# The Camellia Journal

*'Julia Hamiter'*

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
VOL. 19, NO. 1 JANUARY, 1964

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# SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

## Jackson, Mississippi, February 13, 14, 15, 16, 1964

### THURSDAY

8:30 A. M. to 12:00 Noon—Registration, King Edward Hotel

1:00 P. M.—Chartered buses leave for Vicksburg tour: Visit Battlefield, Ante-bellum homes, other historic places of interest.

5:00 P. M. to 7:00 P. M.—Hospitality hour and buffet supper on Steamer **Sprague**

7:30 P. M.—Command Performance of "Gold in the Hills" by Vicksburg Little Theatre on Steamer **Sprague**

10:00 P. M.—Buses leave on return trip to Jackson

### FRIDAY

8:30 A. M. to 12:00 Noon—Registration

9:00 A. M. to 12:00 Noon—Visits to Brent's Nursery and Mynelle Gardens—Buses will leave King Edward Hotel at intervals as needed, and will continue to operate until Noon.

1:30 P. M. to 2:30 P. M.—Showing of color slides of new registrations, new seedlings
Demonstration of corsage making for the wholesale trade by Dennis and Margaret Videll of Memphis

2:30 P. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Visits to the Restored "Old CAPITOL"

3:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.—Reception at the GOVERNOR'S MANSION—Shuttle buses will begin operating at 2:15 P. M., and will proceed from the King Edward Hotel to the Old Capitol, then to the Governor's Mansion, and back to the Hotel

8:00 P. M.—Evening Assembly, King Edward Hall
Address by Col. Frank Reed of Pasadena, California—"Early Blooms with Gibberellic Acid"
Address by Dr. William S. Stewart, Los Angeles, California—"Camellia Research"
Report on European Gardens Visited—
Milo Rowell and Maynard Munger of California

### SATURDAY

8:30 A. M. to 12:00 Noon—Registration for Saturday Events

10:00 A. M.—Buses leave King Edward Hotel for two-hour conducted tour of the city.

2:00 P. M. to 4:00 P. M.—Preview of Jackson Camellia Show for those registered at the Convention.

6:30 P. M.—Reception honoring Governing Board of the American Camellia Society

8:00 P. M.—Banquet and Annual Meeting


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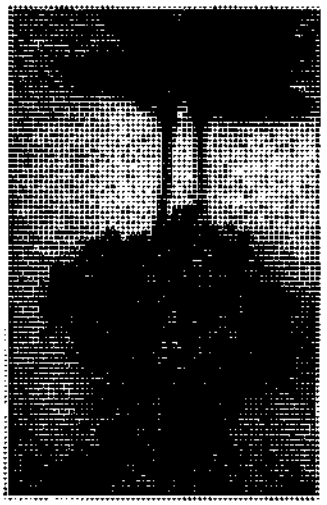

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## Our Cover Flower

### 'JULIA HAMITER'

The very unusual and beautiful cover flower is an $F_2$ hybrid produced by Fred Hamiter of Shreveport, Louisiana. This is a 'DONATION' seedling of unknown pollen parent. The color is a delicate blush to white with deeper blush to pink margins. Mr. Hamiter has several other 'DONATION' seedlings, one a very large delicate pink, and another deep red. Second generation hybrids ($F_2$) are producin some unexceptionally fine flowers for hybridizers. Propagated by Tammia Nursery, Slidel, Louisiana, for release this season. Ektachrome by Sam Zeckowsky made with Startech Camera.

-----ACS-----

## *Correction and Apology*

In the 1964 American Camellia *Yearbook* Fig. 47: Camellia Breeding Program was inadvertently placed at the end of Backyard Hybridizing on page 204. This should have been a part of Longley and Parks' Camellia Breeding Progress Report on page 163. Incidentally, their report of successful crosses of the very fragrant but insignificant flowered *C. Lutchuensis* with the beautiful 'VILLE DE NANTES' and others, gives promise of the long sought for fragrant camellia. The fragrance of this species is as pronounced and pleasant as that of Tea Olive, Jassimine or Daphne.

-----ACS-----

## Coming in the March Journal

Spring Culture—fertilizing, pruning, spraying.
Building a shade structure—lathe or slat houses plastic shade cloth for summer protection.
Highlights of Annual Meeting
Results of experimentation with Gib acid.
Other special features.

-----ACS-----

Bill and Fran Mathis of Moultrie had over 100 varieties of camellias in bloom in their garden from mid October to hard freezes in December—thanks to gib acid. One visitor exclaimed: "Oh! You have been goosing them!"

## Election Results

Successful candidates in the recent election of Directors in the Atlantic Coast Territory are:

*Directors-at-Large:*

Dr. W. F. Mathis, Moultrie, Georgia

H. E. Ashby, Charleston, S. C.

*State Directors:*

Georgia—Spencer Walden, Jr., Albany

North Carolina—Clay Foreman, Elizabeth City

Maryland-District of Columbia—Milton Brown, McLean, Va.

South Carolina—Herbert Benson, Columbia

Virginia—Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr., Suffolk.

These directors take office at the Annual meeting in Jackson in February to serve for a three-year term. Nomination and voting for the Gulf Coast Directorate will take place in the Fall of 1964.

At the Fall Meeting the Board of Directors unanimously elected our former President Caston Wannamaker as President Emeritus and William P. Kemp of Goldsboro, N. C., as Vice-President for the Atlantic Coast.

-----ACS-----

## *To Gib or not to Gib—That is no Longer the Question*

At any gathering of Camellia people this season the chief topic of conversation is sure to be gibberellic acid.

One of our California members who attended the ACS Fall meeting and the big gib show in Columbia in November came highly prejudiced against gibbed camellias. After seeing the startling results he was fully convinced that gib is the beginning of a new and exciting phase of camellia culture. Col. Frank Reed of Pasadena, California, has been advocating and writing about the benefits of gib acid for years. Some of his stories are listed elsewhere in this issue. I wish Col. Reed could have seen the Fall Show put on by the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia, S. C.

**OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

JOSEPH H. PYRON
*Executive Secretary-Editor*

Address Communications to:

**Secretary, American Camellia Society, P. O. Box 465, Tifton, Georgia 31794**

**Phones: Area Code 912**
**Office—382-5561, Ext. 24**
**Residence—382-5294**

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The Camellia Journal

AMERICA'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

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Box 465 or 508 W. 8th Street

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## William S. Stewart, Camellia Scientist to Address ACS Meeting

Members of the Camellia Research Advisory Committee are gratified that one of their fellows should be selected to give the address at the important meeting of the American Camellia Society in Jackson on the evening of Friday, February 14, 1964. Dr. William S. Stewart is the member so honored, and those who will be in attendance are in for a most delightful and informative discussion of various phases of camellias and camellia research.

Let us tell you something of this remarkable person: Dr. Stewart majored in botany at the University of California, where he received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees. From there he went on to California Institute of Technology, where he majored in plant physiology, and received his Doctorate. Following completion of his schooling in 1939, he served three years as Plant Physiologist with the U.S.D.A. at Beltsville; thereafter, successively as Plant Physiologist on the Emergency Rubber Project in Mexico for the U.S.D.A.; at the University of California Citrus Experimental Station at Riverside; at Honolulu as Chairman of the Department of Plant Physiology, Pineapple Research Institute, and back to the University of California Citrus Experimental Station as Chairman of the Department of Horticulture.

In 1955, Dr. Stewart was selected as Director of the renowned Los Angeles State and County Arboretum and as such has under his jurisdiction, the beautiful and extensive Descanso Gardens, where more than 100,000 camellias bloom in profusion, along with many other genera and specimens of horticulture and floriculture.

Dr. Stewart's interest in camellias led to his selection as an organizing member of the Camellia Research Advisory Committee, on which he has served actively and with distinction in a group of scientists and lay camellia fanciers, which includes four of the twelve Fellows of the American Camellia Society. A fifth Fellow is a member of the staff of the Arboretum in charge of the Division of Herbria.

Dr. Stewart, with all his taxing duties and activities, has found time to lecture at various universities throughout the world. He has made extensive plant exploration expeditions in other continents, and tells about them most interestingly, and has published more than 100 scientific articles on various phases of plant life.

Dr. Stewart has a most engaging personality and an easy and fluent flow of language, which puts him in demand as a speaker. A large part of his success is due to the fact that he possesses the rare art of stating the scientific and difficult in terms of simple expression. You will enjoy every minute of his interesting and instructive address.

—E. Carl Tourje.

-----ACS-----

Is gibbing camellia buds any more of an "unnatural" practice than grafting or using a hormone to induce rooting of cuttings? Try it and you will be convinced of its value.


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SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THE

# *ACS Fall Meeting In Columbia, S. C.*

The fine Camellia people of Columbia did everything possible to make the ACS Fall meeting November 21-23, enjoyable. Of course the chief topic of conversation was gibberellic acid.

Early arrivers got off to a good start at Dr. Burnside's party Wednesday night. There they saw a magnificent 'Doctor Burnside Variegated' and many other fine gibbed varieties. Even at the height of the season, flowers for decorations at parties are usually at a premium. Not so at the Burnside party. There were huge hurricane lamps filled with them in most attractive arrangements.

Thursday morning a number of guests arrived from as far distant as California, Arkansas, Texas, New York, Washington, Louisiana, and Florida. Many hurried to True's Camellia Nursery to select plants of 'Doctor Burnside', 'Ellen Goff' and others. Others went to see Bush's greenhouse, J. U. Smith's, Herb Benson's, Carroll Moon's and Bill Arant's and back to Dr. Burnside's and elsewhere. By noon excitement was rampant. Dutifully the ACS Governing Board went into session while the others made further forays. By Thursday night a hundred and fifty or more out of town members had registered. There were numerous slide showings and discussions throughout the hotel far, far into the night.

Mrs. Donald Russell, South Carolina's First Lady, greets ACS guests at the Mansion. (Photo by DuBrul.)

When we first arrived the Shriners kept us awake all night. When they departed a quieter group appeared, wearing the same kind of badges as we wore. This caused some embarrassment. Suddenly Bob Leeton and

Reception at Governor's Mansion for ACS guests. (Photo by DuBrul.)

Al LeFebvre, two of our most eligible bachelors from the Mississippi Coast, found themselves in a round table discussion of the Planned Parenthood Association. They beat a hasty retreat.

Friday morning's tours of greenhouses was most interesting.

One of the most enjoyable events was the beautiful reception given by South Carolina's First Lady, Mrs. Donald Russell, one of our members,

Fall show at South Carolina National Bank. (Photo by DuBrul.)

at the Governor's House. This was especially appreciated since she went ahead with the reception in spite of the loss of a relative that day and the distressing news of President Kennedy's assassination only two hours before. Mrs. Russell was a most gracious hostess. The very interesting old house elegantly furnished with antiques and beautifully decorated with Camellias was one of the highlights of the entire weekend.

Friday night's banquet was attended by over 200 members. Rarely are so many ACS Directors and Officers able to attend a meeting. All were present except three from the West Coast and Bill Kemp, the newly elected Atlantic Coast Vice-President who was in the Orient. Two of the West Coast Directors appointed proxies.

We know South Carolina Director Mansfield Latimer as a fine camellia grower and a fine person but he revealed another side—that of an ex-

cellent and humorous after dinner speaker at the banquet.

Harold Cawood of Americus, Georgia, during the dinner had a ball of his own going. He declared Wilbur Harling of Cainesville, Fla., as champion gourmand as he went down the bountiful Smorgasbord, much to the chagrin of Mark Cannon and Joe Pyron. As something of a consolation Harold presented Secretary Pyron with a much appreciated and practical gift.

Saturday's luncheon had Dr. Herbert Raeoff as speaker. Herb's talk was on Gibberellic Acid so he had an eager audience.

The show was a revelation to everyone—never had there been such a Fall show anywhere. A few years ago who would have seen 'Villes', 'Pink Champagnes', 'Blood of China' and other mid to late season bloomers? A Fall Show need no longer consist of 'Daikaguras', 'Aire-Jishi', *Sasanquas* and, if lucky, a few others. This was the first important Gib show. May there be many more. The ACS Governing Board saw the time was ripe for changes in show rules and regulations to accommodate gibbed flowers in all shows held in cooperation with ACS.

Certainly the Columbia meeting marked a new high in Fall meetings. Many even said it was the best meeting yet—Annual or Fall. Thanks to Carroll Moon, Herb Benson, Richard Horne, Mrs. Russell, Bob Davis and the many other members of the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia, the ladies and all who made this such a memorable occasion.

—ACS—

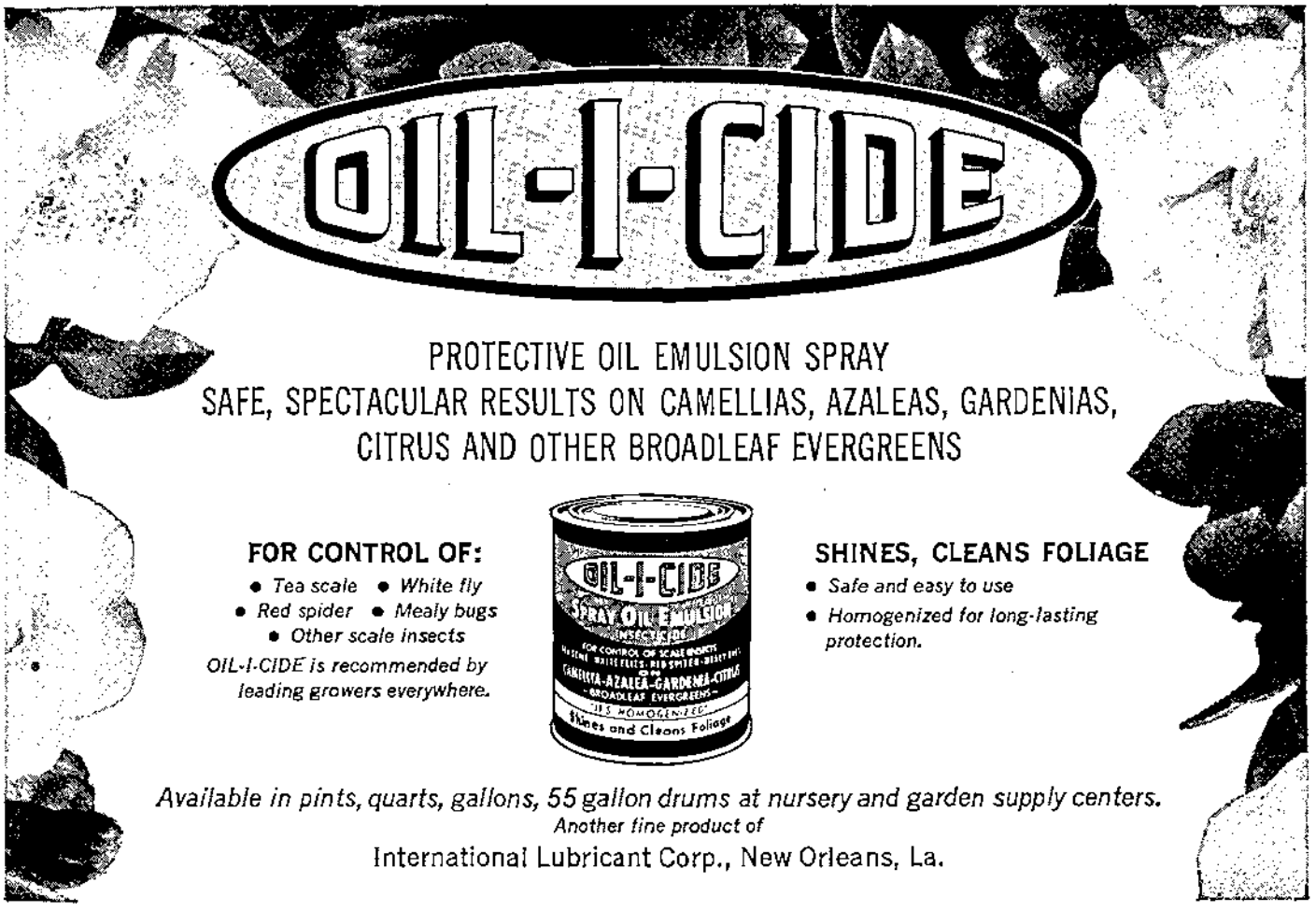
## *Can Gibbed Buds Be Detected?*

Of course if the growth bud is removed and the acid is applied to the remaining cup, this can easily be detected for the surrounding tissue turns dark. Col. Reed mentions absorption of acid applied between the floral bud and the leaf which would be more difficult to detect. (See page 27 of January 1963 Camellia *Journal*). Others use hypodermic needles or sprays.

Frank Griffin humorously suggests irradiating the acid and providing the judges with Geiger counters! Serious gibbers will want to re-read Dr. North's article *Some Effects of Gibberellic Acid on Camellia,* page 141-153 in the American Camellia *Yearbook* for 1959.

—ACS—

A middle aged couple from Niagara Falls saw their first Camellia show in Jacksonville in December. In fact they had only seen small white camellias about the size of Gardenias. They were highly delighted to see the pinks, reds and variegated varieties and especially the size that gibbed flowers attain.

# Gib Pioneer To Reveal Secrets At Annual Meeting

CARYLL PITKIN
*ACS Director for California*
San Marino, Calif.

Col. Frank F. Reed of Pasadena, one of the first advocates of using gib acid on camellias will give us the benefit of his extensive experience, dating as far back as 1956, at the Annual Meeting in Jackson.

At Christmas 1955, the Reeds' dearest friend changed the custom of giving them a gorgeous package of very dried California fruit and made it a 'MATHIOTIANA' camellia. It turned out to have speckled flowers but it was not returned because the Reeds liked such.

Not long after this, Frank Reed was intrigued by the beautiful blooms and the pitch on camellias given by Bill Wylam to the Begonia Society.

The die was not long in being cast, —making the rounds of the nurseries and attending the Camellia Societies. This period was marked by the discontinuance of the cultivation of the five camellias in the yard.

Soon everything stayed in containers. There was an avowed intention of stopping at the 100th plant by procuring 'GRAND FINALE'! At present, the Reeds have 220 plants involving 179 varieties. The selection of camellias follows the judgment of foreign and domestic judges (Best Blooms in So. Calif.) and those on Bill Woodroof's list which are marked with an asterisk! (Read the Camellia Review for both.)

Frank Reed claims the honor of having supervised Vern McCaskill in grafting four camellias and alihis that he would have been very successful if the Reed pooch had not clobbered his first and last seedling soon after it had been shifted up to the tea cup. That was the end of his propagating career.

There has been some literary effort, usually in the Camellia Review, starting with "Easing through the Kindergarten" in January 1957, and culminating with an alleged graduation piece in January 1964, "How to Succeed in Camellias Without Really Trying". In between, there have been some stories on Gib which have related his experiments which have been carried out with the expert advice from Dr. North of UCLA.

In the last seven years, he has missed only three months in having a camellia bloom:—August 1957, July 1958 and July 1962. The last one was sheer carelessness and probably some smart Blue Jay sabotage. 72 of his 172 varieties bloomed in May 1963.

Frank Reed does not make a living as a Consultant for the Los Angeles Ordnance District (Army) and for the Air Force Space Systems Division in the field of Aircraft Armament, Missiles, and Rockets since the Dual Compensation Act limits him.

Mr. Charles Puddle, Secretary, International Camellia Society, and party to attend Annual Meeting in Jackson. Shown here L. to R.: Mr. H. C. Hillier, V.M.H., Manager Chelsea Flower Show; Mr. Puddle, Superintendent, Bodnant Gardens; Lady Aldington; Mrs. Puddle at Tea just inside President's Marquee area at Chelsea Flower Show, London, May 1963, presided over by Lord and Lady Aberconway. This Annual Show sponsored by Royal Horticultural Society. (Photo by ACS Director DuBrul).

-----ACS-----

## *Marguerite Smith's Prayer Opening the Fall Meeting of the ACS Governing Board, Columbia, S. C., November 21, 1963*

Father—

For life's extras such as this mutual interest and fellowship we have with Thee and with each other—we thank Thee.

For all Thy works of nature we praise Thee.

We thank Thee for the bird—but we praise Thee for adding the song.

We thank Thee for the star—we praise Thee for adding the twinkle.

We thank Thee for the flowers—we praise Thee for adding the perfume.

We thank Thee just now for Thy handiwork—the camellia—that is so complete in its own beauty it needs no fragrance.

We praise Thee for the enriching extras it has brought into our lives.

Teach us Thy way and may we walk in it as we think together here on improved organization for mankind to work with the perfect system of the Creator.

Let the Beauty of the Lord our God be upon us and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us—we ask in the name of the Babe of Bethlehem—the Great Messiah—the everlasting Father — the Prince of Peace. Amen.

## How Gib was Discovered

Although gibberellin and its effect on Camellia flower buds, seed and vegetative buds has attracted our attention for only a few years, this plant hormone (an auxin) was first isolated during World War II.

A rice disease, known in Japan for more than 150 years as "bakanae" or "foolish seedling disease," in its early stages causes rice plants to grow as much as 50% larger than healthy plants. These disease enlarged plants later die. A Japanese pathologist, the late Eiichi Kurosawa, working in Formosa on diseases of rice in 1926 filtered an extract of the causal fungus *(Gibberella fujikuroi)* and was able to stimulate rapid growth in rice and corn without infecting them with the fungus itself. He interested Drs. T. Yabuta and Y. Suniki of the University of Tokyo in isolating the active crystalline substance which they named gibberellin for the fungus.

Gibberellin and other closely related growth promoting substance have given agricultural and horticultural research men an important new tool. In the last 10 years it has been used on grapes, geraniums, grasses, beans, peas, celery, fruits, beets, cucumbers, tomatoes, and a number of other crops and woody ornamentals with interesting results. It encourages callus formation, breaks dormancy, overcomes dwarfism, affects both long day and short day plants and initiates vegetative growth at low temperatures.

The practical application of these findings will have a tremendous impact on camellia culture as well as other plants. A tremendous amount of research is being accomplished. We are interested in reporting and passing along to others your findings on what effect, both beneficial and harmful, gibberellic acid has on your camellias. A long story isn't necessary. Short items are encouraged. Let us know what you are finding out about gib. Do you know a better method of treating buds? Which varieties respond best to gib? What timing of application is most successful? Some varieties such as 'MATHOTIANA' turn purple for some growers, yet others have normally red flowers. What is the secret?

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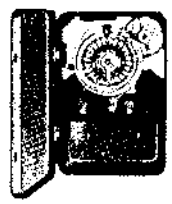

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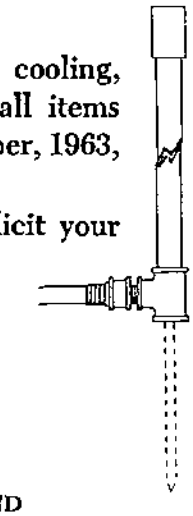

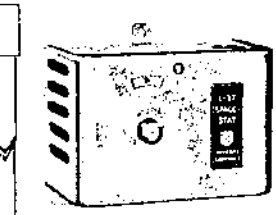

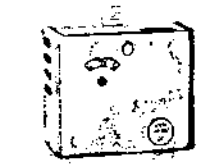

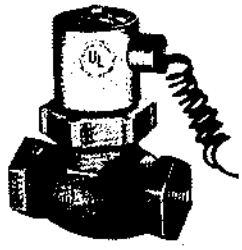

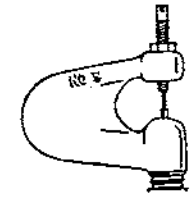

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Price: For Either Length
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Prices: $2.95 each; 6-$2.55 each; 12-$2.25 each; 36-$1.95 each Postpaid

*Apologies to Eric—Atlanta Journal-Constitution*

# Viewpoints

*Should ACS continue to set up an artistic arrangement schedule (themes) or delegate this to each local show?*

NOTE: ACS recognizes the valuable contribution artistic arrangements make to a Camelia show and there is no intention of discontinuing this part of the show. We have always operated under the National Council of State Garden Club rules. Through a National Council accredited arrangement chairman, a schedule is published each year in the Camellia *Journal*. The current year's chairman is Mrs. Roy Davis of Shreveport (see July 1963, Camellia *Journal* for schedule). It has been suggested that each local club set up its own schedule for arrangements following National Council requirements after the current season. ACS certificates would be awarded as in the past and photographs of the best in show would still be submitted to the ACS Chairman who would select a panel of judges. ACS would continue to award a national trophy and a runner up as in the past. Again, we stress that there is no intention of discontinuing this feature of camellia shows nor of decreasing its importance.

Here are some comments received in interviews with past Arrangement Chairmen and other nationally accredited arrangers. We would like to receive other suggestions and comments before any action is taken to change existing procedure.

COMMENTS

"I believe it would be best to allow each organization having a show to set up its own artistic arrangement schedule. This would tie in better with the overall theme."

"Tastes in flower arrangements differ widely in various sections of our nation. Some stress abstract design, others Ikebana, still others prefer traditional. Many shows like to use a theme and/or a schedule based on local history, etc. Actually, this would give more authority to the local club and I feel most would prefer this plan."

"I would prefer to have a nationwide schedule as at present. We always use a local theme in addition to this but, of course, these entries, no matter how high they score on the National Council point system, cannot be entered in the ACS contest, thus the proposed plan has some merit. Judging on a national scale would be more difficult since each show would have a theme unrelated to other shows."

"Sometimes there are five classes with two or more sub-classes. In our small show this is almost an im-

possible task. A local schedule would be a great help to us."

"A standard show in the terminology of the National Council of State Garden Clubs simply means a minimum of five classes with at least four entries in each. At least one-half of the classes must be allotted to the Horticulture Division (which in a Camellia Show would invariably include far more than half). See Directive II, pages 1, 2, and 3 in *Handbook for Flower Shows*, National Council Judges and student judges would still receive credits in such shows."

"There is no reason for everybody not being happy with local themes. Our ACS requirements are not stringent in any way, but I do feel that sometimes our ACS schedules ade pretty "far out". But it is quite difficult to write a schedule to take into consideration the preferences and desires and the caliber of the arrangers from so many sections of the country. Also they feel it is imposed on them perhaps. So why doesn't ACS let them write their own artistic schedule?"

Let us hear from you as to whether you agree or disagree before we make any change.

-----ACS-----

## *A California Viewpoint on Arrangement Contest*

There is a strong feeling among some people that flower arrangements do not belong to camellia shows. The public attendance at the flower arrangement section at Descanso Gardens has attested to the fact that the public likes to look at flower arrangements. The attendance in the year that the arrangements show followed the camellia show proved this. We cannot overlook the fact, though, that at the 1962 Descanso Gardens arrangements show the public voted as "best arrangement", one that the judges had overlooked. It had flowers in it.

This writer has sat in many discussions of this subject, and can state with a high degree of confidence that the feeling among camellia people against having flower arrangements at the shows can be traced to the fact that in modern day flower arrangements principles, flowers are not the main feature of the arrangements. As the "rules" have been written and re-written, the flower seems to have been given less importance. The camellia people say "O. K., have arrangements shows but not as a part of a camellia show where the flower is king".

So the directors of the Los Angeles Camellia Council decided that as a part of the 1963 camellia show at Descanso Gardens, a competitive flower arrangements show would not be held in the Hospitality House. Instead, the rooms would be decorated with arrangements that would feature camellias—that would show how camellias can be used in the home. I have heard flower arrangements teachers say that camellias are not suitable for flower arrangements. Most of the arrangements that have been entered in previous shows suggest that this admonition is followed to a large extent. The directors of the Los Angeles Camellia Council wanted to demonstrate that camellias can be used.

I believe that the people who specialize in flower arrangements should resume the management of the arrangements section of the Descanso Gardens show. But not, however, until they are willing to accept the principle that as a part of a camellia show, the arrangements should demonstate how camellias can be used for decorating the home.

HAROLD E. DRYDEN,
Editor, Southern California
*Camellia Review.*

-----ACS-----

## A Hush-Hush Variety?

There seems to be a certain amount of mystery surrounding the new variety 'KUBLAI KHAN'. Nurserymen are propagating it but seem to know nothing of its origin or of its description. The name is spelled various ways 'KUBLER CAIN', 'KOOBLA KAHN', etc. From the leaves it appears to be a Japonica. Who can tell us more about it?

Kublai Khan, grandson of the powerful Genghis Khan, was Emperor and founder of the Mongol Dynasty in China from 1259-94, so if named for him it should be spelled as above.

COMPLETE MIST PROPAGATION SYSTEM FOR CAMELLIAS

TO ROOT SOFTWOOD CUTTINGS OF ROSES, CAMELLIAS, AZALEAS, RHODODENDRONS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, other shrubs, trees, and house plants outside in plastic enclosure supplied with fog from a NEW 160° SPRAY ANGLE FOG NOZZLE of long-lasting stainless steel—low capacity, 1½ gallons per hour at 40 p.s.i. Cheap to operate. NO TIMERS OR CONTROLS NECESSARY. No drainage problem. Easily set up anywhere outdoors. Connect to garden hose. Big capacity—diameter 4 feet, holds up to 1,000 cuttings—several crops a season. IDEAL FOR EXPERIMENTATION WITH LIGHT, HEAT, MIST, AND HORMONES on softwood cuttings. MISTIC BUBBLE COMES COMPLETE, except for bricks and sand. Directions included. $29.95 postpaid in United States.
Extra covers: (New type—heat-sealed for long life) $5.95 each, postpaid.

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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—¼" female pipe threads. Specify if for Mistic Bubble. $2.75 postpaid in United States. Garden hose adaptor $1.50.

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# GRAFT AND *GROAN*

HARRIET HENTZ HOUSER, Perry, Georgia

Grafting camellias is a fascinating hobby, but if you are considering taking it up, please listen to me. I think you should know some of the things you will run up against. If you are sensitive and fragile maybe you had better give up the idea altogether.

First, and foremost, it is decidedly beneficial if you have kept your knees elastic, and your back tireless and strong. It is essential to get down to this job, and that means down on the ground.

If you have kept your figure as slender as a pine sapling you have one more strike in your favor. We haven't. If you can squat by the hour it can be counted as an asset. We can't. If agility is not one of your strong points we cannot stress too emphatically the advantage of having all necessary paraphernalia on the ground beside you. We have a curved pruning saw, large kitchen knife, small paring knife (very sharp), Hormone powder, screw driver, hammer, large glass jar, pile of white sand, and of course the scion. Now, you can readily see how many times we would have to stoop if we had to get each of the above items separately. Lowering oneself many times also involves an equal number of risings. We find the hammer useful here. We get up on one knee and push the handle into the earth, using the business end for a lever.

People who are childless, or who have no ties at home, should be the ones who learn to graft. Once your acquaintances hear that you have had a good percentage of "takes" you may expect no more long winter afternoons before a fire, or even think of preparing a good hot supper for your family.

Come February, or perhaps a little earlier, if you are an amateur grafter, you may detect a little more jocularity among your acquaintances than was noticeable during the summer months. This, my friend, is the buildup. After being very effusive for several meetings you may expect the request. We have never encountered anyone who frankly admitted having ten or fifteen plants he wanted grafted. They always say, "We have such confidence in your grafting. We had some done last year that didn't take, and we would be so happy if you would do two or three for us this year—just two or three." Maybe cynicism is one of the other degenerative symptoms, but we have been known to wonder if the fee the other fellow charged doesn't enter into it somewhere. We do not charge for our services. You must try to look flattered and accept graciously. You set a date—but that doesn't suit. You suggest another. That doesn't suit. And another. Finally they tell you when it will be convenient for them, and you must arrange your affairs accordingly. You instruct them to have the jars, sand, sacks and scions ready. It has been our experience that when we arrive they have none of the things we mentioned. They thought that maybe we could get the scions for them. They think we could ask our good, and completely unselfish friend, Mr. So-and-So, to give us some of his very finest varieties for them. If we appear hesitant, we are not accommodating.

Grafting in 1548 from an old woodcut

We get some scions, go to restaurants and hotels in search of jars, go to the builders supply place for sand. Just as the sun is setting, and the ground has cooled off to a thirty-one-degree temperature we are ready to begin. Instead of the "two or three" plants we thought we were to graft, it turns out they have bought a dozen or so of those Sasanquas that are so popular for grafting purposes. The sun disappears. We ask for a flashlight. We graft and graft. We sniffle and sneeze, and alternately fall to the ground, and laboriously rise from plant to plant. By now our manner is becoming reserved, but we go on. The friend is apologetic, and so "worried for fear we will catch our death of cold." But just try stopping! As we rise from the last plant we notice that the peculiar noise that originates in our knees has become louder and more peculiar. We are beginning to feel a soreness in the throat, and by tomorrow, it may rival the one in the back and legs. We gather up our tools, while the friend makes a touching and lovely speech (her throat is not scratchy) about how eternally grateful she will always be. As we stumble to our car to depart, amid vague doubts if we shall live to see the grafted plants grow, *we* are eternally grateful to the man who discovered penicillin.

As we enter the kitchen door we smell a familiar odor. Our poor husband is standing over the kitchen sink eating his supper of sardines and crackers, and looking very sorry for himself because he is so neglected and ill-treated. Beside him is a cup of coffee made from the powdered stuff. We try to be gay. Well as gay as a cold, weary, self-sacrificing lady can be. We won't mention any of those things to him. We tell of the grafting, hoping that he will be understanding, but his reply is: "Sucker," spluttered out with cracker crumbs.

We don't make any retort to this caustic observation. We can wait. In a few days we can get even. He is a grafter too!

—From *Home Gardening Magazine.*

----ACS----

## British Visitor

Mr. Gerald H. Pinckney of Twyford, Berkshire, England, plans to attend several camellia shows while on a visit here. He definitely has scheduled the Atlanta Show on Feb. 22-23 as one stop. Mr. Pinckney is our ACS representative in England through whom English members pay their dues.

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Reed, Frank F. Early Blooms with Gibberellic Acid. Jan. 1963. Camellia Journal, Vol. 18, No. 1, 27-29.

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*Other readily available references:*

Reed, Frank F. Will They Bloom the Year Around? Jan. 1960. Camellia Review, Vol. 21, No. 3, p. 34.

————. Early Blooms and Gibberellic Acid. Feb. 1961. Camellia Review, Vol. 22, No. 4, p. 20.

————. Early Blooms with Gibberellic Acid. Feb. 1962. Camellia Review, Vol. 23, No. 4.

————. Early Bloom with Gibberelic Acid. Nov. 1962. Camellia Review, Vol. 24, No. 2.

*For more technical discussions see:*

Stowe, Bruce B. and Toshio Yamaki. Gibberellins: Stimulants of Plant Growth. 1959. Science 129: 807-816.

Wittier, S. H. and M. J. Buckovac. The Effects of Gibberellins on Economic Crops. 1958 Economic Botany 12: 213-255.

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# SHOW DATES

| *Place and Sponsor* | *Date* |
|---|---|
| Laurel, Miss., Laurel Men's Camellia Society | January 25-26, 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 |
| Moultrie, Georgia, Cherokee Garden Club | January 25-26, 1964 |
| Waycross, Georgia, Federated Garden Clubs and First National Bank of Waycross | January 30-31, 1964 |
| Montgomery, Alabama, Montgomery Camellia Society | February 1-2, 1964 |
| Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Hattiesburg Camellia Society | February 1-2, 1964 |
| Albany, Georgia, Federated Garden Clubs of Albany | February 1-2, 1964 |
| Cairo, Georgia, Cairo Garden Club Council | February 1-2, 1964 |
| 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, Ozone Camellia Club of Slidell | February 1-2, 1964 |
| St. Simons Island, Georgia, Cassina Garden Club | February 5, 1964 |
| Bainbridge, Georgia, The Daffodil Garden Club | February 6, 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 |
| 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 |

° Corrections.

| *Place and Sponsor* | *Date* |
|---|---|
| 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 |
| Orangeburg, South Carolina, Orangeburg Men's Garden Club | 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 |
| Nashville, Tennessee, Middle Georgia Camellia Society | February 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 (Under Glass Show) | March 7-8, 1964 |
| 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 |
| Elizabeth City, North Carolina, The Men's Horticultural Society | March 21-22, 1964 |
| Norfolk, Virginia, Virginia Camellia Society | March 28-29, 1964 |
| Richmond, Virginia, The Richmond Camellia Society | April 4-5, 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 |
| Tallashassee, Florida, Tallahassee Men's Camellia and Garden Club in connection with ACS Annual meeting | January 21-24, 1965 |


**'GOLDWATER'**

This very large sparkling red flower will be released by us this Fall. Midseason bloomer, medium grower. The flower form varies—anemoneform, incomplete double to semi-double 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 blush 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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CENTRAL GEORGIA NURSERIES

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## Which Varieties Respond Best to Gib?

'MATHOTIANA' which purples easily.

'MATHOTIANA SUPREME' doesn't purple as easily.

'VILLE DE NANTES'
'LADY KAY'
'JULIA FRANCE'
'ERIN FARMER'
'TOMORROW'
'TOMORROW'S DAWN'
'R. L. WHEELER'
'DIAMA GIRL'
'REG RAGLAND'
'CLARICE CARLTON'
'KRAMER'S SUPREME'
'LAURA WALKER'
'GUILIO NUCCIO'
'ELEGANS'
'THELMA DALE'
'DEBUTANTE'
'LADY MACON'
'ALBA PLENA'
'MRS. D. W. DAVIS'
'LETITIA SCHRODER'

The 'BETTY SHEFFIELDS' — much earlier though not always a great deal larger.

'BIG BEAUTY' and 'MOLLIE MOORE DAVIS' often bullnose when grown naturally. They seem less inclined to do so when gibbed.

Some seem not to increase in size—only to open earlier.

Although gibbed seedlings cannot be considered for Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificates, gib has an important place in that the grower himself may see whether the seedling has possibilities. If it is not good when gibbed then chances are that it won't be if it opens naturally. Since most seedlings are first grown outside, culling can be done before grafting season by gibbing a few buds of your seedling.

No doubt many old varieties will take a new lease now that they are being gibbed. 'LADY MARY CROMARTIE', 'EUGENE LIZE', 'KUMASAKA', 'LALLAROOK' and other formal doubles seem to respond well to gib.

—ACS—

Gibbed flowers do not wither any faster than non-gibbed ones. The Columbia Fall Show was as fresh the second day as the first. This retention of freshness has been noticed elsewhere too.

## *Cold Damage Studies*

Research results released by the Ornamental Horticulture Field Station, Spring Hill Station at Mobile, Ala., should prove of help with the problems of cold damage.

The results of numerous laboratory and field tests have revealed the following facts regarding protection of container-grown plants from freeze injury:

1. The freeze rate varies with the type of potting mixture. The rate of freeze is fastest for sandy clay, intermediate for spent wood (charcoal and sand from burned pine stumps), and slowest for German peatmoss.

By incorporating generous quantities of peatmoss or charcoal with the potting mixture, many additional hours of freeze protection can be built into a potting mixture. The mixtures that freeze fastest also thaw fastest, causing undue rupturing of roots, which kills the plants.

2. Freeze and thaw is fastest inside the can near the top, and slowest in the center of the can near the bottom.

3. Use of polystyrene liners inside the can retards both freezing and thawing of the root ball.

4. Use of polystyrene liners in the field test increases survival by 17.8, 24.4, and 31.0 per cent, respectively, for Rotundifolia, Burford, and Helleri hollies.

5. Shaving mulches under the containers were responsible for much of the freeze injury to nursery stock during the 1962-63 freezes. A 3-inch shavings mulch on a morning when the low was only 25° F. reduced the soil temperature at the bottom of the can to that of the air temperature, whereas, the temperature under the cans sitting directly on the soil was 36° F., or 11° F. higher than the temperature under the cans sitting on shavings.

A 3-inch shaving mulch side a double lined plastic house lowered the temperature 5° F. below that in an identical house having no shaving mulch.

6. A mulch over the cans retains ground heat and gives some winter protection. However, this same mulch results in increased frost damage on clear nights when the air temperature is in the neighborhood of 32° F. The mulch prevents upward radiation of heat from the soil to replace that lost from above the shavings.


**Dunn's Gardens**

1215 Cadiz St.

MOBILE, ALABAMA

Greenhouse Scions $2.00

Most scions cut from blooming plants

'Dixie Knight Supreme'
'Pink Davis'
'Buddie Billups'
'Mr. Wonderful'
'Ed Anderson'
'First Born'
'Solomon No. 10 Var.'
'Mrs. Bennie Feray'
'Lucious Lady'
'Gustav Gerbing'
'Grand Slam'
'Judy Matthews'
'Judge Marvin Mann Var.'
'Hit Parade'
'Pink Dove'
'Velma Grantham'
'Felice Harris'
'Arthur Weisner'
'I Believe'

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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.

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# Orlando's *Outstanding* Camellia Enthusiast

DORIS E. FREEMAN
*ACS Director for Florida*
Orlando, Florida

One of Orlando's, yes, I might say Florida's most enthusiastic Camellia growers is a member of the Central Florida Camellia Society.

Let me give you a little resumé of this person's background:

First of all, Ralph Snyder came to Orlando to the Orlando Air Force Base as Chief Warrant Officer, U.S.A. in 1943.

He was born in Indiana in 1898, enlisted in the regular army in 1916 and is a Veteran of Both World Wars I and II.

In 1946 Ralph retired from army service and became interested in Florida real estate and citrus culture.

1952 he received his B.A. degree from Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida.

1945 Ralph purchased a home in Orlando which had seven Camellia plants on the premises.

1958 he suffered a very severe heart attack and shortly after the attack when he was convalescing and ambulatory he was bitten by a Camellia Bug, as we say in jargon of the Camelia world.

The symptoms are as follows: Patient sees a gorgeous Camellia bloom and becomes slightly dizzy, sometimes sees things a little larger than they really are—becomes even more dizzy—runs from one plant to the other in confused state, calls other Camellia Fanciers and asks where such and such a new variety may be obtained or a bigger and better bloom. Develops an insatiable desire to have the newest and best varieties of Camellias.

However, Ralph was a little more quiet due to the nature of his illness but in 1959 he had a few Camellias in bloom and entered a very few blossoms in the annual Central Florida Camellia Show. He won one blue ribbon.

That one blue ribbon was what really started his interest in Camellias, as a hobby was a much needed interest due to disability.

At present Ralph has four hundred varieties, among which are some of the rarest, along with a total of six hundred plants.

His garden is on a plot of ground 275' x 135' which is divided by a creek; several beautiful old oak trees line the bank. Extra shade is furnished by annual plants of castor plants.

Mr. Synder follows the following plan for fertilizing: A good application on March 1st and again on June 1st, using Walker's Special Camellia Fertilizer, in Sept. an application of 2-10-10 for bloom development.

Ralph Snyder and a few of his trophies. (Photo by George Shepperd.)

For spraying he uses Cygon, applied about six weeks apart starting March 1st. Two applications are applied annually and of course the garden is always kept well watered.

Since entering the first show in 1959, Raph Snyder has won the following awards:

Six silver trophies
Four Gold Certificates, American Camellia Society
Two Certificates for Best Flower in Show

with approximately five hundred ribbons of which there are over one hundred Blue.

Ralph is a member of the American Camellia Society, Camellia Society of Central Florida, The North Florida Camellia Society and of the South Carolina Camellia Society.

He is a tireless worker as far as his health permits, participates in Orlando's Camellia Society activities and is Co-Chairman of the 1964 Camellia Show.

——ACS——

## Camellias for Eskimos

From *Mobile (Ala.) Register*

Barrow, Alaska, Nov. 30.

Edith Pikok, 13-year-old Eskimo sixth grader, has proudly shared a bouquet of red and white camellias with her classmates.

The flowers arrived by mail in good condition a week ago from Greenville, Ala. Edith's pen pal, Sally Crenshaw, 13, in Greenville, sent them.

Sally mailed the camellias to Edith when she learned her Eskimo friend had never seen a real flower.

Edith says she hopes some day to travel to Greenville to see Sally and real flower gardens.

The girls began exchanging letters several months ago through a school-sponsored program.

In the meantime, Edith is sending Sally an Eskimo yo-yo. The gadget is a couple of balls connected with a string. A person tries to twirl the balls, one with each hand, in opposite directions.

——ACS——

## Gib Science Project

Miss Jan Palmer of Gulfport, Mississippi, decided to use the effect of gib acid on Camellias as her science fair project. She asked us for additional information which we promptly sent. We shall be interested in her results.

## Additional Show Judges

**CALIFORNIA**

**Lake View Terrace:**
Dan H. Roberts
**Lynwood:**
Mr. Alvin L. Gunn

**LOUISIANA**

**Natchotoches:**
Mrs. Leon Mitchell

**NORTH CAROLINA**

**Charlotte:**
Mr. A. J. Yates (NOV.)

**TENNESSEE**

**Memphis:**
Mr. Joe Brinkerhoff, Jr.
Mr. John E. Pierce

**VIRGINIA**

**Alexandria:**
Mrs. Charles F. Holden

## In Memoriam

**DR. JAMES WILSON COMER, Tifton, Ga.**

Dr. James Wilson Comer, 49, President of Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, Tifton, Georgia, died suddenly December 13. Dr. Comer was a charter member of ACS.

He was also a member of the Middle Georgia and the South Georgia Camellia Societies. His wife shared his keen interest in camellias.

**P. M. PARTHEMORE, Harrisburg, Pa.**

P. M. Parthemore of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, a charter ACS member, died in June 1963. He was associated with the J. Horace McFarland Co., first printers of the ACS *Yearbook* and of Dr. Hume's "Camellias in America."

**G. C. ANDREWS, Marianna, Fla.**

G. C. Andrews, Marianna, Florida, an ACS member since 1948, passed away October 24.

**JAMES STANDISH BRADFORD**
**Ocean Springs, Miss.**

James Standish Bradford, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, retired nurseryman, died at the age of 60 on August 30. He introduced the fine sports of 'Mrs. Baldwin Wood', 'Thelma Dale', and 'Charlotte Bradford' in 1948 and several seedlings. Mr. Bradford was a charter member of ACS.


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| 'Alexis Smith' | 'Sawada's Dream' | 'Cooper Powers Var.' | 'Hallmark' | 'Charlie Bettes' |
| 'Tomorrow Supreme' | 'China Doll' | 'Nuccio 505' | 'Jessie Burgess' | |
| 'Tomorrow's Dawn' | 'Miss Charleston' | | | |

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# Rules and Regulations Governing Procedures and Judging of American Camellia Society Cooperative Shows

*As Amended by ACS Governing Board, November 23, 1963*

CHAPTER 1—Cooperative Shows

*Section 1*—Cooperative Camellia Show Requirements

(a) A Camellia Show given in cooperation with the American Camellia Society must be given under the rules and regulations of the American Camellia Society as approved by its Governing Board.

(b) Such a show is restricted to the exhibition of blooms of the Genus Camellia of which exhibitions of arrangements featuring camellia blooms may be a part. Any awards or certificates of the American Camellia Society to be offered in the horticultural sections of the show shall be given only to flowers which are exhibited and judged in accordance with these rules and regulations.

(c) Judging in all such shows shall be accomplished by not less than three (3) American Camellia Society accredited judges, or by not less than one-half (½) of the total number of judges officiating, whichever number is greater.

Note: Camellia blooms of any species in addition to those of Camellia Japonica may be exhibited, judged and awarded appropriate ribbons and awards as a separate and distinct division comprising such species.

Note: Flower arrangement displays featuring camellia blooms may be exhibited, judged and awarded appropriate ribbons and awards as an incidental part of the show.

*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 where the buds or any other part of the plant 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 4*—Limitations of American Camellia Society Certificates

American Camellia Society does not recognize nor does it give certificates for classes within classes. Example, blooms over four (4) inches and blooms under four (4) inches; awards for members and non-members, collections of 3 or more, etc.

*Section 5*—Wiring

A bloom may be wired to secure it to its *own* wood.

*Section 6*—Definition of Amateur

An amateur is one who does not engage in the sale of plants or flowers for any part of his livelihood, and/or who does not accept pay as a gardener, garden consultant or landscape architect, or charge admission to his garden for personal gain.

*Section 6a*—

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 camellia growers to compete in its show, in accordance with rules established by such local society.

Thus admitting or barring professionals from competition is entirely a local decision.

*Section 7*—Definition of Seedling

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.

*Section 8*—Determination of Sweepstakes Winners

In determining sweepstakes winners, points won by any exhibitor for blooms properly entered in the classes shown in the show schedule shall be added together to determine the winner. Each Class shall stand on its own.

Gold Certificates for sweepstakes winners are now given for:

(a) Blooms Grown Outside,
(b) Blooms Grown Inside,
(c) Blooms Grown Outside—chemically treated (optional),
(d) Blooms Grown Inside—chemically treated (optional).

*Section 9*—Nomenclature Book

The Southern California Camellia Nomenclature Book is recognized as the official nomenclature publication by the American Camellia Society. It is published every other year but a variety which has not been included in this book is, nevertheless, eligible for competition in a show.

## CHAPTER 2—Cooperative Show Procedures

All shows held in cooperation with American Camellia Society must comply with the following requirements:

*Section 1*—Judging Regulations

Abide by the Society's Rules for Judging. (See Chapter 5.)

*Section 2*—Number of Judges Required

Utilize the services of at least three Judges accredited by the Society. In shows where more than six Judges are needed, the minimum number must be not less than one-half of the total number of Judges officiating. (Lists of newly Accredited Judges are published in the Journal and Judges are indicated by a "J" before the roster of members in each American Camellia Yearbook.

*Section 2a*—Judging Teams

In each team of three Judges, judging camellias, at least one Judge must be an accredited Judge of the American Camellia Society.

*Section 2b*—Novice Judges

The American Camellia Society urges all cooperative shows to use a reasonable number of novice judges in every cooperative show staged. There should not be more than one novice judge on a judging team. If convenient, it is desirable that a novice judge be assigned to a team having two accredited Judges.

*Section 3*—Publicity

Publicize in show schedules and announcements the fact that the show will be held in cooperation with this society. A matrix bearing an impression of the Seal of the American Camellia Society is included in the show kits and shall be used on show schedules. (The matrix should be safeguarded for re-use in subsequent shows.)

*Section 4*—Show Schedules

Furnish the Secretary, as promptly as possible, with a list of names of Judges who will officiate, as well as a copy of the schedule.

*Section 5*—Solicitation of Members

Make adequate arrangements to solicit members for the American Camellia Society during the period the show will be open to the public. This includes a booth or table, manned by an ACS member, displaying ACS publications, placards and membership application cards.

*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.

Note: The Secretary will not furnish show kits to any particular Show Chairman until after he has had an opportunity to ascertain if the required number of Accredited Judges will officiate. Show Chairmen should furnish him with their lists of Judges as promptly as possible. It is also necessary to furnish a show schedule.

## 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.) (optional)
(c) Blooms Grown Outside, Chemically Treated. (optional)
(d) Blooms Grown Inside, Chemically Treated. (optional)

*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 he selected by a majority, never a plurality, of all Judges officiating. A written ballot is recommended.

*Section 2*—Sweepstakes Certificates

Gold Certificates: For Sweepstakes Winner in each of the Horticultural Classes. This certificate shall be awarded in each scheduled class to the exhibitor who wins the highest number of Blue Ribbons therein. In case of ties, the number of Red Ribbons shall be counted and included in the total count. If a tie still exists after the Red Ribbons have been counted in Sweepstakes, then the yellow ones should be counted.

(a) Gold Certificates (Sweepstakes)—No more than one point may be given for a bloom winning first place with any variety even though some other color (*e. g.*, gold) ribbon is given to recognize superior quality.

(b) There shall be only one (1) Gold and one (1) Silver Sweepstakes Award in each class in a show.

(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.

*Section 3*—Sweepstakes Runner-Up Certificate

Silver Certificate: For the runner-up to the Sweepstakes winner. Points shall be counted on the same basis.

*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.

NOTE: (2) Show regulations should require the exhibitor of a seedling to indicate whether grown outside or inside. Consideration should be given to the growing conditions in granting certificates to indoor grown blooms.

### SUB-CHAPTER C—*Special Awards*

*Section 1*—Illges Award

To be eligible for the Illges Medal, the new introduction must be:

(a) A seedling (not a sport) of Camellia japonica.

(b) Registered with the American Camellia Society.

(c) Offered for sale to public generally by or with the consent of the originator or his successor in interest for not less than two (2) years nor more than eight (8) years prior to the year in which the award is announced.

(d) Actual medal will be awarded to the originator of the variety.

*Section 2*—Ralph Peer Sasanqua Award

Requirements:

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

(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.

*Section 3*—Harris Hybrid Award

To be eligible for the Harris Hybrid Award, the new introduction must be:

(a) A seedling, not a sport involving a cross of two or more species of camellias.

(b) Registered with the American Camellia Society.

(c) Introduced or offered for sale not earlier than five years previous to the award.

The actual plaque will be awarded the originator.

*Section 4*—Sewell Mutant Award

No formal application for the award is required or authorized.

To be eligible for the Sewell Mutant Award, the introduction must be:

(a) A distinct break in color or form. A variegation such as white mottling or spotting as ordinarily attributed to virus variegation, shall not fall within use of the words "mutant" or "sport" as used herein.

(b) Mutant or sport must have been in commercial distribution for three years or more, but not over eight years.

(c) Registered with the American Camellia Society.

(d) Open to both amateur and professional growers.

Award: A 9-inch "Paul Revere" bowl in Gorham silverplate suitably engraved will be awarded the originator.

## CHAPTER 4—APPOINTMENT OF AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY ACCREDITED JUDGES

*Section 1*—Applications

All applications for appointment for any class of ACS Judge may be had upon request to your Secretary, P. O. Box 465, Tifton, Georgia.

*Section 2*—Classes of Judges of ACS

(a) Novice Judges.

(1) A classification of "Novice Judges" is established. Any member of ACS shall be designated a Novice Judge upon filing request therefor with the Secretary. Upon receipt of such request, the Secretary shall cause publication of the appointment of applicant as Novice Judge in the next issue of the *Journal* and in each publication of the general publication of Judges for the next three (3) years.

(2) The ACS shall urge all societies staging cooperative shows to invite a substantial number of Novice Judges to assist in judging in such shows. (Note: It is the policy of ACS to encourage the qualifying of interested persons as accredited Judges to enable all shows to have readily and conveniently available well qualified Judges.)

(3) Upon a Novice Judge having judged in five (5) or more cooperative shows at any time during said three (3) year period, he may file an application with the Secretary for appointment as an accredited Judge. Such application shall list each show at which applicant has judged and the names of the accredited Judges on each judging team. The Secretary shall forward the then current written examination respecting the Rules and Regulations of Cooperative Camellia Shows to the applicant.

Whenever deemed desirable, an Officer, Director or accredited Judge may be requested to interview applicant respecting his qualifications.

(4) Upon receipt of such application, the Secretary will request the accredited Judges and such other persons as the Chairman of the Exhibitions and Awards may designate to report on the qualifications of the applicant. Upon receipt of such reports, etc., satisfactory to the Exhibitors and Awards Committee, the applicant may be appointed as accredited Judge.

(b) Active Accredited Judges.

(1) A classification of "Active Accredited Judges" is established. Any member of ACS, who is a longtime grower of camellias, who has actively participated in camellia shows for five (5) or more years as general show chairman, chairman of judges, chairman of classification, chairman of placement or other similar responsible position or any combination thereof, may apply for direct appointment.

(2) The application for direct appointment shall refer to three (3) accredited Judges who can certify to the competence of the applicant. It shall also specify not less than five (5) shows in which applicant has officiated or exhibited and further name one (1) or more accredited Judges who judged in each of such shows. The Secretary, upon receipt of such application, will request the references named by applicant and such other persons as the Chairman of the Exhibitions and Awards Committee may designate to report on the qualifications of the applicant. The Secretary shall forward the then current written examination respecting the Rules and Regulations of Cooperative Camellia Shows to the applicant. Whenever deemed desirable, an Officer, Director or Accredited Judge may be requested to interview applicant respecting his qualifications. Upon receipt of such reports and examinations and interviews with applicant satisfactory to the Exhibitions and Awards Committee, the applicant may be appointed an Active Accredited Judge.

*Section 3*—Requirements for Applicants

(1) Know, and be familiar with the characteristics of at least 75 different varieties of camellias, as well as the correct nomenclature pertaining thereto, insofar as it is known.

(2) Familiarize himself with the rules and regulations of the Society governing judging, camellia show procedures, and awards, and agree to follow conscientiously and abide by such regulations.

(3) Obligate himself to continue his studies of the genus CAMELLIA for the purpose of increasing his knowledge of the characteristic features, habits, and nomenclature of the several varieties.

(4) To accept assignments to shows where his services as a Judge are needed.

(5) Have a copy of the Society's rules on judging readily available at all times when officiating as a Judge or in conference with camellia show officials.

(6) Promise to remain a member in good standing of the American Camellia Society.

(7) Satisfactorily answer the written examination respecting the Rules and Regulations Governing Procedures and Judging of ACS Cooperative Camellia Shows, then in effect.

(a) A classification of Honorary Judges is established. Every officer and director of ACS and their respective spouses who is not an Active Accredited Judge shall be designated an Honorary Accredited Judge during his or his spouse's term of office, by virtue of his office. All Honorary Accredited Judges shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, duties and responsibilities of an Active Accredited Judge during such term.

(b) A classification of Lifetime Honorary Judges is established. All members of ACS, who in the opinion of the Board of Governors, expressed by resolution, have contributed unusual services to ACS, who may or may not be Active Accredited Judges, shall be thereupon designated Lifetime Honorary Judges for their lifetime, and as such enjoy all the privileges and rights of all classifications of judges appointed by ACS.

## CHAPTER 5—Rules for Judging Horticultural Exhibits

*Section 1*—Handling Flowers

A Judge shall avoid touching or otherwise handling a flower on exhibition, or its container, except as necessary.

A bloom shall be judged as exhibited without regard to hidden defects. However, in the event that several blooms in a class are in such close competition for an award that consideration of defects of any kind is desirable, the Judge may move the bloom in its container so that he may be able to examine it more critically.

Flowers that in the opinion of the Judge are worthy of consideration for an Outstanding Bloom Award may be moved to the table provided for such competitors in one of two ways, which should be specified in the show schedule: (1) by requesting a clerk to move the container with the specimen, or (2), upon the request of a member of the show committee, moving the exhibit himself, handling only the container.

*Section 2*—Knowledge of Exhibitors

A Judge shall never judge a flower if he can in any way identify the owner or exhibitor.

*Section 3*—Judge as Exhibitor

A Judge shall never officiate in the Division of a show in which he is a competitive exhibitor, nor shall be participate in the voting for an Outstanding Bloom Award if his own flower is under consideration for that honor.

*Section 4*—Personal Prejudices

A Judge shall never allow himself to be unfairly influenced by his prejudice against or preference for any quality of a bloom such as amount of variegation, color, form, newness, rarity or long familiarity with the variety.

*Section 5*—Variations in Normal Flowering

A Judge should make every effort to familiarize himself with all the possible variations in blooms normal to certain varieties, and, in addition, the differences in the same varieties grown in different localities. When assigned to officiate in a show located in an area in which he is not familiar with growing conditions, he should request to be teamed with Judges who are familiar with such local conditions and variations and be guided by their knowledge and advice.

*Section 6*—Unopened Flowers

A partially developed bud, not yet opened into a flower, shall not be eligible to be judged as a specimen.

*Section 7*—Perfection of Form

The blooms of a variety which is known to change its form as the bloom continues to mature shall have as the standard of perfection that form which represents its normal shape at peak of maturity. Several illustrations follow:

(a) Certain rose form flowers open with bud centers, with petals filling in the space between the high centers and outer petals. When past the peak of maturity, the flowers have a distinct division between the rosebud centers and the flattened outer petals. (Example: 'MATHOTIANA.') The first condition shall be considered as the ideal form.

(b) The petals of some formal flowers are frequently flat, or are slightly upturned, when fresh. As the flowers grow older, the petals of these varieties have a tendency to turn down towards the calyx and stem. (Example: 'ALBA PLENA.') The first condition shall be considered the ideal form.

*Section 8*—Color Variation

The flowers of some varieties are subject to distinct changes in color or form as a result of adverse growing conditions, such as extremes in high and low temperatures. These variations from the normal should be charged against the specimen. Examples:

(a) Changes in Color: Flowers of 'MATHOTIANA' tend to become a darker purple under such circumstances. That color is not ideal, regardless of the cause for the change in color.

(b) Changes in Form: The variety 'LALLAROOK' has a tendency to produce some flowers with incurved petals, and others with flat petals. The flatter form is to be considered the more desirable. This is not true with respect to some other varieties, such as 'TEUTONIA'; the petals of these varieties normally curve upward at the tips.

*Section 9*—Flower Forms

As the season advances, the flowers of certain varieties, which earlier in the season are rose form, will normally exhibit stamens. Experience in such matters shall be the guide in judging these cases, *i. e.*, if most of the flowers of these varieties exhibited still retain the bud centers, those showing stamens are not ideal. (Example: 'BLEICHROEDER PINK' ['CASABLANCA'], 'MATHOTIANA.')

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.

*Section 10*—Climatic or Soil Conditions

Variations in color and form are often consistently caused by climatic or soil conditions peculiar to the locality in which camellias are grown. This fact should be understood by Judges, and judging should be according to what is typical of the locality. (Example: 'ELEGANS.')

*Section 11*—Unusual Qualities

A flower shall be judged against the highest standards of its own variety, but any deviation agreed among Judges to be an improvement in such qualities should not be counted against the flower. Example: Extra size in most varieties will be considered an improvement, whereas extra size in miniature varieties would disqualify a flower for competition in a class for small blooms. In such cases, an increase in size is not an improvement, but a fault.

NOTE: Such deviations as amount or type of variegation, form, coloring, etc., if constant and great enough, will result in the variety being designated as a sport and, thereafter, will be judged by its own standard of perfection.

*Section 12*—Discussion

Among Judges on a team there should be willingness to discuss relative merits of specimens before decisions are made; often the position in which one Judge is standing enables him to point out faults or merits of a flower not apparent to the others.

*Section 13*—Outstanding Bloom Award

Selection of Outstanding Bloom Awards must be made by majority vote, never by plurality vote. A written ballot is recommended.

*Section 14*—Condition of Seedlings

In judging seedlings, condition should count for very little or even be ignored unless it is so poor that the qualities of the flower are impossible to assess. There are so few flowers of a new seedling that it is seldom possible to bring them into many shows in prime condition. However, growers should be encouraged to bring their seedling blooms before the public by allowing old and damaged flowers to compete in that class. It is the variety which is being evaluated in such cases, not the bloom itself.

*Section 15*—Provisional Highly Commended Certificate Restrictions

Each Judge should know that awarding ribbons in new seedling class in each show is proper, but the presentation of the Provisional Highly Commended Certificate is optional with the Accredited Judges serving. This award should be made only if the new seedling variety is likely to make some new and valuable addition to those varieties already in circulation, and if the bloom is Camellia japonica, it is considered worthy to compete for the Illges Medal. (See Chap. 3, Sub-Chapter C, Section 1.) More than one award may be given if entries warrant it. (See Chap. 3, Sub-Chapter B, Section 4 and Chap. 7, Section 5.)

*Section 16*—Point Scoring

American Camellia Society Point Scores are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Form | 20 | Texture and Substance | 20 |
| Color and Markings | 20 | Condition and Distinctiveness | 15 |
| Size | 20 | Foliage | 5 |

Point scoring should be followed. That does not necessitate a literal addition of points for every specimen judged, but it should be used to assess the relative importance of the different qualities specified in the list and all qualities must have ample consideration from the Judges.

In judging a camellia do not take any one factor by itself and reach a conclusion on the basis of this single factor. Consider every factor in relation to all other factors. It is difficult to dissect a camellia. In most cases the blue-ribbon flower in a variety will stand out and it will be unnecessary for the Judges to consider the factors individually in selecting the winner. When, however, competition within a variety is close, the Judge should break down the points to substantiate that his over-all judgment is sound.

*Section 17*—Definition of Terms Used in Point Scoring

(a) Form. That which is true or characteristic of a variety in all its customary variations. The form may be better, but it must not fall short of these requirements except as is habitually found in a certain growing area. Failure to attain symmetrical form in outline is a fault.

(b) Color. That which is characteristic or better for a variety. Clear and bright, or soft, as called for.

(c) Markings. Amount, distribution, design and clarity of markings and variegations.

(d) Size. This refers to size according to the best that can be expected of a variety.

(e) Texture. Smooth or crepey as characteristic for the variety also sparkle, sheen, brilliance of the petal surface.

(f) Cnndition. Freshness as indicated by turgidity, color and firmness of stamens and anthers; blooms should be free from indications of insect or disease injury, torn petals, discolorations or other surface marks caused by the weather or damaging contact of any kind.

(g) Substance. Thickness or thinness of petal as characteristic of the variety as well as firmness and crispness of petals.

(h) Foliage. One or more leaves, with color and vigor characteristic of the variety, should be attached to each bloom. (*Camellia reticulata only* may be judged without wood or foliage if so stated in the schedule of that particular show. In such an event the 5 points allotted to foliage may be for distinctiveness.) Evidence of diseases or insects such as scale or mites, or disfigurement caused by weather or mechanical injury and chewing insects, shall be counted against the exhibit. Leaves must also be free of dust and spray residue. Growth buds may be removed by the exhibitor without risk of penalty.

(i) Distinctiveness. A quality of elegance and finish that makes an exhibit stand out above the others.

NOTE: In order to prevent premature dropping or shedding of blooms of some single aud semidouble varieties which have this tendency even while quite fresh, the American Camellia Society has approved the practice of wiring such blooms to *their own wood.* A Judge should be able to recognize, within limits, leaves typical of a variety and observe and penalize any infringement of the rule that flowers must be wired to their own wood.

*Section 18*—Show Committee Prerogatives

A Judge should be willing to accede to special requests of a show committee unless such requests would conflict in some important way with the American Camellia Society rules. Example: On occasions where weather just prior to show time has been especially injurious to blooms, Judges may be requested to be very lenient as concerns relative importance of physical damage to blooms.

*Section 19*—Withholding Ribbons

Judges should have the privilege of withholding certain ribbons if blooms exhibited are inferior and no leniency has been specially requested on account of unusual conditions, *i. e.*, the best of a very poor class may not merit a blue ribbon.

*Section 20*—Flower Conditions at Time of Judging

No Judge should be expected to foresee whether a flower will be past its prime or perhaps shatter (particularly with regard to certain varieties which have that habit) the following day, and therefore must evaluate a specimen only as he sees it at the *moment of judging.*

*Section 21*—Selection of Outstanding Bloom Award

In selecting specimens for an Outstanding Bloom Award, it is no longer possible to be guided by point scoring, as only the blossoms scoring highest in their individual classes will be presented for selection. Therefore in making this choice a Judge must single out for the award that blossom which seems to him most attractive, desirable and arresting in its beauty, without regard to the newness, rarity, or long and wide distribution of its variety.

*Section 22*—Misclassification

Any team of Judges, finding a bloom misclassified as to variety must request the clerk to move the flower into its proper class. If there is disagreement with the Show Committee, unanimous decision of that particular team of

Judges may override the ruling of the Placement Committee of the show in question.

*Section 23*—Commercial Exhibits

Commercial exhibits should be judged on overall attractiveness rather than on the quality of the individual blooms comprising it or the number of blooms exhibited. A large number of good flowers, of course, will be more attractive than a few good ones.

*Section 24*—Multiple Bloom Exhibits

Judging plates of 3, 5, 7, etc. Containers should be uniform.

(a) Blooms of the same variety—Credit should be given for uniformity and attractive appearance, freshness, etc.

(b) Blooms of different varieties—Credit should be given to attractive combinations of colors as well as quality of blooms.

*Section 25*—Collection Exhibits

Show schedules should present regulations by which the Judges can gauge the exhibit.

(a) Number of varieties specified or limited; or, greater number count as a point in favor of an entry.

(b) Quality of blooms in exhibit.

(c) Overall appearance and manner of displaying collection.

NOTE: It is suggested that show rules be set to conform with these judging rules and be announced in show programs and pre-schedules.

*Section 26*—Nomenclature

The Society agrees to accept names, spellings and descriptions as found in the nomenclatural section of *Camellia Nomenclature,* published by The Southern California Camellia Society, 820 Winston Ave., San Marino, California.

## CHAPTER 6—PRIVILEGES OF A JUDGE

*Section 1*—Material to be Furnished by Show Chairman

(a) To be furnished in advance with a copy of the show schedule.

(b) To be furnished, by the Show Chairman, with special information as may be pertinent to that particular show, with emphasis on adverse weather conditions that may have prevailed during the preceding week or two.

*Section 2*—Withholding Awards

To withhold certain ribbons if the flowers on exhibition are inferior, and leniency in judging has not been specially requested by the Show Chairman on account of unusual conditions. In other words, the best flower in a poor class may not merit a blue ribbon.

*Section 3*—Re-Classification

To request a clerk, when working on a team of three Judges, to move a bloom misclassified with respect to variety into its correct class. In cases of disagreement with the Placement Committee, with respect to misclassification, the unanimous decision of that particular team of Judges shall prevail.

*Section 4*—Compliance with Show Regulations

To refuse to become involved with the management, or others, in disputes concerning who grew certain flowers on exhibition, where the blooms were grown, how long the plant which produced the flower has been in the possession of the exhibitor, or the meaning of ambiguous words or terms.

*Section 5*—Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate

To award more than one Provisional Highly 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*—Not Responsible for Placement

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.

## CHAPTER 7—AMENDMENTS

These rules shall be subject to amendment and addition as time and circumstances necessitate. The Committee invites suggestions and will answer questions submitted from the membership with reference to these rules.

**RULES BOOKLET TO BE ISSUED**

**. The above revised rules and regulations will be published later in booklet form for ready reference at shows. Meanwhile refer to this journal.**


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# *Mynelle Gardens*

MARY ALICE BOOKHART
Jackson, Mississippi

One visit to beautiful Mynelle Gardens, four miles west of Downtown Jackson, is only a fascinating beginning. Flower lovers, horticulturists, photographers, and those folks just searching for a garden in which to rest and meditate have discovered the magic charm of these gardens, where beauty lingers longer, and return to them again and again. Each time they find new visual beauty, for Mynelle Gardens are never static, but continually change with the time of the day, and with the seasons.

A wild bird sanctuary, with acres of flowers, blooming shrubs and trees comprise this quiet wonderland of Nature's glories. It lies only a step from the historic thoroughfare known as the Old Clinton Boulevard, once the main highway from Vicksburg, along which marched the victorious armies of Grant and Sherman.

Mississippi's Miss Hospitality in Mynelle Gardens

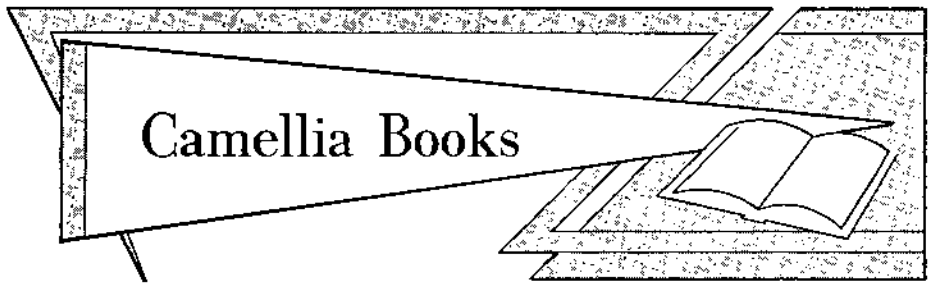
Here in the Gardens, shy plants with such homely names as "Come-and-ketch-me" vie for attention with rare and flamboyant introductions from far away lands. The gently descending path, bordered by such old fashioned favorites as ajuga, liriope, sisyrinchium alba, violets and blue phlox, leads from the stately, white pillared Colonial house, now the home of Mynelle Interiors. In this house are displayed constantly changing exhibits of fabulous antique silks and art treasures.

On down the path, there is a rustic summer house, then an invitingly open garden house for rest, refreshment, and group meetings. A few more steps and a charming lake appears, across which two lovely lacework iron gazebos face each other. Interesting vistas are framed as the path leads around a Sasanqua Walk to the Wisteria and Confederate Jasmine garlanded bridge arching over a crescent-haped lagoon to an attractive island Japanese Garden. Across another arched bridge, the path wanders on through the fragrance of sweet olive, eleagnus, and a world of exotic aromas. A rustic fountain sprays high into the air, and the water gurgles over stones, descending successively through eleven pools,—a lovely sight.

The Gardens were designed and are owned by Mynelle Westbrook Hayward, only daughter of the old and distinguished Westbrook family of Jackson, and wife of insurance man Hal Hayward, formerly of Evanston, Illinois. Mrs. Hayward plays no favorites in her world of flowers, but her husband is partial to CAMELLIAS and iris.

In Mynelle Gardens there are thousands of azaleas and hemerocallis, hundreds of camellias, gardenias, crabapples, flowering trees and shrubs, as well as several thousand perennials and naturalized plantings of bulbs.

Devotees of gardens and flowers adore Mynelle Gardens, where flowers bloom almost every month of the year.




### CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE
Ninth Edition 1964

Edited by William E. Woodroof. 159 pages. 8 color plates; 6 photos. The Southern California Camellia Society, San Marino, Calif. $2.25 postpaid.

This completely revised Ninth Edition of Camellia Nomenclature for the first time lists the source and date of introduction of each variety of Japonica wherever possible. This makes this biennial book even more valuable as a reference.

As stated in his introduction . . . "the purpose of this work is to decrease confusion and settle controversies surrounding the names of both old and new varieties of camellias, and present a short, concise nomenclature list for the information and protection of the amateur grower generally." This is based on a continuing international research program of the Southern California Camellia Society's Nomenclature Research Committee. Since it is the best available source of nomenclature information it has been adopted by the American Camellia Society as the official nomenclature book for use in Cooperative shows and elsewhere. This is a continuing, non-profit task with a revision every other year. Not only are Japonicas listed, but also Reticulatas, Sasanquas and hybrids. Although nomenclature and registration are entirely separate procedures, they are necessarily related. The American Camellia Society's Registration Committee serves as the recognized authority for registration of new varieties and mutants.

A constant effort is made to establish the correct names and list synonyms which often appear even with new varieties.

Copies at $2.25 each postpaid are available through the American Camellia Society, Box 465, Tifton, Ga.

### TREES AND SHRUBS FOR THE SOUTHEAST

Brooks E. Wigginton. 1963. 280 pages with 23 black and white illustrations. University of Georgia Press, Athens. $7.50.

The author, a landscape architect, was on the faculty of the Department of Landscape Architecture of the University of Georgia for 13 years but is currently in private professional practice in Wheeling, W. Va. He is well grounded in Botany and Horticulture although his approach is, of course, that of trees and shrubs of the southeast as materials for landscape design.

Use of native materials are stressed. Range charts should prove very helpful. Such a book by someone with considerable experience with southern plants will fill a long felt need, not only for the professional nurseryman and landscape architect but also for the growing ranks of amateurs.

In discussing camellias Mr. Wigginton points out that "Japonicas are essentially specimen plants, cultured and aloof in character, formal, and not mingling happily in close contact with other plants." He wisely warns that while there is nothing wrong with camellias as foundation plantings, that we must remember their ultimate size of 10 feet or more. Certainly there is a need for more information on camellias as landscape plants.

This is a well written and well illustrated book for the gardeners of the Southeast.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# The Camellia and Cold Hardiness

E. C. TOURJE

Beauty of bloom of the Camellia undoubtedly overshows its value as a landscape specimen. The splendid form of the shrub, however, particularly among many varieties of the species *japonica*, and its well-shaped, glossy foilage, sets it apart as a most desirable landscape item. Moreover, despite the fact that the temperate zone is its natural habitat, the Camellia holds its foliage under severe weather conditions and is, in fact, quite hardy. We must face the faet, however, that severe weather conditions frequently destroy or damage buds and blooms of all but the most hardy japonicas, and the *japonica* is the most hardy of all known species.

Cruel and devastating winters have been visited upon the camellia growers, both amateur and professional, of the southern and eastern states of the United States during the past ten years, resulting in widespread damage and destruction. This has focused attention on the necessity for the creation of camellia varieties capable of withstanding those winters, and of blooming satisfactorily in spite of them. Moreover, there has long been the desire of horticulturists and floriculturists to make the Camellia adaptable for garden culture in more northly areas than are now considered suitable to the growing of camellias.

In consequence of the facts referred to, a concentrated effort is being made, by a number of nationally prominent institutions, to create for the benefit of those camellia growers, new camellias which will not only withstand the ravaging efforts of severe winters, but will widen the geographic boundaries of the areas in which camellias may be satisfactorily grown, despite annual recurrence of severe winter weather.

Prominent among these institutions are the U. S. National Arboretum of Washington, D. C., Longwood Gardens of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, and the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, together with its affiliated Camellia Research Advisory Committee. I am happy to say that there is a high degree of cooperation and collaboration between those institutions in their efforts to create greater cold hardiness in the camellia. It may also be added that all who are seriously interested in the problems of cold hardiness have available to them the active aid of the several departments of the United States Department of Agriculture.

There are several possible approaches to the problem of creating greater hardiness. One is to winnow out the less hardy varieties, thus preserving for use only those camellias

found to possess the greatest capacity for cold hardiness. In the vanguard of this approach is Mr. Wendell M. Levi, of Sumter, South Carolina, whose extensive, intelligent, and detailed records on hardiness among camellias are proving to be of great value, both to camellia growers, and to researchers, in their efforts to create greater hardiness.

Another approach is the employment, in breeding programs, of wild material obtained from the outermost limits of latitude, where countless years, perhaps centuries, of survival have, through natural selection, created populations of cold-hardy camellia plants which pass to their progenies the hardiness that has enabled them to survive.

Still another approach, and one which all the institutions above referred to seem to favor in varying degree, is a combination of the two methods first discussed. In this third approach, it is reasoned that a combination of camellia varieties known to possess greater hardiness, with those wild camellias whose hardiness has been established through years of survival under most adverse conditions, will create for us, through interspecific and intraspecific hybridization, a new breed of camellias designed to grow and bloom satisfactorily in spite of the perennial visitation of bitter winters to the southern and eastern states, and to provide areas now considered as fringe areas with camellias which will withstand the rigors of severe weather that annually accompany winter.

There are both advantages and disadvantages to be found in each of the three approaches above described, and in a later issue of this magazine there will be discussed the reasons for these advantages and disadvantages, together with the measures being adopted to meet the challenge presented to the researchers by the disadvantages inherent in the various approaches.

I regret to say that there is no shortcut to the solution of the hardiness problem. This is inevitable, due primarily to the necessity for extensive testing under varying conditions, and the further fact that the testing of progenies of camellias bred for greater hardiness requires several seasons of development from the time when pollinations are made to the period when hardiness or its absence may be determined; this is true despite the use of the best scientific practices in the germination of seeds and their development into flower-bearing plants. These factors will be discussed in the later article.


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# "So You Want to Have a Show"

DR. HARRY W. ASKEW
*President, Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport, Louisiana*

Camellia shows cost money and like everything else the cost is mounting each year in a never ending spiral. Every camellia club has basically the same problems with this never ending cost spiral and an attempt to meet these costs has put greater emphasis on the garden tour. The garden tour for the Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport has been a source of revenue with little cost to the club.

The organizational set up of a garden tour follows the same general pattern of a camellia show. A tour committee must be formed, large enough to function properly, but not so large that it becomes unwieldy. We have found that one made up of a general chairman, publicity chairman, ticket sales and program chairman, and one garden chairman to represent each garden to be shown is all that is needed for a successful tour. The entire club functions as the praying committee for a beautiful day but our tours have gone on in rain, sleet and snow as well as in good weather.

The first function of the garden tour committee is the selection of the gardens to be shown and to obtain permission of owners to show it. This selection should be made as early as possible to allow the owners sufficient time to make any changes, additions, or improvements they so desire. The adverse weather conditions in our area has driven some of our members into plastic or protective type houses so we try to keep this in mind in making our selection. In the case of extreme cold we will still have a garden tour by using the gardens with protective type houses. When the gardens are chosen the real work must begin.

Publicity is the backbone of successful endeavor. With this in mind a plan to promote the tour must begin as early as any news is available. A good beginning is the announcement of the selection of a tour chairman. From this beginning the entire campaign may begin to climax with the garden tour. Much of the publicity may be carried along with the advance publicity for the show. We use every news media available to us which includes newspaper, radio, television and above all word of mouth of an active, enthusiastic membership. Formal letters of invitation should be sent to garden and civic clubs of the entire area in time for them to read before or publish by the various clubs. We have found that a large number of visitors come from towns as far as one hundred miles distance.

Advance ticket sales for the tour is a must if the tour is going to be

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a success. Our club includes two tickets to the tour in each paid membership. Every member should be encouraged to take a few tickets and sell them to his friends and associates. The ticket and program chairman should see to it that tickets are placed in as many establishments as necessary to cover the area. We have had our best results with the local nurseries and banks. Advance sale of tickets will do much to create interest and insure a good turnout. Tickets are also made available at each garden and this fact should be made very plain in all publicity outlets.

Each garden on the tour has a chairman assigned by the general chairman to be the club representative to that garden; to organize and see to the needs of that particular garden and assist the owner in any way possible. He should visit the owner as soon as he has been assigned and go over with the owner plans for the tour and the best method of showing that particular garden. The garden chairman should make himself available to the owner for any assistance needed in preparation for the tour.

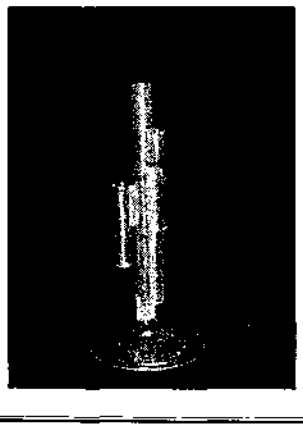
The function of the garden chairman is to organize the personnel and equipment necessary to show that particular garden and see to it that the entire operation proceeds smoothly. He should have a sufficient number of members to aid the owner as host for the tour and to man the ticket table and sell tickets. The size of the garden will be the guide as to the number of workers needed for the various chores. Signs should be placed to direct traffic to allow the guest to see everything with a minimum of time and confusion.

It has been a custom of the Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport to conduct a grafting demonstration at one of the gardens while the tour is in progress. This demonstration has been very popular in our tours and we have found that one graft each half hour is all that is needed to give all of our guests an opportunity to observe.

Many problems will confront each tour and all communities will have different problems but we feel that this procedure has helped our club put on many successful tours. All that is really needed is hard work and a praying committee made up of the entire membership.

—ACS—

Dr. Bill Mathis of Moultrie who is an Optometrist, uses contact lens solution bottles which are very small plastic bottles from which a small drop of gib can be squeezed. He takes one of these in his pocket. It is more convenient to use than the usual medicine dropper bottles.

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# Why Bare Root?

*(Excerpts from a talk by Cecil Blumenthal, New South Wales, New Zealand)*

"Why bare root?" "Is it safe?" and "When?" and then answered these questions most convincingly. He explained that so many potted plants have a tangled and confined root system often bound up in a hard mass of soil, so hard in fact that on planting out the roots have great difficulty in breaking out into their new environment and it may take up to five years before the plant is really into its stride and making good healthy fresh growth.

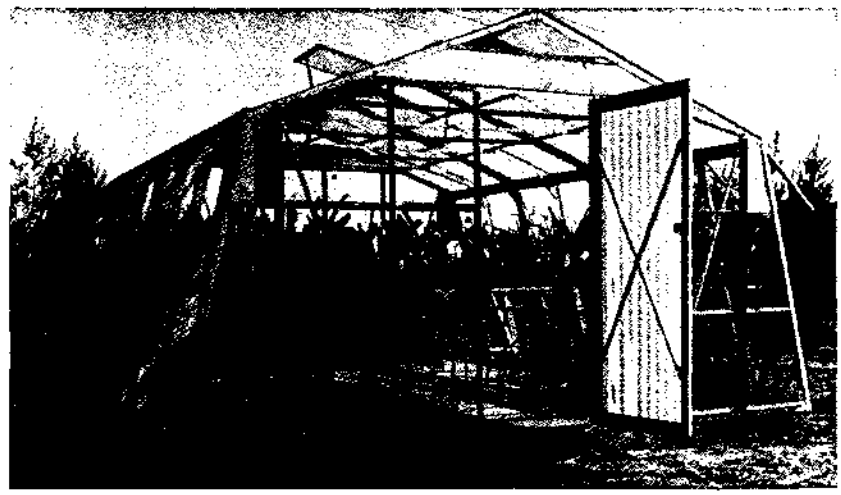
Mr. Blumenthal stated that with obvious precautions, bare rooting is a perfectly safe procedure and that camellias in particular are very hardy plants.

Bare rooting can be done at any time, even summer if the soil is kept damp.

The method is to remove the plant from its pot and hose the soil off its roots (he warned this is a messy job). Very carefully untangle the roots and proceed to plant in the desired position, spreading out the roots and covering them with not more than one inch of soil. Stake the plant well and be careful to keep the crown at soil level.

The speaker said he could see no point in not bare rooting and that he has practiced it for some years with complete success and that his plants had made extraordinary growth after such treatment.

The talk was illustrated with slides which clearly showed each phase of the operation.

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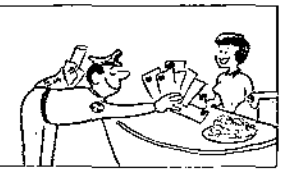
## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



With regards to the experimenting that I am doing, it is true that I am gathering all information possible, by treating something over 6,000 blooms and I am keeping records on about 5,500 of them. Some were unknown where it was hardly possible to keep an accurate record.

I have been experimenting with difference in strength as well as using of solution that has been kept in the refrigerator as well as old solution that has never been in the refrigerator. I have also been experimenting with the idea of giving certain blooms a second shot 40 to 50 days after the first to see what happens there. By the end of the growing season I hope to have a very good idea of what to expect. On the other hand, before writing too much about this I would like to have two years of experiments with these same test starting somewhat earlier next year as the first blooms I treated this year were on September 2.

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

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

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

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'Bing Crosby'
'Bienville'
'Brooksie's Suprise'
'Betty Sheffield Supreme' (and all others)
'Carter's Carnival'
'Celebrity'
'China Doll'
'Cherry Blossom' (Species?)
'Cameo Gem'
'Conquistador'
'Donna Buono'
'Dixierama' and Var.
'Dixie Knight Supreme'
'Disneyland'
'Eleanor Grant'
'Eleanor Greenway'
'Evelina'
'Ethel Davis Var.' (very good)
'Eugena Howell Var.' (very good)
'Extravaganza'
'Elizabeth Dowd'
'Funny Face Betty'
'Felice Harris' (Hybrid)
'Frances Garoni' and Var.
'Golden Spangles'
'Guilio Nuccio' and Var.
'Gold Tone'
'Gustav Gerbing'
'Grand Slam'
'Gloria Stuart'
Granthamiana (Species)
'Hawaii'
'Irene Coker' and Pink
'Juanita Smith'
'Judy Matthews'
'Julia France'
'Judge Marvin Mann'
'Jessie Burgess' and Var.
'Kick Off'
'King Size,' Var. (very good)
'Katherine Maryott'
'Lady in Red' and Var.
'Lady Linda'
'Linda Abbott'
'Magic Moments'
'Marie Bracey'
'Mutabalis'
'Margaret Wells'
'Purple Swirl'
'Prelude'
'Red Cap,' Min.
'Red Button,' Min.
'Rebel Yell'
'Runt,' Min.
'Sucyn'
'Silver Anniversary'
'Sultana,' Var.
'Spring Sonnett'
'Tomorrow's Dawn'
'Tom Herrin'
'Tickled Pink'
'Tinker Bell'
'Terrye Eller'
'Velma Grantham'
'Velma Grantham Pink'
'Velma Grantham Blush'
'Vulcan,' Var. (very good)
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'Wart,' Min.
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