Red' and Var.	'Velma Grantham'
'Brooksie's Surprise'	'Fanny Face Betty'	'Lady Linda'	'Velma Grantham Pink'
'Betty Sheffield Supreme'	'Felice Harris' (Hybrid)	'Linda Abbott'	'Velma Grantham Blush'
(and all others)	'Frances Garoni' and Var.	'Magic Moments'	'Vulcan,' Var. (very good)
'Carter's Carnival'	'Golden Spangles'	'Marie Bracey'	'Virginia Robinson'
'Celebrity'	'Guilio Nuccio' and Var.	'Metabalis'	'Wart,' Min.
'China Doll'	'Gold Tone'	'Margaret Wells'	'Wonderland'
'Cherry Blossom' (Species?)	'Gustav Gerbing'	'Purple Swirl'	'Wildwood,' Peony
'Cameo Gem'	'Grand Slam'	'Prelude'	'White Nun'
'Conquistador'	'Gloria Stuart'	'Red Cap,' Min.	'White by the Gate'
'Donna Buono'	'Granthamiana' (Species)	'Red Button,' Min.	
'Dixienama' and Var.	'Hawaii'	'Rebel Yell'	

Prices F.O.B. Nursery. 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-year grafts, \$2.00 crating charge each plant. We take pride in our crating of your plants. Scions available. We specialize in the best of the "New Camellias" and most of the old, good favorites. Most of our camellias are container grown. We have 3-, 4-, 5- and 6-year grafts available of many varieties. A list is obtainable.

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This Nursery is FREE of Flower Blight and We Are Authorized to Ship Soil Into All States

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