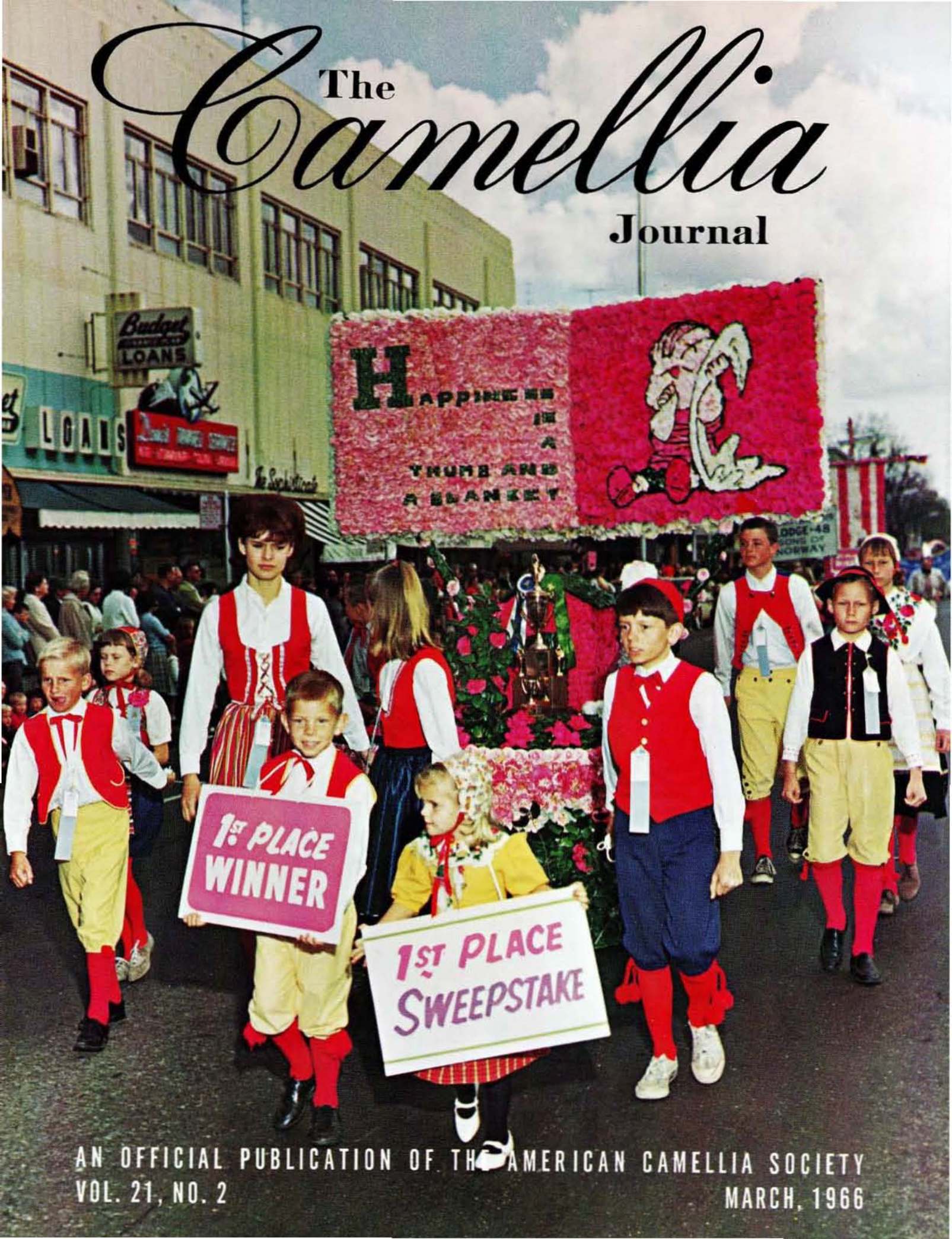
The Camellia Journal



AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
VOL. 21, NO. 2 MARCH, 1966

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CLOSING DATES:
December 5, February 5, June 5, August 5 and October 5.

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7,500. The largest circulation of any publication devoted to the Camellia.

TO WHOM:

To the 7,500 plus members of the American Camellia Society, Libraries, Nurserymen, Landscape Architects, Horticulturists, Local Camellia Societies, and Garden Clubs throughout the United States, England, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and many other foreign countries.

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Because they are dedicated to the growing of flowers in general and Camellias in particular. (Members pay $6.00 per year.)

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The Camellia Journal
official publication of
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President's Message

The cold finally got us in the Sunny South, as it always does. However, it held off longer than usual and Mobile did not have its first killing frost until January 28th. Up until that time all of the tropicals in my yard were still alive—hibiscus, allamandas, bananas, etc.—and I had hopes that they might get through the winter.

On the morning of the 29th it was 11° in Mobile and that was the end of all of them, including the outdoor camellias. Up until that date, I have never seen the outdoor camellias better than they have been this year. Even if we didn't have another bloom, it would have been the most successful season in many years. But one of the nicest things about camellias is their ability to survive the worst weather conditions. Already many buds are showing color again and I am sure within a few days, the weather cooperating, we shall have lovely blooms once more.

I had driven to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the 28th to judge at their show. On the Saturday morning of the show it was snowing hard and those out of town exhibitors who hadn't arrived the night before did not make it as all roads into Tuscaloosa were closed. Several Mobile exhibitors got up at 3:00 o'clock in the morning to drive the 200 miles to Tuscaloosa and were turned back 13 miles short of their goal. Nevertheless, it was a fine show, if smaller than anticipated, and the weather gave us something beside camellias to talk about. Sunday morning when we left to drive home, it was 2° below zero and, believe it or not, in Russelville, Alabama, it reached minus 24°!

CHARLES R. BUTLER

We are now looking forward to our trip to California for the Annual Meeting. We plan to go first to Pasadena for the Descanso show and then hire a car to drive to Sacramento via Fresno and Yosemite. Following the meeting we hope to spend several days in the San Francisco area, our first trip to this section of California.

Successful grafting to all of you.

CHARLES R. BUTLER.

"Neither sleet nor snow nor rain shall deter them . . ." Dr. and Mrs. Jack Davis unload their greenhouse Camellias at the Tuscaloosa, Alabama show in zero weather. They borrowed a 4 wheel drive Jeep. The boxes were covered with a quilt and tarp to keep the blooms from freezing. This show was an outstanding success in spite of many exhibitors being unable to reach Tuscaloosa. One load of blooms belonging to Gordon Moughon and Holden Naff was the only ones able to get through the icy roads from Birmingham. Several from other points managed to get through the previous night, but the Jackson, Mississippi growers had to turn around before reaching the show.

ACS

Our Cover

We are indebted to Ed Combatalade and the Sacramento Bee for the color work on this issue of the Journal.

Dr. Stitt's Grafting Slides

Last year Dr. Lynn B. Stitt made an excellent set of color slides showing the steps in grafting. He was kind enough to give ACS a set. These slides have been in such great demand that we have been unable to meet all requests for them. When Dr. Stitt learned of this he had another set duplicated. These two sets are now available for use by our members. Please give alternate dates when requesting slides. Contributions of interesting slides of new varieties, unusual blooms, arrangements, camellias in the landscape, shows, camellia personalities are always welcome.

———ACS———

Labels

Satisfactory labels for outside plants are always a problem. One of our members, the Reverend William C. Frierson of Denmark, South Carolina, makes exceptionally nice embossed aluminum tags at 15¢ each, or at least that was their price the last time I ordered. Send your list of varieties for which labels are needed. He will emboss the names on the tags.

———ACS———

Judging

We would like to devote the September Camellia Journal mostly to the subject of judging. Do we need more judging rules or rather better interpretation and understanding of present rules? Should courses in judging be set up or how should judges become qualified? Let us have your ideas and articles on this important subject. We now have some 900 accredited judges.

———ACS———

Treating for Longevity

Col. Frank Reed, our Gib pioneer, has a very interesting article: *Treating for Increasing Life of Cut Camellia Blooms* in the January 1966 Camellia Review, the publication of the Southern California Camellia Society. A 125 ppm aqueous solution of Napthaline Acetic Acid (NAA) is sprayed into the axis of the flower from several angles. A gibbed 'DEBUTANTE' cut October 9 was treated with NAA was still intact and petals turgid on December 4. This treatment is valuable for shipping camellias considerable distances. Others have tried it and report good results. More on this later.

The use of gaseous nitrogen has been found to prolong the freshness of lettuce and strawberries in shipping and storage. This would seem to have practical application for camellias also. The Feb. 18, 1966, issue of Life has an interesting story on this subject on pages 71-72.

———ACS———

Crazy About Camellias

In the January 1966 issue of Reader's Digest there appeared an interesting story: CRAZY ABOUT CAMELLIAS by Patricia and Ron Deutsch which attracted wide attention among the Digest's several million readers. Shortly after the article appeared a member of the Reader's Digest staff called ACS Headquarters to get the address of Mr. D. W. Davis (Seffner, Florida). A number of new members have mentioned reading about camellias in Reader's Digest.

Although there are several errors in the story it is interestingly written and has furthered the camellia as a plant hobby. The earliest record of camellias being brought to England was in 1739, not during Queen Elizabeth's time. Nor did General Oglethorpe bring camellias to the Georgia Colony. They were not brought to America until after the Revolutionary War—near the end of the 18th century.

———ACS———

The date of the International Camellia Society Conference for 1966 will be the weekend of April 1. It will be held at Torquay in Devon. They hope to visit Mr. Fortescue's garden and Sir John Amery's garden, both of which are post war. Both have extensive collections of Camellias and modern shrubs. The other two gardens will be Bicton Hall and Dartington Hall. Any members of the American Camellia Society who might be in England at that time and wish to attend this interesting conference should contact Mr. J. T. Gallagher, Graystead, Bovington, Herts, England for further information.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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ACS offices are located in South Building, Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station. Take ABAC exit at Howard Johnson's on Interstate 75. Members are welcome.

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

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

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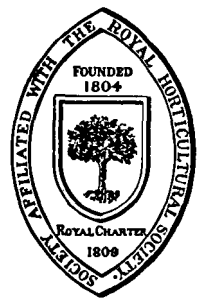

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The Camellia Journal

AMERICA'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 21 | Number 2 | March, 1966

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CAMELLIAS OFTEN REIGN IN THE PLAINS OF SPAIN—Shown here are photographs of the first National Exposition of Camellias held in Pontevedra, Spain in February. These interesting pictures were sent to us by Senor Antonio Odrizola of the Mision Biologica de Galicia. The Senor is one of our members. These show Senor Adrizola speaking on Camellias, a handsome trophy in the form of a Camellia; closeup of one of the displays, and an overall view of the huge crowd attending the show. Obviously they grow beautiful Camellias in Spain and a great deal of interest is being generated through this show.

Pepper, Salt, Sugar *and* Camellias

JOSEPH H. PYRON

I had often heard that great Camelliaphile, Mr. Dave Strother speak of his trips to Louisiana's Bayou Teche country almost every January over the last 30 years. I had visited gardens and nurseries along the Gulf Coast and attended shows from Panama City to New Orleans a number of times but had never visited Jungle Gardens and other places of Camellia interest in the Evangeline Country. Since I again planned to attend the Gulf Coast Camellia Society show in New Orleans on January 8th, it occurred to me that I might persuade Mr. Strother to go with me and we could visit this interesting area after the show. I was delighted when he accepted.

We left Tifton on Wednesday before the show on Saturday. Of course Mobile is always an important stop on any trip along the Gulf so this was our first day's destination, but not before we stopped at Josh Wilkes' Nursery at Moultrie, Georgia. 'Tom Cat', Dr. Tuck's seedling, was putting on a fine display. This spectacular pink has really come into its own this season. We saw a new one from South Carolina, 'Pat Lamotte Jones', a deep pink. Josh and Nell now have three greenhouses, all were filled with fine blooms at that time. By the time we reached Thomasville rain prevented our stopping by the Hjorts to see the ever increasing number of sports of 'Betty Sheffield'. They are especially proud of 'Coral Betty' and I wanted to see 'Gladys Glausier' a beautiful new light pink seedling from Quitman which is not yet available. Since it rained all day we made no further stops.

Wednesday night Hoyt Lee and his bride had dinner with us at Constantine's. Mrs. Lee is becoming very interested in camellia lore or at least she was gracious enough to bear with two hours of Camellia conversation.

Thursday was a beautiful sunny day so we first visited the Thomas's Azalea Road Nursery to see their small but neatly arranged grafts in three greenhouses. Here was 'Margaret Wells Delight', a beautifully variegated form of the usual solid red flower. Their highly variegated 'Guilio Nuccio' with most of the red confined to the margin of the petals somewhat as in 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', was not in flower but Mrs. Thomas proudly showed us a slide of it. We didn't have time to stop by Charlie Butler's greenhouse where he had a good flower of 'Gwenneth Morey' the yellow pompon centered variety from Australia. Mine had bloomed nearly white.

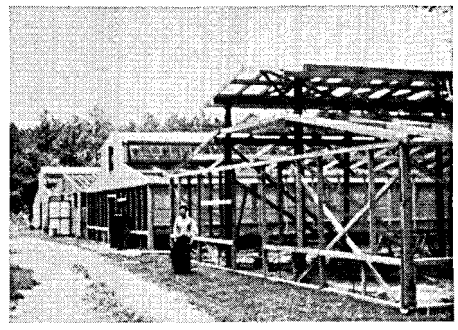
At Bea and Neal Rogers' Belle Fontaine Nursery on Dauphine Island Parkway (still Cedar Point Road to most of us) we saw several new ones and some with which we were not very familiar. 'Fashionata', a beautiful pink, now thought to be a sport of 'Faith' had some exquisite flowers. 'Helen Bower' with its fimbriated petals and leaves had some good flowers with rosebud centers. 'Jim Thorpe' named for the famous Indian athlete, is a very promising new one.

Our next stop was the late Les Richard's Riverview Nursery which has more greenhouses than one can see from a single viewpoint. Les' fine personal collection last year overflowed his double glasshouse into still another house. These were in fine flower. Here we saw the most enthusiastic Camelliaphile of our entire trip, Mr. Lee Payne of Mobile who was ecstatic over the fine flowers. Now retired, he devotes much of his time to his own large collection. Mrs. Richard with the able assistance of John Walters is carrying on this huge nursery. After a delicious lunch of broiled scamp, a rather rare Gulf fish, at nearby Bayley's Restaurant we picked up a newly opened 16 mile segment of Interstate 10 to the Mississippi border.

At Pascagoula we stopped by to see Burt Mann's Woodland Nursery. Burt had called me recently asking assistance in dispelling the rumor that he had gone out of the nursery business —far from it—his several greenhouses were packed with choice varieties in full bloom including 'Bettys'. 'Tomorrows' and especially 'Kate Smith', his own beautifully moired 'Mathotiana Supreme' sport.

We stopped by to see the Tom Clowers and their Camellias at Gulfport. Tom, a former ACS Director and a Camellia pioneer, is never too busy in his furniture business to stop and show his many originations to Camellia friends. The original 'Simeon', 'Clower's White', 'Prince of Orange' and others which originated here have now attained tree size.

Friday morning we visited the Zerkowsky's Tammia Nursery near Slidell. Their first greenhouse was a sight to behold, yet Ferol told us the very large plants had been transplanted from another house only a few weeks before. In addition to a



Ferol raises the roof! The Zerkowsky greenhouses being rebuilt to provide better ventilation.

fine display of standard varieties we saw some of the recent Tammia introductions. 'VERNON MAYO' is a new pink anemoneform. 'MARY AGNES PATIN' introduced a few years ago is showing up exceptionally well this year. 'COMMANDER MULROY', an exquisite formal, 'DAN GRAVES', and 'JULIA HAMITER' were in excellent flower. The latter is one of the best new hybrids. One of special interest for which we had waited several years to see was 'GUILIO NUCCIO FIMBRIATED', a true mutation. The specimens we saw of this were much better than the color plate reproduced in the 1964 ACS Yearbook. These had more petals and the variegation added much to its beauty. The delay in releasing this sport was occasioned by the Zerkowsky's determination not to offer it for sale until they were sure it would hold true. It has held and it is worth the long wait. The texture of the petals and leaves is that of leather. The petals are beauifully fluted and fimbriated. Here we saw 'ERICA', a formal double, delicate blush from Australia. 'ICHICHI FUCUJIN' a Japanese import, has unique creamy margined deep green irregularly shaped leaves and a bright attractive cerise-red variegated flower. 'LEANNE'S TOMORROW', a salmon pink sport from Lester Meng of Natchez is being propagated here. It is a very attractive addition to the growing list of 'TOMORROW' sports. One greenhouse is filled with hundreds of their own seedlings which are being closely watched for possible good ones. Several are very promising. A large plant of 'FANNY LOUGHRIDGE' was the most spectacular variety we saw growing outside.

Hody Wilson's extensive Camellia collection, including his own seedlings was our next stop. These are at the Experiment Station near Hammond. His No. 1465 now named 'OMEGA' is one of his best. This is a loose semi-dobule white with unusual pink markings on the margins, which look as if they are brush strokes. Hody's 'VULCAN' is greatly improved by variegation. His 'EVELINA' has proven to be an exceptionally fine white. He has a number of very interesting seedlings under test.

From Hammond we crossed the 32 mile causeway across Lake Pontchartrain and arrived at the Roosevelt in time for the hospitality hour for members of the Gulf Coast Camellia Society. Here were members from Texas, Arkansas, Birmingham, Tallahassee, Georgia and from numerous points in Louisiana and Mississippi. The big show the next day was staged in the huge International Ballroom of the Roosevelt Hotel. This was the fourth show of the Gulf Coast Camellia Society and was a great success. No damaging cold weather had injured the outdoor flowers and the greenhouse flowers were exceptional. A new sport. 'TOMORROW PARK HILL' won best in show. This very light pink flower shades to deeper pink in the outer rows of petals and has a few deeper pink markings on outer row of petals. Last year's winner, 'ELEGANS SUPREME' was represented by only one entry. There were several exceptional seedlings which could not be awarded provisional seedling certificates since they were gibbed.

On Sunday we crossed the Mississippi driving west on U. S. 90 some 175 miles to New Iberia in the heart of the Bayou Teche country. We passed thousands of acres of sugar cane which was still being harvested and hauled to the numerous sugar refineries in the area. Bagasse, the pulp remaining after the juice is extracted is used extensively as mulch for camellias or is processed by grinding and impregnating the pulp with chemical fertilizers for use as a soil additive. This is especially useful in container soil.

While in New Orleans we saw Mr. J. L. Bayless and his mother who invited us to have lunch with them at their beautiful home on Jefferson Island on Monday. This is not an island in the usual sense. Neither Jefferson nor Avery Island are completely surrounded by water, but rather they are mounds or hills on the very flat land characteristic of this country. Jefferson Island once belonged to the noted 19th century actor, Joseph Jefferson, famous for his role of Rip Van Winkle for whom the gardens are named. The present owner's father bought the island a number of years ago as a

Bayless Home, Jefferson Island, La.

hunting and fishing retreat and winter home. Mr. Bayless comes down from his home in Kentucky and spends much time here. An enormous salt deposit was discovered directly under the house, gardens and lake. Some 200,000 tons of salt are mined every year. Salt dust from the mining operations has killed some of the old trees and constitute a problem for growing the fine collection of Camellias which Mr. Bayless has assembled here. Armadillos, those strange mammals covered with protective armor plates, originally from South and Central America, have spread over wide areas and are a pest with their burrowing around the plants. Bagasse mulch is used extensively.

Our next destination was famed Jungle Gardens on Avery Island which we could see in the distance from Jefferson Island. This very large garden, also underlain by a huge salt

The late E. A. McIlhenny in his Jungle Gardens at Avery Island.

deposit which has been mined extensively since Civil War days, was developed by the late Edward Avery McIlhenny starting about the turn of the century. The McIlhenny fortune was based on growing and processing of Mexican hot peppers as the well known Tabasco Sauce. More recently oil in considerable supply has been discovered on this interesting island. After attending Lehigh University in Pennsylvania and participating in two Arctic expeditions, young Mr. McIlhenny returned to his native island. As a young boy he became interested in Camellias when visiting the many old gardens of the plantations along the Bayou Teche. He combed the area for every variety which he did not have. It is said that he moved 121 tree size Camellias from one old plantation. These had been sent from France nearly a hundred years before by the Comte de Vidrine. Upon exhausting American sources of varieties he imported thousands of plants from Japan, France, Germany, Holland and England, including the first extensive collection of Sasanquas from Japan. With this fabulous collection of varieties he soon began to produce some outstanding seedlings including 'VIRGIN'S BLUSH', 'MINNIE MADDERN FISKE' and the sports 'CABEZA DE VACA', 'SIEUR DE BIENVILLE' and others.

By the time of his death in 1949 Jungle Gardens embraced 200 acres beautifully landscaped and featuring the most extensive Camellia collection in the world. Mr. McIlhenny soon found that Camellia nomenclature was in an almost hopeless tangle. In one case a variety had been brought in under fifteen different names. He estimated that 50 percent of his collection was incorrectly named, so he determined to do something about this muddle. He personally translated from the original French and had published at his own expense the thirteen volume *Nouvelle Iconographie des Camellias* of Verschaffelt originally published between 1848 and 1860 and reprinted the English translation of 1838 of Berlese's *Monography of the Genus Camellia,* thus making these rare books readily available at a nominal cost. (The American Camellia Society library has both works in the original with exquisite hand colored plates.) He was a charter Patron of the American Camellia Society and served on its first varietal classification committee.

Another important contribution of this versatile man was that of wild life conservation. Through his efforts the snowy egret was saved from extinction by the greedy plume (aigret) hunters. Today some 20,000 of these once rare birds nest in the bird sanctuary. He also managed to get state and national laws passed and enforced, preventing egrets from being killed, for their plumage which they bear only at mating and nesting season, thus their young died in the nest. The American Camellia Yearbooks of 1950 and 1953 contain more information on this famous Camellia collector.

As we travelled through various places Mr. Strother reminisced about people and Camellias he associated with the various towns—the 'JEANERETTE PINK' and 'OPELOUSAS PEONY', now thought to be a synonym of 'DUCHESSE DE CAZE', an old French import. Lafayette brought to mind the spectacular Camellia pagents formerly held here and the memorable ACS annual meeting of 1950. Covington recalled many happy New Year gatherings of Camellia friends at the Katzes and of their fine collections, not only of Camellias but also of rare books and exquisite porcelains. As we passed Ernest and Irma Judice's lodge near Lacombe we saw the gate open so we stopped to speak to them and see their Camellias, each planted on a mound to insure proper drainage due to the high water table. We wanted to see his unusual 'GUS MENARD' which has some yellow to chartreuse petaloids, however this was not in flower. This flower had attracted considerable attention in the Fall show in Macon. We didn't have time to stop by to see the real Gus and Gladys Menard near Slidell. They have a huge very efficient greenhouse filled with choice varieties with very convenient work shelves and cabinets. No wonder they win so many ribbons and shows!

We took time to stop by the Zerkowskys again for another look at their spectacular flowers. Here we met the Swanks from St. Louis who had stopped over in New Orleans from their other home in the Bahamas and had been fascinated with the show. They were buying plants suitable for both homes, heat tolerant ones for the Bahamas and greenhouse varieties for St. Louis. They became new members of ACS.

The last day out we stopped by Mark Cannon's in Dothan, however he and Marguerite were out of town but we saw some interesting new ones under numbers in their greenhouses. We arrived at Mr. Strother's Massee Lane just in time for a quick look at his Camellias before dark. I am convinced that here is the finest though not the largest outdoor Camellia collection to be found anywhere.

———ACS———

In Memoriam

MRS. REG W. RAGLAND

Mrs. R. W. (Miss Lollie) Ragland of Orange, California died in December. Both she and Mr. Ragland who survives her, have been active in the Southern California and the American Camellia Societies.

MR. MARION H. LILES

Mr. Marion H. Liles of Macon, Georgia died January 12, 1966. He was very active in the Middle Georgia Camellia Society and a long time member of the American Camellia Society.

MR. B. Y. MORRISON

Mr. B. Y. Morrison, for many years with the USDA Bureau of Plant Exploration and Introduction in Washington, former Editor of the American Horticultural Society publications, died in Pass Christian, Mississippi. His chief field of interest was in Azaleas. He was a charter member of the American Camellia Society.

W. MAURICE HARRISON

Maurice Harrison of Pensacola, Florida, died January 31, 1966. Maurice had retired and was developing a camellia nursery. He was a long time member of ACS, a judge and did much to spread camellia knowledge. Some years ago Mr. Filo Turner named one of his best seedlings 'BABE HARRISON' in honor of Mrs. Harrison who survives Maurice. She writes "I'm so lost but I thank God for all our friends, especially our Camellia friends."

Camellia Books

THE RHODODENDRON AND CAMELLIA YEARBOOK 1966

Edited by Synge and Platt. 206 pages; 9 color plates and 59 black and white illustrations. The Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, London, S. W. 1. $2.50 postpaid.

Most of the articles are devoted to Rhododendrons, however there are more articles on Camellias than usual.

Major-General Harrison discusses the Camellias at Tremeer, a comparatively new garden in Northeast Cornwall. He praises the Williamsii hybrids 'J. C. WILLIAMS' and 'DONATION' as being very cold hardy. We in America have found 'DONATION' to be very satisfactory, but 'J. C. WILLIAMS' has stamens which turn dark the first day opened. Mr. Puddle, the Secretary of the International Camellia Society, thinks it possible that we have in America one of the other Williamsii hybrids rather than the true 'J. C. WILLIAMS'.

Evidently Sasanquas do not flower profusely in England, which is one of their chief attributes with us. It is interesting to note that the wild form of *C. reticulata* performs well outside in England which none of the varieties of this species do with us in the Southeast. He points out that 'LEONARD MESSEL', an English hybrid of *C. reticulata* x Williamsii 'MARY CHRISTIAN' exhibits much of the beauty of its reticulata parent and at the same time is cold hardy. This performs well in the U. S. A.

Geoffrey Wakefield who is coming to Louisiana shortly to make his home, has a well written article on Propagation of Camellias from Cuttings.

The ACS Editor discusses the Camellia Renaissance in America and Colonel Durrant writes on Old and New Camellias in New Zealand. Mr. J. T. Gallaher has an account of the International Camellia Society's 1965 Conference at Lyndhurst in southern England.

Two articles on Camellia Competition in the Royal Horticultural Society's two shows are of interest in that winning varieties are listed. Among the American varieties which seem popular are 'DRAMA GIRL', 'TOMORROW', 'MATHOTIANA SUPREME', 'BETTY SHEFFIELD', 'KRAMER'S SUPREME', 'SHIRO CHAN' and 'C. M. WILSON'.

A $6.00 membership in the Royal Horticultural Society includes a subscription to the excellent Journal of the R. H. S. published monthly. These excellent Journals are beautifully illustrated with color and black and white.

——ACS——

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SHOW DATES

Place, Location and Sponsor	*Date*
Charlotte, N. C., Ovens Auditorium, Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte	March 12-13, 1966
Pleasant Hills, Calif., Diablo Valley College, Northern California Camellia Society, Inc.	March 12-13, 1966
Fresno, Calif., Central California Camellia Society	March 13, 1966
Greensboro, N. C., Men's Piedmont Camellia Club	March 19-20, 1966
Norfolk, Virginia, Botanical Garden, Virginia Camellia Society	March 19-20, 1966
Modesto, Calif., Jr. College Student Center, Modesto Camellia Society	March 19-20, 1966
Elizabeth City, N. C., Men's Horticultural Society	March 26-27, 1966
Sebastopol, California	March 26-27, 1966
Richmond, Virginia, THE CARILLON—Byrd Park, Richmond Camellia Society	April 2-3, 1966
Baltimore, Md., East Point Shopping Center, The Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland	April 15-16, 1966
Washington, D. C., The National Arboretum, Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley	April 16-17, 1966
Houston, Texas, ACS Fall Meeting and Show, Warwick Hotel	November 10, 11, 12, 1966
Columbia, S. C. Men's Camellia Club	November 12-13, 1966
Bainbridge, Ga., Bainbridge Garden Clubs	November 18-19, 1966
New Orleans, La., Gulf Coast Camellia Society	December 17-18, 1966
Pensacola, Fla., Men's Camellia Club	January 14-15, 1967
Thomasville, Ga., Thomasville Garden Club, Inc.	January 14-15, 1967
Slidell, La., Ozone Camellia Club	January 14-15, 1967
Cairo, Georgia, Cairo Garden Clubs Council	January 21-22, 1967
Kilgore, Texas, Kilgore Camellia Society	February 5, 1967
Birmingham, Ala., Bessemer & Birmingham Men's Camellia Clubs	February 11-12, 1967
New Orleans, La., Men's Camellia Club in connection with ACS Annual Meeting	February, 1967
Wilmington, N. C., Tidewater Camellia Club	February 25-26, 1967

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Youth and Camellias

DORIS E. FREEMAN
ACS State Director
Orlando, Florida

A potential Camellia enthusiast is the young daughter of two of our Central Florida Camellia Society members in Orlando.

The sixth grade children were asked to write an essay, the topic was to be of their own choice.

10 year old Betty Browning gave considerable thought and time to the matter, altho her parents had many books on the culture of camellias along with American Camellia Society Journals, nomenclature, catalogs, etc. Little Miss Browning went to the public library where she chose books that suited her and then began her research.

MISS BETTY BROWNING

She worked diligently without the help or even consulting her parents; not until her essay was returned with a grade A did she let her mother and father see or read it.

Betty had written a very concise history of the Camellia along with some ideas gleaned from the library books, all in all she had written one thousand three hundred sixty one words with only one or two misspelled. The essay was particularly well written, giving several pertinent points on Camellia care.

Mr. and Mrs. Browning brought the essay to the Spring Camellia meeting where several members had the pleasure of reading it.

Could be an American Camellia Society member is in the making.

I believe if we encourage the younger crowd to become interested in Camellias we build a foundation for future growth in the ACS.

——ACS——

South Georgia Camellia Society Donates $200 to Test Garden

As it has for several years, the South Georgia Camellia Society donated $200 toward maintenance of the Variety Test Garden at the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station in Tifton. The check was presented to Dr. Frank King, Director of the Station, by Dr. Tom Brightwell, a member of the SGCS Board and Horticulturist in charge of the Garden. This garden is maintained by the Staion rather than by the American Camellia Society, although it is located adjacent to ACS Headquarters. Considerable expense is involved in maintenance, water, labor, spraying and fertilizer, pruning, transplanting, grafting of new varieties, etc. Donations to this worthy cause are always appreciated. The South Georgia Camellia Society continues as one of the most active regional societies. Meetings are held in a different city each month during the season. Its first show was held in Albany last Fall and was an outstanding success.

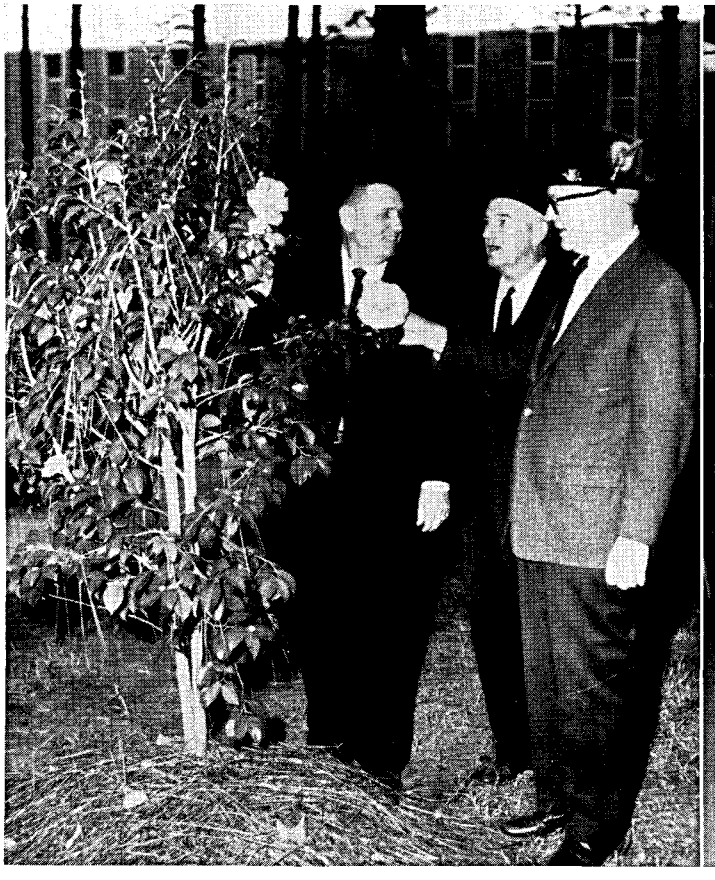
Sellers Donates Camellias to New University of South Alabama Campus

ACS member Willie Sellers of Mobile recently donated a large fine collection of Camellia plants to beautify the new campus of the University of South Alabama in Mobile. This gift is valued at between $12,000 and $15,000. He later plans to add other ornamentals to complement the Camellias. The wooded site should prove ideal for shading the plants.

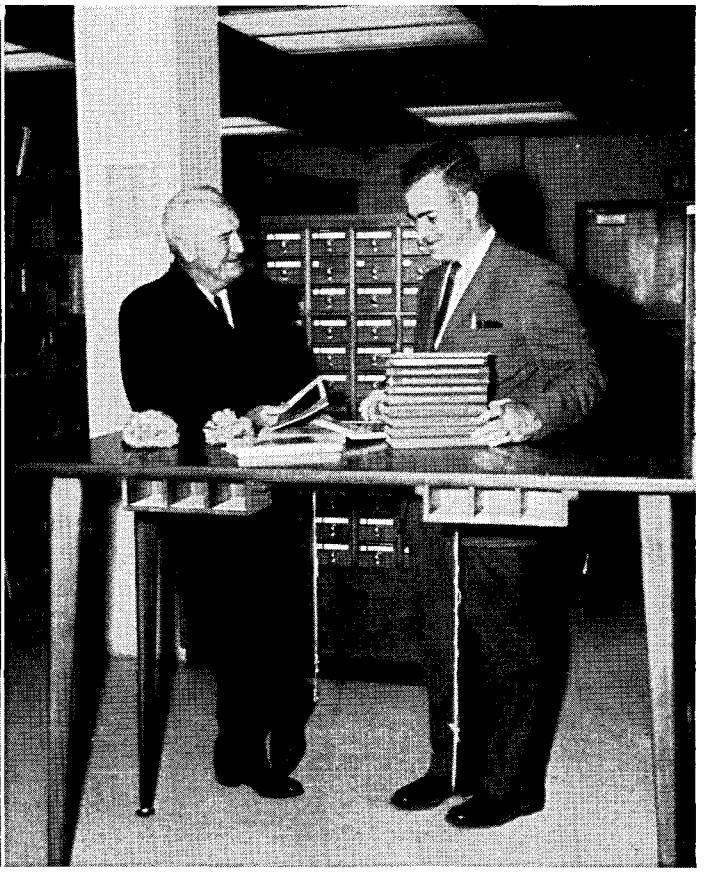
Sellers said the motivating factor is his desire to make the university campus more attractive, particularly to the students who will be attending from other states. The Camellia has been officially designated as Alabama's state flower. He hopes the creation of a place of beauty with Camellias blooming in an informal garden will give students fond memories to take home with them and thus interest more young people in the hobby of growing Camellias which mean so much to Sellers and thousands of other enthusiasts.

The University will furnish the labor and maintenance while Sellers will supervise the project with the help of a landscape architect from Chicago. The University of South Alabama should become a center for Camellia research since the commercial propagation of camellias is centered around this area. Millions of Camellia plants are produced here each year. In addition to the score or more huge nurseries in Greater Mobile, there is Bellingrath Gardens with its magnificent Camellia Arboretum, street and park plantings, private collections and an experiment station specializing in ornamentals. There are over 200 members of the American Camellia Society in the Greater Mobile area. All of these factors should give tremendous impetus to an outstanding research program here. Mobile has a Camellia tradition of a hundred and fifty years or more.

In addition to the plants, Mr. Sellers has given the library of the University a number of books on the subject. In accepting the gifts for the University, President Frederick P. Whiddon said, "We are deeply grateful to Mr. Sellers for his gracious gesture. He has given the University a perpetual gift which will bring joy and beauty to many future generations of students, faculty members and visitors."



Dr. Caldwell, Director of Development, University of South Alabama, Mobile, Mr. Sellers and ACS President Charles Butler inspect one of the recently planted camellias on the new campus.



Sellers presents Camellia books to Captain Richard G. Touart, librarian at the University.

Judging

The American Camellia Society has almost 900 accredited judges other than a hundred or more novice judges. Both are designated in the Yearbook roster by either a J or N before the name. Recently appointed judges are listed in the Camellia Journals.

At the Fall Meeting of the ACS Governing Board in Macon the need for refining and upgrading judging was discussed. This applies to members of the Governing Board as well as all other present judges and those studying to become judges. It was voted to devote a part of each Fall and Annual meeting to a scientific and/or educational program which meets with the approval of the local host committee. Discussions of judging should be an important part of such programs. A panel, roundtable or open discussion of the problems confronting judges, how judging can be improved and interpretation of rules would make interesting programs at the various local, state and regional meetings.

One of the purposes of the ACS publications is that they are to serve as a communications medium between individuals and groups. We will welcome ideas, articles, transcripts or extracts of forum, roundtable or panel discussions or individual suggestions on improvement of judging procedures.

The latest revision of Rules and Regulations Governing Procedures and Judging of ACS Cooperative Shows was published in the Camellia Journal of January 1964. Reprints of these rules were sent to every judge and to every judge appointed since that date. These rules should be read at least once every season and should be consulted whenever a question comes up. A copy of these rules was included in every show kit the first year of publication.

Hody Wilson of Hammond, Louisiana, discusses a fine point of judging with Tuscaloosa, Alabama show Chairman J. A. Shepherd. This show was held in spite of the coldest weekend on record. Those who judged the show commented on the quality of the blooms, one saying the flowers on the head table were the finest he had ever seen in any show. It pays to go ahead with the show if at all possible.

Below is reprinted an article on Judging by Harold Dryden, Editor of the Southern California Camellia Society's Camellia Review of January 1966. It is hoped this will stimulate others to discuss and write on the subject. Let's have some constructive discussion and criticism of judging.

Guide-Posts for Camellia Show Judges

HAROLD E. DRYDEN

INTRODUCTION

The following article is reportorial, not creative. There was a feeling among some camellia show judges following the close of the last camellia season that further steps should be taken toward a more common understanding of judging principles among the judges in Southern California shows. All accredited judges were invited to attend and participate in a critique on the subject to iron out differences in views and to reach agreement where possible on items upon which there seemed to be differences of opinion. The objective was to reach agreement on and to define principles that supposedly have been in effect, not to undertake a revision in principles or to suggest changes in show schedules.

A representative group of judges, both numerically and geographically, attended the meeting and participated actively in the discussion. Based on the discussion, this article of "guide-posts" was written and sent for criticism to the accredited judges in Southern California and to some judges in the northern part of the State. Some good suggestions for revisions or amplification were received and these have been incorporated e x c e p t i n g when a suggestion would conflict with a previously discussed c o n s e n s u s. Some suggestions involved new approaches to judging or show schedules which, as previously stated, were not within the immediate objectives. Some of these suggestions are appended within quotation marks as footnotes.

One point that was made among the comments received deserves special mention. It is, to quote from one letter: "I am of the opinion that the closer we approach dogmatism the more we become engaged with mischief. I do not think that we can canonize rules that we draw from principles no matter how absolute the principles." We concur, and it is not the thought in writing these "guide-posts" that we are eliminating the need or obligation for individual thinking and evaluation of camellia blooms in the process of camellia show judging. We do believe, however, that this obligation includes that of the judge making himself a part of a team that is undertaking to make a collective evaluation of the blooms entered in the show. This can not be accomplished when the several judges undertake their respective evaluations on the basis of their own individual and sometimes conflicting opinions. It is on this premise that the following "guide-posts" have been written.

GUIDE-POSTS

Camellia show judges have a two-fold responsibility: to the exhibitors and to the public who will view the show after the judging has been completed. The obligation to the exhibitors is that the blooms be judged fairly in accordance with the rules

and standards laid down by the Show Committee and uniformly among the tables that display a species. Judging a camellia show is a team effort, not only with respect to the several "teams" that participate but particularly with regard to uniformity in judging among the different teams that will result in the appearance that all parts of the show have been judged by the same group of judges. There is no place in the judging of a camellia show for the use of individual ideas, preferences or prejudices that will cause one section of a show to be out of line with the rest of the show.

The obligation to the public is that the judging be in accordance with normal growing habits of the respective varieties.[1] Most of the people who attend camellia shows are not camellia hobbyists and, therefore, are not familiar with the blooming habits of most of the varieties exhibited. Many attend shows for guidance in their selection of varieties for their own gardens, and expect that they will be able to go to a nursery and purchase plants that will produce blooms that are comparable with those exhibited.

The Show Committee publishes rules and specifications that are supplied to all exhibitors and to the judges, to the end that there will be a common understanding with regard to the plans for the show and to the weight to be accorded the different components that are considered in judging blooms. These show rules obviously cannot cover all the details that are considered and discussed by the judges, and the following outline of these considerations is written with the hope that it will contribute to the uniformity in judging that should be the objective of all judges, and to an understanding among exhibitors.

Most camellia show rules provide that every variety will be judged against the highest standard for that variety and that the judges will take into consideration on an equal point basis the following criteria: Size, Form, Color, Condition, and Substance and Texture. That is, a maximum of 20 points can be given a bloom under every category. Theoretically, the judges would determine points under the five categories, add them up and award the blue ribbon to the bloom having the highest number of points. Actually, of course, this is not done for at least two reasons. First, it would take too much time. Second, and more significant, this detailed approach is not necessary because in the majority of cases the blue ribbon flower "stands up and looks at you." The judges are subconsciously aware of the five categories and reach their decisions in agreement on blue ribbon flowers in such cases with little or no apparent study of the blooms.

When, however, the blue ribbon flower does not stand out and for most of the decisions regarding second and

[1] Comment: "A show is delinquent in presenting this aspect to the public. The very selfishness of 'blue ribbon' competition precludes the inclusion of growing habits except the inherent traits exhibited in the mature floral parts of the plant. It seems that no competent judge should be asked to rate a flower without its leaf; and in the same light it would seem incumbent for the show committee to schedule the leaf display with the flower for the public display."

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third place awards, it is necessary to consider the different criteria named above. Here again, this is not always done deliberately, but in the interest of fairness and consistency in judging they should have at least subconscious consideration. Since all five criteria have equal weight, no one factor in itself should swing a decision unless there is equality with regard to the other four. This makes it important that the judges know the varieties they are judging, since the blooms in the show are being measured against the highest standards of the respective varieties.

SIZE

The bloom must meet the standard for the variety with respect to size to merit a blue ribbon. Indication of size in CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE should be used only as a guide, because this description usually is in accordance with the statement of the originator on the registration form and may not be indicative of normal size in the area of the show.[2] Size is controlling only when the flower has all the other qualifications in comparison with other flowers being judged. Size alone does not have sufficient weight to offset superiority of another flower in other criteria; for example, a smaller bloom that meets the standard (large, very large, medium) but is superior in form, freshness, etc. should win over one whose chief asset is its size. All other things being equal, however, a good large flower should always win the blue ribbon.

FORM

Most flowers entered in shows, in fact that grow on the plant, are normal in form for the variety. There are exceptions, of course, when a plant will sport a new form. In such cases the flower is not eligible for entering under a named variety and the judges should disregard such flower in their deliberations if it is entered with the variety on which it has sported.

Some varieties have more than one form which is typical for the variety; for example: 'MATHOTIANA', 'MATTIE O'REILLY', 'ELIZABETH LEBEY', 'GRAND SLAM'. When entries include blooms of both forms, the judge is faced with the responsibility to subordinate his own personal preferences and to judge each form against the highest standard for that form of the variety. When other criteria are equal, one cannot avoid letting personal preference for form influence his choice; a good rose bud 'MATHOTIANA', for example, will usually win over a good open semi-double form flower because most people prefer this form of flower. A second rate rose bud flower, however, should not take precedence over a good open semi-double flower.

There are some varieties that possess characteristics that do not always show up in the flowers. The perfect 'GUILIO NUCCIO', for example, has uniformly spaced rabbit ears that make it a different flower from the simple semi-double of the variety. 'MARGARET SHORT' is described in CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE as a semi-double with "irregular, upright fluted petals." Without them the flower lacks what makes the outstanding flower of the variety distinctive. These varieties illustrate how important it is that judges know the varieties they are judging, particularly with regard to form, and that they use this knowledge in their evaluation of flowers.

WHAT IS TYPICAL?

Occasionally one hears the statement that a flower being judged is not "typical of the variety," often based on the premise that there can be only one "typical" form or color. The view has been expressed that the "typical" form is the one that predominates (constitutes a majority), which overlooks the fact that forms differ among growing areas which may not be far apart. It seems appropriate, therefore, in the interest of furthering the objective of uniformity in judging, to define "typical" as related to camellia show judging. The second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary, Unabridged, defines the word as follows: "Of the nature of a type; Combining or exhibiting the essential characteristics of a group." "Regular" is a synonym of "typical." Abnormal," "exceptional," "uncommon" are antonyms. Type or typical does not signify that something is exclusive, but rather that it is characteristic. Applying this definition to camellias, it is necessary only that a form exhibit "the essential characteristics of a group" to classify it as "typical" of the variety. Such a group should appear with reasonable regularity and not only occasionally here and there. On this basis, the rose bud and open semi-double forms of 'MATHOTIANA', the semi-double and full peony forms of 'MATTIE O'REILLY', the tight and loose peony forms of 'ELIZABETH LEBEY', the semi-double and anemone forms of 'GRAND SLAM' are all "typical" forms of these varieties. Only when a form is "exceptional" or "uncommon" would it be discarded as not typical. Illustrative of such a situation, the first peony form of 'MRS. D. W. DAVIS' to be shown was not con-

[2] "Area of the show" as used herein means the area represented by the exhibitors in a show and not the geographic area in which the show is located. Exhibitors in all Southern California shows, for example, represent an area from San Diego to Bakersfield and sometimes as far north as Fresno. It is axiomatic that some localities produce larger blooms in some varieties and because of this, exhibitors from these localities may win a disproportionate number of blue ribbons. While this may be distasteful to exhibitors from localities that do not produce such large blooms, it must be accepted as "the bounce of the ball" when the purpose of judging is to select the best blooms being exhibited.

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sidered by the judges on the basis that it was not "typical." When it was determined subsequently that this sporting was normal, the peony form was accepted as "typical" until it was recognized and listed in CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE as a separate variety.

Most camellia judges are sufficiently familiar with camellia varieties to know whether a form is "regular" or "uncommon." If a judging team encounters a form that is not familiar to any of the members of the team, the Chairman of Judges should be consulted. In this connection, it is desirable that judging teams include judges from the different areas that will have blooms in the show.

COLOR

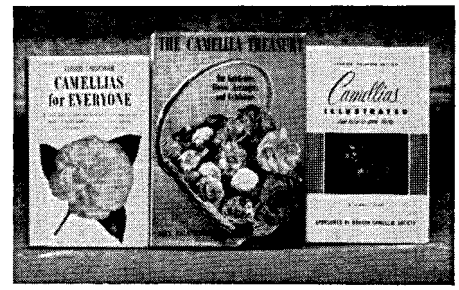
Color, or rather shades of color, is influenced by a number of factors; consequently, there is no such thing as a "typical" color. We encounter different shades of a variety in the same garden in the same season as well as among different areas. Color should seldom be a factor, therefore, in solid color varieties in arriving at a decision except when the shade is obviously faded. The 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', for example, with the delicate soft pink shade and otherwise good under the other categories should win over an otherwise good flower that has lost the pink shade. As a practical matter, of course, a judge will lean toward the flower with the brighter or clearer color when two blooms are closely alike in the other four categories.

The place where color is important is in variegated varieties. For the purpose of show competition, variegation is considered to be a spot of white on the flower, no matter how small the spot. More than one bloom with a small spot of white has been forced out of competition in the solid color group, where it might otherwise have been a blue ribbon winner, and into the variegated group where it became an also ran. To be a contender a variegated bloom should have enough white and the white should be so placed as to make the white a distinctive part of the flower. Here is one point on which there has not been agreement among judges; that is, as to how much white the bloom should have and how it should be distributed. Some judges have felt that the more white the better, regardless of how it has been distributed on the flower. Others have looked at the pattern of variegation, with the idea that if the pattern is equally attractive and symmetrical in two or more blooms the one with the most white will win.

In the interest of achieving uniformity in the judging of variegated flowers, they are divided into two groups for the purpose of this discussion and guides for judging are outlined as follows:

Variegated—The white is superimposed on a red or pink background, with the color predominating. In most cases the variegation consists of spots or lines of white with little or no pattern or regularity; in such cases the evaluation will be based on the extent to which the variegation adds to the appearance of the flower. In some varieties, however, the spots or lines in what can be called the highest standards of the varieties form a pattern, such as in 'Adolphe Audusson Variegated' with spots and 'Tomorrow Variegated' with lines. Judging in such cases should be against the highest standard and points should be taken off when a flower does not meet this standard.

Special—Color is superimposed on a white background. These varieties, few in number, are usually designated as 'Special' although 'Mercury Variegated' is in this category. In these varieties the highest standard is a



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J. HAROLD CLARKE, Executive Secretary

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moired pattern of color on the white background, the color providing the pattern in symmetrical contrast to the white. The perfect 'ADOLPHE AUDUSSON SPECIAL', for example, has a border of color and only sufficient flakes of color elsewhere on the flower to provide the moired impression. In these varieties, quantity of white in itself should not be sufficient to win a blue ribbon.

These descriptions cannot be defined with exactness.[3] As in so many cases of camellia show judging, the decision must be based on the judge's application of what he sees before him to his breadth of knowledge of camellia varieties, particularly of his knowledge of what constitutes the best of a variety. This emphasizes the importance of camellia show judges studying all varieties so that they will know the standards against which they are comparing the flowers being judged.

CONDITION

In thinking about Condition we must make a distinction between the natural freshness of the bloom and bruises or abrasions caused by other objects, particularly when the Show Committee has declared that because of adverse weather preceding the show, leniency will be shown in judging Condition. Such leniency will apply only in respect to bruises and abrasions and to other situations where adverse weather is obviously the cause. Other than for such exceptions, a bloom not in good condition has no place in a camellia show and should be summarily dismissed from consideration by judges. Lack of what we call freshness can be determined usually by discoloration of the stamens, an appearance of droopiness and sometimes by a faded color. It should be borne in mind that even when the Show Committee has directed that leniency be used in judging Condition, a bloom without blemishes will score more points under this category than will one that that has been damaged by weather.

The flower is judged according to its condition at the time of judging and not according to what the judges suspect it might be on the following day. Some of the cases of blue ribbons being associated with spent blooms on the second day of the show could have been eliminated, however, if blooms that showed signs of fading had been judged down on Condition. No flower past its peak should get a blue ribbon.

Condition should be conclusive in awarding ribbons only when the flowers are equal in all other characteristics. A flower with a spot, for example, or with darkened stamens should not be automatically discarded; that is, judges should not look first at condition and eliminate from further consideration all flowers with spot or blemish. Stated another way, a judge should not be so influenced by minor defects in a bloom that he cannot recognize a better bloom that is fully developed and, therefore, may have darkened stamens.

SUBSTANCE AND TEXTUE

Substance is thickness of the petals. Texture is the surface characteristic of the petals, such as sheen. Some varieties have substance to a greater extent than others. Any variation within a variety would probably be due to differences in age of the flowers, although a flower poor in substance for that variety could have come from a plant that is needing attention.

MULTIPLE ENTRIES

An entry of multiple blooms—3's, 5's, etc.—is a single entry and should be judged as such. It should be composed of blue ribbon flowers with emphasis on uniformity of the flowers. It should stand or fall on its weakest link, which is the poorest flower of the group. If it is a solid color variety, the judges should look for similarity in size, color, form and condition. Only a group that is uniform in all these criteria should merit a blue ribbon. If the variety is a variegated one, there is the added factor of matching variegation among the blooms, and only entries with matched variegation should merit a blue ribbon.

What if the variety has two or more typical forms, should all the blooms in a multiple entry be of the same form? In line with the above discussion, yes. If the exhibitor does not have the required number of matching blooms, a multiple entry should not be made.

[3] Comment: "I believe that the balanced requisites for a good judge are not properly expressed or comprehensive in this paragraph. After all, judging is the ability to rate the typical floral tonal qualities of red and white relative to the elements of artistic proportion and arrangement of these elements. Rules may assist a judge but will do little to help one who is color blind, or another who may be as hopeless because he does not have an artistic ability to see relationships of the elements of proportion which are necessary for properly judging variegation of flowers."

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JUDGING MINIATURES (BOUTONNIERES)

In judging miniatures, the same criteria are used that apply in the other divisions, except that size is a factor only to the extent that the bloom must conform to the size for miniatures as defined in the show rules.

COLLECTORS' ENTRIES

Collectors' entries (sometimes referred to as collectors' tables) should be judged according to the quality of the individual flowers in the entry, under the same criteria that are used in all camellia show judging. A flower not of blue ribbon quality should count as a demerit, and one way to judge the entire entry is to award the blue ribbon to the entry with the least demerits. If two or more entries consist of all blue ribbon flowers or are tied with respect to number of demerits, the one with the most outstanding flowers should receive the blue ribbon. When it is impossible to select one over the other on the basis of quality of the individual blooms, and only then, the award should be on the basis of the artistic appearance of the entry.

JUDGING GIBBERELLIN TREATED BLOOMS [4]

The principle of judging gibberellin treated blooms at camellia shows is the same as for judging non-treated blooms; i.e., on the basis of size, form, color, condition, and substance and texture as judged against the highest standard for the variety and with equal value for all five categories. While the principles are the same, the application of these principles may in some cases require closer attention by the judges to the details of the flower than is usually necessary in judging non-treated blooms. This is due to the effect of gibberellin on the flower in some cases, particularly with regard to size, form and color, which may cause the flower not to conform to what is generally considered to be the highest standard for the variety in one or more categories. It may be desirable in some instances, therefore, to consciously weigh the flower on a point basis to make certain that no more than the 20 points is awarded a bloom for any one category. For example, the attractiveness of a flower because of its size may be more than offset by the fact that the bloom varies from the highest standards for the variety with regard to form and color, or both categories. The judges should remember at all times that they are judging against the highest standard for the variety as commonly known and that, for the present at least, new standards have not been set for gibberellin treated blooms.

JUDGMENT WILL ALWAYS CONTROL

Camellia show judging cannot be formalized by a set of rules or by guideposts. Individual judgment must always be controlling. When individual judgment is based on personal preferences and prejudices, uniformity in the judging of a show cannot be achieved. When, however, individual judgment is built around rules and guide-posts that are the consensus of the accredited judges, we can expect that the show will have the appearance of having been judged by a single team of judges, which should be the objective of camellia show judges.

[4] This is not a consensus point of view on the basis of group discussion; in fact, the subject of judging gibberellin treated blooms was not discussed at the meeting referred to at the beginning of this article. It is the instruction that was given to the judges prior to the start of judging of the December 4-5, 1965 camellia show at the Los Angeles County Arboretum and is included in this "Guide-Posts" article because it is the only written treatment of the subject that we have seen.

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Use Lateral Buds for Grafting

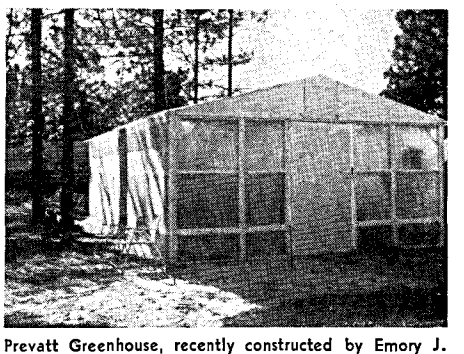
A word of warning to those who will graft during March and April. Many terminal growth buds on plants growing in the open were damaged by the extremely low temperatures we experienced in late January in the South. Many will not learn this until it is too late. Such terminal scions will not "take" and grow. To be safer use second or third cut scions from a branch. Even a small lateral bud will take off and grow faster and better than a damaged terminal bud. Many highly successful grafters prefer lateral bud scions even under normal conditions. They are slower in putting on g r o w t h, this giving the graft juncture time to knit and heal.

—FRANK GRIFFIN, Columbia, S. C.

———ACS———

Beer for Your Camellias?

On a recent visit to Singapore, Dr. O. Wesley Davidson of Rutgers University noted that Malayan orchid growers use beer to rid plants and pots of undesired algae which form an unsightly scum over the surface. The beer is diluted one part to 20 parts of water. It has been shown to have some nutritive value for the plants, also. Should the wife find that Frigidaire filled with beer w h e r e you usually store cut Camellias and scions, this explanation is always a good "out". Must we have still another classification along with g i b b e d flowers?



Prevatt Greenhouse, recently constructed by Emory J. Prevatt of Bonneau, S. C., using clear Vinyl panels purchased from Nationwide Supply Company, Houston, Texas. This house measures 18 by 32 feet with 8 foot eaves. Frame cost $76.00 and 30 used telephone cross-arms; labor $114.00. Vinyl panels for roof and sides $195.00. Total $385.00. This does not include painting, heating or wiring. This house was designed for large plants.

Air Layering Camellias Commercially

GERALD SMITH
Extension Horticulturist
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

At a recent propagation short course at Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, Tifton, Georgia, Mr. Arthur Watson discussed procedures for air layering camellias on a commercial scale. Mr. Watson is production manager of Monticello Nursery Company, Monticello, Florida. Mr. Watson stated that the Monticello Nursery Company presently is air layering seven to eight thousand camellias annually. The reason that this propagating practice was started is that air layering is a cheap method of obtaining saleable container camellias in a short period of time. The procedure is especially useful on varieties that are slow to root or are slow to grow after rooting. By air layering, a good percentage of saleable plants of slow-growing varieties, such as 'Donckelarii' and 'Magnoliaeflora', can be obtained in less than a year. Rooted plants of some slow-growing varieties may require three years to produce flower buds. A requirement to produce camellias commercially, of course, is to have access to a large number of sizable stock plants. Mr. Watson outlined the production procedure followed at the Monticello Nursery Company as follows:

Timing. Air layering is generally done during a period extending from late May through early July. During this period, layering is done only when the bark slips well. If the bark is tight and must be pried off, successful rooting is questionable. The layered limbs are checked in September, October, and December for rooting progress. They are removed as soon as the mossed area has a "hard" feeling. This is due to the presence of roots in the sphagnum moss. If a root system has not formed by December, the limb is removed and discarded. After removal the young plants are canned and placed under intermittant mist for three weeks. Approximately 65% of these plants have developed a good root system in the container soil after three months and are sold. The remaining plants are all sold after one year of growth in the containers.

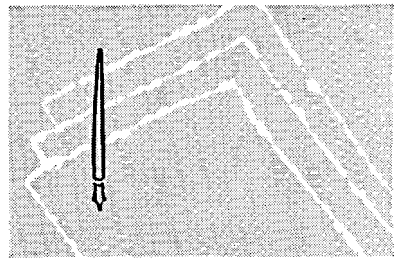
Layering Procedure. A bushy limb 12 to 15 inches long is selected. The limb diameter varies from pencil size up to one-half inch. A ring of bark ¾ to one inch wide is removed by making two parallel cuts into the bark with a pair of scissors designed for the purpose. If only a one-half inch or less ring of bark is removed, the area will generally callus over but not root. Don't cut deeply into the wood since this may later result in wind breakage of the layered limb. A rooting hormone, incidentally, is not placed over the cut area since good roots have been obtained without its use. After the bark is removed, a mass of sphagnum moss (not peat moss) is placed over the area. This moss is first wet thoroughly and then as much water as possible is squeezed out by hand. The low moisture content is quite important. The moss should be damp but not wet. Excessive water in the moss will prevent root formation. The moss is placed over the cut area to form a mass approximately 3½ inches long and two inches in diameter. Next, a 6″ x 8″ sheet of aluminum foil is wrapped around the moss moderately tight and twisted on each end fairly tight. A piece of sealing tape, plastic tape, or grafting tape is then wrapped around the upper end of the air layer so that it is sealed tightly. This is done to prevent any entrance of water into the moss. No tape is used to seal the bottom of the foil since it is desirable that excess water drain out of the moss.

Care After Removal. The workers carry a bucket of water in which the cut rooted plants are placed. The aluminum is removed and the plant is canned either in a one or two gallon container in a mixture of peat, soil, and sawdust. The canned plants are then placed under intermittant mist for three weeks. The plants are retained for approximately three months, during which time the root system becomes established in the soil mix. Generally, 65% of the plants have become established enough to sell after the three-month period.

Flower Bud Formation. Air layered plants have almost 100% bud set at the time the rooted limbs are removed in the fall. These buds are retained by the plant and bloom normally. The plants that are retained for one year also have excellent flower bud formation when they are sold. This, of course, is one of the advantages of propagating camellias by air layering.

Cost. An average worker can put on approximately 200 air layers a day. Allowing four cents each for this labor and two cents each for moss and aluminum foil, a cost of six cents each is incurred for getting the limbs layered. The percentage of "takes" varies somewhat each year. Generally, 77% to 95% takes are obtained on most varieties. By the time that the young plants are canned, an estimated seven to eight cents is invested, plus cost of container.

Letters to the Editor



Battle of the Sexes Continues—

"Thank you for coming to the defense of the ladies (in the January Camellia Journal page 31) who were maligned so unjustly in the November Letters to the Editor. The anonymous writer complained that the lady judges prefer large Camellias above all other considerations. Of all the nerve. He must be blind, deaf and dumb not to know that it is size that catches and holds the men's eyes—except in girls! Just watch—if it is as big as a cabbage and red—you've won with the men!

"I'd like to pay my disrespects to those gents who complain about the arrangements in a show. One even said that Camellias do not lend themselves to arranging. Of all the foolishness—are we going to say that Camellias are the *only* flowers that can't be arranged? Incidentally, I personally am much more interested in growing than in arranging, but I think both have a place in shows, and that it is a step backward to say that a Camellia show need not have an arrangement Division."

MRS. P. G. D., Tallahassee.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In order to present both sides of the Arrangement controversy I forwarded a copy of the above letter to one of our male members who is opposed to arrangements. He sent the following reply:

"I'm glad of an opportunity to let off steam about arrangements. I usually have a look at them in shows just to have a good laugh. Some are undoubtedly the most assinine concoctions imaginable. A few are downright repulsive. I even saw an arrangement in a sewer pipe! Another used a bed spring. Still others have only sticks, stones and bones littering the place. Some featured dried brown Camellias. Its a pity the janitor didn't accidentally clean up the mess.

"Often the only presentable arrange has roses, tulips and other hot house flowers straight from the florists with only one or two Camellias included so that it may qualify as a Camellia arrangement. Aren't they supposed to *feature* Camellias? When I go to a show I at least expect to see Camellias, not something out of the garbage dump.

"Several years ago my wife dared enter an arrangement which featured Camellias and Camellia foliage and little else. To me naturally it was the best in the show but did it get a roasting from the catty judges. A card placed for all to read cricized it unmercifully. My wife was all but in tears so I destroyed the card and she hasn't competed since. I have even gotten so that I can pick the winners —just look for the worst conglomeration there—it is sure to get a blue ribbon if not a tricolor. Abstractions, they drive me to distraction."

—Don't dare even use my initials or city.

"After attending the Camellia Show of the Men's Camellia Club of Mobile I have become a victim of what is known here as Camellia Fever. Please enter me as a new member of the American Camellia Society."—DR. J. H. P., Citronelle, Ala.

"Here are my 1966 dues. I hope the dues do not go up—when they go up I go out, but I have certainly enjoyed being a member for the past few years."

R. R. C., Columbia, S. C.

EDITOR'S NOTE: There is little likelihood of raising dues. If at some future date we are able to increase our membership to 10,000 or 12,000 we may be able to reduce dues, that is if postal rates, supplies and other costs do not continue to rise.

"Please explain to me what is a Reticulata? What is a Hybrid? Recently I saw a show in which both were displayed. I was fascinated. What are they? SHA Jr.

Some 82 species of Camellias have been described. The two most familiar species are *Camellia japonica* and *Camellia sasanqua. Camellia reticulata* is a less familiar species since varieties of this species are greenhouse varieties with us in the Southeast although they perform well outside in California, Portugal and their native Yun-

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nan Province in China. Several very spectacular varieties of Reticulata were imported from Red China in 1948 and 1950 by the late Mr. Ralph Peer and Mr. Manchester Boddy (through Dr. Lammerts) with the cooperation of Dr. T. T. Yu and Professor H. T. Tsai of Yunnan Botanical Institute in Kunming. Heretofore only the varieties 'Captain Rawes', 'Robert Fortune' and the wild form were known to the Western World. See the Special Reticulata issue of the Northern California Camellia Society's Camellia Bulletin, Vol. 8, No. 1, Oct. 1954.

A hybrid is a cross involving two or more species of Camellias, such as *C. reticulata* x *C. sasanqua* var. 'Narumigata' recently hybridized by Howard Asper. 'Donation' is a hybrid of *C. saluenensis* x *C. japonica*. 'Donation' has been crossed with 'Donckelarii', one of its parents, to produce 'Charlean'. The current Yearbook lists hybrid parentage wherever known. See Dr. Hilsman's articles, pages 113 to 142.

This is primarily to ask you to convey to all members of the A.C.S. from myself and my wife and from all our English members whom I represent, our best wishes at your 20th Annual General Meeting. Also to say how much we value all the reciprocal exchanges in literature, know-how, and personnel. Your Yearbook in itself is more than value for our subscriptions, and if I may add a personal word, I would like to say that had it not been for one of your past Presidents—a very good friend and almost a connection of mine—Calder Siebels—whom I first met when I visited the States in 1953—I myself might never have become Camellia minded, and our English gardens would have been the poorer for the many introductions of your beautiful hybrids that my Nursery of Waterers have introduced into our country.

On my three visits to the U. S. A. I can recall many happy days, and especially when you asked my wife and me to judge at your Atlanta Show, a very happy occasion for us both.

What better bond than the genus Camellia that thrives in both our countries could unite us both. Exchanges in new varieties can only add to the interest in hybridization for the benefit and improvement in the Camellia community.

The advent of Gib. acid may have shocked the old world but soon the impetus of competition may eradicate the prejudice of this artificial insemination.

May I extend to all your members visiting England a very welcome reception and all our good wishes for your successful years to come.

Yours sincerely,

—Gerald Pinckney,
Bagshot, Surrey,
England.

Note: Mr. Pinckney heads one of the large nurseries of England, John Waterer Sons and Crisp. He serves without compensation as ACS representative in England.

———ACS———

The Camellia Journal has no publication date other than its issuance some time during the month specified on the front cover. This date has been met with one exception in November 1963 when some major revisions of show and judging rules were passed at the Fall meeting. The printing was purposely delayed in order to get these rules to all members in time for the Winter shows.

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Soilless Culture of Camellias

About seven years ago I purchased several Camellias while on a trip into East Texas. My immediate concern was to repot these plants as the gallon cans were well rusted and the roots were three to five inches out of the base. Approximately one third of the bottom of the cans were filled with rather long pine shavings. I remarked to myself "the fellow who potted these plants surely was saving his potting soil". Because the potting soil was rather coarse, fell away and exposed the roots, I found the roots in the soil were very small, hard, and brown, but as they went into the shavings they increased abruptly in size, changed to a cream color, and were the very picture of health.

Here, I thought, would be a perfect time to bare root a few Camellias and repot with wood products. (I will mention here that Geraniums, Ferns, and Begonias had been grown successfully in an experimental program of my own using combinations of pine and red wood sawdust.) Within the year I was convinced Camellias could be grown very well because the response was good. Approximately six years ago a shredded, composted pine bark product (Miracle Mulch) was introduced and I have used it alone as a potting material, with the addition of a small amount of Perlite, since that time. Year before last fifty Camellias were received, bare root, from California. All were potted in pine bark and, to date, not a one lost.

Needless to say, I am pleased with the results of my experience with wood products. Wood products are slow to break down, are slightly acid, and have little or no food value. A few of the advantages are: uniform mix, light weight, inexpensive, negligible change in storage, resists leaching and loss of nutrients, retention of moisture yet allows good drainage, and the fertility is low thereby allowing controlled fertilization.

It is a MUST that a fertilization program be worked out.

Dr. Lynn B. Stitt,
Dallas, Texas.

———ACS———

Some people learn from experience; other people never recover from it.

Things Camelliawise

CHARLES L. KEETON
Long Beach, Mississippi

Interest in camellias soared last fall as gibbing for early blooms became accepted garden practice. By treating buds during the last week of August we personally had more than a dozen varieties bloom during September and more than a hundred during October. And in spite of warm weather they lasted quite well.

Even Hurricane Betsy tried to get into the bud stimulant act. It couldn't compete with gibbing, but its high winds did stimulate buds of some trees and shrubs. Oriental magnolias, "Grandfather Graybeard" and other early spring bloomers shared the fall spotlight with the precocious gibbed camellia blooms and the seasonable sasanquas.

Early to mid-October was another period when dropper bottles showed in Coast gardens as visions of "Best-in-Show" blooms danced in competitors' heads. Outdoor grown blooms in the November and December show this year surpassed any ever shown before in every way except quantity. And even the number of blooms which promise to be in competition should be sufficient to convince anyone that major camellia shows will be held earlier in years to come.

To test gibberellic acid which had remained in their refrigerator for almost a year, the Ruffins of Ellisville, Miss. (the 'TOMORROW'S DAWN folks) gibbed a few buds in mid-July. Evidence that the gib solution had not deteriorated was a huge 'VULCAN' worn by Mrs. Ruffin at the annual shrimp boil of the Gulfport Men's Camellia Society in mid-September. And even then the bloom had been kept in the refrigerator for a couple of weeks!

One thing we've long puzzled about is that some gardens in the same area are earlier than others. Some strains of the same variety also bloom earlier than others. For example, 'SEPTEMBER MORN' does bloom in September in some yards while we've found it to be a November bloomer. 'AREJISHI' rarely misses putting out a few blooms in some spots in July and early August while we are happy to have them in September.

One very early bloomer which still seems to be not as widely planted in the South as it should be is 'MRS. GOODWIN KNIGHT'. Another which can bloom in early September is 'MISSISSIPPI BEAUTY'.

We've long known that friends in northern cities appreciate camellia blooms. And we've known a businessman or two who tried to organize shipping of blooms to northern flower markets without much success. Now, we are told that a few Louisiana growers are commercializing to the extent of offering to send ten to twelve fine varied blooms, properly packed and shipped by air postpaid to any address for $10. Stems of the blooms are held in orchid tubes containing water, and tubes and blooms are wired firmly in place in special heavy cardboard cartons so that the blooms should arrive in good condition.

The next step forward in Yankee appreciation of the camellia will come when northern gardeners finally become completely aware that camellias really do bloom in winter and are grown in "cool houses," not "hot houses." Folks in "conservatories" and greenhouses know this, but there are many with glassed-in sun porches and such who are missing something. With heat and humidity so inexpensively and easily supplied and controlled today, there are no real problems to raising camellias in northern "cool houses."

With accent on the constantly shifting status symbols it is conceivable that growing camellias up north may well be the "in" thing for gardeners to attempt if they seek status or to impress other gardeners. They may even end up impressing us.

Foliar feeding for camellias, both indoors and out, has been underrated. It gives plants immediately available nutrients, including phosphoric acid, and yet doesn't cause the tieing up of minor elements which can come from too frequent application of this major element. It is particularly effective in getting plants off to a jumping start in early spring. And because it elimi-

Mr. Charles Puddle of Bodnant Gardens receives the M. B. F. from Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Puddle, Secretary of the International Camellia Society and a member of the American Camellia Society photographed at Buckingham Palace where he received the coveted medal from Her Majesty, the Queen. He is seen here with his wife daughter and two sons after the Buckingham Palace investiture.

nates danger of burning, we use it on azaleas too.

Most of us accumulate thru errors of one kind or another a few camellias which neither we nor anyone else we know can identify. When you realize that back only twenty-five years ago most plants were like these unknowns, just whites, pinks, reds and mixtures, you begin to comprehend the long way we've come in clarifying camellia nomenclature. Nothing is more welcome to us than Woodroof's "Camellia Nomenclature", the tenth revised edition of which we now have. Possibly this isn't perfect, and isn't complete, but it represents an achievement that is barely short of miraculous. Our hats are off to all who have worked thru many years to make this volume possible, but especially to Bill and Barbara Woodroof.

In some places we still grow camellias in a more acid soil than they need, thus asking for trouble. Keep in mind that soil of pH4 is *100 times as acid* as soil of pH6.

We look forward to viewing California's Japanese-type gardens on our visit to the ACS Sacramento convention. We, too, strive somewhat for the Japanese look in our garden but have found that it takes more than such standard "props" as pools, Buddha, stone lantern and a tea house to bring it off. The wife of a friend who recently returned from Los Angeles has decided that the secret lies in "minging," and as her husband tells it, is "minging hell out of everything." He says, "I'm even afraid of standing in one place too long myself for fear of being 'minged' or 'poodled'."

One constructive suggestion we hope will be considered is that of changing our recognition of "Fellows" from its present extremist position. While every member of the British Horticultural Society is a "Fellow," only twelve are "Fellows" of ACS.

We favor a middle-of-the-road policy for ourselves and would like to see everyone who has made, or will make, a substantial contribution of time, energy, ideas, money, etc., thru the years honored by selection to this elite group known as "Fellows". At present our "Fellows" are denied the privilege of paying dues, but I feel sure the honored dozen would be among the first to be both willing to enlarge their group and to pay dues. They know that the advancement of ACS for the general good of our favorite flower depends on many cooperating persons, rather than a limited few. They clearly see that it is pointless to draw too fine a line in a recognition group of this kind—that it would be no less an honor to be a "Fellow" if a hundred or even two hundred were included than it is at present.

It is certainly true that these current twelve "Fellows" have contributed greatly to the cause of camellias. Now, it is high time to add many, many more to their number. My thought is that the current and past presidents of ACS should be capable and willing to accept the duty of appointing additional honorary "Fellows" at once. Future presidents would add to the list others who are worthy of the honor. There will always be some of us who feel that we've been overlooked, but at the same time, we'll have the satisfaction of seeing deserving friends honored. Too many have gone too long "unhonored and unsung" in ACS. This would be a start in the direction of singing their praises. We are proud of them.

——ACS——

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CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE—New 1966 Edition out in December—to go to members paid for 1966.

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

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Harold E. Dryden, Secretary-Treasurer

820 Winston Ave. SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA 91108

Miniatures

W. M. BILLS, Beaumont, Texas

Prior to 1958 I had given little thought to camellias of the small or miniature class. Most of the show winners were the very large bold type and being interested in building up my collection I naturally became interested in securing the winners.

In the 1958 American Camellia *Yearbook* there appeared an article titled "Miniatures for the Masses" written by Mr. John Robinson of La Canada, California. This article helped to stimulate my interest in the small and miniature classes and I began to accumulate some of these little "stinkers" as they seemed to be termed.

My very good friend, Mr. I. J. Feray also became interested in miniature camellias and he secured all the better ones that he could find. These varieties have been propagated and both scions and plants are for sale by him.

My wife and I attended the American Camellia Society Convention held at Disneyland, Anaheim, California, this year and it was my privilege to meet and talk miniatures with Mr. John Robinson and I am happy to report that his enthusiasm for this smaller flower is higher than ever. Mr. Robinson being very generous later sent scions of the desirable ones not in this area.

I was happy to note that the show held at Disneyland devoted a large section solely to miniatures and some very fine specimens were displayed. Most all of the California Camellia Societies have classes for miniatures and I hope that in the future our Texas and Gulf Coast Societies will include this class in their show schedules.

The definitions of a miniature seem to be controversial. The Camellia Nomenclature defines a miniature as a bloom 2 inches or less across and a small bloom as 2 to 3 inches. I agree with Mr. Robinson that this definition restricts the miniature classification to entirely too few varieties; and that a preferred definition of a miniature would be "A miniature is a flower (variety) more than 50 percent of the blooms of which are normally not over 2½ inches in diameter." Small varieties have a bad habit of producing larger flowers just as large varieties have the habit of producing exceptional blooms.

The following is a list of the varieties that I have either seen or read about and if your favorite is not included no offense is intended:

Allison Leigh Woodruff
Bimbo
Baby Sargent
Bambino
Bing Crosby
Buddy
Baby Sis
Cathy
Fircone
Florence Daniel
Gates of Heaven
(Not listed in Nomenclature)
Ginger
Hishi-Karaito
Jingle Bells
Johny's Folly
Kimberly Jr.
Kitty
Kiku-Toji
Kuro-Tsubaki
Little Man
Little Bit
Man Size
Landrethi
Melissa Martinez
Mechel Feray
Marion Grant (New)
Petite
Powder Puff
Purple Swirl (New)
Purpurea
Pearls Pet
Roseaflora
Rosy Posey
Red Buttons
Sugar Babe
Susie
Sam Barranco Pink
Sam Barranco Blush
Sam Barranco
Starlet
Tinker Bell
Twinkle
Tinsie
Tiny Princess (Hybrid)

——ACS——

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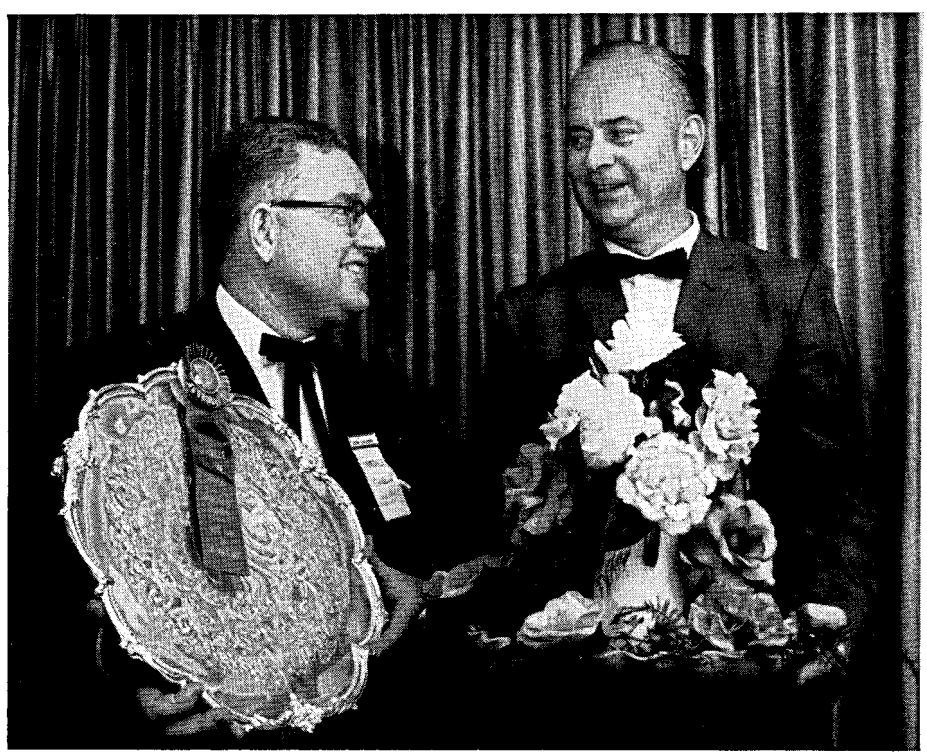


M. L. Shea, president of the Gainesville Camellia Society, presents Wilbur M. Harling, Jr., with the President's Trophy. He won 57 blue ribbons and 41 red ribbons to qualify for Sweepstakes winner. Wilbur is a triple threat man, horticulture, arrangements and Hemerocallis.

A New Rooting Technique

J. H. PEEBLES
Greenwood, Mississippi

Several years ago, I practiced a method of propagation that I believe is not understood by many. I have never seen it mentioned in camellia literature. It produced some astonishing results for me and I believe that it would still do so. I do not practice it now, because of some changed conditions on my premises that make it impractical for me to subject cutting-boxes to sufficient light.

This is a method of shortening the process of air-layering. It may not appeal to many, but it has some interesting aspects to experimenters.

I removed cylinders of bark and cambium from growing branches on my camellias, then left the branches exposed to weather for several months. No moss or covering of the injured portion of the branch was used. After a few months, the branch at the outer side of the cut had made an enlargement at the cut by its healing down against the inner wood. It was then time to remove the branch and put it in the rooting box, where it was left for such time as it required to make roots. The quantity of roots formed was more than by any other method of rooting that I have used.

The astonishing facts were that branches with as many as five side branches, and thirty leaves, eighteen inhes long, on both current years growth and older growth, rooted in spectacular manner and made fine young plants in a year or two, whereas more than twice as much time would be required to grow plants of equal size from the small cuttings generally used. And would you believe that branches with the bark completely girdled and removed for a space of an inch would take the weather and show no sign of distress? I can only ask that you try it yourself to see what happens.

I think that the explanation of the response of the cuttings after being put in the cutting box may be in the fact that the nutrients from the roots move to the leaves through the inner part of the stem. The leaves manufacture the sugar and starches upon which the plant depends for its life and starts those products downward from the leaves to all other parts of the plant, transporting them through the cambium, which has been interrupted by the removal of the cylinder of bark. The result seems to be a build-up in the branch of a large excess of food, which sustains the branch and causes the exceptional rooting performance.

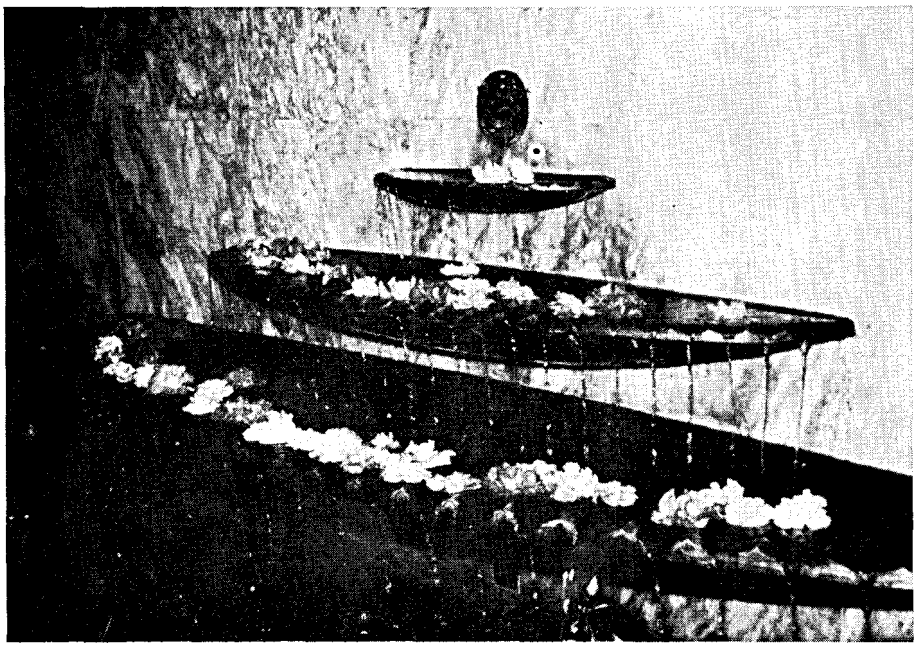
When I was practicing this method, I had some cutting boxes where they received ample light, also rain that kept the vermiculite, used as the rooting medium, somewhat wetter than in normal practice. It seems natural that the large cuttings, with numerous leaves, should have more moisture; ample light is always essential to good results with cuttings.

My greenhouses were one-man projects, from drawings to finished construction, excepting heating and plumbing. Absolutely no help was used, from shifting the crossties around with crowbars and levelling them with wedges to the erection of the framing and covering with plastic, and no help has been used in maintaining them since. This is mentioned to explain how economically they can be built, if desired. However, I could not have done it without a well-equipped shop with some power machinery, which I had before starting these projects.

I now feel that it is risky even in the mid-South, to plant camellias outside, except for the occasional milder winter that will come now and then, and that the serious grower should provide protection for enough plants to give him some bloom every season.

There has been a definite change to colder winters during the past ten years. Prior to 1957, I had many fine blooms outside, but such blooms have been rare since then. Milder winters may return; if so, they will make it still better for the greenhouse grower, as he will feel assured of bloom, yet will have lower heating costs.

There is one final comment on plastic-covered greenhouses: Build one or more and you will always have work ahead of you. If that is a specter that seems too ominous, don't bother with it; just leave your camellias outside and lose your blooms about three years out of four.



Floating Camellias in Chattanooga Show. (Chattanooga Times)

The "Plantation Greenhouse"

Dr. R. P. Huffman in the sitting room of his greenhouse. (Photo and story by Leslie Gruber, Farm Editor, Wilmington (N. C.) Star-News).

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.

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 fiberglas roof. Old bricks were salvaged from a garage on the grounds. Even the heater was a renovated discard.

Exterior of greenhouse showing how it blends into setting

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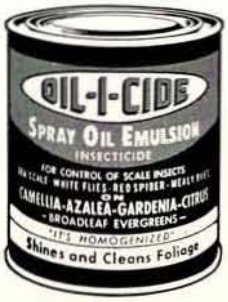

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'Allie Blue'
'Ann Solomon'
'Betty Sheffield Dream'
'Betty Sheffield Supreme'
'Blush Supreme'
'Betty Sheffield & Var.' (many other sports)
'Bienville'
'Carter's Sunburst'
'Carter's Sunburst Pink'
'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.'
'Cajun Queen & Var.'
'Compte de Hainaut'
'Coral Mist Blush'
'Cherry Blossom' (species)
'China Doll'
'Dazzle'
'Dixie Knight'
'Dixie Knight Supreme'
'Disneyland'
'Donna Buono'
'Diddy's Pink Organdie'
'Elegans Supreme'
'Ethel Davis Blush Var.'
'Ethel Davis Var.' (heavily moired)
'Erica'
'Erin Farmer'
'Extravaganza Pink Var.'
'Fran Mathis'
'Felice Harris' (hybrid)
'Funny Face Betty'
'French Imperator Var.'
'Fircone Var.' (min.)
'Guilio Nuccio, S. & Var.'
'Grandeur'
'Hawaii'
'Il Cigno'
'Ichichi Fucujin'
'Izma' (Red Robbins Sasanqua)
'Juanita Smith'
'Julia France'
'Judy Matthews'
'Katherine Maryott'
'Mark Alan'
'Miss Charleston Var.'
'Mr. John'
'Mississippi Beauty White'
'Mississippi Beauty Red'
'Moonlight Sonata'
'Overlook White'
'Pink Diddy'
'Parkhill Tomorrow'
'Sawada's Dream'
'Simeon Var.'
'Tickled Pink'
'Tick Tock Red Var.'
'Tiffany'
'Tomorrow's Dawn'
'Tiny Princess' (hybrid)
'Thelma Dale Blush'
'Tochdown Var.'
'Velma Grantham'
'Velma Grantham Pink'
'Velma Grantham Blush'
'White Nun'
'Wildwood Peony'
'White Velvet'

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