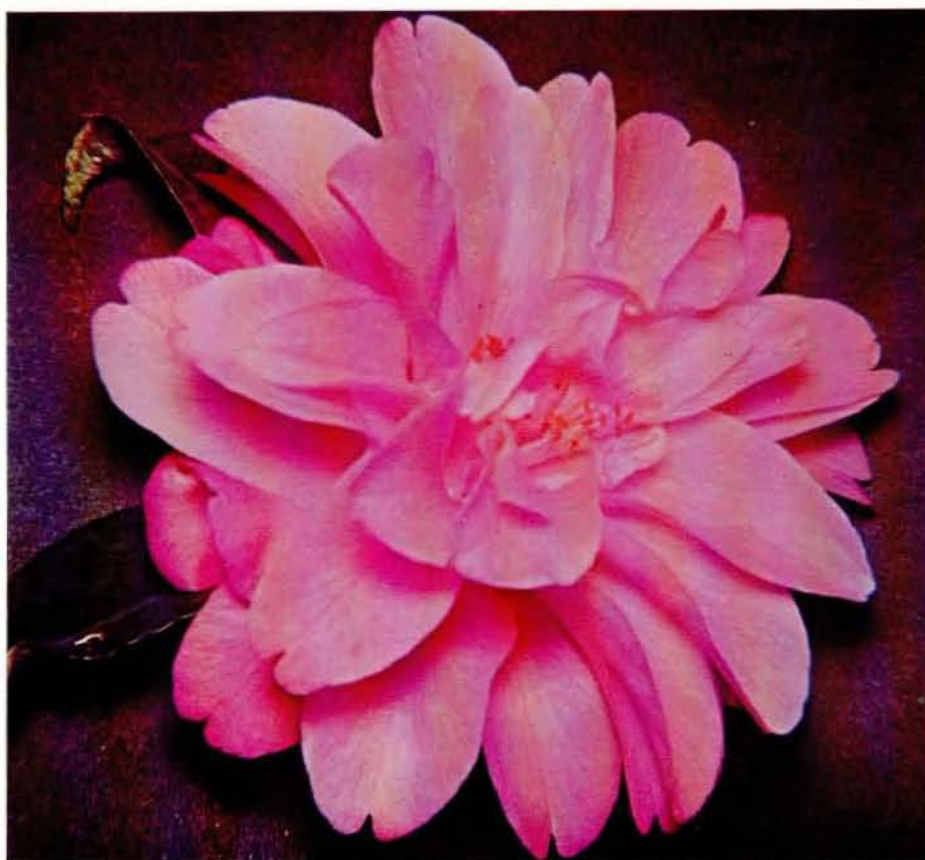


The **Camellia** **Journal**



Jean Smith

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
VOL. 19, NO. 5
NOVEMBER, 1964



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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, ALSO GOOD ASSORTMENT OF OTHER ORNAMENTALS

Tallahassee Extends A Cordial Invitation to Attend the ACS Annual Meeting, January 21—23, 1965

With deep pride and happy confidence, the Men's Camellia and Garden Club extends to you a cordial invitation to attend the 1965 Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society in Tallahassee, Florida, January 21, 22 and 23. Our invitation embraces equally, of course, any guests you care to bring along for a wonderful few day—or longer—in sunny Florida's delightful capital and participate in one of the nation's outstanding annual horticultural events.

Our pride comes of the knowledge that at long last it is to be our great privilege to be host to the distinguished American Camellia Society and its ever charming members. Our confidence rests in the assurance, now that the program and all preparations have been completed, that no one will leave Tallahassee disappointed either in the interest quality of the program, the high standard of entertainment, the warmth of our traditional hospitality, or the quaint beauty of our town.

There are many things that make Tallahassee a pleasant place to be, whether it is only for a few days or whether it is home. In the first place, our's is "camellia country." Here camellias thrive out-of-doors, under natural conditions, throughout the years. To be sure, some of us have green-houses, but the great majority of our camellias are enjoying life out among the trees as nature intended them to do—and just about everyone with a little ground around their house, and a tree or two for protection, most likely will have a camellia or two.

Nor will you ever see a cleaner town. We have no manufacturing plants, Government and education being our "industries." This is the seat of Florida's state government and also of Florida State University and Florida A. & M. University, the latter for colored young men and women. And we are rich in historical interest, dating back to the days of Spanish sovereignty. Beautiful, old, ante-bellum plantations surround us and there are so many places of interest in and around Tallahassee that we know you will have an unforgettable time at your 1965 Annual meeting city.

A synopsis—and only a synopsis—of the program is presented on the right-hand side of this same page. Read it and make your plans to spend at least a few days in sunny, temperate Tallahassee, in the heart of real camellia country, where a truly warm and sincere welcome awaits you. We will be proud to have you, and we know that before you leave you will say this was one of the biggest and best annual meetings ever held by the American Camellia Society.

On another page of this issue you will find a list of places in and around Tallahassee that you will want to visit in spare hours, places that you can see on your way to Tallahassee, and still others you can easily visit on your way home. By taking a little extra time, and at very little expense, you can make this trip one of the truly eventful experiences of your life.

President's Message

This column normally is referred to as the "President's Message". I'm afraid I may be rushing things a little bit as I do not take office until the Fall Meeting. However, Joe Pyron tells me they are putting out this issue earlier than usual in order to have it available before the meeting instead of after, so I hope you will forgive me for seeming presumptuous.

I am most grateful to the Board of Directors for electing me as your President but I feel like a real neophyte in the Camellia world when my name is coupled with those of Aubrey Harris, Charlie Farmer, Caston Wannamaker, Ralph Peer, Hoyt Lee, Les Marbury and their predecessors. Nevertheless, I will do my best to help make the American Camellia Society live up to its great tradition.

I am especially appreciative to Aubrey Harris for leaving the Society in the excellent condition it now is in. The one area in which I hope we can show some substantial improvement is that of membership. Won't each one of you make a real effort to bring in at least one new member?

To those of you who have attended either a Fall or Annual meeting of the Society, I need not tell you what a wonderful time you can have at them. But to those of you who have never attended a meeting, let me urge you to make plans to be in either New Orleans or Tallahassee or both. I can guarantee that you will see the most beautiful camellias, meet the nicest people who speak your language, and have as much fun as you have the stamina for. See you on November 12th in New Orleans.



Charles R. Butler, New ACS President

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

JOSEPH H. PYRON
Executive Secretary-Editor

Address Communications to:

Secretary, American Camellia Society,
P. O. Box C, 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

Volume 19

Number 5

November, 1964

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Charles R. Butler, Mobile, Ala.
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All Roads Lead To Tallahassee

For those attending the ACS Annual meeting in Tallahassee January 21-24 there are extra dividends in the many interesting stops along the way there and return.

Those travelling through Atlanta and Macon will certainly want to visit Dave Strother's Massee Lane Camellia Garden just south of Fort Valley on State Route 49. A few miles further on is Marshallville, a famous old Camellia center with extensive street plantings, the Wade and Dodd camellias. From here one may either travel down Interstate 75 to Tifton to visit ACS Headquarters and the Test Garden or continue down to Albany on US 19. Even though a special trip is planned from Tallahassee to

Thomasville, Moultrie, and Albany, you probably will want to see Spencer Walden's Camellia Farms greenhouses, Hugh Shackelford's new greenhouse in Albany, going down then by Moultrie to see Bill Mathis' and Wilkes Nursery, both on US 319 to Thomasville.

At Thomasville you will visit Tick Tock Nursery, the home of 'Tomorrow' and Rhea Hayes, Hjort's Thomasville Nurseries to see the many sports of 'BETTY SHEFFIELD' and Broughton Powell's Nurseries.

Monticello (Fla.) Nurseries are worth a detour. Valdosta, Cairo, Bainbridge each have fine camellias.

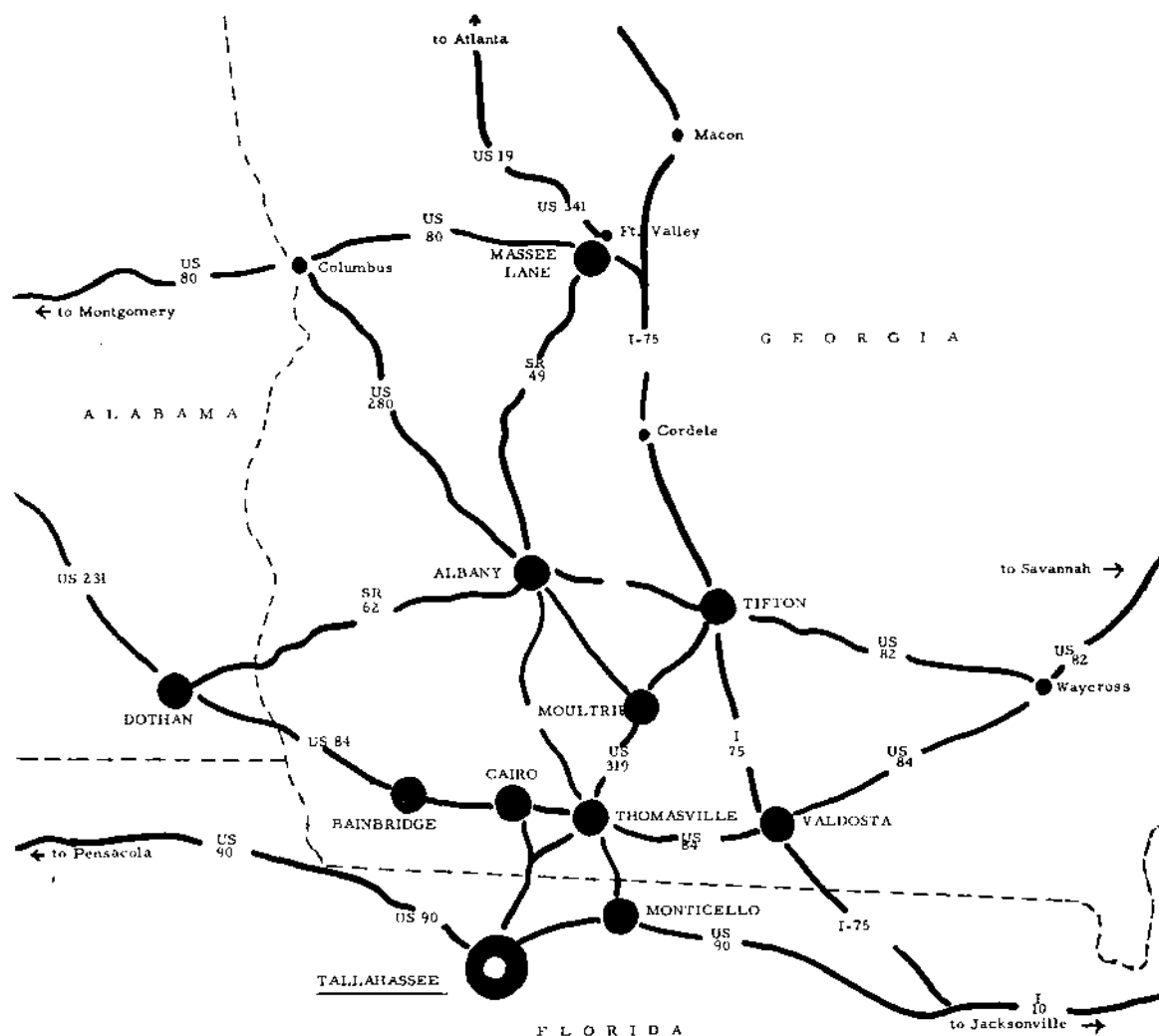
Those coming from Memphis, Birmingham and Jacksonville will want

to stop at Bob Eiland's Charmwood Nursery at Millbrook near Montgomery and at Mark Cannon's in Dothan.

Those coming along the Gulf Coast on US 90 have many interesting stops—Mobile, Pensacola and Marianna.

Those driving from the East Coast will want to stop in Charleston, Savannah and Waycross. Near Waycross one of the sights is the famous Okefenokee Swamp Park which has a new camellia planting.

Many will want to make a pre or post convention trip to South Florida. Gainesville, Jacksonville, Orlando are all good camellia stops. Take a day or more longer to and from the ACS meeting in Tallahassee.



Some Points of Interest To and From Tallahassee

HAROLD K. PHILIPS, Tallahassee, Florida

The Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society in Tallahassee, January 21, 22 and 23, offers our members and any friends who accompany them a rare opportunity to see some of the country's most famous historic spots and much of its most glamorous scenery, not only while they are in the convention city and Florida, but also en route coming and going.

If you are coming by car or bus from the north you can follow a route that will take you within a few miles of historic Williamsburg and Jamestown in Virginia, the breath-taking azalea gardens around Charleston, South Carolina, and down past the famous Okefenokee Swamp of Southern Georgia and northern Florida. On the way home you can follow a route that will take you through the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and over the stunning Skyline Drive of the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia.

If you travel by car or bus from the west you can take a route that will follow the Gulf coast with its magnificent vistas of blue waters and richly verdant land directly into Tallahassee, stopping en route at such places as Bellingrath Gardens near Mobile and a number of the country's finest camellia nurseries in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. The homeward journey can be made via Natchez, Mississippi, with its stately, old ante-bellum homes and more nurseries along the way.

Georgia also has a number of outstanding camellia nurseries, but the Tallahassee Committee has arranged to offer you a tour of four of the finest with all expenses included in your registration fee, or you will have the alternative of an all-expense-paid visit to Wakulla Springs, near Tallahassee, including a trip over the crystal-clear, 90-foot-deep spring and into the ad-

joining primeval, tropical jungle with its rare birds and alligators living in their wild, natural habitat.

In Tallahassee there will be much to see—most of it within a few blocks of your hotel or motel. Some of these places of interest — Florida's handsome, columned old southern Capitol and much of the government center and Florida State University—will be included in the trip to Wakulla Springs. Others, such as the graves of Prince and Princess Murat, who played leading social and economic roles in the early days when Tallahassee was still a territorial capital, are only minutes away. In fact, there is a well-marked historic tour which you can make by car in scarcely an hour.

You will also find it well worth your time to drive 20 miles to the St. Marks Wildlife Refuge on the Gulf coast,

one of the largest such refuges in the United States, which is maintained by the U. S. Department of the Interior. There you will see countless thousands of waterfowl, which every autumn make the long, dangerous journey down the flyways from their nesting places in the far north and arctic circle to hark safely in their favorite winter resort under the watchful care of federal game wardens until early spring, when they fly back north thousands of miles to breed their young and then bring them, too, back down to the warmth of the deep south. You will see many varieties of geese, ducks, loons, gulls, terns, plovers, mergansers, sandpipers and others too numerous to list, not to mention wintering landbirds that next spring and summer will be nesting in northern gardens and woodlands.

And when the meeting ends, you will have a golden opportunity to see the rest of Florida at comparatively small expense and only a few additional days away from home. Tallahassee is only a day's drive from all of the famous places in Florida—Miami and Miami Beach, Key West, Palm Beach, Orlando, Everglades National Park (the third national park you can include in the one trip) and



Beautiful Killeam Gardens is a photographer's paradise

Jacksonville. Enroute you will be passing through many other places of interest and exquisite beauty, such as Cypress Gardens, the Suwannee River, St. Augustine, the sponge fishing fleets at Tarpon Springs, Homestead, around which much of the north's winter vegetables are grown, Lake Wales with its internationally famous Bok Singing Tower and carillon, the nation's great missile base at Cape Kennedy, and again too many more to include in this article.

You can, for instance, leave Tallahassee in the morning and be in the Everglades National Park by mid-afternoon, seeing enroute Lake Wales, miles and miles of orange, grapefruit and tangerine groves, more miles of sugar cane, the wild everglades and the Homestead country. There is an excellent lodge at the park entrance, where you can spend the night after seeing the park. The next morning you can see more of the park if you wish and then begin one of the world's most beautiful drives, over the blue Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico and the Florida keys to Key West, with its rich background of pirate lore. You will arrive in ample time for sight-seeing and dinner and then spend the night on the Key, which has wonderful motels and famous eating places.

The next morning you can leave for Miami and Miami Beach, a few hour's drive back over the Highway-that-Goes-to-Sea. You probably will want to spend the night in beautiful Miami or sparkling Miami Beach and then begin your drive up the east Florida coast, through Fort Lauderdale, Pompano Beach, Palm Beach, Cape Kennedy and on into historic old St. Augustine, where it will be worth your while to spend another night, then into Jacksonville, Fernandina Beach and pick your own route home according to what you want to see and how much time you can spare. Remember, too, that when you get to St. Augustine you will be close to camellia country again and more outstanding nurseries.

You will never regret on setting aside a week for this tour, whether your route home is to the north or west. And if it is west, don't miss seeing Pensacola en route, either coming

or going, and Panama City's pure white beaches. You can, of course, spend several or more weeks "seeing Florida," but it can be done reasonably well in a week—and if you are really pinched for time a day or two might even be lopped off.

—ACS—

Our Cover Flower

'JEAN SMITH'

'JEAN SMITH', a seedling of unknown parentage, named in honor of my daughter and only child, was uncovered as an unexpected pleasure and surprise. I planted my first batch of *Camellia japonica* seed in 1954. Most of them were put in quart oil cans after being germinated and started in the house that winter. Two or three years later they were stepped up to gallon cans. In the fall of 1958, I noticed that one of the plants had about six very nice buds and upon closer check I found that it was one that had been overlooked and was still growing in the quart can. I immediately transplanted it to a gallon can.

The following spring Mrs. Ira Stone of Columbia, one of the finest ladies and scholars of the Bible I've ever had the pleasure of knowing, was in my little nursery and called attention to what she described as the most beautiful camellia she had ever seen. It was the seedling from the quart can. She knows camellias pretty well, too, 'PINK CHAMPAGNE' being her favorite.

I would loved to have named the seedling for Mrs. Stone but had to give preference to my daughter.

'JEAN SMITH' is a Wildwood piuk and is often mistaken for a *Reticulata*. It is usually (with gib) around 5" to 5½" in diameter and 2½" to 3" in depth. Petals and petaloids of various size (some flag-like will be tipped purple and white) are interspersed with yellow stamens. Four petals will make rabbit ears to form an inner circle. The outer guard petals are wavy and sometimes overlapped by petaloids. It usually blooms in February and March.

It is being propagated by me at Glenwood Camellia Gardens, Columbia, S. C., and will be released in the fall of 1965. —JAMES U. SMITH.

Ralph Peer Sasanqua Award Requirements:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—ACS—

Early Gibbing Results

It appears that most varieties can be induced to open early if treated with gibberellic acid.

'DEBUTANTE', which usually opens out of doors before Christmas, was treated on September 5th and produced very large perfect flowers exactly three weeks later.

Spencer Walden of Albany had very fine 'VULCAN VARIEGATED', 'MARIE BRACEY', 'BALLET DANCER' and 'WOODVILLE RED' in late September. While these were not as large as they are in cooler weather, they were at least normal size and perfectly formed.

We are most interested in bearing of your results this season, whether good or bad. We are planning a special issue on gibberellic acid results in the July 1965 *Camellia Journal*.

There is some indication that gibberellins inhibit rooting of cuttings, possibly also inhibit takes on grafts made from treated terminals used as scions.

One grower reports that about 20% of 300 outside buds dropped off when temperatures dipped below 20° F. for several days, whereas untreated buds did not drop off.

Different Technique for Growing Camellias in Greenhouses

SPENCER C. WALDEN, JR., Albany, Georgia

We strive to improve our technique in growing camellias and, as most of us are happy to share our experiences with other interested parties, I am happy to share with my camellia friends these thoughts on the technique I am now using in hopes it may help answer some of the problems confronting greenhouse growers.

I have visited many greenhouses and find that each person has a little different problem when it comes to growing camellias in a greenhouse. Some of the many problems are too much light, not enough light; too much heat, not enough heat; too much moisture, not enough moisture, each of which has its effect in a different way on camellias.

I have been, more or less, of a Guinea pig on a trial and error method and have found that a few of my methods have worked successfully. At this time, I have approximately 5,000 budded plants, many of them large specimens, including several hundred varieties, in approximately 15,000 square feet of ground area under glass.

Two years ago, I had my greenhouse erected so that I could open the sides of the greenhouse in the Summer in order to permit the outside flow of air to come through the greenhouse. During July and August, in our section of Georgia, we have numerous days when the temperature reaches between 95 and 100 degrees. My greenhouses are in full sunlight and all but one are covered with rigid fiberglass material, generally referred to as "frost" color. I found that by opening the sides of the greenhouse, the heat was still intensive inside in the Summer. I lowered my temperature from 5 to 10 degrees by spraying the exterior of my Greenhouse, top and sides, with a light coating of white paint. This coating also gave

me the desired protection from a brilliant sunlight and reflected the heat.

This did not completely satisfy me as the heat was still too intense for the good of the plants. About 95% of my plants are grown in containers, the rest are planted in the ground inside the greenhouses. Until about 18 months ago, I had made it a practice to remove my container-grown plants from the greenhouses and place them under the shade of trees. This proved to be too big of an operation of moving 5,000 plants which took three men about three weeks to com-

plete, with the same amount of labor and time to replace them in the greenhouses. I would like to say right here, for those who have small greenhouses, I think it is desirable to place your plants under partial shade of trees in the summer and move them back into your greenhouse before the first freeze.

In order to eliminate the moving of the plants to and from the greenhouse, I decided there must be another way. At the north end of my larger greenhouse, I installed aspen wood pads about 3" thick and 4 feet



CAMELLIA BEAUTIES. Wearing camellias and surrounded by other camellias are beauties who reigned over the sixth annual Camellia Show of the Texas Camellia Society. Left to right are: Miss Lou Hill, queen; and Miss Harriet Eaker and Linda Jay Johnson, maids.

high and raised the exterior figerglass panels in the Summer to permit the air to be pulled through these panels by fans. (This aspen material may be secured from Acme Engineering & Manufacturing Corporation, Muskogee, Oklahoma.) Along the top of the aspen pads, I installed a ¾" pipe with holes bored in the bottom of the pipe about 2 feet apart with a valve at one end so that the valve may be slightly opened to permit the water to drip through the holes and keep the pad moist during extreme hot weather. At the south end of the greenhouse, I installed three 36" exhaust fans designed to pull the air through the aspen pad from the other end of the greenhouse. The balance of the greenhouse is closed tight. In extreme cold weather, the panels on the exterior of the house may be lowered in order to cover the pads, and raised during hot weather.

In addition to this, I have installed mist nozzles about five feet apart, covering the greenhouses. These nozzles are put on an interval timer so they will come on about one minute out of ten automatically. The water is usually turned on about 10:00 a. m. and cut off about 5:00 p. m., in order to keep the temperature inside the greenhouses lower and the humidity high during the heat of the day. Also, with the exhaust fans running and the mist going, the new growth on the plants does not wilt. In the largest of the greenhouses, which has the lowest roof, the temperature on the hottest days gets up to 110 degrees, but with the mist going, the plants look fresh and the heat does not seem to injure them in any way.

In the Winter, in our area, we frequently have warm days where the outside temperature will get up to 65 degrees and inside the greenhouse the temperature will sometimes climb up to 80 degrees. This warm atmosphere will wilt blossoms very badly. I noticed time and again that my blossoms would be fresh in the morning and about 2:00 p. m., they would be wilted. By using the moisture from the aspen pads, together with drenching of the ground inside the greenhouse which is covered with wood shavings, I managed to keep the humidity high and the blossoms stand up and look fresh all day, even on warm days in the Winter with the temperature inside 80 degrees.

In my other greenhouses, I use a humidifier which is controlled by a humidistat for the Winter, and overhead mist nozzles in the Summer. However, frequently in the Winter, when plants are in bloom, there will be in-between times when blossoms will be on the wane, at which time I drench the plants from overhead. Generally speaking, a day or two after the drenching, the blossoms will show a decided improvement and the damage to the blooms from the overhead mist or watering is negligible. A good percentage of the blossom is largely water and therefore needs an ample supply of water during its blooming season.

We carefully check our greenhouses daily and usually do a good drenching job of all plants at least once a week, with periodic watering on individual plants, some of which do not get as much moisture as others because of the location in the greenhouse.

By keeping the humidity high in Summer and Winter, I have unusually good growth on my plants and unusually large size blossoms. I consider the humidity and moisture inside the greenhouse a must for successful growing and blooming in this climate, in Winter as well as Summer.

I also have exhaust fans in the other greenhouses where the aspen pad is not used, but just a humidistat and mist nozzles. These fans not only help cool the houses but give a constant circulation of air and are allowed to run about eight hours per day.

I have found under these conditions that my plants are well budded with good growth and good blossoms.

In addition to this, a closed greenhouse gives better protection from bees and insects, sudden drops in temperature, and unexpected wind and rain.

The high humidity maintained in my greenhouses encourages the growth of algae on the leaves. This, I am assured, isn't parasitic and in no way injures the plant, but is unsightly. I have found this can easily be controlled by an occasional spraying with Captan or a Copper A solution. It then washes off readily.

Camellia Farms is located on U. S. Highway No. 82 (Dawson Road), in the northwest section of Albany at the City Limit Line, is well marked, and the houses may be seen from the highway. Visitors are always welcome any day of the week and at night by appointment. The greenhouses are well lighted and during the blooming season, visitors frequently enjoy the flowers at night.

CAMELLIA FARMS

Make your plans now to attend the National Convention of the American Camellia Society January 21-24, 1965 and while enroute to and from Tallahassee visit Camellia Farms.

'ANNA RAY'	'SUMMER SUNSET'	'BALI HA'	'ELIZABETH BOARDMAN PEONY'	'MISS CHARLESTON VAR.'
'CHARLEAN'	'TOM CAT'	'BETTY SHEPFIELD BLUSH SUP.'	'ERIN FARMER'	'MOONLIGHT SONATA'
'FLORADORA GIRL'	'CARA MIA VAR.'	'CARL TOURJE'	'FRAN MATHIS'	'COVER GIRL'
'GUNSMOKE'	'KATHERINE MARVOTT'	'CARTER'S SUNBURST'	'FRANCIS GARONI VAR.'	'GRANDEUR'
'HELEN CHRISTIAN'	'MAVERICK'	'CELEBRITY'	'GLORIA STUART'	'HOWARD ASHER'
'JULIA HAMITER'	'VULCAN VAR.'	'CHARLIE BETTES'	'JESSIE BURGESS'	'TOMORROW PARK HILL'
'NORTH AUGUSTA'	'ANNETTE GEHRY'	'CORAL QUEEN'	'MARK ALAN VAR.'	'TWILIGHT'
'SILVER CHALICE'	'AUBREY HARRIS'	'DON-MAC VAR.'	'MENIA WHEAT'	'YULETIDE'

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Planting Suggestions

WHEN? November to March is the best season for planting. In the deep South Fall planting is preferable; however, further north the early Spring is desirable. Plants may be planted at any season if reasonable care is taken to keep watered, shaded and mulched.

WHERE? Site selection is an important consideration in successful camellia culture. A well drained location is imperative. Flat ground may be used if the plants are planted on a mound or raised bed. Drain tile may overcome poor drainage.

Avoid competition from shallow rooted trees and shrubs. Pines are deep rooted hence do not compete. Filtered sunlight or partial shade is desirable, although some varieties seem to thrive in full sun. Shade slows down rapid thawing. Rapid thawing seems to do more damage than freezing. Heavy shade prevents normal flower bud set and produces spindly branches and poor growth.

Northern exposures are best. Avoid locations where plants are exposed to early morning sun.

A wind break is often desirable, such as a fence, shrubbery or wall of house.

PREPARING HOLE. Many growers prefer to prepare the hole to receive the plant some time in advance of actual planting. One successful method where the site is average deep garden soil is to dig a hole 18 inches deep by 2½ feet in diameter; however, if dug deeper than the original depth planted in the nursery, it is important to pack the soil in the bottom of the hole so that the plant sets slightly above the level at which originally planted to avoid settling and resultant smothering of the plant. *Do not plant too deep.* More plants are lost from deep planting than from any other case. Some prefer to rest the ball of earth on undisturbed soil.

The soil mix will depend upon the soil with which you start. If very alkaline it may be best to discard the soil and start from scratch to prepare a suitable soil which is slightly acid.

A highly acid soil is as undesirable as an alkaline soil.

Soil acidity or alkalinity reactions are expressed in terms of pH—indicating hydrogen ion concentration. Neutral is 7; lower numbers indicate higher acidity; higher numbers indicate lower acidity or higher degree of alkalinity, since pH is expressed as the negative logarithm of the hydrogen

ion concentration. For example pH 5 is acid whereas pH 9 is alkaline.

It was formerly thought that camellias required a quite acid soil and numerous additives were recommended such as aluminum sulphate which we now know is toxic to plants. Highly acid soils tend to lock up needed mineral nutrients, making them unavailable for plant use. Highly acid soils also tend to promote die-back. In England where most of the land is underlain with chalk, die-back is unknown. The hybrids seem

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particularly susceptible to dieback in acid soils. A soil analysis is desirable or at least a pH indicator, such as the pocket soil tester as advertised in the *Camellia Journal*, or a colorimetric indicator, is useful.

A loose soil rich in humus (decayed sawdust, barnyard manure, leaf mold, peat, or bagasse) is desirable. Commercial fertilizers such as Reliance or other acid reacting fertilizers may be added to the soil mix. See Mrs. Zerowsky's article on soil mixtures entitled "The Good Earth" in the 1964 *American Camellia Yearbook*. Dolomitic limestone or powdered basic slag are used in correcting high acidity.

Some growers bare-root all plants, partly as a precaution against bringing in the flower blight fungus but also to ensure the plant having a good soil mix. If the root ball appears to be good soil—not heavy clay or gumbo, the ball may be planted without removing the burlap since it readily decays. If a plastic wrap is used this should be removed. Canned plants may be removed by using a special cutter or tin shears, then tamping out.

Pack the soil mixture well around the roots. Partly fill in with soil then water well before filling in the remainder. Leave a rim of soil around the plant in order to hold water.

A mulch of oak leaves, sawdust, manure, pine straw, bagasse, cotton motes, or other organic material is recommended to keep the soil moist.

A temporary shelter of slats or burlap is often needed if planted in the open.

Plants must be kept well watered and shaded over the first summer.
Do not plant too deep.

—ACS—

Additional Show Judges

CALIFORNIA

San Diego

Mrs. William L. Gibson (NOV.)

FLORIDA

Gainesville

Mrs. Allie Mac Ezell

Mrs. Wilbur M. Harling, Jr.

Mrs. Joseph T. Hudson, Jr.

Mr. C. H. Jance

Mrs. C. L. Whitehurst

GEORGIA

Augusta Mrs. Hayward S. Phillips

SOUTH CAROLINA

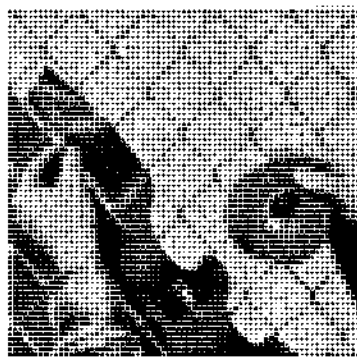
Greenville Mr. Roger Bourland

SHOW DATES

Place and Sponsor

Date

Shreveport, Louisiana, Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport	November 29, 1964
Jacksonville, Florida, Camellia Society of North Florida	December 6, 1964
Natchez, Mississippi, The Pilgrimage Garden Club	December 12-13, 1964
Gainesville, Florida, Gainesville Camellia Society	January 9-10, 1965
New Orleans, Louisiana, Gulf Coast Camellia Society	January 9-10, 1965
Bainbridge, Georgia, Bainbridge Garden Clubs	January 16-17, 1965
Ocala, Florida, Pioneer Garden Club of Ocala	January 16-17, 1965
Orlando, Florida, The Camellia Society of Central Florida	January 16-17, 1965
Pensacola, Florida, Men's Camellia Club of Pensacola	January 16-17, 1965
Port Arthur, Texas, Men's Garden Club of Port Arthur and Texas Camellia Society	January 16-17, 1965
Tallahassee, Florida, Tallahassee Men's Camellia and Garden Club in connection with ACS Annual Meeting	January 23-24, 1965
Lafayette, Louisiana, South Louisiana Camellia Society	January 23-24, 1965
Beaumont, Texas, Men's Garden Club of Greater Beaumont, Texas, Inc.	January 30-31, 1965
Jacksonville, Florida, Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville and The Garden Clubs of Jacksonville	January 30-31, 1965
Lake Charles, Louisiana, Southwest Louisiana Camellia Society	January 30-31, 1965
Panama City, Florida, Panama City Camellia Society	January 30-31, 1965
Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Men's Camellia Club of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, sponsor of the West Alabama Camellia Show	January 30-31, 1965
Aiken, South Carolina, Aiken Camellia Society	February 6-7, 1965
Cairo, Georgia, Cairo Garden Club Council	February 6-7, 1965
Liberty, Texas, Atascosito Camellia Society of Liberty, Texas	February 6-7, 1965
Marianna, Florida, Marianna Camellia Club and Marianua Federation of Garden Clubs	February 6-7, 1965
Moss Point, Mississippi, Moss Point Men's Camellia Club	February 6-7, 1965
Natchez, Mississippi, Natchez Men's Camellia Club	February 6-7, 1965
Savannah, Georgia, Men's Garden Club of Savannah	February 6-7, 1965
Slidell, Louisiana, Ozoue Camellia Club	February 6-7, 1965
Albany, Georgia, Federated Garden Clubs, Inc.	February 13-14, 1965
Augusta, Georgia, Augusta Garden Council and The Georgia Railroad Bank and Trust Co.	February 13-14, 1965
Beaumont, Texas, Southeast Texas Camellia Society	February 13-14, 1965
Birmingham, Alabama, Men's Camellia Society of Birmingham and Bessemer Men's Camellia Society	February 13-14, 1965
Brookhaven, Mississippi, Brookhaven Camellia Society	February 13-14, 1965
Georgetown, South Carolina, Georgetown Council of Garden Clubs	February 13-14, 1965



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Gulfport, Mississippi, Gulfport Men's Camellia Society, Inc.	February 13-14, 1965
Lafayette, Louisiana, Louisiana Camellia Society.	February 13-14, 1965
Mobile, Alabama, Men's Camellia Club of Mobile, Inc.	February 13-14, 1965
New Orleans, Louisiana, Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans.	February 13-14, 1965
Ruston, Louisiana, Ruston Men's Camellia Society.	February 13-14, 1965
*Summerville, South Carolina, Summerville Camellia Society.	February 13-14, 1965
Thomasville, Georgia, Thomasville Garden Club, Inc.	February 13-14, 1965
Tyler, Texas, Tyler Camellia Club.	February 14, 1965
San Mateo, California, Peninsula Camellia Society and Hillsdale Shopping Center.	February 20-21, 1965
Macon, Georgia, Middle Georgia Camellia Society.	February 20-21, 1965
Alexandria, Louisiana, Central Louisiana Camellia Society.	February 20-21, 1965
Monroe, Louisiana, Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club.	February 20-21, 1965
Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Hattiesburg Camellia Society.	February 20-21, 1965
Jackson, Mississippi, Jackson Camellia Society.	February 20-21, 1965
Charleston, South Carolina, Coastal Carolina Camellia Society.	February 20-21, 1965
Columbia, South Carolina, Men's Camellia Club of Columbia, S. C.	February 20-21, 1965
Summerville, South Carolina, Summerville Camellia Society.	February 20-21, 1965
Houston, Texas, Houston Camellia Society.	February 20-21, 1965
Kilgore, Texas, Kilgore Camellia Society.	February 21, 1965
Atlanta, Georgia, Atlanta Camellia Society, North Georgia Camellia Society and The Buckhead Lions Club.	February 27-28, 1965
El Dorado, Arkansas, The El Dorado Camellia Society.	February 27-28, 1965
Houston, Texas, Houston Camellia Society's "CAMELLIA TRAIL".	February 27-28, 1965
La Canada, California, Los Angeles Camellia Council.	February 27-28, 1965
Meridian, Mississippi, Meridian Camellia Society.	February 27-28, 1965
Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina, East Cooper Camellia Society.	February 27-28, 1965
Shreveport, Louisiana, Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport.	February 27-28, 1965
Whiteville, North Carolina, Whiteville Camellia Society.	February 27-28, 1965
Wilmington, North Carolina, Tidewater Camellia Club.	February 27-28, 1965
Marshall, Texas, Men's Camellia Club of Marshall.	February 28, 1965
Chattanooga, Tennessee, Chattanooga Camellia Club (EXHIBIT).	March 6-7, 1965
Dallas, Texas, Dallas Camellia Society.	March 6-7, 1965
Fayetteville, North Carolina, Fayetteville Camellia Club.	March 6-7, 1965
Greenville, South Carolina, Men's Camellia Club of Greenville.	March 6-7, 1965
Memphis, Tennessee, Memphis Camellia Society.	March 6-7, 1965
Texarkana, Arkansas-Texas, Texarkana Men's Camellia Club.	March 6-7, 1965
Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley (Under glass show).	March 13-14, 1965
Charlotte, North Carolina, Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte, Inc.	March 13-14, 1965
Clinton, North Carolina, The Coharie Men's Garden Club.	March 13-14, 1965
Modesto, California, The Modesto Camellia Society.	March 13-14, 1965
Pleasant Hills, California, Northern California Camellia Society.	March 13-14, 1965
Fresno, California, Central California Camellia Society.	March 14, 1965
Antioch, California, Delta Camellia Society.	March 20-21, 1965
Greensboro, North Carolina, Men's Piedmont Camellia Club.	March 20-21, 1965
Norfolk, Virginia, Virginia Camellia Society.	March 20-21, 1965
Spartanburg, South Carolina, Spartanburg Men's Camellia Society.	March 20-21, 1965
Elizabeth City, North Carolina, Men's Horticultural Society.	March 27-28, 1965
Washington, D. C., Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley.	April 17-18, 1965

* Correction.

Experiments in Frost and Drought Resistance

A Dutch scientist, Dr. Pieter Kuiper, working at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, has found a new method of treating plants to impart frost and drought resistance.

The new chemical used is decenylsuccinic acid (an unsaturated fatty acid). This is used in a dilute solution as a spray, in a concentration of 1 gram per gallon. Dr. Kuiper added twice the amount of ethyl alcohol (95%) to the chemical by weight and heated it gently until completely dissolved. He then added this solution and a wetting agent (2 grams of Triton) to a gallon of water. This was sprayed on leaves and flowers which he kept wet so as to promote penetration.

This spray when applied to peach, pear and apple blossoms protected most at temperatures as low as 24° F., and bean foliage survived 26° F. for 1 hour. Resistance to drying out was also demonstrated.

These results are very recent and much experimentation must be accomplished before its practicality is established.

Although no investigation has been carried out on this acid's effect on camellias, this opens up some promising possibilities.

Decenylsuccinic acid is available for experimental use from Humphrey-Wilkinson, Inc., North Haven, Conn.

—ACS—

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Experiences With Gibberellic Acid

TOM EAGLESON, Port Arthur, Texas
(In Texas Camellia Society Bulletin, July 1964)

This article will necessarily be brief since I have experimented with gibberellic acid only one season. However, I have learned a few things that may be of some help. As far as I know now, August 15 to September 1 is as early as it appears to be worthwhile to treat the camellia buds. Starting September 1st should give good blooms October 5 and later. I think blooms earlier than October would not be satisfactory due to hot weather. I do intend to treat some buds as early as July 1, however, in order to find out what will be the outcome.

This past season I found that all treated buds bloomed from 30 to 65 days after treating. The variation was due to some extent to weather conditions, but mostly to the varying size of the treated buds. Buds on the outside treated after November 15 were killed by the 17-degree weather we had in December, but treated buds inside produced outstanding blooms. They were about 1/3 larger, earlier, and they held up much longer than untreated blooms.

I have heard that some treated camellia bud growth died back as much as 3 or 4 inches, but I am happy to say that I had no damage whatsoever. I treated from 4 to 6 buds per plant, but next season I intend to try treating more.

I am very happy with last year's results and I think gibberellic acid is here to stay. I have been growing camellias since 1937 and I enjoyed them more this past year than at any other time. I am speaking, of course, of plants in plastic houses.

I am listing a few varieties that gave me the best results: all the 'BETTY SHEFFIELDS', 'MATHOTIANA SUPREME', 'GUILIO NUCCIO', 'ROSEA SUPERBA', 'VULCAN', 'MRS. D. W. DAVIS', 'GLEN

40', and there were many others. I had varied results with 'TOMORROW'—some blooms were outstanding and others failed to open properly. I have seen some treated 'TOMORROWS' that measured 7" to 8" across and 5" deep.

Fragrance

Fussy people often complain of the camellias' lack of fragrance. True, but breeders are making progress on this problem. Arno Miller examined 1,266 different kinds of flowers. Of these 692 had little or no odor, 292 had cabbage-like odors, 32 had jasmine odors, 12 had orange blossom odors, others had offensive or nauseating odors, thus "only the minority are delightful." Camellias aren't in a class alone when it comes to lack of fragrance.

By this time next year I hope I will have more information for you.



Tom Eagleson of Port Arthur, Texas, admires his fine specimen of 'GUILIO NUCCIO VARIEGATED' which won Best Bloom Award by a member of the Men's Garden Club of Port Arthur at its Ninth Annual Camellia Show.

Patio—Greenhouse of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Worrell

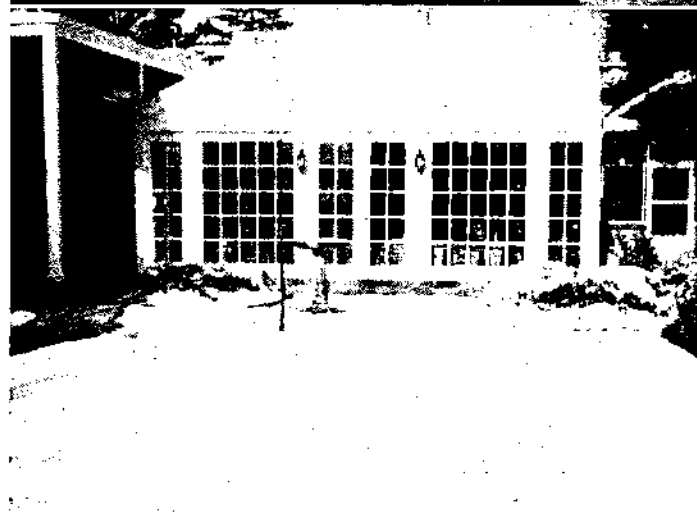
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

This dual purpose patio-greenhouse serves as an outdoor living room and for cookouts all summer. From late October through March it becomes a very efficient greenhouse. Mr. Worrell says: "I enjoy the building both in Winter and in Summer.

It is certainly a pleasure but my only trouble is it is not large enough, but I am going to have to make out with the present set up because I have no further space to use."

Spring view of patio from the garden. Plants have been removed and doors and windows removed. Used as an outdoor living room and for cookouts.

Inside patio looking into garden



Patio now converted into greenhouse in winter by replacing doors and windows.

Inside greenhouse showing camellias in place. Roof is of corrugated fiber glass.

'TOM CAT'

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ACS Membership Contest for 1964-65

Camellia shows offer one of the best opportunities for recruiting new members of the American Camellia Society. Ernest A. Judice, ACS Director for Louisiana, in order to increase ACS membership, is offering an appropriate trophy to the show securing the most *new members*, most renewals and having the most attractive membership booth.

In addition to the contest, ACS will rebate \$1.00 per *new member* to all shows which report. If membership application cards and invitation forms are given out, these should be stamped with the name of the show or sponsoring organization so proper credit can be given. This \$1.00 per *new member* rebate is *not* to be deducted at the show nor refunded to

the member. ACS headquarters will check the membership and refund the \$1.00 per *new member* to the show or organization treasurer. It is not necessary to collect the \$6.00 dues at the show; send in a signed application form and ACS will bill the member.

Placards, streamers and *Camellia Journals* for decorating the membership booth are furnished in the show kit. These should be supplemented with further decorations. A photograph or color slide should be submitted to ACS to be entered in the nationwide contest.

This is an excellent opportunity for shows to make extra money through the \$1.00 rebate per *new member*, and at the same time compete for the ACS Trophy offered by Mr. Judice.

Small shows often secure more new members than do some of the big shows.

Possibly an attractive young lady at the membership booth could attract more new members than we men. The men could buttonhole prospective members at the exhibits and guide them to the booth to be signed up.

The Trophy will not be awarded unless a minimum number of *new members* are obtained, at least enough to cover the value of the trophy. However, the \$1.00 rebate per member will be given regardless. A weighted point system is being devised for attractiveness of membership booth and membership renewals received.

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What Do We Seek in a Show?

CAPT. J. H. BROOKS, Jackson, Mississippi

Camellia shows mean different things to different people. To nurserymen they give the opportunity to show their wares and make sales. To collectors: the chance to win honors, and the opportunity to see new varieties. Amateurs do not make money out of camellia shows; they go to considerable expense to show their flowers and compete against other flower growers and their reward is in having their flower admired by friends and the public. The general public attends camellia shows because the flowers are pretty, or friends are exhibiting their blooms, or just because it is a pretty day and there is no better place to go. Camellia shows should be so planned that all classes mentioned above, and others which you may think of, should receive satisfaction from them.

MEN'S PREFERENCES

There is a great diversity of taste among camellia growers. In general, men love flowers which are big and red, and the bigger and redder the better. Women love flowers which can be worn—corsage flowers, medium size, pastel colors, symmetrical forms—or flowers which can be used in arrangements and decorations. Some men have come to favor small, dainty

flowers which can be worn in the lapel. In olden times, the flower form universally admired was the formal double. To many camellia lovers, it is still the ideal form. In recent years, the peony form has come into vogue—the large brightly colored flowers, full and fluffy. There are some people who still prefer the open semi-doubles, with the column of golden stamens in the center. A camellia show schedule, to be ideal, should feature all forms and make it possible for those who attend the show to find the flowers which they admire, and to feel that their favorites have been impartially treated, and that the best blooms have received their due reward.

BERLESE CLASSIFICATION NO LONGER USED

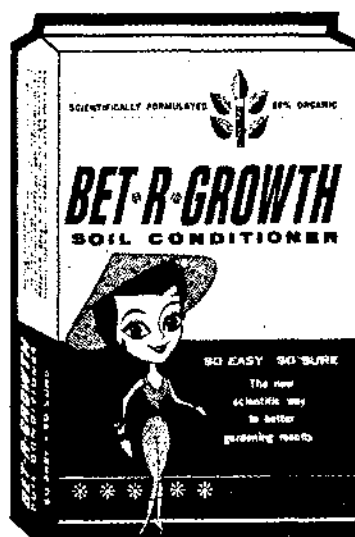
Some show schedules in years long gone, arranged flowers according to form; that is, formal doubles were placed on the exhibit tables together, semidoubles together, etc. This proved confusing and cumbersome as varieties increased and shows grew larger. In one show which we attended, colors were placed together; all white flowers were exhibited on tables near the entrance, blush colors were next, then the pinks, variegated, and finally the strong red colors. It was a beautiful

show in perspective, but a lot of trouble to set up, and impractical for a large show.

ACCORDING TO SIZE

More recently, efforts have been made to place flowers in some shows according to size, as given in the nomenclature book. Extra large flowers are placed on tables together; other tables are used for large, medium, small, and miniature. Awards are offered for the best flowers in each class. Where help is adequate, this method may be followed successfully. However, for most shows, the most practical method of displaying flowers seems to be that of arranging them on the tables in alphabetical order, according to first letter of name. This also enables those who wish to find a certain flower to go right to where it is placed.

Another method of making shows interesting to more people has been noted. It is that of offering prizes for many different kinds of flowers. Several years ago, one show offered prizes for the Best White, Best Pink, Best Variegated, Best Red, in addition to the grand prize for the Best Bloom in the Show. Another show offered prizes for the Best Formal Double, Best Miniature, etc., in addition to the other



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prizes. These additional prizes add greatly to the appeal of the show to the general public, as well as to camellia enthusiasts.

SHOW SCHEDULES

This brings us to the subject of Show Schedules. A show committee may arrange their schedule in any way they choose so long as it does not violate American Camellia Society rules for conducting co-operative shows. It is important, however, that the rules be clear and concise. If flowers are to be separated according to size, the show schedule should state how it will be determined: whether actual size, or size as listed in the nomenclature book. If the nomenclature book is accepted as guide, when the flower is described as Large to Very Large, what will the classification be? This should be decided and clearly stated. What with the use of Gibberellic Acid, and also of dwarfing compounds, we may see Medium flowers listed in nomenclature, six inches and bigger, and very large ones reduced to the small classification. A show committee which decides to offer its awards for flowers as they really are, without reference to nomenclature, has a perfect right to do so. The show schedule should spell out the rules.

SOURCE OF CONFUSION

Much confusion has been noted in all shows we have visited in selecting flowers for awards. On this subject also, we have some comments. Usually judges are allowed to select all the flowers they wish and have them sent to the Head Table. Sometimes fifty flowers are placed on this table. Then the voting for best flower begins, by ballot as required in the Rules, then the voting for Best Medium, Best Small, Best Miniature, not to mention Reticulatas, Hybrids, Seedlings, etc. When this is all accomplished, there is the job of selecting what flowers are to be returned to their places on the exhibit tables because there are only places for a limited number on the Honor Table. This takes a lot of valuable time. The suggestions offered to cope with this situation are as follows.

A SUGGESTED SOLUTION

First, do away with the system sometimes followed of allowing judges



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to select flowers for the Honor Table as they judge flowers for ribbons. Second, select only the number of flowers for the honor table required to receive awards. That is, if there are silver spoons, or rosettes for 25 flowers, and silver trays, bowls, goblets, etc. for five flowers, allow only 30 flowers on the table for consideration. Accomplish this by limiting the number of flowers each team of judges may send to the head table. If there are ten teams, and 30 flowers wanted,

allow each team of judges to select three flowers. If there are nine teams, and thirty flowers wanted, allow each team to select three flowers, and appoint the chairman of each of three teams to select additional flowers to make up the number required.

Another point worth considering is this: limit the number of flowers of one kind, or size, on the honor table: that is, be sure to have on the table the best flowers of different flower forms, colors, and sizes. Formal doubles, rose form doubles, singles, semi-doubles, whites, pinks, reds, all should be represented along with the giant variegated ones which usually are featured. The Award Table would be much more appealing to visitors if it displayed the excellence of the camellia in its many forms, and variations.

There is much more that we could say on this subject, but this article is long enough, and further comments must be deferred.

—ACS—

Correction

Under the Marianna, Florida, report of show January 11-12, 1964, on page I4 of the July, 1964, Camellia Journal, the ACS Gold Certificate in open was won by Mr. Frank S. Huebscher (not Huedsler), Panama City, Florida. Our apologies to Mr. Huebscher for changing his name.

—ACS—

In rooting cuttings have you tried scraping the bark on two sides with a knife? Roots cannot readily break through the bark, so as a result roots usually form only on the cut end.



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The Camellia and Cold Hardiness

E. C. TOURJE

Installment Two

(Part I appeared in the *Camellia Journal* of January 1984.)

PREFACE

We have seen in the preceding installment that there are three possible approaches to the solution of the problems incident to providing the camellia grower with desirable camellias having the capacity to withstand severe winter weather and bloom satisfactorily in spite of such conditions. Let us now consider in some detail two of those three approaches.

DISCUSSION

Dr. John L. Creech, then Horticulturist in Charge, Plant Introduction Station, U.S.D.A., Glen Dale, Maryland, returned from the Orient in 1955, bringing with him seeds and plant materials from the Kominato* area in the Aomari Prefecture in Japan, located on the Japan Sea side of the northwest corner of Honshu Island. Many were then of the opinion that the problem of cold hardiness of the Camellia was near solution. The populations from which these seeds and materials were obtained were the culminating result of uncounted years of survival in a rugged, barren, inhospitable land subjected to bitter cold winters frequently visited by destructive blizzards. Here, only the fittest survived, and so it was reasoned that the Darwinian theory of natural selection had created coldhardy camellias, because Kominato was the farthest northerly latitude in which the Camellia had then been found. Indeed, natural selection may well have there created the most hardy of camellias grown under the condi-

tions local to the particular area in which this material was collected, viz., Kominato. Those conditions include one factor the importance of which was not then fully realized, viz., extremely high humidity. It is said that rainfall here runs sixty or more inches per annum.

When this material was propagated and grown in America, results of tests for hardiness were not as encouraging as had been hoped for due, perhaps, to the lower relative humidity found here. Although the tests may be inconclusive from a scientific point of view, the present results are reported

as being less than satisfying. Indeed, hardiness can vary to considerable degree from individual to individual plants.

Meanwhile, Dr. Creech has discovered camellia populations growing farther north than Kominato, in the southerly part of the island of Hokkaido, and also at approximately the same latitude as Kominato in the northeastern section of Honshu Island facing the Pacific Ocean. There, the temperatures are substantially the same, but the relative humidity much lower than in the vicinity of Kominato. In fact, it has been said that weather conditions in the northeast sector of Honshu Island are quite similar to conditions normal to the mid-Atlantic states in the United States. Material returned by Dr. Creech from this section of Honshu is now being propagated and is undergoing tests for hardiness to determine its suitability for use in the more northerly areas of the so-called camellia belt. These tests will be watched with the greatest interest.

It must be pointed out, however,



Mr. John Coleman, a charter member of the ACS surprised us all by coming up to Washington from Portsmouth, Va., to present personally The Coleman Trophy to the winner. This was at the Tenth Annual Under Glass Show of the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley. The winners this year—the Milton H. Browns. Here Mr. Coleman is presenting his trophy to Mrs. Brown. They have won this trophy four of the eight years of its existence. Mr. Coleman gave the perpetual trophy—which includes a replica for keeps—for Sweepstakes for greenhouses 400 square feet and under. This is to permit owners of small greenhouses to win an outstanding trophy and to encourage more interest in greenhouse growing of camellias.

* Due to the fact that the material collected in the Kominato area was of populations of camellias in wild form and therefore unnamed, these camellias have for convenience, although artificially so, been generally grouped under the name of Kominato, and are so known.

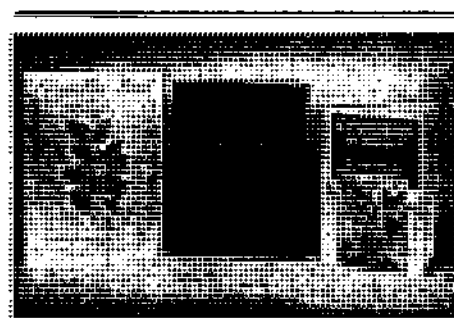
that should the hardiness of this material equal the hopes and expectations held for it, it still is not a satisfactory solution to the hardiness problem which many persons might assume it to be. From a strict scientific point of view, perhaps yes, because the hardiness of this material may not only prove to be present in individual specimens, but this hardiness factor may at least in some measure be transmissible to the progenies of this material when used in breeding. The reason the material in itself is not an answer to the hardiness problem is the fact that the flowers borne are not desirable esthetically.

This is understandable when we realize that, generally speaking, these are not cultivated forms of *Camellia* but primitive forms growing in the wild. The form and color of the flower are much the same as that of the great majority of blooms developed from most of the seedlings grown from miscellaneous seed harvested by us from garden plants. Such faults more frequently than not ultimately find themselves in use as rootstocks for grafted plants. These Japanese populations have bred true for many years and there is little variation in form and color of blooms. From this standpoint they are valuable for breeding purposes. They lack esthetic desirability, however, and this renders

the plants relatively valueless as specimens.

Another approach to a solution of the problem of cold hardiness is the testing of individual specimens. Perhaps this is more readily illustrated than discussed in the abstract. Observers report, from time to time, the results of experiences with various named cultivars, and rate those cultivars according to the degree of hardiness demonstrated in the test plots of the individual observers. Conditions affecting the specimens vary, of course, from plot to plot where, as might be expected, we find greater or less humidity, exposure, differing cultural practices, abruptness in weather changes, etc. This variance in conditions prevailing in the various test plots necessarily precludes all possibility of uniformity of results, but does provide an excellent yardstick by which the hardiness of many cultivars can be determined.

Despite the great variations under which camellias are grown by different observers, there are a number of excellent cultivars which invariably appear on the lists reported by the different observers as being hardy. Foremost among these cultivars is the popular camellia 'BERENICE BODDY'. I believe this particular camellia heads the lists of hardy camellias year after year, everywhere. These lists are



BOOKS FOR SALE

Sealy's REVISION OF THE GENUS CAMELLIA	10.00
Indispensable to hybridizers and those interested in the 82 species. With 239 pages, color frontispiece and 95 line drawings and maps.	
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THE CAMELLIA TREASURY by Mrs. Paul Kincaid	9.95
218 pages. Well illustrated. Reviewed in July 1964 <i>Camellia Journal</i> .	

This office has a complete set of American Camellia Yearbooks 1946-60 in excellent condition. Price \$75.00. We cannot break this set for individual copies, however, from time to time we acquire a few out of print Yearbooks—1950, 1953 and 1954 are available at \$5.00 each. Yearbooks of 1949, 1952, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962-63 may be purchased at \$4.00 each.

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compiled and reported from time to time in the various journals by such well-known and trustworthy observers as Dr. Francis de Vos, Assistant Director, U. S. National Arboretum, Washington, D. C., and Mr. Wendell M. Levi of Sumter, South Carolina.

I believe this method of selection to be the most useful now in general practice, and it is possible for the student of such lists presented from time to time to select a number of camellia cultivars with reasonable certainty that they will both grow and bloom with reasonable satisfaction, despite inclement weather.

This method of selection for hardiness is quite limiting, however, as to both form and color of blooms. Size is something seldom found among the cultivars described as cold hardy. Hence, selection by test leaves much to be desired.

Things Camelliawise

The Camellia season started unusually early this fall. Actually it started in late summer. The early blooming varieties and gibbed flowers provided blooms throughout September as never before.



Jim Shipp, President of Charlotte Men's Camellia Society, and Pyron.

Summer meetings of camellia groups are becoming more popular. The Gulf Coast Camellia Society's August 1 meeting was reported in the September *Journal*. They had 120 present in Mobile in a temperature almost that high.



Son Hackney pleading with Mark Cannon for a "not yet released" camellia.



Dr. Owen haggling with Duggan over a plant at Camellia Farms in Albany.

The Bainbridge (Georgia) Men's Garden Club is primarily interested in camellias. Your Secretary was invited to speak at their meeting in August. They always invite their wives who prepare a feast for each meeting. Who could serve thirty-five people at least two quail each deliciously prepared in wine? This was served on the banks of the Flint River. What an enthusiastic group! Several have greenhouses and there are a number of excellent out-of-door collections. Bainbridge is the home of 'SARAH EHRlich', an excellent variety which deserves to be better known.



Mason, Shipp, Bierman meet Payne Midyette in Tallahassee.

An organizational meeting of the Valdosta (Georgia) Camellia Society was held in mid September. More prospective members attended the fried chicken dinner meeting than had been anticipated; however, they didn't run short of chicken nor of camellia talk. Some 55 people attended. Many of these are also members of the South Georgia and American Camellia Societies.

I was invited to speak to the Men's Camellia Society of Charlotte the day after Labor Day. Although I have attended several Charlotte Shows I had never had the opportunity of visiting their numerous greenhouses. Jim Shipp, Everett Bierman, Son Hackney, John Bensch, Dr. Olin Owen and J. P. Mason took me on their deluxe tour. I was surprised to see a large umbrella on a stake which Everett Bierman places over a prized bloom from time to time. Maybe we need that "outside protected" classification after all. This group had recently toured South Georgia, Northwest Florida and South Alabama on a camellia scouting trip. Many tall tales of their trip are going the rounds. Everett Bierman was delighted with catfish stew which he encountered somewhere. He is seeking a recipe. I must see that he gets it for lending me the photographs used herewith.



Neither rain nor sleet nor snow shall deter them in the pursuit of camellias. Bill Mathis of Moultrie shows the Charlotte scouts and Spencer Walden his early gibbing results.

The Bessemer-Birmingham Camellia Societies have their kickoff meeting of the new season in Frank Lynch's greenhouse each September just before his camellias are moved inside. I have had the good fortune of being invited to this affair for the past several years. Mike Wesson is a chicken barbecuer *par excellence*!

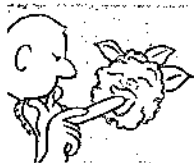
Holden Naff of Birmingham has a new greenhouse and Gordon Moughon is threatening to build another—he only has five. Gordon has the biggest planting of grafting stock of anyone. Dick Ward, who has his greenhouse on a mountainside, hemoans his terrain which won't accommodate an extension of his greenhouse at the

same level. Maybe he will have a split-level house. So far he hasn't been able to get all of his plants inside. George Wheeler with his faithful yardman, "Gin Breath", had just completed the back breaking task of pyramiding his many plants in his greenhouse.

Birmingham gossip was about a deep pink 'CARTER'S SUNBURST'. Lee Poe had a beautiful slide to prove it. Another unusual sport was Bob Eiland's vivid pink 'JULIA FRANCE'. I stopped by Bob's nursery, "Charmwood", at Millbrook near Montgomery to find out about this sport. He confirmed the rumors. This should be a beauty. Let's hope it holds in grafting.



Bob Eiland of Charmwood Nurseries casts a watchful eye at Bensch who doesn't seem to know when night comes.



Camellia Clinic

Q. I have had a small greenhouse for approximately 10 years in which I have grown some beautiful orchids—and camellias. The house is of course divided into 2 zones for temperature control.

I have been reading much on camellia culture over the past four months and have recently joined the ACS. May I seek the answers to two questions that I have not found clearly answered in my reading?

1. I grow the camellias in clay pots, the largest plants being in 12" containers. I have always had the pots rest in red clay trays and have usually watered the plants by filling the trays until the topsoil has been dampened. All of the literature seems to advise watering well from the top of the container—so there is free drainage through the bottom. Is it harmful to fill the trays and water from bottom "up" as I have done? The plants all appear healthy and I have had large flowers.

2. Pruning is advised during the dormant period. Is the dormant period after buds have developed and before

they bloom as is suggested in some articles? With most flowering plants, the dormant period seems to be after the blooming. Can you clarify this for me?

G. P. K., Wynnewood, Pa.

A. Watering camellias through absorption of water from trays is not recommended. The roots tend to become waterlogged and rot. Also, it is advisable to flush the accumulated mineral salts through the pots occasionally; otherwise they become toxic through accumulation.

I believe you will find that wooden or metal tubs are more satisfactory since a great deal of moisture is lost through evaporation from the porous clay pots.

Pruning may be done almost any time; however, there is much "bleeding" if done in late spring. A good time is just at the end of the flowering season before new growth begins. If done during the Fall and Winter, flower buds are removed. This may be one good method of disbudding. Large stubs should be painted with Tree-Kote or other wound dressing to prevent infection. I would consider the "dormant period" as being from the last growth cycle to the opening of the flower buds.

Prune weak or excessively long branches anytime.

Q. Would it be harmful to cover a greenhouse with a tarpaulin instead of clear plastic just for the winter months?

A. Yes. Plants need light. Even in subdued light plants do not grow normally nor do buds open as they should. Colored plastic is not recommended.

Q. Does registration of a new seedling imply that the new variety is an exceptionally good one and is recommended by the American Camellia Society?

A. It is not the function of the Registration Committee to rate camellias as to their worth. Such evaluation can only come after some years of growing the variety in different parts of the country. Rather, one function of registration is to avoid duplication of names. The committee also checks on the veracity of the description as to color, size, habit of growth, etc.

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Educational Exhibits

A well planned educational exhibit should be a part of every show. With Science Fairs being sponsored by high schools, more emphasis might be placed on horticultural demonstrations and exhibits.

Displays need placards to explain the different steps in grafting, kinds of grafts, budding, planting seeds, rooting cuttings, layering and chemical treatment.

Last season Mr. A. S. Johnson of Beaumont set up an excellent exhibit at the Southeast Texas Camellia Show, also at the Beaumont Men's Garden Club Show and at the recent Fall meeting at Nacogdoches and elsewhere.

The wording on the placards he used is listed below. These were used to explain the live exhibits.

PROPAGATION OF CAMELLIAS

PROPAGATION BY GRAFTING, BUDDING OR FROM CUTTINGS WILL PRODUCE FLOWERS TRUE TO VARIETY UNLESS THE SCIONS USED ARE SPORTS OR MUTATIONS.

SASANQUAS ARE GENERALLY USED FOR UNDERSTOCK ALTHOUGH JAPONICAS MAY BE USED. SEEDLING UNDERSTOCK SELDOM PRODUCES VARIEGATED BLOOMS. VIRUS INFECTED UNDERSTOCK OFTEN PRODUCES VARIEGATED BLOOMS.

PROPAGATION BY SEEDS VERY RARELY PRODUCE FLOWERS THAT RESEMBLE PARENT PLANTS. THE POSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING AN EXCEPTIONAL FLOWER FROM CHANCE SEEDS IS ABOUT ONE IN A THOUSAND (1:1000).

SEEDS

1. PLANT SEEDS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER RIPENING.
2. PLANT IN DAMP PEAT MOSS IN JARS WITH FINE SCREEN NEAR BOTTOM.
3. AFTER SEEDS HAVE SPROUTED, CUT OFF PART OF TAP ROOT AND PLANT SEEDLINGS IN SMALL CANS OF GOOD SOIL MIXTURE WITH SEEDS PLACED ON SURFACE OF SOIL.
4. AFTER THEY BECOME ROOT-BOUND TRANSFER TO QUART CANS, THEN TO GALLON CANS, AND THEN TO EGG CANS OR TO GROUND.
5. PLANTS WILL USUALLY BLOOM IN 2 TO 4 YEARS.

CUTTINGS

1. SELECT A TIP CUTTING 3-4" LONG.
 2. DIP PREPARED CUTTING IN HORMONE POWDER.
 3. INSERT CUTTINGS ONE-HALF THEIR LENGTH INTO ROOTING MEDIUM.
 4. ROOTS FORM IN ABOUT 4 TO 7 WEEKS WHEN THE CUTTING SHOULD BE TRANSPLANTED TO A CAN OR POT.
- GOOD ROOTING MEDIUMS ARE SAND, PEAT, VERMICULITE OR VARIOUS MIXTURES OF SAME.
50% SAND AND 50% PEAT IS VERY GOOD.

LAYERING

1. SELECT VIGOROUS YOUNG BRANCH GROWING CLOSE TO GROUND.
2. MAKE SLANTING CUT ABOUT ONE-HALF WAY THROUGH BRANCH ABOUT FOOT FROM END OF BRANCH JUST BELOW A NODE, WEDGE IN PEEBLE.
3. DIG OUT SOIL AT THIS POINT 4" DEEP.
4. BEND BRANCH INTO HOLE. ANCHOR WITH HEAVY WIRE LOOP. COVER WITH ROOTING SOIL MIXTURE.

New Varieties Registered

'PRETTY PENNY' (Reg. No. 810). A six-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed January 16, 1964, originated and propagated by R. W. Wilder, Fairhope, Ala. Plant growth is rapid, upright and of average denseness with dark green leaves averaging 3 to 3½ inches in length and 1½ inches in width.

The formal double flower not gibbed or grown under protection measures 3½-inch in diameter and 2 inches in depth. Petals are a rich glowing shell pink at base to lighter pink at sharply pointed out petals. Longer outside petals. Each succeeding row growing uniformly shorter forming a semi-cone shape. Outer edges of petals slightly cupped along tapering point at outer end. Good smooth texture with durability. Blooms midseason.

'ROBERT WALKER WILDER' (Reg. No. 811). A 5-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1964, originated and propagated by R. W. Wilder, Fairhope, Ala. Plant has dark green leaves averaging 4 to 4½ inches in length and 2 to 2½ inches in width. Plant growth is average and open, medium in rate.

The large to very large anemone form flower measures 5 to 5½ inches in diameter not gibbed or grown under protection and is 2 to 2½ inches in depth. Color is light red with more firey red center; anthers are yellow and filaments white. The large loose petals curve in center forming rabbit ears. Small groups of stamen among petaloids. Firm texture, staying on quality good. Keeps well as cut flowers. Particularly attractive for floating display. Blooms midseason.

'JEAN SMITH' (Reg. No. 812). A 10-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1959, originated and propagated by J. U. Smith, Columbia, S. C., for commercial introduction in 1965. Plant growth is upright and average, medium to slow in rate, with light green leaves averaging 3½ inches in length and 2 inches in width.

The peony form flower, similar to 'DAIKAGURA', irregular to peony form, is frequently mistaken for a reticulata. Bloom not gibbed measures 5½ inches in diameter to 2½ inches in depth and has 18 petals and 18 (more or less) petaloids. Color is wildwood pink with white anthers and golden yellow filaments. Usually 3 to 4 petals will form rabbit ears on an inner circle surrounding the stamens and interspersed with petaloids varying in size. Flag-like petaloids are sometimes white and sometimes purple tipped, and some veins stand out and are almost red to purple. The petals have good substance, do not shatter and stand up well. Awarded ACS Highly Commended Certificate at Columbia, S. C., show Feb. 17, 1962, and voted "best seedling in show" at the Aiken, S. C., Spring show in 1964. Blooms midseason to late.

'FRANCES HOWELL' (Reg. No. 813). A 4-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed October 23, 1963, originated by Byron W. Howell, Thomasville, Georgia, to be propagated by Thomasville Nurseries, Inc., Thomasville, Ga. Plant growth is rapid and average with dark green leaves averaging 3½ inches in length and 2 inches in width.

The peony form flower not gibbed is 5½ inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth and has 30 petals. Color is light red with gold anthers and white filaments. Very early bloomer—October to December. Long lasting flower.

'GEORGIA ROUSE' (Reg. No. 814). An 11-year-old chance seedling of female parent 'ABBY WILDER' that first bloomed in 1957, originated and propagated by A. H. Rouse, Gulfport, Miss. Plant growth is rapid, dense and spreading with dark green leaves averaging 4½ inches in length and 2½ inches in width.

The peony form flower is vivid pink with pink anthers and rose filaments. Bloom not gibbed or grown with protection measures 4½ to 5 inches in diameter and 1½ to 1¾ inches in depth and has 39 petals and 6 to 8 petaloids. Durable quality. Blooms November to February.

'ALABAMA DAWN' (Reg. No. 815). A 12-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed on December 25, 1958, when plant was 6 years old. Origin-

5. BRING END OF BRANCH TO VERTICAL POSITION AND STAKE.
6. PLACE BRICK OR STONE ON SOIL ABOVE LAYERED STEM SECTION.
7. WHEN ROOTS ARE WELL ESTABLISHED, SEVER FROM PARENT PLANT.
8. TRANSPLANT ROOTED CUTTING.

AIR LAYERING

USE ON PLANTS DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE TO ROOT BY OTHER METHODS.

1. BELOW A NODE MAKE UPWARD, SLANTING CUT ¼ THROUGH STEM. KEEP CUT OPEN WITH MATCH STICK, OR
2. REMOVE ¾" RING OF BARK TO HEARTWOOD.
3. DUST CUT WITH HORMONE POWDER.
4. WRAP WITH HANDFUL OF DAMP SPHAGNUM MOSS.
5. TIE MOSS IN POLYETHYLENE WRAPPER.
6. BIND ABOVE AND BELOW WITH STRING OR WIRE TIES.
7. SEVER BRANCH WHEN ROOTS APPEAR IN POLYETHYLENE WRAPPER.
8. TRANSPLANT ROOTED CUTTING.

APPROACH GRAFT

1. PLACE UNDERSTOCK PLANT AND SCION PLANT AS CLOSE TOGETHER AS POSSIBLE.
2. SCRAPE THE BARK FROM THE SCION BRANCH AND HOST BRANCH OF UNDERSTOCK WHERE THEY TOUCH.
3. THE BRANCHES TOGETHER SO CAMBIUM LAYERS ARE IN CONTACT.
4. AFTER THE BRANCHES HAVE GROWN TOGETHER, PROGRESSIVELY, NICK BRANCHES ABOVE AND BELOW UNION UNTIL SEVERED.

CONTACT GRAFT

1. SCIONS MAY BE PLACED HORIZONTALLY, VERTICALLY, OR ANGULARLY ON UNDERSTOCK.
2. SCRAPE THE BACK FROM THE SCION ABOUT HALF WAY FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.

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2 vials each containing 1½ cc of distilled water.

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3. SCRAPE THE BARK FROM UNDERSTOCK WHERE SCION CONTACTS IT.
4. TIE SCION AND UNDERSTOCK TOGETHER SO CAMBIUM LAYERS ARE IN CONTACT.
5. PLACE UNDER JAR, COVER, ETC.

"BOTTLE BABY" CONTACT GRAFT

1. SAME AS VERTICAL CONTACT GRAFT.
2. END OF SCION PLACED IN SUGAR SOLUTION TO HELP SPEED UP GROWTH AT UNION.

SPLICE GRAFT

(When Scion & Understock Are About Same Size)

1. MAKE LONG ANGULAR CUT IN UNDERSTOCK NEAR SOIL.
2. MAKE SIMILAR CUT IN SCION ABOUT 2" FROM TIP.
3. PLACE SCION AND UNDERSTOCK CUTS TOGETHER AND TIE SECURELY WITH RUBBER BAND.
4. PLACE UNDER JAR AND COVER.
5. KEEP ABOVE 50°F AND BELOW 85°F.
6. GRAFT SHOULD TAKE IN ABOUT A MONTH.

MODIFIED SPLICE GRAFT

1. MAKE CUTS AS IN SPLICE GRAFT.
2. MAKE ½" CUT PARALLEL TO STOCK MIDWAY BETWEEN TOP AND BOTTOM OF ANGULAR CUT.
3. DOVETAIL SO CUTS FIT FLUSH AND TIE
4. PLACE UNDER COVERED JAR, ETC.

BARK GRAFT

BEST METHOD FOR OLDER TREES.
MOST SUCCESSFUL FOR NOVICES.

1. CUT UNDERSTOCK OFF FLAT.
2. SLICE THROUGH BARK TO WOOD.
3. MAKE SLANTING SLICE ON INNER SIDE OF SCION.
4. CUT LEDGE AT TOP TO FIT OVER UNDERSTOCK.
5. TAPER OUTER SIDE OF SCION.
6. LIFT BARK AND INSERT SCION.

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cordially invites you to join our 300 members who welcome you to our wonderful Camellia comradeship. Our third annual show will be held at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, January 9th & 10th. Come and bring a friend.

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DR. ALVIN JOHNSON, *Treasurer*
3130 Elysian Fields
New Orleans, La.

nated and propagated by Robert W. Wilder, Fairhope, Ala. Plant growth is vigorous upright and open, rapid in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 4 inches in length and 2 inches in width.

The anemone form flower not gibbed or grown under protection measures 4 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth. Color is red with yellow anthers and white filaments. Bloom has small group of stamen in center surrounded by taller light red petaloids which are surrounded by a row of shorter red and white striped petaloids encircled by a row to a broken row of shorter stamen, then two rows of red fluffy petals. All petals and petaloids fluffy. Stays on and keeps exceptionally well. Blooms midseason.

'FAIRHOPE JUBILEE' (Reg. No. 816). A 7-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed January 1, 1964, originated and propagated by R. W. Wilder, Fairhope, Ala. Plant growth is average, medium in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 5½ inches in length and 3½ inches in width.

The peony form flower not gibbed or grown under protection measures 5½ inches in diameter and 4 inches in depth. Color is white with broad rose pink stripes on outer petals narrowing to light streaks progressively to light pink dashes on center petals. All petals fluffy from outer to center. Anthers are yellow and filaments light cream. Dainty sound texture. Blooms keep well on plant and as cut flowers. Blooms midseason.

'VIVIAN JONES' (Reg. 817). A 14-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1956, originated by C. E. Jones, Elizabeth City, N. C. Plant growth is average and medium in rate. Plant has dark green leaves averaging 3½ inches in length and 2 inches in width.

The formal double, similar to 'ALBA PLENA', is 3¼ inches in diameter and ¾-inch in depth and has 30 to 40 petals. Color is light red and white. Excellent texture and lasting qualities. Flowers range from almost white to almost red. Some are white above and red on the underside. Blooms February to April.

'LITTLE LADY' (Reg. No. 818). A 10-year-old chance seedling that first

bloomed in 1959, originated by S. M. Mixson, Gainesville, Fla., and propagated by Julington Nursery, Jacksonville, Fla. Plant has dark green leaves $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width. Growth is average and medium in rate.

The formal double flower, similar to 'ALBA PLENA', is white. Bloom not gibbed or grown under protection measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth and has 50 or more petals. Blooms midseason.

'ERNEST J. PALMER' (Reg. No. 819). A chance seedling 10 or 11 years old that first bloomed at age 7, originated and propagated by Mrs. Ernest J. Palmer, Savannah, Ga. Plant has dark green, long pointed serrated leaves averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in length and $1\frac{6}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. Growth habit is average, rate slow.

The rose form double flower is between a pink and red. Veins deeper in color. Variegated near center of bloom with white streaks. Petals wavy, thick and heavy. Stamens white. Bloom not gibbed or grown under protection measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in depth and has 44 to 48 petals and 3 to 5 petaloids. Long lasting. Blooms November to March.

—ACS—

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7. DRIVE WIRE BRAD THROUGH SCION AND BARK.
8. COVER WITH GRAFTING WAX OR SEALING COMPOUND.

SIDE GRAFTING

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1. MAKE AN OBLIQUE-ANGLED SLICE INTO UNDERSTOCK. DON'T REMOVE TOP OF STOCK.
2. CUT SCION WEDGE-SHAPED WITH SLANTING SIDES LONGER THAN CUT. INNER SIDE CUT LONGER THAN OTHER SIDE.
3. LOWEST BUD SHOULD FACE OUT.
4. BEND STOCK TO OPEN CUT AND MATCH CAMBIUM LAYER ON ONE SIDE.
5. TIE IF NECESSARY AND SEAL SURFACES.
6. GOOD ON BRANCHES TOO SMALL FOR BARK, CLEFT OR SAW KERF GRAFTING AND ON BRANCHES TOO LARGE FOR SPLICE OR WHIP GRAFTING.

SAW KERF GRAFT

BEGINNERS FIND IT DIFFICULT, EXPERTS LIKE IT BEST.

1. CUT UNDERSTOCK OFF AT ABOUT 15° ANGLE.
2. WITH FINE-TOOTHED SAW CUT INTO UNDERSTOCK TWICE AS FAR DOWN AS ACROSS TOP.
3. CUT BASE OF SCION WEDGE SHAPED.
4. HOLD INNER SIDE OF SCION AGAINST SAW (KERF) CUT.
5. WITH KNIFE CUT KERF SIDES TO FIT SCION.
6. GENTLY TAP SCION INTO KERF MATCHING CAMBIUMS AND COVER.
7. LIMBS TOO LARGE, TOO KNOTTY, OR TOO TWISTED FOR CLEFT GRAFTS WORK FINE FOR SAW KERF GRAFTS.

CLEFT GRAFT

1. SELECT 2 YEAR OR OLDER UNDERSTOCK.
2. CUT 3-4" ABOVE GROUND AT ABOUT 15° ANGLE.
3. MAKE SECOND CUT ACROSS TOP OF ANGLE TO PROVIDE FLAT SURFACE FOR SCION.
4. SPLIT STUMP DOWN MIDDLE.
5. CUT BASE OF SCION WEDGE SHAPED TO FIT CLEFT.
6. PLACE SCION IN CLEFT SO CAMBIUM LAYERS OF SCION AND UNDERSTOCK TOUCH AND HOLD FIRM WITH RUBBER BAND.
7. PLACE UNDER GLASS JAB, COVER, ETC. AS IN OTHER GRAFTING.

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MIST GRAFT

1. USE LARGE MULTIBRANCHED UNDERSTOCK.
2. MAKE CLEFT GRAFTS ON BRANCHES SEVERAL FEET ABOVE GROUND.
3. TIE SPHAGNUM MOSS TIGHTLY AROUND GRAFT TO HOLD MOISTURE.
4. USE ONE GALLON PER HOUR MIST SPRAYER.
5. USE PLASTIC WIND BREAK.
6. USE PLASTIC SHEET TO DRAIN AWAY EXCESS WATER.
7. RUN SPRAYER DURING DAY-LIGHT HOURS.
8. THREE TO SIXTY VARIETIES CAN BE GRAFTED ON A SINGLE PLANT.

BIEDERMAN CLEFT GRAFT

1. PREPARE UNDERSTOCK AS IN CLEFT GRAFT.
2. SPLIT BASE OF SCION ONE INCH AND CUT ONE SIDE OFF $\frac{1}{2}$ INCH.
3. CUT BOTH SIDES WEDGE SHAPED.
4. FIT SHORTER WEDGE OF SCION AT TOP OF ANGLE SIDE OF UNDERSTOCK.
5. FIT LONGER WEDGE OF SCION ACROSS ANGULAR CUT AND DOWN BOTTOM OF ANGLE SIDE OF UNDERSTOCK.
6. PLACE UNDER JAR, COVER, ETC.

ROOT GRAFT

1. PARTS OF LIVE ROOTS CAN BE USED AS UNDERSTOCK IN PLACE OF PLANTS.
2. MAKE CLEFT GRAFT ON 3-4" SECTION OF ROOT.
3. PLACE IN CAN OF SOIL AND COVER ROOT AND ABOUT $\frac{1}{3}$ OF SCION IN DIRT.
4. GRAFT SHOULD TAKE IN ABOUT ONE MONTH.
5. OCCASIONALLY ROOT STOCK WILL DIE AND SCION WILL ROOT IN DIRT AND CAN BE REPORTED AS A ROOTED CUTTING.

DRILL GRAFT

1. DRILL HOLE IN UNDERSTOCK 2 TO 3 INCHES FROM GROUND.
2. MAKE HOLE $\frac{1}{8}$ " TO $\frac{3}{8}$ " DEEP.
3. HOLE SHOULD BE SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN SCION.
4. SCRAPE BARK FROM SCION ABOUT $\frac{1}{8}$ " AND ROUND SCION ON TIP.
5. FIT SCION TIGHTLY IN HOLE AND COVER WITH JAR, ETC.

BUDDING

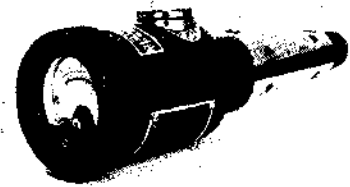
1. BUDDING AS WITH PECANS CAN BE USED.
2. MAKE T SHAPED CUT THRU BARK OF UNDERSTOCK.
3. MAKE ABOUT $\frac{1}{4}$ " WIDE LANCE SHAPED INSERT WITH BUD AT TOP.
4. PULL BACK SIDES OF BARK AT TOP OF T AND PUSH INSERT INTO VERTICAL SLIT UNTIL BUD IS IN SLIT.
5. TIE SECURELY IN PLACE WITH WIDE RUBBER STRIPS.

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The Editor always welcomes contribution of article by members of the Society. Many people have interesting experiences to relate, or items dealing with camellia history in their locality, or have experimental data on fertilizing, pruning or pest control. This is an invitation to members to send in their contributions to make a better and more interesting *Journal* and Yearbook.

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Primeval Wonderland

HAROLD K. PHILIPS, Tallahassee, Florida

One of many unusual and beautiful places you will see during your attendance at the American Camellia Society's 1965 Annual Meeting in Tallahassee, January 21 through January 24, is famous Wakulla Springs, a breathtaking stretch of primeval tropical jungle that has been preserved in its natural state, complete with alligators, strange birds, moss-draped cypress, live oak, magnolia and pine trees and dense acres of aquatic plants, living and growing just as they did when the storied Apalachee Indians roamed the area.

Only a quick 30-minute run by comfortable buses from your headquarters in the heart of Tallahassee, Wakulla is the world's largest, deepest and perhaps most interesting spring. At the point where its sapphire blue waters burst out of the ground, the spring is 185 feet deep, yet it is so clear that as you watch its depths from your glass bottom boat you have the sense of hovering in mid-air rather than riding the surface of a four and a half-acre body of water.

From Wakulla Springs, the waters flow 18 miles through dense, virgin, tropical forests forming the Wakulla River, which empties into the fabled St. Marks River and a few miles further both vanish into the Gulf of Mexico. Long before either Jamestown, in Virginia, or Plymouth, in Massachusetts, were founded, the Spanish maintained Fort San Marcos de Apalachee at the confluence of the two rivers to protect rich shipments of grain, fruits and meat to St. Augustine, which were supplied by the friendly Apalachee Indians and saved the ancient settlement on the Atlantic coast from starvation.

It was at Fort San Marcos, too, that General (later President) Andrew Jackson nearly plunged the United States into another war with Britain when he publicly hanged two Englishmen, a trader named Arbuth-

not and an army officer named Ambrister, after a court martial found them guilty of inciting less friendly Indian tribes along the coastal area to war against incoming American settlers. Although Florida then belonged to Spain, Jackson had been sent in to the area to subdue the Indians and jealous British traders.

But Wakulla was known to white men even many years before this period. Ponce de Leon and his companions once wintered at the Springs, hoping that the place was, at long last, the fountain of perpetual youth. But, as one historian put it, the beautiful waters may have made Ponce and his men a bit cleaner, but certainly no younger. A few years later Panfilo de Narvaez, who was to die in a hurricane, and Hernando de Soto, who was to die on the banks of the far distant Mississippi River, two other famous Spanish explorers, spent some time at the Springs.

To most first-time visitors to Tallahassee, it is amazing to learn that



A view of Wakulla Springs, looking toward the beginning of the primeval jungles. Note that even in the photo you can see aquatic vegetation growing on the bottom, so clear are the sapphire waters.



Wakulla Springs literally teems with fish, but unfortunately fishing is not permitted. However, the Wakulla River offers some of the best fishing in the country, including trout, bass, red fish, perch and monstrous tarpon that will weigh up to 150 pounds.

northern Florida was settled and "in business" so many years before the more publicized "first" settlement at Jamestown and the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. In truth, Tallahassee itself was quite a bustling place before Jamestown and Plymouth were even thought of. Franciscan friars from Spain established a large mission at Tallahassee, and Spain built there another fort—San Luis de Apalachee—which it strongly garrisoned. Tallahassee had long been the capital of the Apalachee Indians, who years before the coming of the white men had learned the art of

agriculture and boasted a larder that was plentiful for both Tallahassee and St. Augustine. Indeed, Tallahassee produce and wines even found their way to Havana, Cuba, and Spain.

Your visit to Wakulla Springs will come on January 22, the second day of the meeting, and all expenses will be included in the price of your registration. You will be taken to the springs by bus. Luncheon will be served at the beautiful Wakulla Springs Hotel, the area's one and only bow to modernity. You will be taken on two boat rides—one over the deep spring itself and the other into the

real jungles, where you will see alligators living in their natural habitat and such unusual birds as the anhinga, or water turkey, and the limpkin, which is found only in this area and whose unearthly cries are likely to send chills down your spine. And in case you think the 'gators are not really wild, don't try to shake hands with them; they won't appreciate your friendliness.

After luncheon and the sight-seeing, which, by the way, will include some excellent camellias in the park surrounding the hotel, you will be returned to Tallahassee in plenty of time to enjoy a rest—if you so desire—and prepare for the next events on your Annual Meeting program.

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for
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Research in Systemics

GERALD E. SMITH, *Extension Horticulturist in Georgia Nursery Notes, Athens, Georgia*

I recently interviewed Dr. H. H. Tippins, Entomologist with the Georgia Experiment Station, Griffin, Georgia, concerning his research program. Dr. Tippins devotes 50 per cent of his time to research concerning control of ornamental insects. He is presently studying methods of controlling scale insects, lacebugs, and azalea leaf miners. Here are some questions that I asked Dr. Tippins:

What would you consider to be the most effective chemicals for control of scale insects? Ans.—During the spring and fall months when oil emulsions can be used, this chemical is very

effective if thorough coverage of the plant is obtained. During periods when oil emulsions cannot be used, dimethoate (Cygon) would be more effective than any other available insecticides for both commercial nurserymen and home gardeners. Bidrin, another systemic insecticide, looks promising in the test, however, it is not on the market yet for ornamental plants.

What is the relative toxicity of Cygon to humans? Ans.—It should be used, of course, with caution. It is not nearly as toxic, however, as are many of the other systemics.

What has been your experience with plant injury from Cygon? Ans.—I have not had any injury to any plant tested from this chemical when used at recommended rates. A number of other research workers have reported definite injury to Burford holly from Cygon.

Is thorough coverage of both sides of the leaves necessary when Cygon is used as a spray? Ans.—Yes. You would want the same coverage that would be desirable when spraying with other insecticides. Even though Cygon is a systemic insecticide, it apparently is not translocated readily in the plant when applied to the foliage.

What has been your experience with systemic insecticides applied as a soil drench around camellias to control scale insects? Ans.—Very good

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'Felice Harris' (Hyb.)
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'Judy Matthews'
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'Julia Hamiter'
'Katherine Maryott'
'Kickoff'
'King Size Var.' (Heavy)
'Lady Velma Var.'
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results have been obtained with 3 or 4 systemic insecticides used as soil drenches around pot camellias. Dime-thoate (Cygon) was as good, if not better, than the other chemicals tested. The regular spray dilution was first prepared (2 teaspoons of the 2E Cygon per gallon of water). Three tablespoons of this mixture was then applied to the soil in each 6-inch pot.

What amount of the water drench would you use for camellias growing in the ground instead of in containers? Ans.—We don't know yet. It is definitely possible to apply too much and thus injure the camellia plants. I would, therefore, prefer to use a trunk treatment for camellia plants growing in the ground to control the scale insects.

Would you discuss your results with Cygon applied to the trunk of camellia plants to control scale insects on the foliage? Ans.—We have had excellent scale control using this method on small plants with trunk diameters of approximately ½-inch. With a camel's hair brush a narrow band of undiluted 2E Cygon is painted around

the trunk or trunks below the branches. The band should be approximately as wide as the diameter of the trunk.

Does it matter what time of year this is done? Ans.—All of my research has been done under greenhouse conditions. Control has been obtained anytime the chemical was applied to the trunk under these conditions.

Will this work as effectively on large camellia plants? Ans.—At the present we don't know. We plan to learn more about this in the near future.

As some of the scale insects much more difficult to control than others? Ans.—Yes. The Euonymus scale, for example, is very difficult to control. Cygon is not very effective; oil emulsions will give better control on this pest. The Euonymus scale does have definite peaks when the young hatch out (unlike tea scale which hatches out continuously). If the spray can be timed with the hatch, much better control can be expected. Generally the hatch coincides with the new flush of growth. Thus the stage of growth

can be used to judge when to spray for Euonymus scale.

What group of insecticides are not effective against scale insects? Ans.—The chlorinated hydrocarbons such as DDT, Chlordane, Dieldrin, etc. generally are not effective against scale insects. In fact, they sometime contribute to a build-up of these pests.

What have been your results in controlling the azalea leaf miner on azaleas? Ans.—Very good results have been obtained with systemic insecticides applied as granules, soil drenches and trunk paints. The young larvae of this insect are true leaf miners which feed inside the leaf. When half grown they emerge and fold the leaf over and feed on the surrounding tissue.

—ACS—

Camellias were exhibited in Boston and Philadelphia as early as 1829. Charleston, S. C., exhibited camellias in 1839 or before, and San Francisco in 1854. Camellias were popular outdoor plants in the South prior to the War Between the States.

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On Showing Camellias

MRS. AGNES ROWELL, Fresno, California
(From the *Camellia Review*, Vol. 25, No. 3, Jan. 1964)

Soon our Camellia Shows will be in full swing, and the time has come to call your attention to the gentle art of camellia showmanship, and to drop a few little Pearls of Wisdom to help keep you on your toes when you place your blooms on the display tables. You've all shown camellias, and I'm sure you all know how it should be done, but the trouble seems to be that some of us don't allow ourselves enough time to carefully place them so they will show off to their best advantage.

Every year, and at every show I attend, I am amazed at the carelessness of many exhibitors in handling and placing their flowers on the show tables. Don't lose sight of the fact that the camellia is one of nature's most beautiful works of art, and as such, is entitled to a little care in being displayed properly. Bear in mind that a table full of fresh, well-placed camellias is a sight to behold, and **YOUR** bloom should be given as good a chance of winning as the other fellow's. When flowers are set on the table any-which-way, the judges are

unable to see them as they should be seen, and any judge, no matter how able he may be, cannot do a good job if the flowers are placed on the tables in such manner that he has to stand on his head in order to see them.

Camellias are delicate blooms, and they should be handled with loving care. Let me suggest that after you have placed your bloom on the display table, step back, look at it, and if it isn't showing to its best advantage, re-arrange it. If necessary cut off a piece of the stem so your flower won't sit too high off the container. A camellia that is sitting up as pretty as a picture, looking squarely at the judges, is going to get all the consideration it deserves.

Here are just a few **DO'S** and **DON'TS** to impress upon you the importance of showmanship in any kind of competition.

DO allow a little extra time in picking your camellias for the show, so that you won't be so rushed, and will have time to do it right. Into your flat carrying box, place your flowers so they have plenty of room.

Don't pile them on top of each other; they are delicate and bruise easily, and a bruised flower doesn't have a chance for a Blue Ribbon. As long as you are competing, you might just as well do as good a job of it as you know how.

DO dress up your blooms. Take time to wipe the dust off the leaves. I find that putting a little Wesson Oil, or Crisco, on a rag and wiping the leaves, gives them a wonderful shine, and there's nothing like a shiny, green leaf to do wonders in setting off your flower. If some pollen, or some dust, has fallen on the petals, take a small water color brush, and carefully brush it clean. This won't spoil the bloom if you don't get too heavy-handed. **BE FUSSY!** It pays off!

DO show your blooms with one or two leaves attached, to set them off properly. But don't go overboard and use three or four—this makes the stem too long for the containers, and your bloom will fall over on its side.

DO place your bloom in the container so that the judges and viewing public can look at its face—a lopsided view won't do your flower justice.

DON'T show two flowers that have been left back to back at the terminal. Disbudding takes care of that, but if you haven't disbudded, find a single bloom on the plant and show that.

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DON'T crowd your blooms or allow them to overlap. When you come up to the table to place your flowers, if there is no room left, call it to the attention of the Show Committee. **DON'T** start shoving other people's blooms around trying to make a place for your own. Fair play and good sportsmanship should prevail at a Camellia Show as well as on a golf course.

DON'T try to put three, five, seven or more camellias in a small container. In those classes, individual containers are provided. Group your blooms attractively, don't crowd them, just see to it that each bloom is sitting up looking its very best.

It takes a little extra time to select only your best blooms, transport them carefully, and display them with loving care, but the results will justify the extra effort, and your chances of winning the Blue Ribbons will definitely increase. **TRY IT NEXT TIME!**

—ACS—

If you are a do-it-yourselfer, don't set out more plants than your wife can take care of.

Camellia Books

CAMELLIAN

Edited by Frank Griffin. An 8 x 11 inch hard cover book with 28 full color reproductions. Frank Griffin, publisher, Columbia, S. C. \$15.00.

Frank Griffin who edited the *Camellian* for 14 years has now carefully compiled a fine book on camellia culture with contributions from an impressive list of camellia authorities.

Although the material contained in this book is for the most part directed toward the "down-to-earth" camellia enthusiast, nevertheless, the authors are top amateur growers, professional horticulturists and research scientists. Based on the latest scientific and technical findings, the information is presented in a readable and easily understandable style which was a hallmark of the periodical *Camellian*.

Many changes in culture, breeding, greenhouse technique, have taken place in the revival of camellia interest following World

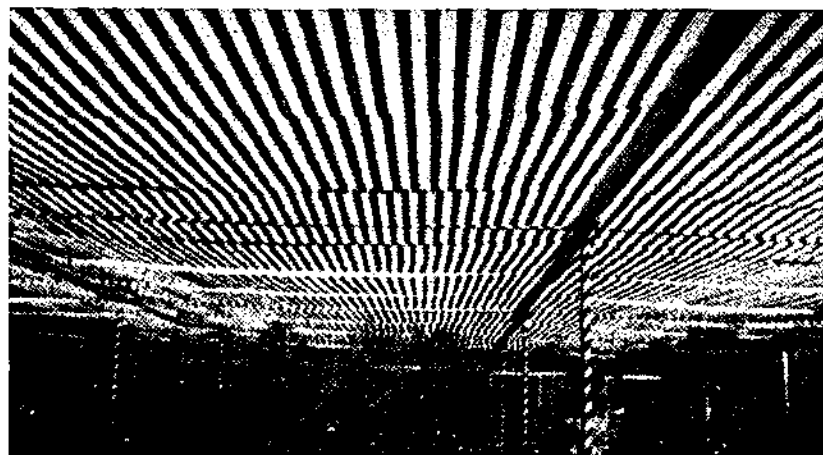
War II. Many fine varieties have been introduced, various species have been made available and hybridization has opened up new avenues of interest. More progress has been made since World War II than in the 150 preceding years since Camellias were introduced to the Western World.

Frank Griffin planned this book based on his years of experience in editing the *Camellian*. The contents deal with the problems he finds most often confronting the average grower.

All camellia growers who have followed Frank's *Camellian* will welcome this important book by the same name.

The introduction is written by Carl Tourje.

Frank quotes Montague in summing up his own role in editing this book: "I have gathered a posse of other men's thoughts, and nothing but the thread that binds them is mine own." He has elicited a collection of outstanding contributions from various writers on a wide range of camellia subjects.



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MONTEVALLO, ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Dexon—Recommended For Root Rot Control

WILEY GARRETT
University Extension Service, Athens, Georgia

Root rot is a major problem in container nursery stock. *Phytium* and *Phytophthora* are the major organisms found associated with this problem. *Phytophthora* is the cause of Camellia root rot—a limiting factor in Camellia production. The Chemagro Corporation recently received registration for the use of Dexon, 5% granular and 70% wettable powder, on ornamental trees, shrubs, and nursery beds. Both formulations are recommended as a soil treatment for the control and stem rot diseases caused by species of *Phytium* and *Phytophthora*.

The 5% granular formulation should be broadcast over bed or bench area and thoroughly worked into the soil,

or used as a total incorporation by mixing soil and granules thoroughly in any suitable mixing equipment prior to planting (especially applicable with potting soil). Check the label carefully for recommended dosage rates and remarks on methods of application. The wettable powder formulation wets readily with water to form a solution. This material can then be drenched into the soil following the recommendations on the label. Check the label carefully for the dosage rate recommended on flowers, trees, shrubs, and nursery seed beds. If so desired this material can be mixed with greenhouse potting soil adding specified dosage per cubic foot

of soil. Where *Rhizoctonia* control is desired, add recommended quantities of Terraclor. Dexon is not recommended for the control of *Rhizoctonia*.

Dr. Denzell L. Gill, Pathologist, USDA, ARS, Georgia Coastal plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Georgia, has done considerable research on Dexon. He states that the company's recommendations are in accord with his findings and if properly applied, the chemical should give protection against *Phytophthora* and *Phytium* root rots.

Questions have been asked with regard to the application of Dexon to container nursery stock as a preventative program. At the present, the only recommendation available is the recommendation as given above. That is, apply the material prior to planting. This would also hold true in the case of a seed bed or propagating bed. Work is presently being done to determine the effectiveness of Dexon and the rates at which the material should be applied. But, at the present the materials are not recommended to be used after planting or in propagating beds.

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Pioneered Camellia Growing in Marshall, Texas

A. D. ROSE

Back in 1928 seasoned nurserymen told Arvil Smith that camellias would never do well in the Marshall, Texas, area. At that time these exotic flowering shrubs of oriental origin were considered to be well adapted only to the regions of warmer winters near the Gulf coast.

But young Arvil Smith had a feeling of affection for this beautiful plant and he could visualize its glossy green foliage and colorful blooms enhancing the landscape of Marshall area homes. It was a plant that fascinated him—one he believed in. He believed in it so strongly, in fact, that he decided to stake his future on the theory that he could, through careful selection and propagation, develop strains of these lovely bushes with the stamina to take the most severe Marshall area winter.

When he gave up his job with a local nursery and started propagating camellia plants, old timers shook their heads in dismay. Young Smith was just too stubborn to learn a lesson from their experience, they surmised.

A look at his thousands of thriving camellia plants at the Pines Garden Center today will convince the most skeptical observer that Smith's dream has come true. Plantings from his nursery have stood the test of years in all parts of Marshall and over a wide area of East Texas. Some of his camellias, sold to customers 30 years ago, have grown to enormous size and still thrive.

"It wasn't easy to get started," Mr. Smith recalls. "I had to learn by trial and error, and some of my errors were costly."

His greatest difficulty in the early days was to convince the customer that an investment in camellias was reasonably safe—that this plant's chance of survival was as good as that

of a rose hush, a gardenia or other commonly planted shrubs which he found easier to sell.

In those days when business was hard to obtain, he used to amuse himself with the thought that his plants would some day be in such great demand that he could even sell roses in Tyler and camellias in Mobile. Since these cities were commercial growing centers for these plants, making such a sale would be comparable to selling refrigerators to the Eskimos. Impossible as it may have seemed then, he has made such sales in recent years.

His camellia plants which went to

Mobile were purchased by customers who saw his nursery from the highway. Last winter's severe cold had wiped out many plantings in that coastal area while Marshall-grown plants, with greater cold resistance, had come through with little damage.

Our method of propagating plants is different from that of other commercial growers," Mr. Smith explains. "Most commercial growers concentrate on growing a huge number of plants in the shortest possible time. Here at the Pines we take time to do a better job."

What does the Pines Nursery do to produce a better plant?

"We avoid forcing our plants into a growth cycle in the fall," Mr. Smith says. "We take two growing cycles a year instead of three. That means that our plants grow only two-thirds as fast as those from the coast, but the elimination of this fall growth cycle makes a world of difference."

The difference is that Pines-grown camellias start hardening off during the first cool nights of fall. By the time cold weather arrives they have



Arvil Smith examines a 'CONRAD HILTON'. The large bush in the background, a 'GOVERNOR MOUTON', is about 25 years old.

been gradually conditioned to withstand much colder weather than the plants with tender growth.

Another practice of proven value carried on at Pines Nursery is root-pruning of all camellias at regular intervals. This bush sends out feeder roots of enormous length and ordinary digging procedures cut these lifelines of nourishment, resulting in great shock and rapid starvation of the new transplant. Regular root pruning, prior to digging time, keeps feeder roots confined to an area near the plant and most of these remain intact at transplanting time.

Camellias from Pines Nursery have two great advantages when they go to the home of a customer. First, they have been hardened off by the cool fall nights, and second, they have a good root system for proper feeding and fast resumption of growth.

It is now known that camellias actually need conditions similar to those found in the soils, climate and topography of the Marshall area. In China, where this fascinating species originated, the shrubs grow on mountain sides where temperatures often fall well below zero. The plants still demand the good soil drainage which was a natural part of their ancestral habitat. The hilly land in the Marshall area satisfies this requirement much better than the coastal lowlands where

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raised beds must be provided to keep the plants from dying of wet feet.

A winter rest period is now recognized as another necessity for the camellia, accustomed to a dormant season in its native mountain environment in China. The colder winters of the Marshall area induce this rest period, thus giving the plants new vigor and health for an abundance of beauty in foliage and flowers.

Each generation of locally grown

camellias is better adapted to the Marshall area than the preceding one. Over the years the Pines Nursery has eliminated many varieties which failed to prove satisfactory in test plantings. More than 300 good varieties are now available in locally propagated plants and new ones are constantly coming in. New varieties are chosen from mutations which develop naturally in locally owned plants, or plants for propagating purposes are purchased from other nurseries.

The camellia was the challenge of Arvil Smith's life. It was his dream, his ambition and still is his favorite of all the beautiful flowering shrubs with which nature adorned the earth. He introduced it to the people of Marshall and proved to them that this flower of lavish beauty and perfection could be their very own.

—ACS—

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, famous Italian ballerinas expected both acclaim and tangible gifts. At a certain performance in 1843 at La Scala in Milan, one of them, Fanny Cerrito, received 836 garlands and 1,494 bouquets, one of which was composed of 2,576 camellias.—*Fanny Cerrito: the life of a romantic Ballerina*, by Ivor Guest. Reviewed in New York *Herald-Tribune*, December 18, 1960.

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Our Unconventional Greenhouse

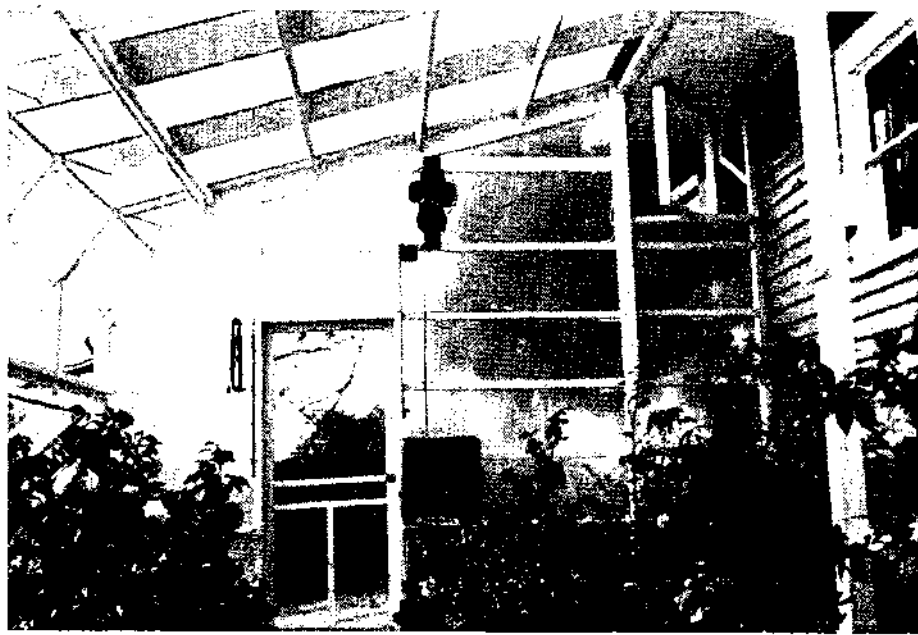
NEWELL HOWELL, Meridian, Mississippi

Picture A shows how our greenhouse is attached to the South end of our house. The girl is next door neighbor. Picture B was taken from just outside the east end door, while Picture C was taken from the breakfast table in our kitchen, which is a right nice view when camellias are in bloom.

All framework sheeting is of treated pine lumber, including window frames. Windows are covered with 10 mil clear plastic, treated against sunlight. The room is constructed of a strip of boards and a 24" x 12' piece of corrugated fiber glass alternating, giving approximately 50% sunlight through roof, as shown in picture B.

The entire south side is windows, with two larger windows and a door in the east end, and a small window near top and a door in the west end.

All windows are pivoted near the center, to make them easier to open and to give more ventilation without taking up too much room inside or out. The top row of windows on



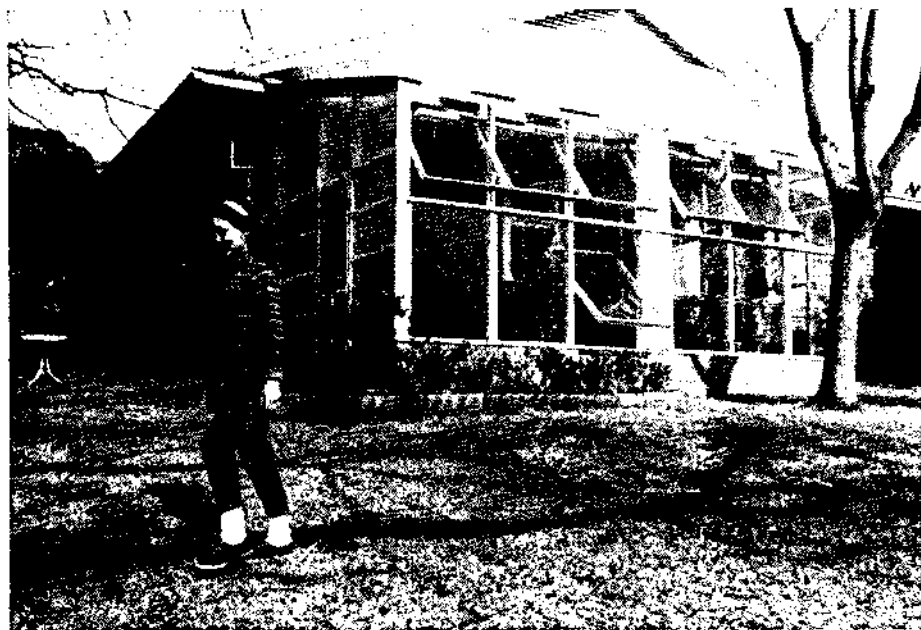
Picture B. Howell Greenhouse

south side are automatically controlled by temperature and thermostat is set to open at 52°, and close at about 50°. The bottom row is pivoted just

off center so that they will stay in either the open or closed position without fastening. Picture C shows Mrs. Howell closing a window with yardstick.

Heat for moderately cold weather is provided by an electric heater stretched across south side for even heat distribution, and is automatically

controlled with thermostat set to come on at 38°. For extremely cold spells



Picture A. Howell Greenhouse

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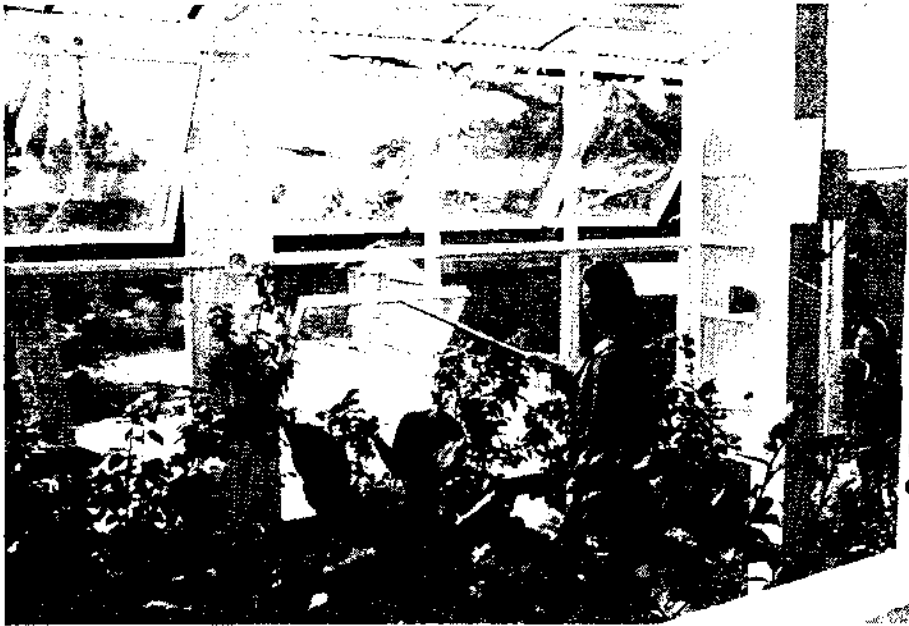
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Many of the
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Picture C. Howell Greenhouse

we has a gas heater with circulating fan, as shown in picture B. It is not controlled.

The cord coiled just to left of top of door in west end is extension cord for telephone. Picture B.

In summer we remove all windows and doors and leave the plants right where they are. They fared just fine under the 50% sun, but if we get them too crowded we might have to move some out.

—ACS—

Camellias are your passport to hospitality and friendship in all parts of the world where they are grown.

When cutting blooms always cut back to a growth bud. This will help to avoid a dead stub.

The "Plantation Greenhouse"

Dr. R. P. Huffman of Wilmington, N. C., has a very attractive and efficient greenhouse constructed from salvage glass from several sources. Dr. Huffman secured glass windows when they were discarded at the Custom House when it was air conditioned. Old Pullman cars furnished removable glass windows used on part of the sides and in some of the doors. The plate glass front came from a store when remodeled. Left over material from the First Christian Church provided a strip of stained glass. The most costly item was the corrugated vinyl fiberglass roof. Old bricks were salvaged from a garage on the grounds. Even the heater was a renovated discard.

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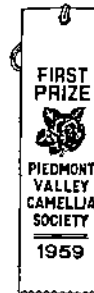
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Three neighbors, Ernest Beale, W. B. Taylor and George Ross, assisted Dr. Huffman in building his greenhouse. The floor is on two levels and fits into the existing shrubbery and moss covered trees so that it is an asset to the overall effect rather than a liability as greenhouses occasionally are. They started work on the house in June. Working only on weekends the main area was finished in July and the upper level was completed by September 1. Maybe this good neighbor policy harks back to the barn and house raisings which our pioneer ancestors followed.



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The color plate of 'MARY AGNES PATIN' above was photographed by Sam Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana, using a STARTECH. See also the color plates of 'HOWARD ASPER' on front cover and 'POLARIS' inside front. Both were made by amateurs with the easy to use STARTECH CAMERA. Never fails to make a beautiful slide. Everything you need in one package: Kodak STARTECH Camera, color film, flash bulbs, batteries, two supplemental lenses. COMPLETE for only \$34.75.

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| 'Coral Betty' | 'Touchdown' | 'Sucyn' | 'Velma Grantham' |
| 'Betty Sheffield Dream' | 'Kickoff' | 'Nellie McGrath' | 'Velma Grantham Pink' |
| 'Betty Sheffield Dawn' | 'Carter's Sunburst' | 'Erin Farmer' | 'Velma Grantham Blush' |
| 'Blush Supreme' | 'Carter's Sunburst Pink' | 'Guilio Nuccio' and Var. | 'White Velvet' |
| (and of course all other 'Betty Sheffield' sports. They are all so good it is hard to decide which is best) | 'Marie Bracey' | 'Thelma Dale Blush' | 'Charlie Bettes' |
| 'Mary Agnes Patin' | (heavily variegated) | 'Overlook White' | 'Dixie Knight Supreme' |
| 'Commander Mulroy' | 'Grand Slam' | (one of Mr. Sawada's finest) | 'Wildwood Peony' |
| 'Dan Graves' | 'Donna Buono' | 'Bienville' | 'Vulcan Var.' |
| 'Dan Graves Var.' | 'Gus Menard' | (Mr. Sawada's finest formal—early white) | 'Julia France' |
| | 'Alexis Smith' | 'Dixierama' | 'Judy Matthews' |
| | 'Ballet Dancer' | (Mr. Sawada's largest pink) | 'Tomorrow's Dawn' |
| | 'Mildred Elliman' | 'Ava Maria' (early) | 'Tomorrow Var.' |
| | | 'Can Can' | 'Eleanor Hagood' |
| | | | 'Catherine Cathcart Pink' |

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'Carl Tourje'
'Diamond Head'

- 'Felice Harris'
'Leonard Messell'

- 'Marcel Valois'
'Little Man'
'Fircone Var.'
'Wart'

MINIATURES

- 'Runt'
'Baby Six'
'Man Size'
'Red Button'

- 'Little Babe'
'Sugar Babe'
'Hishi Karaito'

RETICULATAS

- 'Purple Gown'
'Lionhead'

- 'Crimson Robe'
'Willow Wand'

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'Winifred Womack'
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- 'Emmett Barnes' (early)
'Anita'
'Sally Harrell'

- 'Edwin Folk'
'Ville de Nantes'
'Donckelarii'

- 'Juanita Smith'

Tammia Nursery, regrettably, will not release the true 'GUILIO NUCCIO FIMBRIATED' until grafts from this plant have proved to be true. We have 1-, 2- and 3-year grafts that have grown unusually well but none have bloomed except one variegated plant. We will, again this year, bloom the parent plant. We are well aware that something being called Fimbriated Nuccio is being sold, swapped, traded or what have you—but none of these came from our plant.

Perhaps ours will not be any better than what is being sold. If it isn't it will not be released. We do our best to stand behind everything we sell as to quality and to what we claim it to be. When we are told we are wrong, adjustments are made immediately regardless of loss to us.

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SLIDELL, LA.

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